CIBC ASSET MANAGEMENT

NOTICE TO READER

The attached Simplified Prospectus replaces the version filed on June 3, 2022. The document has been re-filed to correct the distribution frequency from quarterly to monthly on page 68 for CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy. No other changes were made to the document.

CIBC ASSET MANAGEMENT

SIMPLIFIED PROSPECTUS

June 3, 2022

Alternative Mutual Funds

Series A, Series F, Series O, Series S units of:

CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy

CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy

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

The funds and the units of the funds offered under this Simplified Prospectus are not registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and they are sold in the United States only in reliance on exemptions from registration.

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Introductory Disclosure

In this document:

- a *Fund or Funds* refers to any or all of the mutual funds listed on the front cover; and
- a *mutual fund* or *mutual funds* refers to mutual funds in general.

The Funds are "alternative mutual funds" and are subject to National Instrument 81-102 - *Investment Funds* (referred to as "*NI 81-102*").

We, *us*, *our*, the *Manager*, the *Trustee* and the *Portfolio Advisor* refer to CIBC Asset Management Inc. (referred to as *CAMI*), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (referred to as *CIBC*).

We are also the manager of other mutual funds and exchange-traded funds which, together with the Funds, are referred to collectively as the *CAMI Funds* or, each individually, as a *CAMI Fund*.

The Funds may invest in units of other mutual funds (including *exchange-traded funds)*, or enter into derivative transactions, the underlying interest of which are mutual funds, including those managed by us or our affiliates, referred to individually as an *Underlying Fund*, and collectively as *Underlying Funds*.

This document contains selected important information to help you make an informed investment decision and understand your rights as an investor in the Funds.

This document is divided into two parts. The first part (pages 3 to 40) contains general information applicable to all of the Funds. The second part (pages 41 to 69) contains specific information about each of the Funds described in this document.

Additional information about each Fund is available in the most recently filed Fund Facts document, the most recently filed audited annual financial statements and any subsequent interim financial reports filed after those annual financial statements, and the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance (referred to as *MRFP*) and any subsequent interim MRFP filed after that annual MRFP. These documents are incorporated by reference into this document, which means that they legally form part of it as if they were printed in this document.

These documents are available at no cost:

- from your dealer;
- by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863;
- by emailing us at info@cibcassetmanagement.com; or
- by visiting the Funds' designated website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

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

Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration

Manager

We are the Manager of the Funds pursuant to an amended and restated master management agreement between us and the Funds, dated October 5, 2018, as amended (referred to as the "*Master Management Agreement*"). Our registered office is at 81 Bay Street, 20th Floor, CIBC Square, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E7. We also have an office at 1500 Robert-Bourassa Boulevard, Suite 800, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 3S6. Our toll-free telephone number is 1-888-888-3863, our e-mail address is info@cibcassetmanagement.com, and our designated website address is www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

As Manager, we are responsible for the Funds' day-to-day administration and operations; calculating, or arranging for the calculation of, net asset values; processing purchases, redemptions, conversions and switches; supervising brokerage arrangements for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities; calculating and paying distributions; and providing, or arranging for the provision of, all other services required by the Funds.

We are also responsible for registrar and transfer agency for the Funds' units, unitholder servicing, and trust accounting functions, as well as oversight of, and establishing control procedures for, custodial and mutual fund accounting functions.

The management services provided by the Manager pursuant to the Master Management Agreement are not exclusive and nothing in the Master Management Agreement prevents the Manager from providing similar services to other investment funds and other clients (whether or not their investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Funds) or from engaging in other activities.

The Master Management Agreement may be terminated by us with respect to any Fund on providing 90 days' written notice to a Fund. A Fund may terminate the Master Management Agreement with our consent and the approval of a specified majority of unitholders voting at a meeting called to consider the termination.

The Master Management Agreement permits us to delegate all or any part of our duties to be performed pursuant to the terms of this document, and further requires us, and any person retained by us, to discharge any of our responsibilities as Manager honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Funds, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence, and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. We will be liable to each Fund if we or any such person fails to so act, but we will not otherwise be liable to the Fund for any matter.

Directors of CAMI

The names and municipalities of residence, current position(s) and office held, of each of CAMI's directors are as follows:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position(s) and Office
Robert Cancelli, Toronto, Ontario	Director
Edward Dodig, Etobicoke, Ontario	Executive Vice-President and Head, Private Wealth Management Canada and CIBC Wood Gundy, and Director
Stephen Gittens, Oakville, Ontario	Senior Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, Commercial Banking, Wealth Management, and Treasury, and Director
Jon Hountalas, Toronto, Ontario	Senior Executive Vice-President and Group Head, Commercial Banking and Wealth Management, Canada, Chair of the Board and Director
Michael Leroux, Oakville, Ontario	Senior Vice-President, Commercial and Wealth Credit Risk, and Director
David Scandiffio, Toronto, Ontario	President and Chief Executive Officer, Director, and Ultimate Designated Person
Frank Vivacqua, Toronto, Ontario	Vice-President and Deputy General Counsel, Canada, and Director

Executive Officers of CAMI

The names and municipalities of residence, current position(s) and office held, of each of CAMI's executive officers are as follows:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position(s) and Office
Tracy Chénier, Beaconsfield, Québec	Managing Director, Product Development and Management
Dominic B. Deane, Toronto, Ontario	Executive Director, Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Funds
Nicholas Doulas, Laval, Québec	Executive Director, Business & Investment Services
Saher Kazmi, Oakville, Ontario	Chief Compliance Officer
Douglas MacDonald, Toronto, Ontario	Senior Vice-President and Global Head of CAM Distribution
Elena Tomasone, Woodbridge, Ontario	Vice-President, Business Support and Investment Services
Winnie Wakayama, Richmond Hill, Ontario	Chief Financial Officer
David Wong, Oakville, Ontario	Managing Director, Investment Solutioning, Research and Oversight

Fund-of-funds

The Funds may invest in units of Underlying Fund(s) which may be managed by us, an affiliate, or a third party manufacturer. Unitholders of the Funds have no voting rights of ownership in the units of any Underlying Fund. Where the Underlying Fund is managed by us or an affiliate, if there is a unitholder meeting with respect to the Underlying Fund, we will not vote the proxies in connection with the Fund's holdings of the Underlying Fund. Under certain circumstances, we may arrange to send proxies to unitholders of the Fund so that they can direct the vote on the matters being presented.

Portfolio Advisor

We are the Funds' Portfolio Advisor. We are responsible for providing, or arranging for the provision of, investment advice and portfolio management services to the Funds, pursuant to a Portfolio Advisory Agreement dated as of November 26, 2013, as amended (referred to as the *Portfolio Advisory Agreement*). As compensation for its services, the Portfolio Advisor receives a fee from the Manager. These fees are not charged as an operating expense to the Funds. The Portfolio Advisory Agreement provides that the Manager may require the Portfolio Advisor to resign upon 60 days' prior written notice.

The services of the Portfolio Advisor under the Portfolio Advisory Agreement are not exclusive and nothing in such agreement prevents the Portfolio Advisor from providing portfolio management services to other investment funds and other clients (whether or not their investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Funds) or from engaging in other activities.

The following table shows the names and titles of persons employed by CAMI who are principally responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds' portfolio or component of the Funds' portfolio, or for implementing their respective investments strategies. Their decisions are subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of the Manager's Investment Controls, Portfolio Risk, Investment Advisory and Management Committees.

Name of Individual	Position(s) and Office	Role
Patrick Bernes	Assistant Vice-President, Multi-Asset and Currency Management	Portfolio Manager
Gaurav Dhiman	Portfolio Manager, Fixed Income	Portfolio Manager
Luc de la Durantaye	Chief Investment Strategist & Chief Investment Officer, Multi-Asset and Currency Management	Senior Portfolio Manager

Name of Individual	Position(s) and Office	Role
Jean Gauthier	Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income and Equities	Senior Portfolio Manager
Jacques Prévost	First Vice President, Fixed Income	Senior Portfolio Manager
Francis Thivierge	Vice-President, Multi-Asset and Currency Management	Senior Portfolio Manager

Brokerage Arrangements

The Portfolio Advisor makes decisions as to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities and the execution of portfolio transactions for the Funds, including the selection of markets and dealers and the negotiation of commissions. Decisions are made based on elements such as price, speed of execution, certainty of execution, total transaction costs, and other relevant considerations.

Brokerage business may be allocated by the Portfolio Advisor to CIBC World Markets Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp., each a subsidiary of CIBC. Such purchases and sales will be executed at normal institutional brokerage rates.

In allocating mutual fund brokerage business to a dealer, consideration may be given by the Portfolio Advisor to certain goods and services provided by the dealer or third party, other than order execution. These types of goods and services for which the Portfolio Advisor may direct brokerage commissions are research goods and services (referred to as *research goods and services*) and order execution goods and services (referred to as *order execution goods and services*), and are referred to in the industry as “soft-dollar” arrangements. These arrangements include both transactions with dealers who will provide research goods and services and/or order execution goods and services, and transactions with dealers where a portion of the brokerage commissions will be used to pay for third party research goods and services and/or order execution goods and services.

The research goods and services that may be provided to the Portfolio Advisor under such arrangements may include:

i) advice relating to the value of a security or the advisability of effecting transactions in securities;

ii) analyses and reports concerning securities, issuers, industries, portfolio strategy, or economic or political factors and trends that may have an impact on the value of securities;

iii) company meeting facilitation;

iv) proxy voting advisory services; and

v) risk database or software including, but not limited to, quantitative analytical software.

The Portfolio Advisor may also receive order execution goods and services including, but not limited to, data analysis, software applications, data feeds, and order management systems.

The goods and services received through soft dollar arrangements assist the Portfolio Advisor with their investment decision-making services to the Funds, or relate directly to executing portfolio transactions on behalf of the Funds. In certain cases, such goods and services may contain elements that qualify as research goods and services and/or order execution goods and services, and other elements that do not qualify as either of such permitted goods and services. These types of goods and services are considered to be “mixed use” in nature, as certain functions do not assist the investment decision-making or trading process. In such cases, reasonable allocation is made by the Portfolio Advisor based on a good faith estimate of how the good or service is used.

As per the terms of the Portfolio Advisory Agreement, such soft-dollar arrangements are in compliance with applicable laws. The Portfolio Advisor is required to make a good faith determination that the relevant Fund(s) receives reasonable benefit considering the use of the goods and services received and the amount of commissions paid. In making such determination, the Portfolio Advisor may consider the benefit received by a Fund from a specific good or service paid for by commissions generated on behalf of the Fund, and/or the benefits a Fund receives over a reasonable period of time from all goods or services obtained through soft dollar arrangements. It is, however, possible that Funds or clients of the Portfolio Advisor, other than those whose trades generated the soft dollar commissions, may benefit from the goods and services obtained through soft dollars.

The Manager may enter into commission recapture arrangements with certain dealers with respect to the Funds. Any commission recaptured will be paid to the relevant Fund.

The names of any other dealer or any third party that provided or paid for the provision of research goods and services or order execution goods or services, or furnished commission rebates to the Manager, the Portfolio Advisor, or the Funds in return for the allocation of portfolio transactions is available on request, at no cost, by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, or by writing to 1500 Robert-Bourassa Boulevard, Suite 800, Montreal, QC, H3A 3S6.

Directors, Executive Officers and Trustees

We are the Trustee of each of the Funds pursuant to a master declaration of trust dated October 5, 2018, as amended (referred to as the "*Declaration of Trust*"). The Declaration of Trust permits us to delegate all or any part of our duties to be performed pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust, and further require us, and any person retained by us, to discharge any of our responsibilities as Trustee honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Funds, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence, and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. We will be liable to each Fund if we or any such person fails to so act, but we will not otherwise be liable to the Fund for any matter. The Declaration of Trust may be amended in the manner described under *Description of the Series of Units of the Funds*. We do not receive trustee fees.

A list of the CAMI directors and executive officers can be found under the sub-heading *Manager*, under the heading *Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration* above.

Promoter

We took the initiative in founding and organizing the Funds and, accordingly, are the Funds' promoter.

Custodian

The Funds' portfolio assets are held under the custodianship of CIBC Mellon Trust Company (referred to as *CMT*) of Toronto, Ontario pursuant to an amended and restated custodial agreement (referred to as the *Custodian Agreement*) dated April 17, 2016, as amended. Under the Custodian Agreement, through CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company (referred to as *CIBC G*SS), CMT is responsible for the safekeeping of the Funds' property. The Custodian Agreement may be terminated by either us or CMT upon at least 90 days' written notice to the other, or immediately if:

- the other party becomes insolvent;
- the other party makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors;
- a petition in bankruptcy is filed by or against that party and is not discharged within 30 days; or
- proceedings for the appointment of a receiver for that party are commenced and not discontinued within 30 days.

The Funds' cash, securities, and other assets will be held by CMT at its principal office or at one or more of its branch offices, or at offices of sub-custodians appointed by CMT in other countries. All fees and expenses payable to CMT will be payable by the Manager.

If a Fund makes use of clearing corporation options, options on futures, or futures contracts, the Fund may deposit portfolio securities or cash as margin in respect of such transactions with a dealer, or in the case of forward contracts, with the other party thereto, in any such case in accordance with the rules of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and any exemptions therefrom.

Auditor

The Funds' auditor is Ernst & Young LLP, of Toronto, Ontario, who audits the Funds' annual financial statements and provides an opinion on whether they are fairly presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("*IFRS*"). Ernst & Young LLP is independent with respect to the Funds in the context of the CPA Code of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

Registrar

Pursuant to the Master Management Agreement, we are the Funds' registrar and transfer agent. We keep a record of all the Funds' unitholders, process orders, and issue tax slips to unitholders. The register of each Series of units of the Funds is kept at our office in Montreal, Quebec.

Securities Lending Agent

Pursuant to an amended and restated lending authorization, dated October 1, 2007, as amended (referred to as the *Lending Authorization*), the Funds have appointed The Bank of New York Mellon as lending agent (referred to as the *Lending Agent*). The Lending Agent's head office is in New York City, New York. The Lending Authorization provides for the appointment of CIBC GSS as the Funds' agent to facilitate the lending of securities by the Lending Agent. CIBC indirectly owns a 50% interest in CIBC GSS. The Lending Agent is independent of CAMI.

The Lending Authorization requires the provision of collateral that is equal to at least 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. The Lending Authorization includes reciprocal indemnities by (i) each of the Funds and their related parties, and (ii) the Lending Agent, CIBC GSS, and parties related to the Lending Agent, for failure to perform the obligations under the Lending Authorization, inaccuracy of representations in the Lending Authorization or fraud, bad faith, willful misconduct or disregard of duties. The Lending Authorization may be terminated by any party upon at least 30 days' written notice and will terminate automatically upon termination of the Custodian Agreement.

Other Service Providers

As trustee, we have entered into an amended and restated fund administration services agreement dated May 6, 2005, as amended (referred to as the *Fund Administration Services Agreement*), with CIBC GSS, pursuant to which CIBC GSS has agreed to provide certain services to the Funds, including mutual fund accounting and reporting, and portfolio valuation. The Fund Administration Services Agreement may be terminated without any penalty by us or CIBC GSS upon at least 90 days' written notice to the other party. The registered address of CIBC GSS is 320 Bay Street, P.O. Box 1, Ground Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5H 4A6. CIBC indirectly owns a 50% interest in CIBC GSS.

Independent Review Committee and Fund Governance

Independent Review Committee

The Manager established the Independent Review Committee (IRC) as required by NI 81-107. The IRC charter sets out its mandate, responsibilities, and functions (referred to as the *Charter*), and is posted on our designated website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca under *Reporting and Governance*. Under the Charter, the IRC reviews conflict of interest matters referred by the Manager and provides a recommendation or, where required under NI 81-107 or elsewhere in securities legislation, an approval relating to these matters. Approvals and recommendations by the IRC may also be given in the form of standing instructions. The Charter provides that the IRC has no obligation to identify conflict of interest matters that the Manager brings before it.

The IRC and the Manager may agree that the IRC will perform additional functions.

As at the date of this document, the IRC is comprised of the following members: Marcia Lewis Brown (Chair), David Forster, Bryan Houston, Deborah Leckman, and Barry Pollock. The composition of the IRC may change from time to time.

None of the IRC members are an employee, director, or officer of the Manager, or an associate or affiliate of the Manager.

At least annually, the IRC prepares a report of its activities for unitholders and makes such report available on the Funds' designated website at renaissanceinvestments.ca or at the request of a unitholder and at no cost, by contacting us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863. You may also request the reports by sending an e-mail to info@cibcassetmanagement.com.

Fund Governance

We have established policies and procedures to ensure compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements and proper management of the Funds, including those relating to conflicts of interest as required by NI 81-107.

We are responsible for the Funds' day-to-day management, administration, operation, and governance. We are assisted by members of the CIBC's Legal, Compliance, Finance, Taxation, Internal Audit, and Risk Management departments. CIBC’s Legal and Compliance departments support regulatory compliance, sales practices, and marketing review, as well as other legal and regulatory matters concerning the Funds.

CAMI’s employees are required to adhere to a Code of Ethics and Global Code of Conduct that address potential internal conflicts of interest. Employees, including Directors and Officers of the Manager, must obtain prior approval from Wealth Management Compliance in order to engage in any outside business activities, including acting as a director or officer of another company.

Personal Trading Policies

The Manager has implemented personal trading policies that address potential internal conflicts of interest and require certain employees to have certain trades pre-cleared against portfolio transactions.

Public Disclosure Documents

The Manager has implemented procedures for the preparation, review, and approval of all disclosure documents, including Simplified Prospectuses, fund facts, financial statements, and management reports of fund performance.

Sales Communications and Sales Practices

The Manager has implemented policies and procedures with respect to mutual fund marketing and sales practices.

Risk Management

We have established various policies and procedures, which include, notably, a compliance manual, a code of ethics for personal trading, and policies and procedures for investment, portfolio risk management, derivatives review, and policies and procedures for monitoring the trading activities of the Portfolio Advisor. Our Fund and Distribution Governance group monitors each Fund's adherence to regulatory requirements, fiduciary obligations, and investment policy guidelines, and reports to our Investment Controls Committee. The Investment Controls Committee reports to our board of directors and is supported by CIBC's Legal and Compliance departments. Various measures to assess risk are used, including comparison with benchmarks, portfolio analysis, monitoring against various investment guidelines, and other risk measures. Monitoring of the Funds' portfolios is ongoing. The Funds are priced daily to ensure that performance accurately reflects market movements.

Transactions with Related Companies

From time to time, the Portfolio Advisor may, on the Funds' behalf, enter into transactions with, or invest in securities of, companies related to the Manager. Applicable securities legislation contains mutual fund conflict of interest and self-dealing restrictions and provides the circumstances in which the Funds may enter into transactions with related companies. Companies related to the Manager include CIBC, CIBC Trust Corporation, CIBC World Markets Inc., CIBC World Markets Corp., and any other affiliate or associate of CIBC.

These transactions may involve the purchase and holding of securities of issuers related to the Manager, the purchase or sale of portfolio securities or foreign currencies through or from a related dealer to the Manager or through the Funds' Custodian, the purchase of securities underwritten by a related dealer or related dealers to the Manager, the entering into of derivatives with a related entity to the Manager acting as counterparty, and the purchase or sale of other investment funds managed by the Manager or an affiliate. However, these transactions will only be entered into in accordance with the requirements and conditions set out in applicable securities legislation and in accordance with any exemptive relief granted to the Funds by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

The Manager has developed policies and procedures to ensure these transactions are entered into in accordance with applicable legislation and, as the case may be, in accordance with the standing instructions issued by the IRC.

The Portfolio Advisor also has policies and procedures in place to mitigate potential conflicts of interest with any related parties.

CAMI's Business Controls group monitors transactions with related parties and provides details of any breaches of standing instructions to the Manager. At least annually, the Manager will report on these transactions and any breaches of standing instructions to the IRC.

Affiliated Entities

The following table shows the companies that provide services to the Funds or to us in relation to the Funds, and which are affiliated with us. CIBC's ownership percentage of each affiliate is also shown.

Affiliated Entity	Service provided to the Funds and/or Manager
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	Counterparty in transactions involving currencies, currency forwards, and other commodity futures
CIBC Asset Management Inc.	Manager, Portfolio Advisor, Trustee, and Registrar and Transfer Agent (100% owned by CIBC)
CIBC World Markets Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp.	Brokerage Services (100% owned by CIBC)

The fees, if any, received from the Funds by each company listed above (other than the Portfolio Advisor) will be presented in the Funds' audited annual financial statements.

While not an affiliate, CIBC currently owns a 50% interest in CMT and indirectly owns a 50% interest in CIBC GSS. CMT and certain of its affiliates are entitled to receive fees from the Manager or the Funds for providing custodial and other services, including currency conversions, to the Funds.

Dealer Manager Disclosure

A mutual fund is a dealer-managed mutual fund if a dealer, or a principal shareholder of a dealer, owns more than 10% of the voting rights of the Portfolio Advisor of the mutual fund.

The Funds are dealer-managed mutual funds because CIBC, the principal shareholder of the dealers CIBC World Markets Inc. and CIBC World Markets Corp. (referred to collectively as CIBC WM), owns more than 10% of the voting rights of CAMI.

Pursuant to the provisions prescribed by NI 81-102, the Funds shall not knowingly make an investment in securities of an issuer where a partner, director, officer or employee of CAMI or their affiliates or associates is a partner, director or officer of the issuer of the securities. In addition, the Funds shall not knowingly make an investment in securities of an issuer during, or for 60 calendar days after, the period in which CAMI and their associates or affiliates acts as an underwriter in the distribution of securities of such issuer.

The Funds have obtained standing instructions from the IRC to allow purchases of securities during the distribution of an offering and the 60 days following the close of the distribution where CIBC World Markets Inc., CIBC World Markets Corp., or an affiliate of CIBC ("Related Dealer(s)") is acting or has acted as an underwriter.

The Manager has implemented policies and procedures relating to these transactions including the distribution of a list of offerings where a Related Dealer is acting as an underwriter, a requirement for CAMI to notify the Manager of any intention to purchase a security where a Related Dealer is acting as an underwriter and a certification from CAMI that each such purchase met the criteria set out in the regulations or by the IRC.

Policies and Practices

Policies and Procedures Related to Derivatives

The derivative contracts the Portfolio Advisor enter into on behalf of the Funds must be undertaken in accordance with the standard investment restrictions and practices and each Fund’s investment objectives and strategies.

The Funds' use of derivatives may introduce leverage into the Funds. Leverage occurs when the Fund’s notional exposure to underlying assets is greater than the amount invested and is an investment technique that can magnify gains and losses. As a result, any adverse change in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may amplify losses compared to those that would have been incurred if the underlying asset had been held directly by the Fund. Accordingly, adverse changes may result in losses greater than the amount invested in the derivative instrument itself. Leverage may increase volatility, impair the Fund’s liquidity and cause the Fund to liquidate positions at unfavourable times.

Each Fund's leverage is calculated using the aggregate notional value of the Fund’s derivatives positions excluding any derivatives used for hedging purposes. Each Fund calculates its overall leverage exposure by adding to its calculation of leverage from the use of derivatives, the total amount of any outstanding cash borrowed and the market value of any securities sold short. Using this calculation, the maximum total amount of leverage that the Fund will use, as a multiple of its net assets, is 300% or 3:1. If the Fund’s leverage exposure exceeds 300% of its net asset value, the Fund will, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce its leverage exposure to 300% of its net asset value or less.

The Portfolio Advisor is responsible for managing the risks associated with the use of derivatives. The Portfolio Advisor has adopted written derivatives review procedures that set out the objectives and goals for derivatives trading of the Funds, as well as the risk management procedures applicable to such derivatives trading, to which the Portfolio Advisor is required to adhere. The Portfolio Advisor's Investment Controls Committee is responsible for reviewing adherence to these procedures. In particular, these risk management procedures involve the measuring, monitoring, and reporting of portfolio leverage, third party credit quality, and cash cover requirements, which are all measured, monitored, and reported on a monthly basis to ensure compliance with the standard restrictions and practices and a Fund's investment objectives and strategies. The policies and procedures are reviewed on an as-needed basis and, at a minimum, annually.

Policies and Procedures Related to Short Selling

The Funds may engage in short selling transactions. In a short selling strategy, the Portfolio Advisor identifies securities that they expect will fall in value. A Funds then borrow securities from a custodian or dealer (referred to as the *Borrowing Agent*) and sells them on the open market. The Fund must repurchase the securities at a later date in order to return them to the Borrowing Agent. In the interim, the proceeds from the short sale transaction are deposited with the Borrowing Agent and the Fund pays interest to the Borrowing Agent on the borrowed securities. If the Fund repurchase the securities later at a lower price than the price at which they sold the borrowed securities on the open market, a profit will result. However, if the price of the borrowed securities rises, a loss will result.

Prior to the Funds engaging in such transactions, the Manager will have established written policies and procedures relating to short selling by the Funds, including objectives, goals, and risk management procedures. All such related agreements, policies, and procedures will be reviewed periodically by the Portfolio Advisor. The aggregate market value of all securities sold short by the Funds will not exceed 50% of their total net asset value on a daily mark-to-market basis (of which the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate), except for CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy which has obtained exemptive relief to permit it to sell short Government Securities (as defined under NI 81-102) up to 300% of the Fund's net asset value provided that the Fund implements a series of controls when engaging in these short sale transactions. For additional information refer to "Exemptions and Approvals" in this Simplified Prospectus. The Manager and CAMI's board of directors will also be kept apprised of any short selling policies. The decision to effect any particular short sale will be made by the Portfolio Advisor and reviewed and monitored as part of the Manager's ongoing compliance procedures and risk control measures. Risk measurement procedures or simulations generally are not used to test the Funds' portfolios under stress conditions.

Policies and Procedures Related to Securities Lending, Repurchase, or Reverse Repurchase Transactions

In a securities lending transaction, a Fund will loan securities it holds in its portfolio to a borrower for a fee. In a repurchase transaction, a Fund sells securities it holds in its portfolio at one price, and agrees to buy them back later from the same party with the expectation of a profit. In a reverse repurchase transaction, a Fund buys securities for cash at one price and agrees to sell them back to the same party with the expectation of a profit.

Written procedures have been developed with respect to securities lending monitoring and reporting. Risk management procedures or simulations are generally not used to test the Funds' portfolio under stress conditions.

Pursuant to the Lending Authorization, CAMI has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon, a sub-custodian, as the Funds' Lending Agent to enter into securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions on the Funds' behalf. The Lending Authorization provides, and the Lending Agent has developed policies and procedures that provide, that securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements, and reverse repurchase agreements will be entered into in accordance with the standard practices and restrictions and the following requirements:

- must maintain non-cash collateral and cash collateral with a value equal to a minimum of 102% of the value of the securities;
- no more than 50% of a Fund's assets may be invested in securities lending or repurchase transactions at any one time;
- investments in any cash collateral must be in accordance with the investment restrictions specified in the Lending Authorization;
- the value of the securities and collateral will be monitored daily;
- transactions will be subject to collateral requirements, limits on transaction sizes, and a list of approved third parties based on factors such as creditworthiness; and
- securities lending may be terminated at any time and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements must be completed within 30 days.

Pursuant to the Lending Authorization, the Funds have retained CIBC GSS as agent to provide certain administrative and reporting services in connection with the securities lending and repurchase program. The agent provides to our Fund and Distribution Governance group regular, comprehensive, and timely reports that summarize the transactions involving securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions, as applicable. At least annually, the agent will also confirm that the internal controls, procedures, records, creditworthiness, and collateral diversification standards for borrowers have been followed and will provide the Manager with such information in order to satisfy the Manager's obligations under applicable laws. The Manager will be primarily responsible for reviewing the agency agreement, internal controls, procedures, and records and ensuring compliance with applicable laws.

Each securities lending transaction, repurchase agreement, and reverse repurchase agreement must qualify as a "securities lending arrangement" under section 260 of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (referred to as the *Tax Act*).

Policies Related to Proxy Voting

As Portfolio Advisor, CAMI is responsible for providing investment management services to the Funds, including the exercise of voting rights attached to the Funds' securities or other property.

We have adopted written policies and procedures aimed to ensure all votes in respect of the Funds' securities or other property are made to maximize returns and are in the best interests of the Funds' unitholders.

Pursuant to the proxy-voting policies and procedures, CAMI is responsible for directing how votes in respect of the Funds' securities or other property are to be voted, and has:

- a standing policy for dealing with routine matters on which they may vote;
- a policy that indicates the circumstances under which it will deviate from the standing policy for routine matters;
- a policy and procedures by which it will determine how to vote or refrain from voting on non-routine matters;
- procedures to ensure that the Funds' portfolio securities are voted in accordance with its instructions; and
- procedures for voting proxies in situations where there may be a conflict of interest between the Portfolio Advisor and a Fund's unitholders.

CAMI always aims to act in the best interests of unitholders when voting proxies. To address perceived potential conflicts of interest, CAMI relies exclusively on an outside independent proxy advisor when dealing with proxy voting for CIBC and CIBC-related companies. However, CAMI will exercise its judgment to vote proxies in the best interests of unitholders with respect to a company where CIBC or CIBC related companies are providing advice, funding, or underwriting services. In this case, there will be “ethical walls” designed to prevent undue influence between CAMI and CIBC and its CIBC-related companies. Moreover, CAMI will assess annually whether its outside independent proxy advisor remains independent and able to make recommendations for voting proxies in an impartial manner and in the best interest of CAMI’s unitholders. Further, CAMI will not vote the units of an Underlying Fund in which the Funds are invested, as discussed under *Fund-of-funds* under *Responsibility for Mutual Fund Administration*.

The Funds’ policies and procedures related to voting rights are available on request, and at no cost, by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, or by writing to us at 81 Bay Street, 20th Floor, CIBC Square, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E7.

Each Fund’s proxy voting record for the most recent annual period ended June 30 is available on request, and at no cost, after August 31 of each year by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, or by visiting our website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

Policies and Procedures Related to Net Asset Value (NAV) Errors

We have policies and procedures in place with respect to correcting any material errors in the calculation of each Fund’s NAV, or any errors in the processing of related transactions. Such policies and procedures were developed with consideration given to industry standards. Generally, material errors are considered errors of 0.50% or greater of a Fund’s NAV. A unitholder will typically receive compensation only for material errors where the unitholder’s loss is $25 or more. If a single error is protracted over a number of successive days, these thresholds will be considered for each day and not accumulated.

Remuneration of Directors, Officers and Trustees

The Funds do not have directors or officers. The Funds' Trustee is not entitled to any remuneration. The Funds pay fees to members of the IRC. Refer to *Independent Review Committee* under *Independent Review Committee and Fund Governance* for more information on the IRC.

As at the date of this document, each IRC member receives an annual retainer of $60,000 ($85,000 for the Chair) and $1,500, plus expenses, for each IRC meeting that a member attends. The annual retainer is pro-rated based on an individual’s length of tenure if he or she has not been in their position for the full period. IRC remuneration is allocated among CIBC’s families of investment funds, including the Funds, managed by us (or an affiliate), in a manner that is considered by us to be fair and reasonable. The IRC compensation may change from time to time.

For its most recently completed financial year ended August 31, 2021, CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy paid aggregate compensation of $8,990 to the IRC members.

Since CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy is new, no compensation has been paid to members of the IRC in respect of this Fund.

Material Contracts

Except for the contracts set out below, no Fund has entered into any material contract. Contracts entered into the ordinary course of business are not considered material. The Funds’ material contracts are as follows:

- Declaration of Trust referred to under *Directors, Executive Officers and Trustees*
- Master Management Agreement referred to under *Manager*

- Portfolio Advisory Agreement referred to under *Portfolio Advisor*
- Custodian Agreement referred to under *Custodian*

Copies of the material contracts are available at www.sedar.com or can be obtained by contacting us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863.

Legal Proceedings

In August 2020, a proposed series action was commenced in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against CIBC, CIBC Trust Corporation and CIBC Asset Management Inc. A contested certification hearing was held on August 3-6, 2021.

Class Actions

The Manager pursues applicable series actions on behalf of the Funds. However, no distribution of proceeds arising as a result of a series action will be made directly to the Funds' unitholders as series action settlement proceeds are considered the Funds' assets. Unitholders who redeem units prior to the receipt of settlement proceeds will not derive a benefit from any series action settlement, as proceeds are only considered as a Fund's asset once they are actually received.

Designated Website

A mutual fund is required to post certain regulatory disclosure documents on a designated website. The Funds' designated website is www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities

The Series NAV per Unit (as defined below under Calculation of Net Asset Value) of a Fund, for all purposes other than financial statements, is calculated using the valuation principles below. For financial reporting purposes, the Funds apply IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board to prepare their annual and interim financial statements. The valuation principles used to determine the NAV for purchases and redemptions by unitholders may differ in some respects from the requirements of IFRS. As a result, the Series NAV per Unit presented in the financial statements may differ from the Series NAV per Unit for the purpose of purchases and redemptions of units of the Funds.

The following principles are applied in the valuation of the Funds' assets:

- the value of any cash or its equivalent on hand or on deposit or on call, bills and notes, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends declared or distributions received (or to be received and declared to each unitholder of record on a date before the date as of which the NAV of a Fund is determined), and interest accrued and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full face amount thereof unless the Manager determines that any such asset is not worth the face amount thereof, in which case the value shall be as the Manager shall deem to be the fair value thereof;
- short-term investments, including money market instruments, shall be valued at fair value;
- the value of any bonds, debentures, and other debt obligations shall be valued by taking the average of the bid and ask prices provided by a recognized vendor upon the close of trading on a valuation date;
- the value of any security that is listed or dealt with on a securities exchange shall be the closing sale price (unless it is determined by the Manager that this is inappropriate as a basis for valuation) or, if there is no closing sale price on the exchange, and in the case of securities traded on the over-the-counter (referred to as *OTC*) market, at the average of the closing ask price and the closing bid price as determined by the Manager. If there are no bid or ask

quotations in respect of securities listed on the securities exchange or traded on the OTC market, then a fair valuation will be made;

- units of each Underlying Fund will be valued at their most recent NAV quoted by the trustee or manager of each Underlying Fund on the valuation date;
- unlisted securities are valued at the average of the most recent bid and ask quotations by recognized dealers in such unlisted securities or such price as the Manager may, from time to time, determine more accurately reflects the fair value of these securities;
- restricted securities purchased by a Fund shall be valued in a manner that the Manager reasonably determines to represent their fair value;
- long positions in clearing corporation options, options on futures, OTC options, debt like securities, and listed warrants shall be at the current market value thereof;
- where a covered clearing corporation option, option on futures, or OTC option is written by a Fund, the premium received by the Fund will be reflected as a liability that will be valued at an amount equal to the current market value of the clearing corporation option, option on futures, or OTC option that would have the effect of closing the position. Any difference resulting from revaluation shall be treated as an unrealized gain or loss on investment; the liability shall be deducted in arriving at the Fund's NAV or any Series NAV per Unit. The securities, if any, that are the subject of a written covered clearing corporation option or OTC option will be valued in the manner described above for listed securities;
- the value of a futures contract, forward contract, or swap will be the gain or loss, if any, that would be realized if, on the valuation date, the position in the futures contract, forward contract, or swap, as the case may be, were to be closed out, unless daily limits are in effect, in which case fair value, based on the current market value of the underlying interest, will be determined by the Manager;
- notwithstanding the foregoing, if securities are inter-listed or traded on more than one exchange or market, the Manager shall use the last sale price or the closing bid price, as the case may be, reported on the exchange or market determined by the Manager to be the principal exchange or market for such securities;
- margin paid or deposited in respect of futures contracts and forward contracts will be reflected as an account receivable and margin consisting of assets other than cash will be noted as held as margin;
- other derivatives and margin shall be valued in a manner that the Manager reasonably determines to represent their fair market value;
- all other assets of the Funds will be valued in accordance with the laws of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and in a manner that, in the opinion of the Manager, most accurately reflects their fair value;
- for the purpose of all necessary conversion of Funds from another currency to Canadian currency, the customary sources of information for currency conversion rates used from time to time by the Funds will be applied on a consistent basis; and
- the value of any security or other property of a Fund for which a market quotation is not readily available or to which, in the opinion of the Manager, the above principles cannot be applied or the market quotations do not properly reflect the fair value of such securities, will be determined by the Manager by valuing the securities at such prices as appear to the Manager to most closely reflect the fair value of the securities.

The Manager may fair value securities in the following circumstances:

- when there is a halt trade on a security that is normally traded on an exchange;

- when a significant decrease in value is experienced on exchanges globally;
- on securities that trade on markets that have closed or where trading has been suspended prior to the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV and for which there is sufficient evidence that the closing price on that market is not the most appropriate value at the time of valuation; and
- when there are investment or currency restrictions imposed by a country that affect a Fund's ability to liquidate the assets held in that market.

An example of when the closing market price of a security may not be appropriate would be when exchanges are closed by a local government or regulator and the securities involved are a relatively small portion of a Fund's total portfolio. In such cases, the Manager may look at the available evidence of value of these securities in North American markets and make an adjustment where appropriate.

Since the inception date of CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy, fair valuation of securities was utilized by the Manager on February 27, 2020 due to the early closing of the Canadian equity markets, which was caused by technical issues on the securities exchange. The Canadian equity securities markets did not re-open until February 28, 2020. At that time, in comparison, the U.S. equity markets were trading at substantially lower values, indicating a need to review the valuation of Canadian equity securities and adjust their early close value to a representative fair value.

On February 28, 2022, due to the conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, NATO, the EU, and G7 member countries, including Canada, imposed severe and coordinated sanctions against Russia. Trading of Russian debt and equity securities were halted and were deemed to be illiquid, resulting in the Manager implementing fair valuation techniques.

Fair value pricing is designed to avoid stale prices and to provide a more accurate NAV, and may assist in the deterrence of harmful short-term or excessive trading in the Funds. When securities listed or traded on markets or exchanges that close prior to North American markets or exchanges are valued by a Fund at their fair market value, instead of using quoted or published prices, the prices of such securities used to calculate the Fund's NAV may differ from quoted or published prices of such securities.

Fair value pricing may be used to value assets of any of the Funds, as determined to be appropriate from time to time, where practical, to value certain foreign securities after the close of their primary markets or exchanges. An independent third party valuation agent provides fair value prices of foreign securities in the Funds, where applicable.

A Fund's liabilities can include:

- all bills and accounts payable;
- all fees and administrative expenses payable and/or accrued;
- all contractual obligations for the payment of money or property, including the amount of any declared but unpaid distribution, and all other amounts recorded or credited to unitholders on or before the day as of which a Fund's NAV, or Series NAV per Unit, are being determined;
- all allowances authorized or approved by the Manager for taxes or contingencies; and
- all other liabilities of a Fund, of whatever kind and nature, except liabilities represented by outstanding units of a Fund;

provided that any Fund expenses payable by a unitholder, as determined by the Manager, shall not be included as expenses of a Fund.

For more information, including significant accounting policies for financial reporting purposes, see the Funds' financial statements.

Each transaction of purchase or sale of a portfolio asset effected by a Fund shall be reflected in a computation of NAV made no later than the first computation of NAV made after the date on which the transaction becomes binding upon the Fund.

The issuance or redemption of units of a Fund shall be reflected in the next computation of the Series NAV that is made after the time when the Series NAV per Unit is determined for the purpose of issuance or redemption of units of such Fund.

Calculation of Net Asset Value

The NAV per unit of each series (referred to as Series NAV per Unit) is calculated by taking the total series' proportionate share of the value of the Fund's assets less the series' liabilities and its proportionate share of the common Fund liabilities. This gives the NAV for the Series. We divide this amount by the total number of outstanding units of the series to determine the Series NAV per Unit.

The Series NAV per Unit is determined in Canadian and U.S. dollars for CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy, and in Canadian dollars only for CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy, on each Valuation Date (as defined below) after the Toronto Stock Exchange closes, usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (referred to as ET), or such other time that we determine (referred to as the Valuation Time). The Series NAV per Unit can change daily. The Fund's valuation date is any day when our head office in Toronto is open for business or any other day on which the Manager determines the NAV is required to be calculated (referred to as a Valuation Date).

To determine what your investment in a Fund is worth, for each series invested in, multiply the applicable Series NAV per unit by the number of units you own of that series.

In the case of Series O units, we pay the operating expenses that are allocated to Series O units (other than Fund Costs, as defined under *Fees and Expenses* under *Fees and Expenses Payable by the Funds*). As a result, such expenses will not reduce the Series O NAV per unit.

Although the purchase, switch, conversion, and redemption of units are recorded on a Series NAV per Unit basis, the assets attributable to all of the units of a Fund are aggregated to create one portfolio for investment purposes.

The NAV and the Series NAV per Unit of the Funds are available on online at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

Purchases, Switches and Redemptions

The Series NAV per Unit of a Fund is the price used for all purchases (including those made on the reinvestment of distributions), switches, conversions and redemptions of units. The price at which units of a series are purchased, switched, converted, or redeemed is based on the next NAV per unit determined after the receipt of the purchase, switch, conversion, or redemption order. All transactions are based on the NAV per unit of each series of a Fund.

How to Purchase, Switch, Convert or Redeem Units

Your investment advisor is the person from whom you usually purchase units of the Funds. Your dealer is the firm for which your investment advisor works. You may purchase, switch, convert or redeem units of the Funds (except as described below) through your dealer. Your dealer is retained by you and is not our agent or an agent of the Funds. On the same day your dealer receives your order from you, your dealer must send your order to our office in Montreal. If we receive your order from your dealer by 4:00 p.m. ET, you will pay or receive that day's NAV per unit of the relevant series. If we receive your order from your dealer after 4:00 p.m. ET, you will pay or receive the NAV per unit of the relevant series calculated on the next business day. If we determine that the NAV per unit will be calculated at a time other than after the usual valuation time, the NAV per unit paid or received will be determined relative to that time. Your dealer may establish an earlier cut-off time for receiving orders so they can transmit orders to us by 4:00 p.m. ET; check with your dealer for details.

All orders settle by the second business day after the day the purchase price for the series of units is determined. If we do not receive payment in full, we will cancel your order and redeem the units. If we redeem the units for more than the value for which they were issued, the difference will go to the Fund. If we redeem the units for less than the value for which they were issued, we will pay the difference to the Fund and collect this amount, plus the cost of doing so, from your dealer. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if your dealer suffers a loss as a result.

We have the right to refuse, in whole or in part, any order to purchase units of the Funds. We must do so within one business day from the time we receive the order. If we do so, we will return all money received to you or your dealer, without interest, once the payment clears.

We may, at our discretion and without notice, vary or waive any minimum investment or account balance criteria that applies to purchases, redemptions and certain optional services currently offered by us.

Purchases

You can purchase units:

- in either U.S. or Canadian dollars for CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy; and
- in Canadian dollars only for CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy.

U.S. Dollar Purchase Option

The U.S. dollar purchase option is a way to use U.S. dollars to purchase series of units of CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy that has a base currency in Canadian dollars.

If you purchase units of CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy using the U.S. dollar purchase option:

- we will process your trade based on the U.S. dollar NAV by taking the Canadian dollar NAV and converting it to a U.S. dollar amount using the prevailing exchange rate on the day your order is received.
- any cash distributions that are paid to you will be paid in U.S. dollars. We will calculate the amount of each of these payments by taking the Canadian dollar amount that you would have received (had you not chosen the U.S. dollar purchase option) and converting it to a U.S. dollar amount using the prevailing exchange rate on the day the distribution is paid.
- if you choose to redeem units, you will receive your redemption proceeds in U.S. dollars. We will calculate these proceeds based on the U.S. dollar NAV, by taking the Canadian dollar NAV and converting it to a U.S. dollar amount using the prevailing exchange rate on the redemption trade date.

The U.S. dollar purchase option is offered as a convenience only to allow investors to purchase units of CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy in U.S. dollars. The Fund's overall performance will be the same regardless of whether you purchase units in Canadian or U.S. dollars; however, the performance of your investment in the series purchased in U.S. dollars may differ from that of the same series of units purchased in Canadian dollars due to fluctuations in the Canadian dollar and U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Purchasing a series of units of CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy in U.S. dollars does not hedge or protect against losses caused by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and U.S. dollar.

About the Series of Units We Offer

Each series is intended for different types of investors. When considering which series of units to purchase, you should consider the eligibility factors pertaining to each series of units (including the minimum investment amount, as applicable) and any other factors.

Series of Units	Sales Charge
Series A units	Series A units are available for purchase under the front-end load option, under which you pay an upfront sales charge of between 0% to 5% that you negotiate with your dealer when you purchase units. The charge is calculated as a percentage of the amount invested, and is deducted from the amount you invest and remitted by us to the dealer on your behalf.
Series F units	You do not pay a sales charge when you purchase Series F units. Instead, you may pay fees to your dealer or discount broker for their services.
Series O units	You do not pay a sales charge when you purchase Series O units. Instead, a negotiated management fee is charged by us directly to, or as directed by, Series O unitholders or dealers or discretionary managers on behalf of unitholders.
Series S units	There is no sales charge payable on the purchase of Series S units.

Minimum Investments

The table below shows the minimum initial and additional investment amounts, and the minimum regular investment amount under a Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan (referred to as a *PAC Plan*), for each series. The amounts below are in the currency in which the units are being purchased.

	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Additional Investment	Minimum Regular Investment for a PAC Plan
Series A and Series F units	$500	$100	$50

For Series S and Series O units, we reserve the right to fix a minimum amount for initial investments and additional purchases at any time and, from time to time, as part of the criteria for approval.

Switches

Before proceeding with any switch, it is important that you discuss the proposed switch with your dealer as well as your tax advisor so that you are fully aware of all the implications of making the switch.

Except as outlined below, you may redeem units of a Fund to purchase certain classes or series of units of another CAMI Fund. This is referred to as a *switch*. We may allow switches from a Fund to other mutual funds managed by us or our affiliates.

Switches are subject to the minimum initial investment requirement governing each series of units.

You cannot switch directly from units of the Funds purchased in one currency to units of another CAMI Fund purchased in a different currency.

Units of a Fund cannot be switched during any period when redemptions have been suspended – refer to *When You May Not Be Allowed to Redeem Your Units* under *Redemptions* for more information.

You may place an order to switch through your dealer. When we receive your order to switch, we will redeem your units in the original Fund and use the proceeds to purchase units of the other CAMI Fund to which you are switching. You may have to pay your dealer a switch fee of up to 2% of the value of your units. If you switch units of a Fund within 30 days of purchasing them, a short-term trading fee may also be payable – refer to *Switch Fee and Short-Term Trading Fees* under *Fees and Expenses* for more information.

If, as a result of a switch, you fail to maintain the required minimum balance amount per series of a Fund, we may require you to increase your investment in that series to the minimum balance amount, or to redeem your remaining investment in the series after giving you 30 days' prior written notice to that effect.

A switch into Series O units of a Fund from another CAMI Fund is only allowed if you already have a Series O unit account agreement in place with us, as previously described.

A switch results in a disposition for tax purposes and may result in a capital gain or capital loss, which will be taxable if the units are held outside of a registered plan. Refer to *Income Tax Considerations - Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information.

Conversions

Before proceeding with any conversion, it is important that you discuss the proposed conversion with your dealer as well as your tax advisor so that you are fully aware of all the implications of making the conversion.

Except as outlined below, you may convert from one series to another series of the same Fund if you are an eligible investor for such other series of units. This is referred to as a *conversion*. Refer to *Description of the Series of Units of the Funds* for more information about eligibility factors.

Conversions are subject to the minimum initial investment requirement governing each Fund.

Units of a Fund cannot be converted during any period when redemptions have been suspended – refer to *When You May Not Be Allowed to Redeem Your Units* under *Redemptions* for more information.

You may have to pay your dealer a conversion fee of up to 2% of the value of your units. Refer to *Conversion Fee* under *Fees and Expenses* for more information.

You cannot convert directly from a series of units purchased in one currency to another series of units purchased in a different currency.

Based, in part, on the administrative practice of the Canada Revenue Agency (referred to as the "*CRA*"), a conversion from one series of units to another series of units of the same Fund does not generally result in a disposition for tax purposes and, consequently, does not result in a capital gain or capital loss to a converting unitholder. However, any redemption of units to pay any applicable conversion fee will result in a disposition for tax purposes and may result in a capital gain or loss, which will be taxable if the units are held outside of a registered plan. Refer to *Income Tax Considerations - Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information.

You can convert from Series O units of a Fund to Series A and Series F units of the same Fund if you are an eligible investor for such other series of units. You may convert to Series O units from Series A and Series F units of the same Fund, if you have a Series O unit account agreement with us, as previously described.

If you no longer meet the requirements to hold Series O units, or if the amount of the investment you hold in Series O units is too small relative to the administrative costs of your participation in Series O units, we may, at our sole discretion and after giving you 30 days' prior notice of our intention to do so, require that you redeem or convert your Series O units to Series A or Series F units of the same Fund. If you no longer meet the requirements to hold Series O units, within the 30-day notice period described above, you may also request that your Series O units be converted to Series A or Series

F units of the same Fund, provided we consent to the conversion and you meet the minimum investment requirements for the other series of units. You may have to pay a conversion fee to your dealer.

Redemptions

Before proceeding with any redemption, it is important that you discuss the proposed redemption with your dealer as well as your tax advisor so that you are fully aware of all the implications of making the redemption.

You may sell all or a portion of your units at any time, other than during a period of suspension of redemptions (refer to *When You May Not Be Allowed to Redeem Your Units*), subject to any applicable minimum balance requirements. This is referred to as a *redemption*.

Amounts below are in U.S. dollars for units of CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy purchased with the U.S. dollar purchase option.

With the exception of Series O units, redemptions under our Systematic Withdrawal Plan (referred to as a *SW Plan*) must be for units of at least $50 in value – and are subject to the minimum balance requirement per series. Minimum balance requirements are based on the currency in which the series was purchased.

For Series A and Series F units, if, as a result of a redemption, you fail to maintain the minimum balance requirement of $500 for each series, we may ask you to increase your investment in the series to the minimum balance amount or to redeem your remaining investment in the series.

For Series O units, we reserve the right to fix a minimum balance amount at any time and, from time to time, as part of the criteria for approval. If, as a result of a redemption, the amount of the investment you hold in Series O units is too small relative to the administrative costs of your participation in Series O units, we may at our sole discretion, and after giving you 30 days' prior notice of our intention to do so, require that you redeem or convert your Series O units to Series A or Series F units of the same Fund. You may have to pay a conversion fee to your dealer.

Investors who hold more than 10% of a Fund's NAV are considered "large investors" and may be subject to additional redemption notification requirements to minimize the potential impact their trading activities may have on a Fund's other unitholders. Refer to *Large Investor Risk* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* for more information.

We will transfer or mail the redemption proceeds to you or your dealer within two business days of receiving a complete redemption request. If we have not received all of the documentation necessary to settle your redemption request within 10 business days, we are required under securities legislation to repurchase your units. If the redemption proceeds are less than the repurchase amount, we will pay the Fund the difference and seek reimbursement from you or your dealer, together with any banking cost charged to the Fund. Your dealer may be entitled to recover any losses from you in connection with a failed settlement of a purchase caused by you or if you fail to satisfy the Fund's requirements or securities legislation for the redemption. If the redemption proceeds are greater than the repurchase amount, the Fund will keep the difference.

If you purchase units of CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy using the U.S. dollar purchase option, you will receive your redemption proceeds in U.S. dollars. We will take the Canadian dollar NAV and convert it to a U.S. dollar amount using the prevailing exchange rate on the redemption trade date. We will calculate your proceeds based on this amount.

A short-term trading fee may be payable. Refer to *Short-Term Trading Fee* under *Fees and Expenses* for more information.

At any time, we may redeem all units that you own in a Fund if we determine, at our discretion, that:

- you engage in short-term or excessive trading;

- it has negative effects on the Fund to have units continue to be held by you, including for legal, regulatory or tax reasons, upon providing five business days' prior notice to you;
- the criteria we establish for eligibility to hold units, either specified in the Fund's relevant disclosure documents, or in respect of which notice has been given to you, are not met; or
- it would be in the Fund's best interest to do so.

You will be responsible for all the tax consequences, costs, and losses, if any, associated with the redemption of units of a Fund in the event that we exercise our right to redeem.

A redemption of units is a disposition for tax purposes and may result in a capital gain or capital loss, which will be taxable if units are held outside a registered plan. Refer to *Income Tax Considerations - Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information.

When You May Not be Allowed to Redeem Your Units

The Manager may suspend your right to redeem units in any of the following circumstances:

- if normal trading is suspended on a stock, options, or futures exchange within or outside Canada on which securities are listed or posted for trading, or on which specified derivatives are traded that represent more than 50% by value of, or by underlying market exposure to, the total assets of that Fund, not including the Fund's liabilities, and if those securities or specified derivatives are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the Fund; or
- with the consent of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

During any period of suspension, no calculation of a Fund's NAV per unit will be made, and the Funds will not be permitted to issue further units, redeem, exchange, switch, or convert any previously issued units. If your right to redeem units is suspended, and you do not withdraw your request for redemption of units, we will redeem your units at their Series NAV per Unit determined after the suspension ends.

Short-Term Trading

The Funds have policies and procedures to monitor, detect, and deter short-term or excessive trading, and mitigate undue administrative costs for the Funds. Short-term or excessive trading can increase administrative costs to all investors. Mutual funds are typically intended as long-term investments. Trading activities in the Funds are monitored by us (or an affiliate). If you redeem or switch Series units of the Funds within 30 days of purchasing them, you may be charged a short-term trading fee of up to 2% of the value of your units. This fee is paid to the Fund and not to us. Where a Fund invests in units of an Underlying Fund, this fee may be passed on by the Fund to its Underlying Fund unless the Fund also invests in other securities. Refer to *Short-Term Trading Fee* under *Fees and Expenses* for more information.

We have the right to refuse purchase or switch orders for any reason, including as a result of short-term or excessive trading. In addition, we may at any time redeem all units that a unitholder owns in a Fund if we determine, at our discretion, that such unitholder engages in short-term or excessive trading.

The Manager reviews its policies and procedures related to short-term or excessive trading periodically and may establish criteria for the determination of short-term transactions at any time at its discretion. If appropriate, changes to the policy and procedures may be brought to CIBC Compliance, CIBC Legal, or the IRC prior to implementation.

The short-term trading fee does not apply to units you may receive from reinvested distributions or Management Fee Distributions (as defined below under Management Fee Distributions), or at the time of conversion, to units converted to different units of the same Fund.

In some cases, an investment vehicle can be used as a conduit for investors to get exposure to the investments of one or more mutual funds (e.g. fund-of-funds), asset allocation services or discretionary managed accounts (e.g. portfolio rebalancing services), insurance products (e.g. segregated funds), or notes issued by financial institutions (including CIBC or CAMI) or governmental agencies (e.g. structured notes). These investment vehicles may purchase and redeem units of a Fund on a short-term basis, but as they are typically acting on behalf of numerous investors, the investment vehicle itself is generally considered to not be engaging in harmful short-term trading for the purposes of the Fund's policies and procedures.

Other investment vehicles may also be used as a conduit for investors to get exposure to one or more of the Funds. Such investment vehicles may include Series O unit investors who have entered into a Series O unit account agreement with us and pay us a negotiated management fee, such as segregated funds, fund-of-funds managed by CAMI or its affiliates, or CIBC or CAMI funds-linked deposit notes and Series S unit investors. Although these investment vehicles may purchase and redeem units of a Fund on a short-term basis, they are typically acting on behalf of numerous investors, such that the investment vehicle itself is not generally considered to be engaged in harmful short-term or excessive trading for the purposes of the Underlying Funds, or the Funds' policies and procedures.

If the investment vehicle is managed by CAMI or an affiliate, short-term or excessive trading in securities of the investment vehicle will be monitored by CAMI or an affiliate, as the case may be, and may be subject to policies and procedures similar to those noted above, including the imposition of fees if determined appropriate. In such circumstances, the investment vehicle may pass the fees to the Funds. To the extent practicable, we will monitor trades in the Funds by investment vehicles managed by third parties to detect and prevent trading activities that are harmful to the Funds. As new investment vehicles are developed, we will monitor their impact on the Funds and apply the policies and procedures noted above, as determined appropriate.

Optional Services

This section tells you about the optional services we offer to investors in units of the Funds.

Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan

If you want to invest in units of the Funds on a regular basis, you can open a Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan (referred to as a *PAC Plan*) by completing an application that is available from your dealer. You must meet the minimum investment requirements for the series of units you are investing in before you are eligible to start a PAC Plan. Refer to *Minimum Investments* under *Purchases, Switches and Redemptions* for more information.

A PAC Plan may not be opened with a U.S. dollar bank account; therefore, you cannot make purchases under a PAC Plan in respect of units of a Fund purchased using U.S. dollars.

A PAC Plan works as follows:

- for Series A and Series F units, the regular minimum investment amount is $50;
- for Series O units we reserve the right to fix a regular minimum investment amount;
- you can choose to invest weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually;
- we will automatically transfer money from your bank account and purchase units of the Fund(s) you choose;
- you can change the dollar amount or frequency, suspend, or cancel a PAC Plan at any time by contacting your dealer. We require 10 days' written notice before making the change. We may also accept and act upon such instructions to suspend or cancel a PAC Plan placed by telephone from your dealer provided that you have signed a limited trading authorization form, or

power of attorney in favour of your dealer, and that no change is made to your current banking information. Nonetheless, there is no obligation on us to accept or act upon instructions given by telephone, including if there is doubt that the instructions are accurate, or if they are not understood. To change the dollar amount or frequency of a PAC Plan, we require written instructions;

- we may cancel your PAC Plan if your payment is returned because there are insufficient funds in your bank account; and
- we may change the terms of, or cancel, a PAC Plan at any time.

If you purchase units of a Fund through a PAC Plan, you will receive the current Fund Facts of each applicable units of the Fund from your dealer when you establish a PAC Plan; however, you will not receive the Fund Facts when you subsequently purchase the same units of the same Fund under a PAC Plan unless you requested the Fund Facts at the time you initially invested in a PAC Plan, or if you subsequently requested the Fund Facts by calling your dealer or by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863. Fund Facts are also available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on our website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca.

If you do not request to subsequently receive the Fund Facts under the PAC Plan, you will:

- not have a right of withdrawal under securities legislation for subsequent purchases of units of a Fund under a PAC Plan (other than in respect of your initial purchase); and
- continue to have a right of action if there is a misrepresentation in the Simplified Prospectus or any documents incorporated by reference into the Simplified Prospectus.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan

If you want to make regular withdrawals from your non-registered investment in units a Fund, you can open a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (referred to as a *SW Plan*) by completing an application that is available from your dealer. A SW Plan may not be opened with a U.S. dollar bank account nor applied to any Fund purchased using U.S. dollars.

It is important to remember that if you withdraw more than your investment is earning, you will reduce and eventually use up your original investment. A systematic withdrawal is considered a redemption. You are responsible for tracking and reporting any capital gains or capital losses you incur on redeemed units.

A SW Plan works as follows:

- you can choose to withdraw weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
- the proceeds will be sent directly to your dealer, or we will deposit the money directly to your Canadian dollar bank account or send you a cheque;
- you can change the dollar amount or frequency, suspend or cancel a SW Plan at any time by contacting your dealer. We require 10 days' written notice before making the change. We may also accept and act upon such instructions to suspend or cancel a SW Plan placed by telephone from your dealer provided that you have signed a limited trading authorization form or a power of attorney in favour of your dealer, and that no change is made to your current banking information. Nonetheless, there is no obligation to accept or act upon instructions given by telephone, including if there is doubt that the instructions are accurate, or if they are not understood. To change the dollar amount or frequency of a SW Plan, we require written instructions; and
- we may change the terms of, or cancel, a SW Plan at any time.

Series A and Series F Units

- you must hold a minimum balance amount of $500 per series per Fund to set-up and maintain a SW Plan; and
- the minimum regular withdrawal amount is $50;

Series O Units

We reserve the right to fix a minimum balance amount at any time and, from time-to-time, as part of the criteria for approval.

Fees and Expenses

The Funds are required to pay goods and services tax ("*GST*") and harmonized sales tax ("*HST*") on management fees, the fixed administration fee, and most operating expenses. The applicable GST/HST rate for each series of a Fund is calculated as a weighted average based on the value of units held by all unitholders residing in each Canadian province and territory.

For the fees and expenses payable directly by unitholders, the rate of GST or HST, as applicable, is determined based on the unitholder's province or territory of residence. Management fees paid directly by a unitholder are generally not deductible for tax purposes. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the deductibility of any fees paid directly by you in your particular circumstances.

Although your prior approval will not be sought, you will be given at least 60 days' written notice before the introduction, or any changes made to the basis of the calculation, of a fee or expense that could result in an increase in charges to a Fund or to its unitholders by a party at arm's length to the Fund.

Also, since no sales charges and no redemption fees apply to Series F, Series O, and Series S units of the Funds, a meeting of unitholders of these series is not required to be held to approve the introduction, or any changes made to the basis of the calculation, of a fee or expense that could result in an increase in charges to those series or their unitholders. Any such changes will only be made if notice is mailed to the applicable unitholders at least 60 days prior to the valuation date on which the increase is to take effect.

When a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund, there are fees and expenses payable by the Underlying Fund in addition to the fees and expenses payable by the Fund. The fees and expenses of the Underlying Fund will have an impact on the Fund's MER because the Fund is required to take into account the fees and expenses it has incurred that are attributable to its investment in the Underlying Fund. However, a Fund will not pay any management fees or incentive fees on the portion of its assets that it invests in the Underlying Fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the Underlying Fund for the same service. In addition, a Fund will not pay any sales charges or redemption fees with respect to the purchase or redemption by it of units of the Underlying Fund if we (or our affiliates) are also the Manager of the Underlying Fund, or that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in the Underlying Fund.

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

Fees and Expenses Payable by the Funds

Type of Fees and Expenses	Description
Management Fees	Each Fund pays an annual management fee to us in respect of Series A, Series F, and Series S units. Management fees, plus applicable GST/HST, are based on a Fund's NAV, and are calculated daily and paid monthly, and are paid to us for providing, or arranging for the

Type of Fees and Expenses	Description
	provision of, management, distribution, and portfolio advisory services. Advertising, promotional and office overhead expenses related to our activities, and trailing commissions are paid by us out of the management fee received from the Fund. Refer to the *Fund Details* table for each Fund in Part B of this document for the annual management fee rate for Series A, Series F, and Series S units of each Fund. We may, in some cases, waive all or a portion of a Fund's management fee. The decision to waive management fees is at our discretion and may continue indefinitely or be terminated at any time without notice to unitholders. Refer to *Series O Management Fee* under *Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by You* for more information on the management fee payable for Series O units.
Operating Expenses	Each Fund pays the Fund Costs (referred to as *Fund Costs*) and Transaction Costs (referred to as *Transaction Costs*), as defined below, allocated to each series of units they offer. Fund Costs Fund Costs means: • any fees, costs and expenses associated with borrowing and interest; • any fees, costs and expenses associated with litigation or brought to pursue rights on behalf of the Funds; • all taxes (including but not limited to, GST/HST); • any new types of costs, expenses or fees, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the operating expenses or related to external services that were not commonly charged in the Canadian mutual fund industry as of the Funds' inception; • any material changes to existing costs, expenses or fees, including arising from government or regulatory requirements relating to the operating expenses imposed on or after the Funds' inception; and • fees and expenses of the IRC or IRC members. We may, in some cases, absorb all or a portion of the Fund Costs paid by a Fund in respect of Series A, Series F, Series O, or Series S units. The decision to absorb some or all of the Fund Costs is at our discretion and may continue indefinitely or may be terminated at any time without notice to unitholders. Operating expenses payable by the Manager or by a Fund as part of the Fund Costs may include services provided by the Manager or its affiliates. Transaction Costs Transaction Costs include brokerage fees, spreads, commissions and all other securities transaction fees, as well as the costs of derivatives and foreign exchange transactions, as applicable. Transaction Costs are not considered to be operating expenses and are not part of the MER of a series of a Fund. Fixed Administration Fee ***Series A, Series F, and Series S units*** We pay the Funds' operating expenses that are not Fund Costs, as defined above, allocated to Series A, Series F, and Series S units of the Funds in exchange for each of the Funds paying a fixed administration fee (referred to as the *Fixed Administration Fee*) with respect to those series of units. Operating expenses may include, but are not limited to: • operating and administrative costs (other than advertising and promotional expenses, which are the responsibility of the Manager); • regulatory fees (including the portion of the regulatory fees paid by the Manager that are attributable to the Funds); • audit and legal fees and expenses;

Type of Fees and Expenses	Description
	• trustee, safekeeping, custodial, and any agency fees; and • investor servicing costs including unitholder reports, prospectuses, Fund Facts and other reports. Each of the Funds pays a Fixed Administration Fee to us in respect of Series A, Series F, and Series S units, based on the NAV of each series. The annual Fixed Administration Fee rate for each of these series' can be found in the *Fund Details* table for each Fund in Part B of this document. Fixed Administration Fees, plus applicable GST/HST, are calculated and accrued daily and paid monthly, and may, in any particular period, be higher or lower than the expenses we actually incur in providing such services to the Funds. We may, in some cases, waive all or a portion of the Fixed Administration Fee in respect of Series A, Series F, and Series S units. The decision to waive some or all of the Fixed Administration Fee in respect of any units is at our discretion and may continue indefinitely or may be terminated at any time without notice to unitholders. In addition to the Fixed Administration Fee, Series A, Series F, and Series S units also pay Fund Costs and Transaction Costs allocated to their respective series as described above. *Series O Units* The Funds do not pay a Fixed Administration Fee in respect of Series O units. We pay each Fund's operating expenses that are not Fund Costs allocated to Series O units of each Fund.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by You

Type of Fees and Expenses	Description
Series O Management Fee	The management fee for Series O units is negotiated with and paid directly to us, or as directed by, unitholders or dealers and discretionary managers on behalf of unitholders, and will not exceed the annual management fee rate for Series F units of each Fund. Management fees paid directly by unitholders are generally not deductible for tax purposes. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the deductibility of any fees paid directly by you in your particular circumstances.
Sales Charges	When you purchase Series A units of a Fund, you may pay a front-end load sales charge of up to 5% of the purchase price, which is negotiated between you and your dealer. We deduct the sales charge that you owe your dealer from the amount you invest and remit it to your dealer as a sales commission. There is no sales charge payable on any other series of units of the Funds.
Switch Fee	You may have to pay a switch fee of up to 2% of the value of your units to your dealer when you switch your units of a Fund to units of another CAMI Fund or, if permitted, to another mutual fund managed by one of our affiliates. You negotiate the fee with your dealer, and we deduct the fee from the value of the units you switch and remit it to your dealer. Refer to *Switches* under *Purchases, Switches and Redemptions* for more information. A short-term trading fee may also be payable.
Conversion Fee	You may have to pay a conversion fee of up to 2% of the value of your units to your dealer when you convert your units of a Fund to units of the same Fund. You negotiate the fee with your dealer. We deduct the fee from the value of the units you convert and remit it to your dealer. Refer to *Conversions* under *Purchases, Switches and Redemptions* for more information.
Short-Term Trading Fees	If you redeem or switch units of a Fund in the 30-day period following their purchase, we may charge you a short-term trading fee of up to 2% of the value of the units. Short-term trading fees are paid to the Fund and are in addition to any sales charge or switch fee that may be payable by you. At our discretion, the fee is deducted from the amount you redeem or switch or it is charged to your account. In either case it is retained by the Fund and

Type of Fees and Expenses	Description
	may be passed on to its Underlying Fund(s) if applicable. The short-term trading fee does not apply: • to units you receive from reinvested distributions; • to units you receive from Management Fee Distributions; or • at the time of conversion, to units you are converting to another Series of units of the same Fund.
Insufficient Funds Fee	If you pay for your units by cheque or an electronic funds transfer, and there are insufficient funds in your bank account, we will cancel your order and redeem the units; a $25.00 fee will apply for each occurrence. If we redeem the units for more than the value for which they were issued, the difference will go to the Fund. If we redeem the units for less than the value for which they were issued, we will pay the difference and deduct this amount, plus the cost of doing so, from your dealer. Your dealer may require you to reimburse the amount paid if your dealer suffers a loss as a result. We may waive this fee at our discretion.

We may waive any or all of the above fees at our discretion.

Management Fee Distributions

In some cases, we may charge a reduced management fee to a Fund in respect of certain investors. An amount equal to the difference between the management fee otherwise chargeable and the reduced fee payable will be distributed by the Fund to applicable investors. This is referred to as a Management Fee Distribution. Management Fee Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional units of the same series of the applicable Fund.

A Fund's payment of a Management Fee Distribution to a unitholder is fully negotiable between us, as agent for the Funds, and the unitholder's investment advisor and/or dealer, and is primarily based on the size of the investment in the Fund, the expected level of account activity, and the investor's total investments with us.

Management Fee Distributions are calculated and accrued daily, and payments are made at least monthly to eligible investors. Management Fee Distributions are paid first out of net income and net realized capital gains, and thereafter, out of capital. The income tax consequences of a Management Fee Distribution will generally be borne by the unitholder who receives the distribution.

You should discuss Management Fee Distributions with your tax advisor so that you are fully aware of the tax implications for your particular situation. Refer to *Income Tax Considerations - Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information. We may at any time change the amount of Management Fee Distributions, or cease to offer them entirely.

Dealer Compensation

You may purchase units of the Funds through your dealer.

CIBC World Markets Inc. and CIBC Investor Services Inc., which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of CIBC and our affiliates, are some of the dealers through which units of the Funds may be purchased. Your dealer is retained by you and is not our or the Funds' agent.

Trailing Commissions

When you purchase Series A units of the Funds, we pay your dealer an annual trailing commission based upon a percentage of the average daily value of Series A units of each Fund held by your dealer's clients. The maximum annual trailing commission payable for Series A units of CIBC Multi-

Asset Absolute Return Strategy and CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy are 1.00% and 0.50%, respectively. The trailing commission is paid either monthly or quarterly, at the election of the dealer.

On September 17, 2020, the Canadian Securities Administrators published amendments that, effective June 1, 2022, will prohibit the payment of trailing commissions to order execution only (“OEO”) dealers, which includes discount brokers and other dealers that do not make a suitability determination, in connection with an investor’s purchase and ongoing ownership of Series A units of the Funds in an OEO dealer account (referred to as the "OEO Trailer Ban").

As a result, effective on or about June 1, 2022, Series A units will no longer be available to investors who hold these units in an account with a discount broker. To ensure compliance with the new rule, starting on or about March 25, 2022, we or your dealer may convert your Series A units into Series F units of CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy where the only difference for Series F units is a lower management fee.

On March 18, 2022, the Canadian Securities Administrators have announced temporary exemptions to the OEO Trailer Ban, such that during the period from June 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023, OEO dealers and fund organizations are exempted from the OEO Trailer Ban for investors who transfer Series A units of a Fund to an OEO dealer account on or after June 1, 2022 provided that the dealer implements a rebate equal to the amount of the trailing commission paid by us. For more information, please contact your dealer.

We may change or cancel the terms and/or payment frequency of the trailing commissions at any time.

We do not pay your dealer a trailing commission if you buy Series F, Series O, or Series S units of the Funds.

Other Forms of Dealer Compensation

We may provide a broad range of marketing and support programs (including brochures, reports, and market commentaries) to assist dealers in business promotional activities relating to the sale of the Funds, all in accordance with securities legislation. We may also participate in co-operative marketing and advertising programs with dealers to promote the Funds, and may use part of the management fee to pay up to 50% of the cost of these marketing and advertising programs.

We may also pay up to 10% of the costs of some dealers to hold seminars or conferences for their representatives, the primary purpose being the provision of educational information about, among other things, the mutual fund industry, mutual funds and financial planning. The dealer makes all decisions about where and when the conference is held and who can attend.

Income Tax Considerations

In the opinion of Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, tax counsel to the Manager, the following is a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act, as at the date of this document, with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of units of a Fund generally applicable to you if you are an individual (other than a trust) who, for the purposes of the Tax Act and at all relevant times, is or is deemed to be resident in Canada, holds units of the Fund directly as capital property or in a registered plan, is not affiliated with the Fund and deals at arm’s length with the Fund.

This summary is based on certain information provided to counsel by senior officers of the Manager, the facts set out in this document, the current provisions of the Tax Act and the regulations thereunder (referred to as Regulations) and counsel’s understanding of the current published administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA. This summary also takes into account all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act and the Regulations publicly announced by, or on behalf of, the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof (referred to as the Proposed Amendments). However, there can be no assurance that the Proposed Amendments will be enacted in their current form, or at all. Except for the Proposed Amendments, this summary does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law or administrative practice, whether by legislative, regulatory, administrative, or judicial action. Furthermore, this summary is not exhaustive of all possible income tax considerations and, in particular, does not take into account provincial, territorial, or foreign income tax legislation or considerations.

The income and other tax consequences of acquiring, holding, or disposing of units of a Fund, including the tax treatment of any fees or other expenses incurred by you, vary according to your status, the province(s) or territory(ies) in which you reside or carry on business, and, generally, your own particular circumstances.

The following description of income tax matters is, therefore, of a general nature only and is not intended to constitute advice to you. You should seek independent advice regarding the tax consequences of investing in units of a Fund, based upon your own particular circumstances.

This summary is based on the assumption that each of the Funds qualifies or will be deemed to qualify as a mutual fund trust within the meaning of the Tax Act at all material times. If a Fund were to fail to qualify as a mutual fund trust at any time, the income tax consequences would differ materially and adversely in some respects from those described below.

Income Tax Considerations for the Mutual Funds

Each Fund is subject to tax under Part I of the Tax Act in each taxation year on the amount of its income for the year, including net realized taxable capital gains, less the portion thereof that it deducts in respect of an amount that is, or is deemed to be, paid or payable to unitholders in the year.

Where a Fund has been a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, the Fund will be allowed for such year to reduce its liability, if any, for tax on its net realized taxable capital gains, including by way of Management Fee Distributions, by an amount determined under the Tax Act based on various factors, including the redemptions of its units during the year (referred to as the capital gains refund).

Each Fund intends to distribute to unitholders in each taxation year a sufficient amount of its net income and net realized taxable capital gains so that it will not be liable for tax in any year under Part I of the Tax Act (after taking into account applicable losses and capital gains tax refunds, if any).

Each Fund is required to compute its net income and net realized taxable capital gains in Canadian dollars for the purposes of the Tax Act and may, as a consequence, realize foreign exchange gains or losses that will be taken into account in computing its income or capital gains for tax purposes. Also, where a Fund accepts subscriptions or makes payments for redemptions or distributions in U.S. dollars, it may experience a foreign exchange gain or loss as a result of changes in the value of the U.S. dollar, relative to the Canadian dollar between the date the order is accepted or the distribution is calculated and the date the Fund receives or makes payment.

All of a Fund's deductible expenses, including expenses common to all series of units of the Fund, management fees, fixed administration fee, and other expenses specific to a particular series of units of the Fund, will be taken into account in determining the income or loss of the Fund as a whole and applicable taxes payable by the Fund as a whole. However, the deductibility of interest and financing expenses incurred by a Fund may be subject to limitations in certain circumstances pursuant to Proposed Amendments.

Provided that appropriate designations are made by the issuer, taxable dividends and/or eligible dividends from taxable Canadian corporations paid by the issuer to the Fund will effectively retain their character in the hands of the Fund for the purpose of computing its income.

Capital or income losses realized by a Fund cannot be allocated to you but, subject to certain limitations, may be deducted by the Fund from capital gains or net income realized in other years. In certain circumstances, the "suspended loss" rules in the Tax Act may prevent a Fund from immediately recognizing a capital loss realized by it on a disposition of capital property, which may increase the amount of net realized taxable capital gains of the Fund that will be distributed to unitholders.

As income and capital gains of a Fund (or an Underlying Fund) may be derived from investments in countries other than Canada, the Fund (or the Underlying Fund) may be liable to pay, income or profits tax to such countries. To the extent that such foreign tax paid by a Fund (or an Underlying Fund) exceeds 15% of the foreign income (excluding capital gains), such excess may generally be deducted by the Fund (or the Underlying Fund) in computing its income for purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that such foreign tax paid does not exceed 15% and has not been deducted in computing the income of a Fund (or the Underlying Fund), the Fund (or the Underlying Fund) may designate a portion of its foreign source income in respect of your units (or the Fund's units in the case of the Underlying Fund), so that such income and a portion of the foreign tax paid by the Fund (or the Underlying Fund) may be regarded as foreign source income of, and foreign tax paid by you (or the Fund in the case of the Underlying Fund) for the purposes of the foreign tax credit provisions of the Tax Act.

Upon the actual or deemed disposition of a security in its portfolio which is not the subject of a short sale, a Fund will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent the proceeds of disposition net of any costs of disposition exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of such security unless the Fund were considered to be trading or dealing in securities or otherwise carrying on a business of buying and selling securities or the Fund has acquired the security in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. In such circumstances, the Fund will realize ordinary income (or losses). The Manager has advised counsel that each Fund will purchase securities (other than derivative instruments and securities purchased as part of a short sale) with the objective of earning income thereon and will take the position that gains and losses realized on the disposition of those securities are capital gains and capital losses. The Manager has also advised counsel that each Fund has elected or will elect in accordance with the Tax Act to have each of its “Canadian securities” as defined in the Tax Act treated as capital property.

Generally, a Fund will include gains and deduct losses on income account in connection with investments made through certain derivatives, such as cash-settled options, futures contracts, forward contracts, total return swaps and other derivative instruments, except where such derivatives are used to hedge investments of the Fund that are capital property and there is sufficient linkage. Pursuant to certain rules in the Tax Act, CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy has made an election to realize gains and losses on “eligible derivatives” on an annual mark-to-market basis. The Manager has advised counsel that it will assess whether making such an election would be advantageous for CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy. In the absence of such an election, a

Fund will generally recognize gains or losses under a derivative contract when it is realized by the Fund upon partial settlement or upon maturity. This may result in significant gains being realized by a Fund at such times and such gains may be taxed as ordinary income. In general, a gain or loss from short selling is treated as income rather than as a capital gain or loss; however, a gain or loss from short selling “Canadian securities” as defined in the Tax Act will be treated as a capital gain or loss.

In addition, a Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that, in turn, invest in derivatives. These Underlying Funds generally treat gains and losses arising in connection with derivatives, other than derivatives used for certain hedging purposes, on income account rather than on capital account.

Where a Fund uses derivatives to closely hedge gains or losses on underlying capital investments held by the Fund, the Fund intends to treat these gains or losses on capital account. The derivative forward agreement rules in the Tax Act (the “*DFA Rules*”) target certain financial arrangements that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on investments that would have the character of ordinary income to capital gains. The DFA Rules will generally not apply to derivatives used to hedge gains or losses due to currency fluctuations on underlying capital investments of a Fund, provided there is sufficient linkage. Hedging, other than currency hedging on underlying capital investments, which reduces tax by converting the return on investments that would have the character of ordinary income to capital gains through the use of derivative contracts, will be treated by the DFA Rules as on income account.

A Fund may be subject to section 94.1 of the Tax Act if it holds or has an interest in an "offshore investment fund property". In order for section 94.1 of the Tax Act to apply to a Fund, the value of the interests must reasonably be considered to be derived, directly or indirectly, primarily from portfolio investments of the offshore investment fund property. If applicable, these rules can result in a Fund including an amount in its income based on the cost to the Fund of the offshore investment fund property multiplied by a prescribed interest rate. These rules would apply in a taxation year to the Fund if it could reasonably be concluded, having regard to all the circumstances, that one of the main reasons for the Fund acquiring, holding or having the investment in the entity that is an offshore investment fund property, was to benefit from the portfolio investments of the entity in such a manner that the taxes on the income, profits and gains therefrom for any particular year, were significantly less than the tax that would have been applicable if such income, profits and gains had been earned directly by the Fund. The Manager has advised counsel that none of the reasons for a Fund acquiring an interest in "offshore investment fund property" may reasonably be considered to be as stated above. As a result, section 94.1 should not apply to the Funds.

A Fund may, subject to regulatory and other approvals, be permitted, from time to time, to enter into securities lending arrangements with qualified counterparties. Provided that the securities lending arrangement qualifies as a "securities lending arrangement" under section 260 of the Tax Act (referred to as a Securities Lending Arrangement), the entering into and performance of its obligations under the Securities Lending Arrangement will not generally result in a disposition by the Fund of the "qualified securities" that are the subject of the Securities Lending Arrangement and such "qualified securities" shall be deemed to continue to be property of the Fund while they are subject to the Securities Lending Arrangement. Moreover, any compensation payment received by the Fund as compensation for a taxable dividend on a share of a public corporation (or received as compensation for an eligible dividend within the meaning of the Tax Act on a share of a public corporation) will be treated as a taxable dividend (or an eligible dividend, as the case may be) to the Fund.

Income Tax Considerations for Investors

How Your Investment Can Make Money

Your investment in units of a Fund can earn income from:

- any earnings a Fund makes or realizes on its investments which are allocated to you in the form of distributions; and
- any capital gains that you realize when you switch or redeem your units of the Fund at a profit.

The tax you pay depends on whether you hold the units in a registered plan or in a non-registered account.

Units Held in a Registered Plan

The units of a Fund will be a qualified investment for registered plans at any time that the Fund qualifies or is deemed to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act. The Manager anticipates that the Funds will satisfy this requirement at all material times.

If you hold units of a Fund in a registered plan, such as a registered retirement savings plan (referred to as a RRSP), registered a retirement income fund (referred to as a RRIF), tax-free savings account (referred to as a TFSA), registered disability savings plan (referred to as a RDSP), or registered education savings plan (referred to as a RESP), you will not pay tax on any distributions paid or payable to the registered plan by a Fund in a particular year. Your dealer can advise us that your distributions should be paid in cash to the account you hold with your dealer, which is treated as a withdrawal from your registered plan to you. There may be adverse tax consequences associated with withdrawing cash from a registered plan.

In addition, you will not pay tax on any capital gains realized by the registered plan from redeeming or otherwise disposing of these units, including upon a switch of units to another Fund managed by us or our affiliates, while the proceeds of disposition remain in the registered plan. However, most withdrawals from such registered plans (other than a withdrawal from a TFSA and certain permitted withdrawals from RESPs and RDSPs) are generally taxable. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the impact of TFSA withdrawals on your TFSA contribution room.

You will be subject to adverse tax consequences if units of a Fund are a "prohibited investment" within the meaning of the Tax Act for an RRSP or RRIF under which you are the annuitant, for a TFSA or RDSP of which you are the holder, or for a RESP of which you are the subscriber (referred to each as a Plan Holder). Generally, units of a Fund would be a "prohibited investment" for a registered plan if the Plan Holder (i) does not deal at arm's length with the Fund for purposes of the Tax Act, or (ii) alone or together with persons and partnerships with whom the Plan Holder does not deal at arm's length, holds 10% or more of the value of all units of the Fund. Units of a Fund will not be a "prohibited investment" for a Plan if the units are "excluded property" as defined in the Tax Act for the purposes of the prohibited investment rules.

Prospective investors who intend to purchase units of a Fund through a registered plan should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of contributions to, and acquisitions of property by, such registered plan.

Units Held Outside of a Registered Plan

Distributions, including Management Fee Distributions, are generally taxable other than the portion of a distribution that consists of a return of capital. In general, you must take into account the following in calculating your income for each taxation year:

- any net income and the taxable portion of the net realized capital gains paid or payable to you by a Fund in the year, whether you receive such amounts in cash or you reinvest them in units of the Fund; and
- the taxable portion of any capital gains you realize from redeeming or switching your units.

Although each Fund indicates the intended character and frequency of distributions in this document, the character of the distributions for Canadian income tax purposes will not be finalized until the end of each taxation year. Depending on the Fund's investment activities throughout the course of its taxation year, the character of distributions may differ from that originally intended and outlined in the Fund's Distribution Policy. Distributions made to unitholders in the course of a Fund's taxation year may be comprised of ordinary income, or net realized capital gains, or may constitute a return of capital, depending on the Fund's or Underlying Fund's investment activities. Net taxable capital gains realized by a Fund and distributed to you will preserve their character as taxable capital gains.

Distributions that are designated as "taxable dividends" from "taxable Canadian corporations" (each as defined in the Tax Act) are eligible for the dividend tax credit. An enhanced gross-up and dividend tax credit mechanism is available for dividends designated as "eligible dividends" within the meaning of the Tax Act received from taxable Canadian corporations. To the extent permitted under the Tax Act and CRA's administrative practice, a Fund will designate any eligible dividends received by the Fund as eligible dividends to the extent such eligible dividends are included in distributions to unitholders.

Distributions of interest and other ordinary income, including foreign income, are fully taxable. Provided that appropriate designations are made by a Fund, such portion of the Fund's foreign source income and foreign taxes eligible for the foreign tax credit, as is paid or payable to you, will effectively retain their character and be treated as such in your hands for purposes of the Tax Act.

The use of derivative strategies by a Fund may have a tax impact. Gains from investments made through derivative instruments, other than certain derivatives used for certain hedging purposes, will generally be treated as income, rather than as capital gains. A Fund will generally recognize gains or losses under a derivative contract when it is realized by the Fund upon partial settlement or upon maturity. This may result in significant gains being realized at such times, and distributions of these gains may be taxed as ordinary income to you. A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that, in turn, invest in derivatives. These Underlying Funds will also generally treat gains and losses arising in connection with derivatives, other than certain derivatives used for certain hedging purposes, on income account rather than on capital account.

Net taxable capital gains realized by a Fund and distributed to you will preserve their character as taxable capital gains. The non-taxable portion of the Fund's net realized capital gains that is distributed to you will not be included in your income nor will it reduce the adjusted cost base (referred to as *ACB*) of your units. Losses realized by a Fund cannot be allocated to you but may, subject to certain limitations, be deducted by the Fund from capital gains or net income realized by the Fund in other years.

You do not have to pay tax on distributions that are returns of capital (generally, distributions in excess of a Fund's net income and net realized capital gains), but these distributions will reduce the ACB of your units of the Fund, and may therefore result in you realizing a greater taxable gain (or smaller capital loss) on a future disposition of your units. Further, if the ACB of a unit of a Fund held by you would otherwise be less than zero as a result of you receiving a distribution on your units that is a return of capital, the negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by you from the disposition of the units and the ACB of the units will be increased by the amount of the deemed capital gain to zero.

In certain situations, where a unitholder redeems units of a Fund, the Fund may distribute realized capital gains of the Fund to the unitholder as part of the redemption price of the units (the Redeemer's Gain). The taxable portion of the Redeemer's Gain must be included in the unitholder's income as described above but the full amount of the Redeemer's Gain will be deducted from the unitholder's proceeds of disposition of the units redeemed. Recent amendments to the Tax Act will restrict the ability of the Funds to distribute realized capital gains as part of the redemption

price of units to an amount not exceeding the unitholder's accrued gain on the units redeemed.

You are responsible for tracking and reporting any income you earn or capital gain or capital loss that you realize. Generally, if you dispose of your units of a Fund, including on a redemption of units or a switch of units of one Fund for units of another Fund, you will realize a capital gain (or capital loss), to the extent that your proceeds of disposition (excluding any amount payable by the Fund that represents an amount that must otherwise be included in your income as described above), net of any disposition costs, exceed (or are exceeded by) the ACB of the units at that time. You will be required to include one-half of any such capital gain (referred to as a *taxable capital gain*) in your income, and deduct one-half of any such capital loss (referred to as an *allowable capital loss*) against your taxable capital gains in the year. Allowable capital losses in excess of taxable capital gains for the year may generally be carried back up to three years or forward indefinitely and deducted against taxable capital gains in those other years to the extent and under the circumstances provided for in the Tax Act. Refer to *Calculating the ACB of Your Investment* (below) for more details.

A conversion of units from one series to another series of the same Fund does not generally result in a disposition for tax purposes and, consequently, you will not realize a capital gain or capital loss as a result of such conversion. However, any redemption of series units to pay any applicable conversion fee will be considered a disposition for tax purposes and you may be required to pay tax on any capital gain you realize from the redemption.

In certain situations, if you dispose of units of a Fund and would otherwise realize a capital loss, the loss will be denied. This may occur, for example, if you or your spouse or a person with whom you are affiliated (including a corporation you control) has acquired units of the same Fund within 30 days before or after the original unitholder disposed of the units, which are considered to be “substituted property” (as defined in the Tax Act) and such person owns the units 30 days after the original disposition. In these circumstances, the capital loss may be deemed to be a “superficial loss” and denied. The amount of the denied capital loss will be added to the ACB of the units which are substituted property.

Management fees paid directly by a unitholder are generally not deductible for tax purposes. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the deductibility of any fees paid directly by you in your particular circumstances.

Buying Units Close to a Distribution Date

At the time you acquire units of a Fund, the Fund’s NAV per unit will reflect any income and gains that have accrued or been realized but have not been made payable. In particular, this may be the case when the units are acquired late in the year, or on or before the date on which a distribution is paid. If you buy units of a Fund just before it makes a distribution, you will be taxed on the entire distribution even though the Fund may have earned the income or realized the gain giving rise to the distribution before you owned units of the Fund. That means you may have to pay tax on your proportionate share of the net income or net realized capital gains earned by the Fund before you owned units of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover Rates

A Fund’s portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively its Portfolio Advisor managed the portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to a Fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio one time in the course of a year. The higher a Fund’s portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the Fund, and the greater the chance that you will receive a taxable distribution from the Fund in that year. A higher portfolio turnover rate should not be considered as indicative of a Fund’s historical or future performance.

Calculating the ACB of Your Investment

Your ACB must be determined separately for each series of units you own of each Fund. The total ACB of your units of a series of a Fund is calculated as follows:

Your initial investment in such units:

+ the cost of any additional purchases

+ reinvested distributions (including returns of capital and Management Fee Distributions)

\- distributions that are returns of capital (if any)

\- the ACB of units you previously switched, converted or redeemed

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= ACB

The ACB of a unit is simply the ACB of your total investment in units of a series of a Fund divided by the total number of such units of the Fund held by you.

You are responsible for keeping a record of the ACB of your investment for the purpose of calculating any capital gain or capital loss you may realize when you redeem, or otherwise dispose of, your units. You should keep track of the original cost of your units for each Fund, including new units you receive when distributions are reinvested. If you buy units of a Fund in U.S. dollars, you must convert U.S. dollars to Canadian dollars using the appropriate exchange rate, determined in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act in that regard, for the purposes of calculating the ACB of your units. Similarly, you must convert the proceeds of a redemption you receive in respect of such units into Canadian dollars at the time of redemption for the purpose of calculating your proceeds of disposition. As a consequence, you may realize a gain or loss as a result of fluctuations in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate between the date of purchase and disposition of the units.

Reporting to You

Each year, the Funds will provide you with income tax information necessary to allow you to complete your income tax return. You should keep records of the original cost of your units, including new units received on the reinvestment of distributions, so that any capital gain or loss on redemption or other disposition can be accurately determined for tax purposes.

If you hold units of Funds denominated in U.S. dollars, you should keep records of the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rates published by the Bank of Canada on each of the dates you purchase units (including new units you receive when distributions are reinvested) and dispose of such units.

Enhanced Tax Information Reporting

Each of the Funds has due diligence and reporting obligations under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as implemented in Canada by the Canada-United States Enhanced Tax Information Exchange Agreement and Part XVIII of the Tax Act, collectively referred to as *FATCA*) and the OECD's Common Reporting Standard (as implemented in Canada by Part XIX of the Tax Act, referred to as *CRS*). Generally, unitholders (or in the case of certain unitholders that are entities, the "controlling persons" thereof) will be required by law to provide their advisor or dealer with information related to their citizenship and tax residence, including their taxpayer identification number(s). If a unitholder (or, if applicable, any of its controlling persons), (i) is identified as a U.S. Person (including a U.S. resident or a U.S. citizen); (ii) is identified as a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S.; or (iii) does not provide the required information and indicia of U.S. or non-Canadian status is present, information about the unitholder (or, if applicable, its controlling persons) and their investment in the Fund(s) will generally be reported to the CRA unless the units are held within a registered plan. The CRA will provide that information to, in the case of FATCA, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, and, in the case of CRS, the relevant tax authority of any country that is a signatory of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, or that has otherwise agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada under CRS.

What Are Your Legal Rights?

Under securities law in some provinces and territories, you have the right to withdraw from an agreement to buy mutual funds within two business days of receiving the Simplified Prospectus or Fund Facts document, or to cancel your purchase within 48 hours of receiving confirmation of your purchase. For a PAC Plan, if you have not requested to receive subsequent Fund Facts document, you will have the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase units of a Fund only in respect of your first purchase. Refer to *Pre-Authorized Chequing Plan* under *Optional Services* for more information.

In some provinces and territories, you also have the right to cancel a purchase, or in some jurisdictions, claim damages, if the Simplified Prospectus, Fund Facts document, or financial statements contain a misrepresentation. You must act within the time limits set by law in the applicable province or territory.

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

Exemptions and Approvals

Short Selling Relief

CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy has obtained exemptive relief to permit it to sell short evidences of indebtedness issued, or fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest, by any of the government of Canada, the government of a Canadian jurisdiction or the government of the United States of America ("Government Securities") up to 300% of the Fund's net asset value.

The Fund has obtained exemptive relief from the following provisions of NI 81-102:

a) subparagraph 2.6.1(1)(c)(v) of NI 81-102, which restricts a Fund from selling a security short if, at the time, the aggregate market value of the securities sold short by the Fund exceeds 50% of the Fund's NAV; and

b) section 2.6.2 of NI 81-102, which states that a Fund may not borrow cash or sell securities short if, immediately after entering into a cash borrowing or short selling transactions, the aggregate value of cash borrowed combined with the aggregate market value of the securities sold short by the Funds would exceed 50% of the Fund's NAV.

The Fund's aggregate exposure to short selling, cash borrowing and specified derivatives transactions will not exceed 300% of the Fund's NAV.

Transactions with Related Parties

In accordance with the requirements of NI 81-102 and NI 81-107, exemptive relief orders granted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, and/or the approval or a recommendation of the IRC, as applicable, the Funds may enter into one or more of the following transactions:

- invest in or hold equity securities of CIBC or issuers related to the Portfolio Advisor;
- invest in or hold non-exchange-traded debt securities of CIBC or an issuer related to CIBC, with terms-to-maturity of 365 days or more, issued in a primary offering and in the secondary market;
- make an investment in the securities of an issuer where for which CIBC World Markets Inc., CIBC World Markets Corp., or any affiliate of CIBC (referred to as a *Related Dealer* or the *Related Dealers*) acts as an underwriter during the offering of the securities or at any time during the 60-day period following the completion of the offering of such securities (in the case of a "private placement" offering, in accordance with the Private Placement Relief Order described below and the policies and procedures relating to such investment);
- purchase equity or debt securities from, or sell them to, a Related Dealer, where it is acting as principal;
- undertake currency and currency derivative transactions where a related party is the counterparty;
- purchase securities from or sell securities to another investment fund or a managed account managed by the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager (referred to as *inter-fund trades* or *cross-trades*); and
- engage in in-specie transfers by receiving portfolio securities from, or delivering portfolio securities to, a managed account or another investment fund managed by the Manager or an affiliate, in respect of a purchase or redemption of units of the Funds, subject to certain conditions.

The Funds have also obtained an exemptive relief order from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to purchase equity securities of a reporting issuer during the period of distribution of the issuer's securities pursuant to a "private placement" offering (an offering under exemptions from the prospectus requirements) and for the 60-day period following the completion of the offering, notwithstanding that a Related Dealer is acting or has acted as underwriter in connection with the offering of the same class of such securities (referred to as the *Private Placement Relief Order*).

The IRC has issued standing instructions in respect of each of the transactions noted above (referred to as *Related Party Transactions*). At least annually, the IRC reviews the Related Party Transactions for which they have provided standing instructions.

When the Manager refers or reports a matter to the IRC, the IRC is required to advise the Canadian securities regulatory authorities if it determines that an investment decision was not made in accordance with a condition imposed by securities legislation or the IRC in any Related Party Transaction requiring its approval.

Additional Information

Data Produced by a Third Party

Information regarding the Funds may be provided to third-party service providers who use this data in order to produce their own information regarding the Funds. Such third-party service provider information may be made available to the public. CAMI and its affiliates bear no responsibility for the use or accuracy of such data by third-party service providers.

Certificate of the Funds, the Manager and the Promoter

CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy

CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy

(collectively the “Funds”)

Dated June 3, 2022

This Simplified Prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into the Simplified Prospectus, constitute full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by the Simplified Prospectus, as required by the securities legislation of each of the provinces and territories of Canada, and do not contain any misrepresentations.

Signed "*David Scandiffio*"

David Scandiffio

President and Chief Executive Officer

CIBC Asset Management Inc.

Signed "*Winnie Wakayama*"

Winnie Wakayama

Chief Financial Officer

CIBC Asset Management Inc.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of CIBC Asset Management Inc.

as Trustee, Manager and Promoter of the Funds

Signed "*Jon Hountalas*"

Jon Hountalas

Director

Signed "Stephen Gittens"

Stephen Gittens

Director

Fund Specific Information

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

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

A mutual fund is a pool of investments managed by professional money managers. People with similar investment goals contribute money to the mutual fund to become a unitholder of the mutual fund and share in its income, expenses, gains, and losses in proportion to their interests in the mutual fund. The benefits of investing in mutual funds include the following:

- *Convenience:* Various types of portfolios with different investment objectives requiring only a minimum amount of capital investment are available to satisfy the needs of investors.
- *Professional Management:* Experts with the requisite knowledge and resources are engaged to manage the portfolios of the mutual funds.
- *Diversification:* Mutual funds invest in a wide variety of securities and industries and sometimes in different countries. This leads to reduced risk exposure and helps in the effort to achieve capital appreciation.
- *Liquidity:* Investors are generally able to redeem their investments at any time.
- *Administration:* Recordkeeping, custody of assets, reporting to investors, income tax information, and the reinvestment of distributions are among the administrative matters that are handled, or arranged for, by the investment fund manager.

Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending on their investment objectives. The value of the investments a mutual fund owns will vary from day to day, notably reflecting changes in interest rates, economic conditions, and market and company news. As a result, the value of a mutual fund's units may go up and down, and the value of your investment in a mutual fund may be more or less when you redeem it than when you purchased it.

Your investment in a mutual fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates (referred to as *GICs*), mutual fund units are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer. Under exceptional circumstances, a mutual fund may suspend redemptions. We describe these circumstances under *Redemptions – When You May Not be Allowed to Redeem Your Units*.

Different investments have different types and levels of risk. Mutual funds also have different types and levels of risk, depending on the nature of the securities they own.

As an "alternative mutual fund" according to NI 81-102 *Investment Funds*, each Fund is permitted to invest in certain assets and employ alternative investment strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including to invest up to 20% of its net asset value (referred to as NAV) in securities of a single issuer; to invest in physical commodities either directly or indirectly through the use of specified derivatives; to introduce leverage, which includes, but is not limited to, the use of derivatives, to an aggregate exposure limit of 300% of its NAV; to borrow cash, up to 50% of its NAV, for investment purposes; and to sell securities short up to 50% of its NAV (the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate). CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy has obtained an exemptive relief to permit it to sell short Government Securities (as defined under NI 81-102) up to 300% of the Fund's net asset value. For additional information refer to "Exemptions and Approvals" in Part A of this Simplified Prospectus. Also refer to *Commodity Risk*, *Concentration Risk*, *Derivatives Risk*, *Leverage Risk* and *Short Selling Risk* respectively, and to *Fund Specific Information* for more information.

Risk tolerance will differ among individuals. You need to take into account your own comfort level with risk and the amount of risk suitable for your personal circumstances and investment goals. You should decide whether or not to invest in any of the Funds after careful consideration with your advisor as to the suitability of any of the Funds given their investment objectives and the information set out in this Simplified Prospectus. The Manager does not make any recommendation as to the suitability of the Funds for investment for an investor.

Types of Investment Risks

The most common risks that can affect the value of your investment in the Funds are described below. Refer to What are the Risks of Investing in the Fund? under Fund Details for a list of the principal risks associated with the Funds, as at the date of this Simplified Prospectus. The Funds will also be subject to the risks of the Underlying Fund(s); depending on the nature of their investments, these risks may also apply to the Underlying Fund(s).

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

Asset-backed securities are debt obligations that are based on a pool of underlying assets. These asset pools can be made of any type of receivable such as consumer, student, or business loans, credit card payments, or residential mortgages. Asset-backed securities are primarily serviced by the cash flows of the pool of underlying assets that, by their terms, convert into cash within a finite period. Some asset-backed securities are short-term debt obligations with maturities of one year or less, called asset-backed commercial paper (referred to as *ABCP*). Mortgage-backed securities (referred to as *MBS*) are a type of asset-backed security that is based on a pool of mortgages on commercial or residential real estate.

If there are changes in the market perception of the issuers of these types of securities, or in the creditworthiness of the parties involved, or if the market value of the underlying assets is reduced, the value of the securities may be affected. In addition, there is a risk that there may be a mismatch in timing between the cash flow of the underlying assets backing the securities and the repayment obligation of the security upon maturity.

Concerns about the ABCP market may also cause investors who are risk averse to seek other short-term, cash-equivalent investments. This means that the issuers will not be able to sell new ABCP upon the maturity of existing ABCP (“roll” their ABCP) as they will have no investors to buy their new issues. This may result in the issuer being unable to pay the interest and principal of the ABCP when due.

In the case of MBS, there is also a risk that there may be a drop in the interest rate charged on the mortgages, a mortgagor may default on its obligation under a mortgage, or there may be a drop in the value of the commercial or residential real estate secured by the mortgage.

Capital Depreciation Risk

Some mutual funds aim to generate or maximize income while attempting to preserve capital. In certain situations, such as periods of declining markets or changes in interest rates, a mutual fund’s net asset value (referred to as NAV) could be reduced such that it’s unable to preserve capital. In these circumstances, a mutual fund’s distributions may include a return of capital, and the total amount of any returns of capital made by a mutual fund in any year may exceed the amount of the net unrealized appreciation in a mutual fund’s assets for the year, and any return of capital received by the mutual fund from the underlying investments. This may reduce a mutual fund’s NAV and its ability to generate future income.

Commodity Risk

Some of the Funds may invest in commodities (e.g. silver and gold) or in securities, the underlying value of which depends on the price of commodities, such as natural resource and agricultural issuers, and some Funds may obtain exposure to commodities using derivatives. A Fund's value will be influenced by changes in the price of the commodities, which tend to be cyclical and can move dramatically in a short period of time. In addition, new discoveries or changes in government regulations can affect the price of commodities.

Concentration Risk

A mutual fund that invests or holds a higher concentration of assets in, or exposure to, a single issuer (including government and government-guaranteed issuers), offers less diversification, which could have an adverse effect on its returns. By concentrating investments on fewer issuers or securities, there may be increased volatility in a mutual fund's unit price and there may be a decrease in its liquidity. Generally, a mutual fund will not invest more than 10% of its NAV in any one issuer unless otherwise permitted by securities legislation.

Cybersecurity Risk

With the prevalence of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, mutual funds and managers of mutual funds are susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. 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 mutual fund, its manager, and its service providers (including, but not limited to any custodian and sub-custodians) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact each of their respective business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the ability to calculate the mutual fund's NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of unitholders to transact business with the mutual fund, and the inability of the mutual fund to process transactions including redemptions. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting the issuers of securities in which the mutual fund invests and counterparties with which the mutual fund engages in transactions.

Cybersecurity breaches could cause the mutual fund and/or the manager of the mutual fund to be in violation of applicable privacy and other laws, and to incur regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with the implementation of any corrective measures, and/or financial loss. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

While the Manager has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, inherent limitations exist in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, although the Manager has vendor oversight policies and procedures, the Manager cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Funds' service providers, the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Funds or their unitholders. As a result, the Funds and their unitholders could be negatively affected.

Deflation Risk

Deflation risk occurs when the general level of prices falls. In the event deflation occurs, the interest payments on real return bonds would shrink and the principal of a Fund's real return bonds would be adjusted downward.

Derivatives Risk

A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is derived from the value of an underlying variable, usually in the form of a security or asset. Derivatives can be traded on exchanges or over-the-counter with other financial institutions, known as counterparties. There are many different kinds of derivatives, but derivatives usually take the form of an agreement between two parties to buy or sell an asset, such as a basket of stocks or a bond, at a future time for an agreed upon price.

Some common types of derivatives mutual funds may use include:

Futures contracts: an exchange-traded contract involving the obligation of the seller to deliver, and the buyer to receive, certain assets (or a money payment based on the change in value of certain assets or an index) at a specified time.

Forward contracts: a private (i.e. over-the-counter) contract involving the obligation of the seller to deliver, and the buyer to receive, certain assets (or a money payment based on the change in value of certain assets or an index) at a specified time.

Options: an exchange-traded or private (i.e. over-the-counter) contract involving the right of a holder to sell (referred to as a put) or buy (referred to as a call) certain assets (or a money payment based on the change in value of certain assets or an index) from another party at a specified price within a specified time period.

Swaps: a private (i.e. over-the-counter) contract between two parties used to exchange periodic payments in the future based on a formula to which the parties have agreed. Swaps are generally equivalent to a series of forward contracts packaged together.

Mutual funds may use derivatives for two purposes: hedging and effective exposure (non-hedging).

Hedging

Hedging means protecting against changes in the level of security prices, currency exchange rates, or interest rates that negatively affect the price of securities held in a mutual fund. There are costs associated with hedging as well as risks, as outlined below.

Effective Exposure (Non-Hedging)

Effective exposure means using derivatives, such as futures, forwards, options, swaps, or similar instruments, instead of investing in the actual underlying investment. A mutual fund might do this because the derivative may be cheaper, it may be sold more quickly and easily, it may have lower transaction and custodial costs, or because it can make the portfolio more diversified. However, effective exposure does not guarantee that a mutual fund will make money.

The use of derivatives carries numerous risks, including:

- there is no guarantee the hedging or non-hedging strategy will be effective and achieve the intended effect;
- derivatives entered for hedging purposes may expose a mutual fund to losses if the derivative does not correlate with the underlying security or asset they were designed to hedge. Hedging may also reduce the opportunity for gains if the value of the hedged investment rises, because the derivative could incur an offsetting loss. Hedging may also be costly or difficult to implement;
- there is no guarantee that a mutual fund will be able to find an acceptable counterparty willing to enter into a derivative contract;

- certain derivatives traded over-the-counter are contracted between a mutual fund and a counterparty. It is possible that the other party in a derivative contract (referred to as the counterparty) may not be able to fulfill a promise to buy or sell the derivative, or settle the transaction, which could result in a loss to a mutual fund. Also, many counterparties are financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and their creditworthiness (and ability to pay or perform) may be negatively impacted by factors affecting financial institutions generally. In addition, a mutual fund may engage in cleared specified derivatives with certain counterparties that do not have a “designated rating” under NI 81-102, which may increase the risk that such counterparty may fail to perform its obligations, resulting in a loss to a mutual fund;
- when entering into a derivative contract, a mutual fund may be required to provide margin or collateral to the counterparty, which exposes a mutual fund to the credit risk of the counterparty. If the counterparty becomes insolvent, a mutual fund could lose its margin or its collateral or incur expenses to recover;
- the use of futures or other derivatives can amplify a gain, but can also amplify a loss, which can be substantially more than the initial margin of collateral deposited by a mutual fund;
- many derivatives, particularly those that are privately negotiated, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a mutual fund;
- derivatives can drop in value just as other investments can drop in value;
- the price of the derivative may change more than the price of the underlying security or asset;
- derivative prices can be affected by factors other than the price of the underlying security or asset; for example, some investors may speculate in the derivative, driving the price up or down;
- if trading in a substantial number of stocks in an index is interrupted or stopped, or if the composition of the index changes, it could adversely affect derivatives based on that index;
- it may be difficult to unwind a futures, forward, or option position because the futures or options exchange has imposed a temporary trading limit, or because a government authority has imposed restrictions on certain transactions;
- there is no assurance that a liquid market will always exist when a mutual fund wants to buy or sell. This risk may restrict a mutual fund’s ability to realize its profits or limit its losses;
- derivatives traded on certain foreign markets may be harder to price and/or close out than those traded in Canada;
- where the derivatives contract is a commodity futures contract, a mutual fund will endeavor to settle the contract with cash or an offsetting contract. There is no guarantee a mutual fund will be able to do so. This could result in a mutual fund having to make or take delivery of the commodity;
- the regulation of derivatives is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory changes may make it more difficult, or impossible, for a mutual fund to use certain derivatives; and
- the Tax Act, or its interpretation, may change in respect of the tax treatment of derivatives.

Certain types of derivatives (e.g. certain swaps) are required to be cleared through a central counterparty. Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity compared to over-the-counter swaps, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. With cleared swaps, there is also a risk of notional loss by a mutual fund of its initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of the futures commission merchant, an individual or organization that both (i) solicits or accepts offers to buy or sell futures contracts, options on futures, off exchange foreign exchange contracts or swaps and (ii) accepts money or other assets from customers to support such orders with which a mutual fund has a notional open position in a swap contract. With cleared swaps, a mutual fund may not be able to obtain as favourable terms as it would be able to negotiate for a bilateral, uncleared swap. In addition, central counterparties and futures commission merchants generally can require termination of existing cleared swap transactions at any time, and can also require increases in margin above the margin that is required at the initiation of the swap agreement.

The use of derivatives strategies by the Funds may also have a tax impact on the Funds. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of a portfolio advisor to use derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Emerging Markets Risk

The risks of foreign investments are usually greater in emerging markets. An emerging market includes any country that is defined as emerging or developing by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, or the United Nations, or any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The risks of investing in an emerging market are greater because such markets tend to be less developed.

Many emerging markets have histories of, and continue to present the risk of, hyper-inflation and currency devaluations versus the dollar, which adversely affect returns to Canadian investors. In addition, the securities markets in many of these countries have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than those in developed markets. Because these markets are so small, investments in them may suffer sharper and more frequent price changes or long-term price depression due to adverse publicity, investor perceptions, or the actions of a few large investors. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in Canada, such as price-to-earnings ratios, may not apply to certain small markets.

A number of emerging markets have histories of instability and upheaval in internal politics that could increase the chances that their governments would take actions that are hostile or detrimental to private enterprise or foreign investment. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war or civil conflicts. Governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth.

Equity Risk

Equity securities, such as common stock, and equity-related securities, such as convertible securities and warrants, rise and fall with the financial well-being of the companies that issue them. The price of a share is also influenced by general economic, industry, and market trends. When the economy is strong, the outlook for many companies will be positive and share prices will generally rise, as will the value of the Funds that own these shares. On the other hand, share prices usually decline with a general economic or industry downturn. There is the chance that a Fund may select stocks that underperform the markets or that underperform another mutual fund or other investment products with similar investment objectives and investment strategies.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk

The Fund may invest in a mutual fund whose securities are listed for trading on an exchange, known as an *exchange-traded fund (referred to as an exchange-traded fund or ETF)*. The investments of ETFs may include stocks, bonds, commodities, and other financial instruments. Some ETFs, known as index participation units (referred to as *IPUs*), attempt to replicate the performance of a widely-quoted market index. Not all ETFs are IPUs. ETFs and their underlying investments are subject to the same general types of investment risks as mutual funds, including the Fund. The risk of each ETF will be dependent on the ETF's structure and underlying investments. ETF units may trade below, at, or above their respective NAV per unit. The trading price of ETF units may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the ETF's NAV per unit, as well as the market supply and demand on the respective stock exchanges on which they trade.

Fixed Income Risk

One risk of investing in fixed income securities, such as bonds, is that the issuer of the security could have its credit risk downgraded or that it could default by failing to make a scheduled interest and/or principal payment when due. This is generally referred to as "credit risk". The degree of credit risk will depend not only on the issuer's financial condition, but also on the terms of the bonds in question. Securities issued by issuers that have a low credit rating are considered to have a higher credit risk than securities issued by issuers with a higher credit rating. A mutual fund may reduce credit risk by investing in senior bonds, those that have a claim prior to junior obligations and equity securities on the issuer's assets in the event of bankruptcy. Credit risk may also be minimized by investing in bonds that have specific assets pledged to the lender during the term of the debt.

Prices of fixed income securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise. This risk is known as "interest rate risk". Prices of longer-term fixed income securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities.

Mutual funds that invest in convertible securities also carry interest rate risk. These securities provide a fixed income stream, so their value varies inversely with interest rates, just like bond prices. Convertible securities are generally less affected by interest rate fluctuations than bonds because they can be converted into common shares.

Floating Rate Loan Risk

The following risks are associated with investments in floating rate loans:

Illiquidity

The liquidity of floating rate loans, including the volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans, varies significantly over time and among individual floating rate loans and trading in floating rate loans may exhibit wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. For example, if the credit quality of a floating rate loan declines unexpectedly and significantly, secondary market trading in that floating rate loan can also decline for a period of time. During periods of infrequent trading, valuing a floating rate loan can be difficult, and buying and selling a floating rate loan at an acceptable price can be difficult and may take more time. A loss can result if a floating rate loan cannot be sold at the time, or at the price, that the mutual fund would prefer.

Insufficient Collateral

Floating rate loans are often secured by specific collateral of the borrower. The value of the collateral can decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower or be difficult to liquidate. As a result, a floating rate loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value. In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower, a Fund could experience delays or limitation with respect to its ability to realize benefits of any collateral securing the loan.

Legal and Other Expenses

In order to enforce its rights in the event of default, bankruptcy or similar situation, a Fund may be required to retain legal or similar counsel. In addition, a Fund may be required to retain legal counsel to acquire or dispose of a loan. This may increase a Fund's operating expenses and adversely affect its NAV.

Limitations on Assignment

Floating rate loans are generally structured and administered by a financial institution that acts as the agent of the lenders participating in the floating rate loan. Floating rate loans may be acquired directly through the agent, as an assignment from another lender who holds a direct interest in the floating rate loan, or as a participation interest in another lender's portion of the floating rate loan. Assignments typically require the consent of the borrower and the agent. If consent is withheld, a Fund will be unable to dispose of a loan which could result in a loss or lower return for a Fund. A participation interest may be acquired without consent of any third parties.

Lower Credit Quality

Floating rate loans typically are below investment-grade quality and have below investment-grade credit ratings generally associated with assets having high risk and speculative characteristics. The credit ratings of loans may be lowered if the financial condition of the borrower changes. Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are based on a number of factors and may not reflect the issuer's current financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the loan. In addition, the value of lower rated loans can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse borrower, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a loan may lose significant value before default occurs.

Ranking

Floating rate loans may be made on a subordinated and/or unsecured basis. Due to their lower standing in the borrower's capital structure, these loans can involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower.

Foreign Currency Risk

Some mutual funds may have exposure to securities denominated or traded in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The value of these securities will be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Generally, when the Canadian dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, your investment is worth fewer Canadian dollars. Conversely, when the Canadian dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, your investment is worth more Canadian dollars. Thus, foreign currency risk gives rise to the possibility that a stronger Canadian dollar will reduce returns for Canadians investing outside of Canada, and that a weaker Canadian dollar will increase returns for Canadians investing outside of Canada.

Foreign Currency Hedging Risk

Certain Funds may use derivative instruments to hedge their foreign currency exposure back to the Canadian dollar. The use of hedging strategies may substantially limit unitholders from benefiting if non-Canadian currencies rise against the Canadian dollar and there can be no assurance that the currency hedging technique employed by a Fund will be successful. While it is not any Fund's intention, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors outside the applicable Fund's control.

Foreign Market Risk

Some mutual funds may take advantage of investment opportunities available in other countries.

Foreign market securities offer broader diversification than an investment made only in Canada since the price movement of securities traded on foreign markets tends to have a low correlation with the price movement of securities traded in Canada. Foreign investments, however, may involve special risks not applicable to Canadian and U.S. investments that may increase the chance that a mutual fund will lose money.

The economies of certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital, and may be more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.

Investments in foreign markets may be adversely affected by governmental actions, such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets, or the imposition of punitive taxes. Like other investment companies and business organizations, a mutual fund could be adversely affected if a participating country withdraws from, or other countries join, economic or currency unions.

The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investment in their capital markets or in certain industries. Any of these actions could severely affect security prices, impair a mutual fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer its assets or income back into Canada, or otherwise adversely affect its operations.

Other foreign market risks include foreign exchange fluctuations and controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing favourable legal judgments in foreign courts, different accounting standards, and political and social instability. Governance and legal frameworks available to investors in certain foreign countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in Canada or other foreign countries.

Since there may be fewer investors and a smaller number of shares traded each day on some foreign exchanges, it may be difficult for a mutual fund to buy and sell securities on certain exchanges. In addition, prices of foreign securities may fluctuate more than prices of securities traded in Canada.

General Market Risk

General market risk is the risk that markets will go down in value, including the possibility that markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Several factors can influence market trends, such as economic developments, changes in interest rates, political changes, and catastrophic events, such as pandemics or disasters which occur naturally or are exacerbated by climate change. The spread of the coronavirus disease (referred to as COVID-19) has caused a significant slowdown in the global economy and volatility in global financial markets. COVID-19 or any other disease outbreak may adversely affect global markets and the Fund's performance.

Russian Federation-Ukraine Conflict

The escalating conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine has resulted in significant volatility and uncertainty in financial markets. NATO, EU and G7 member countries, including Canada, have imposed severe and coordinated sanctions against Russia. Restrictive measures have also been imposed by Russia. These actions have resulted in significant disruptions to investing activities and businesses with operations in Russia and certain securities have become illiquid and/or have materially declined in value. The longer-term impact to geopolitical norms, supply chains and investment valuations is uncertain.

The Funds, like all investments, are subject to general market risk.

Implied Volatility Risk

A Fund may employ volatility strategies across asset classes such as equities, fixed income, foreign exchange and commodities. Implied volatility signals the estimated volatility for the underlying asset class in the future, but is not an estimation of the direction in which the asset class is headed. It is determined by using option prices currently existing in the market rather than historical price returns of the underlying asset. Generally, implied volatilities tend to be higher than realized volatilities. As market events unfold and expectations change, the implied volatilities of the underlying asset classes may increase or decrease, which potentially influences the value of a Fund.

Large Investor Risk

Mutual funds may be purchased and redeemed in significant amounts by a unitholder. In circumstances where a unitholder with significant holdings redeems a large number of units at one time, the mutual fund may be forced to sell its investments at the prevailing market price (whether or not the price is favourable) in order to execute such a request. This could result in significant price fluctuations to the mutual fund's NAV, and may potentially reduce its returns. The risk can occur due to a variety of reasons, including if the mutual fund is relatively small or is purchased by (a) a financial institution, including CIBC or an affiliate, to hedge its obligations relating to a guaranteed investment product or other similar products whose performance is linked to the performance of a mutual fund, (b) another mutual fund, or (c) an investment manager as part of a discretionary managed account or an asset allocation service.

Leverage Risk

Leverage occurs when the Fund's notional exposure to underlying assets is greater than the amount invested. It is an investment technique that can magnify gains and losses. The Fund's use of leverage creates the opportunity for increased returns but also creates risks for the Fund. Any adverse change in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may amplify losses compared to those that would have been incurred if the underlying asset had been directly held by the Fund and may result in losses greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Leverage may increase volatility, may impair the Fund's liquidity and may cause the Fund to liquidate positions at unfavourable times. To the extent used, there is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategies will be successful. Leveraging is a speculative technique that may expose the Fund to greater risk and increased costs. The Fund is subject to an aggregate leverage exposure limit of 300% of its NAV. If the Fund's exposure exceeds 300% of its NAV, the Fund will, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce its exposure to 300% of its NAV or less.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity is the ability to sell an asset for cash easily and at a fair price. Some securities are illiquid due to legal restrictions on their resale, the nature of the investment, or simply a lack of interested buyers for a particular security or security type. Certain securities may become less liquid due to changes in market conditions, such as interest rate changes or market volatility, which could impair a mutual fund's ability to sell such securities quickly or at a fair price. Difficulty in selling securities could result in a loss or a lower return for a mutual fund.

Lower-Rated Bond Risk

Some mutual funds may invest in lower-rated bonds, also known as high-yield bonds, or unrated bonds that are comparable to lower-rated bonds. The issuers of lower-rated bonds are often less financially secure, so there is a greater chance of the bond issuer defaulting on the payment of interest or principal. Lower-rated bonds may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and at the price that the mutual fund would prefer. In addition, the value of lower-rated bonds may be more sensitive than higher-rated bonds to a downturn in the economy or to developments in the company issuing the bond.

Prepayment Risk

Certain fixed income securities, including floating rate loans, may be subject to the repayment of principal by their issuer before the security's maturity. If a prepayment is unexpected or if it occurs faster than predicted, the fixed income security may pay less income and its value may decrease.

Regulatory Risk

There can be no assurance that certain laws applicable to mutual funds, such as income tax and securities laws, and the administrative policies and practices of the applicable regulatory authorities, will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects mutual funds or their investors.

Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk

Some mutual funds may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions, and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. There are risks associated with securities lending, 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 other collateral held by a mutual fund. If the third party defaults on its obligation to repay or resell the securities to the mutual fund, the cash or other 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, it may need to sell the securities for a lower price and suffer a loss for the difference.

Series Risk

Each Fund offers multiple series of units. Each series of units has its own fees and expenses, which the Fund tracks separately. However, if a series of units is unable to pay all of its fees and expenses using its proportionate share of the Fund's assets, the Fund's other series are legally responsible for making up the difference. This could lower the other series' investment returns.

Short Selling Risk

The Funds may engage in short selling transactions. In a short selling strategy, the Portfolio Advisor identifies securities that it expects to fall in value. A short sale is where the Fund borrows securities from a lender and sells them on the open market. The Fund must repurchase the securities at a later date in order to return them to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the short sale transaction are deposited with the lender and the Fund pays interest to the lender on the borrowed securities. If the Fund repurchases the securities later at a lower price than the price at which it sold the borrowed securities on the open market, a profit will result. However, if the price of the borrowed securities rises, a loss will result. There are risks associated with short selling, namely that the borrowed securities will rise in value or not decline enough in value to cover the Fund's costs, or that market conditions will cause difficulties in the sale or repurchase of the securities. In addition, the lender from whom the Fund has borrowed securities may become bankrupt before the transaction is complete, causing the borrowing Fund to forfeit the collateral it deposited when it borrowed the securities.

The Funds are permitted to sell securities short up to a maximum of 50% of its NAV, including up to 20% of its NAV in the securities of one issuer except CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy which has obtained an exemptive relief to permit it to sell short Government Securities (as defined under NI 81-102) up to 300% of the Fund's net asset value. For additional information refer to "Exemptions and Approvals" section in Part A of this Simplified Prospectus.

Smaller Companies Risk

The share prices of smaller companies can be more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. Smaller companies may be developing new products that have not yet been tested in the marketplace or their products may quickly become obsolete. They may have limited resources, including limited access to capital and other financing sources, or an unproven management team. Their shares may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than shares of larger companies. Smaller companies may have fewer shares outstanding, so a sale or purchase of shares will have a greater impact on the share price. Consequently, the value of mutual funds that invest in smaller companies may rise and fall substantially.

Sovereign Debt Risk

Some mutual funds may invest in sovereign debt securities which are issued or guaranteed by foreign government entities. Investments in sovereign debt are subject to the risk that a government entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt. Some of the reasons for this may include cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the size of its debt position relative to its economy, or failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other agencies. If a government entity defaults, it may ask the lender for more time to pay, a reduction in the interest rate, or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debts that a government does not pay or bankruptcy proceeding by which all or part of sovereign debt that a government entity has not repaid may be collected.

Structured Notes Risk

Structured notes, such as credit-linked notes, equity-linked notes and similar notes, involve a counterparty structuring a note whose value is intended to move in line with the underlying security specified in the note. Unlike financial derivative instruments, cash is transferred from the buyer to the seller of the note. Investment in these instruments may cause a loss if the value of the underlying security decreases. There is also a risk that the note issuer will default. Additional risks result from the fact that the documentation of such notes programs tends to be highly customized. The liquidity of a structured note can be less than that for the underlying security, a regular bond or debt instrument and this may adversely affect either the ability to sell the position or the price at which such a sale is transacted.

Target Return and Volatility Risk

There is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its return and volatility targets. All investment performance is inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the control of the Manager. In considering the return and volatility targets, prospective investors should bear in mind that such targeted performance and volatility is not a guarantee, projection or prediction, and is not indicative of future results of the Fund. Actual gross returns in any given year may be lower than the return target, and actual volatility may be higher than the volatility target. Even if the return target is met, actual returns to investors will be lower due to expenses, taxes and other factors.

In addition, the return and volatility targets may be adjusted at the discretion of the Manager without notice to investors in light of available investment opportunities and/or changing market conditions.

The Manager believes that the return and volatility targets for a Fund are reasonable based on a combination of factors, including the Fund's investment team's general experience and its assessment of prevailing market conditions and investment opportunities. There are, however, numerous assumptions that factor into the return and volatility targets that may not be consistent with future market conditions and that may significantly affect actual investment results. Such assumptions include, but are not limited to (i) the Portfolio Advisor's ability to adequately assess the risk and return potential of investments; (ii) the availability of suitable investment opportunities in various asset classes; and (iii) various measurements and parameters relating to the Portfolio Advisor's expected outlook for certain global and local economies and markets. No representation or warranty is made as to the reasonableness of the assumptions made or that all assumptions used in calculating the return and volatility targets have been stated or fully considered. Prospective investors reviewing the return and volatility targets contained in this document must make their own determination as to the reasonableness of the assumptions and the reliability of the return and volatility targets. Actual results and events may differ significantly from the assumptions and estimates on which the return and volatility targets are based.

Taxation Risk

If a Fund does not qualify as a "mutual fund trust" for tax purposes or were to cease to so qualify, the income tax considerations as described under "Income Tax Considerations for Investors" herein could be materially and adversely different in respect of the Fund. For example, if a Fund fails to or ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust, units of the Fund will no longer be qualified investments for registered plans under the Tax Act. The Tax Act imposes penalties on the annuitant of a RRSP or RRIF, the holder of a TFSA or a RDSP, or the subscriber of a RESP for the acquisition or holding of non-qualified investments.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on a Fund. In general, gains and losses realized by a Fund from derivative transactions will be on income account, except where such derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account and provided there is sufficient linkage. A Fund will generally recognize gains or losses under a derivative contract when it is realized by the Fund upon partial settlement or upon maturity. This may result in significant gains being realized by the Fund at such times and such gains may be taxed as ordinary income. To the extent such income is not offset by any available deductions, it would be distributed to applicable unitholders in the taxation year in which it is realized and included in such unitholder's income for the year.

There can be no assurance that the CRA will agree with the tax treatment adopted by a Fund in filing its tax returns. The CRA could reassess a Fund on a basis that results in an increase in the taxable component of distributions considered to have been paid to unitholders. A reassessment by the CRA may result in a Fund being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions to non-resident unitholders. Such liability may reduce the NAV and Series NAV per Unit of the Fund.

In certain circumstances, a Fund may experience a "loss restriction event" for tax purposes, which generally will occur each time any person, together with other persons with whom that person is affiliated within the meaning of the Tax Act, or any group of persons acting in concert, acquires units of a Fund having a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all of the units of the Fund. The Tax Act provides relief in the application of the "loss restriction event" rules for funds that are "investment funds" as defined therein. A Fund will be considered an "investment fund" for this purpose if it meets certain conditions, including complying with certain asset diversification requirements (or where a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund, the Underlying Fund complies with certain asset diversification requirements). There can be no assurance that a Fund will qualify as an "investment fund" for these purposes. If a Fund (or Underlying Fund) does not meet or fails to meet these requirements, the Fund (or Underlying Fund) may be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes upon the occurrence of a "loss restriction event". Where such a deemed year end occurs, unitholders may receive unscheduled distributions of income and capital gains from the Fund. For units held in non-registered accounts, these distributions must be included in the calculation of the unitholder's income for tax purposes. Future distribution amounts in respect of a Fund may also be impacted by the expiry of certain losses at the deemed year end.

Description of the Series of Units of the Funds

Each Fund is permitted to have an unlimited number of classes of units, each of which is issuable in an unlimited number of series. Each Fund is permitted to issue an unlimited number of units of each series, each of which is divided into units of participation of equal value. In the future, the offering of any series of units of a Fund may be terminated, or additional series of units may be offered under separate Simplified Prospectuses, confidential offering memorandum, or otherwise.

On December 16, 2004, the Trust Beneficiaries' Liability Act 2004 (Ontario) came into force. This statute provides that holders of units of a trust are not, as beneficiaries, liable for any default, obligation or liability of the trust if, when the default occurs or the liability arises: (i) the trust is a reporting issuer under the Securities Act (Ontario); and (ii) the trust is governed by the laws of Ontario. Each Fund is a reporting issuer under the Securities Act (Ontario) and is governed by the laws of Ontario by virtue of the provisions of the Declaration of Trust.

To help you choose the series of units that is the most suitable for you, a description of each of the series we offer is provided in the table below. It is up to you and your investment advisor to determine which series is most suitable for you. Refer to *Purchases*, including *Minimum Investments*, for more information.

Series	Description
Series A units	Series A units are available to all investors, subject to certain minimum investment requirements.
Series F units	Series F units are available, subject to certain minimum investment requirements, to investors participating in programs, such as clients of "fee-for-service" investment advisors, dealer-sponsored "wrap accounts", and others who pay an annual fee to their dealer, and to investors who have accounts with a discount broker (provided the discount broker offers Series F units on its platform). Instead of paying a sales charge, investors purchasing Series F units may pay fees to their dealer or discount broker for their services. We do not pay a trailing commission in respect of series F units, allowing us to charge a lower annual management fee.

Series	Description
Series O units	Series O units are available to certain investors, at our discretion, including institutional investors or segregated funds that use a fund-of-fund structure, other qualified investors who have entered into a Series O unit account agreement with us, investors whose dealer or discretionary manager offers separately managed accounts or similar programs and whose dealer or discretionary manager has entered into a Series O unit account agreement with us, and mutual funds managed by us or an affiliate that use a fund-of-fund structure. We reserve the right to fix a minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for purchases of Series O units at any time and, from time to time, as part of the criteria for approval. In addition, if the amount of the investment by the investor is too small relative to the administrative costs of the investor's participation in Series O units, we may require that the Series O units be redeemed or converted into another units of the Fund. No management fees are charged in respect of Series O units; instead, a negotiated management fee is charged by us directly to, or as directed by, Series O unitholders. For dealers or discretionary managers who offer separately managed accounts or similar programs, the dealer or discretionary manager may negotiate a separate fee applicable to all dealers or discretionary manager accounts under such program. Any such aggregated fee, or fee determined on another basis, would be paid directly to us by the dealer or discretionary manager. If the agreement between CAMI and the dealer or discretionary manager is terminated, or if an investor chooses to withdraw from the dealer's program, the Series O units held by the investor may be either redeemed or converted into another eligible units of the Fund. For fees and expenses payable directly by investors, the rate of GST or HST, as applicable, will be determined based on the investor's place of residence. Management fees paid directly by a unitholder are generally not deductible for tax purposes. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the deductibility of any fees paid directly by you in your particular circumstances.
Series S units	Series S units are only available for purchase by mutual funds, asset allocation services or discretionary managed accounts offered by the Manager or its affiliates.

All units of each series of a Fund have equal rights and privileges. There is no fixed issue price for units of any series of any Fund, and no unit of any series of a Fund has any preference or priority over another unit of the same series of a Fund.

A Fund's unitholders have no rights of ownership of any particular asset of a Fund, including units or the assets of any Underlying Fund. Unitholders have only those rights mentioned in this Simplified Prospectus, the Fund Facts, and the Declaration of Trust. The trustee may modify, alter, or add to the Declaration of Trust without notice to unitholders, unless notice or approval of the unitholders is required under applicable law or under the Declaration of Trust.

Units of each series of each Fund have the following attributes:

- proportional participation in any distributions (except in respect of Management Fee Distributions, as described under *Management Fee Distributions,* expense distributions, and distributions that are return of capital paid to particular unitholders);
- no voting rights except as required by NI 81-102, and as the Funds are trusts, there are no annual unitholder meetings;
- on the Fund's termination, after the satisfaction of all liabilities, the Fund's assets will be distributed to unitholders and all series of units of the Fund will proportionately share in the Fund's remaining value;
- redemption rights, except if the right to redeem units is suspended under extraordinary circumstances. Refer to *When You May Not Be Allowed to Redeem Your Units* under *Redemptions*;

- subject to requirements determined from time to time by the Trustee, units of a particular series may be reclassified into units of another series;
- units may not be transferred except in limited circumstances; and
- may be sub-divided or consolidated by the Trustee.

NI 81-102 provides that, subject to certain exceptions, the following changes cannot be made to a Fund without the approval of unitholders by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Fund's unitholders for that purpose:

- the introduction of, or a change in the basis of the calculation of, a fee or expense that is charged to a Fund or its unitholders by a Fund or the Manager in connection with the holding of units of a Fund, in a way that could result in an increase in charges to the Fund or its unitholders, unless the Fund is at arm's length to the entity charging the fee or expense, or in the case of Series F, Series O, and Series S units, the Fund is at non-arm's length to the entity charging the fee or expense, and in either case, unitholders will be given at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change;
- a change in a Fund's manager unless the new manager is our affiliate;
- a change in a Fund's fundamental investment objectives;
- a decrease in the frequency of calculating a Fund's NAV per unit;
- in certain cases, if a Fund undertakes a reorganization with, or transfer of its assets to, another mutual fund, or if it acquires the assets of another mutual fund; or
- if a Fund undertakes a restructuring into a non-redeemable investment fund, or into an issuer that is not an investment fund.

At any meeting of a Fund's unitholders, or a series of units of a Fund, each unitholder will be entitled to one vote for each whole unit registered in the unitholder's name, except meetings at which the holders of another series of units are entitled to vote separately as a series. Fractions of units may be issued that have the rights, restrictions, conditions, and limitations applying to whole units in the proportion they bear to a whole unit, except that a fraction of a unit does not carry the right to vote.

Although your prior approval will not be sought, you will be given at least 60 days' written notice before any changes are made to the Funds' auditor, or before any reorganization with, or transfers of assets to, another mutual fund managed by CAMI or an affiliate are made by a Fund, provided that the IRC has approved such changes and, in the latter case, the reorganizations or transfers comply with certain criteria described in the applicable securities legislation. Refer to *Independent Review Committee* under *Independent Review Committee* and *Fund Governance* for more information about the IRC.

A Fund may be terminated by us at any time upon at least 60 days' written notice to unitholders. Upon such termination, the Manager will, to the extent possible, liquidate the Fund's assets. After paying or providing for all the Fund's liabilities and obligations and any termination-related expenses payable by the Fund, the Fund's net assets, comprised of any portfolio securities still held by the Fund, cash and any other assets, shall be distributed pro rata among the Fund's unitholders.

Subject to the Management Fee Distributions, expense distributions, and distributions that are a return of capital paid to particular unitholders, all units of each class of a Fund are treated equally on any termination or winding-up based on the relative class NAV. The rights of unitholders to redeem units, as described under Redemptions, will cease as and from the Fund's termination date. There is no predetermined level of class NAV per unit at which a Fund will be wound up.

Name, Formation and History of the Funds

The Funds are open-end investment trusts organized under the laws of Ontario and governed by a master Declaration of Trust.

CAMI's head office and the Funds' office is at 81 Bay Street, 20th Floor, CIBC Square, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E7, and has an office at 1500 Robert-Bourassa Boulevard, Suite 800, Montreal, Quebec H3A 3S6.

The following sets out details about each Fund’s formation and history:

- CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy – October 5, 2018
- CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy – June 3, 2022

The *Fund Specific Information* includes a profile of each Fund, which includes the following information:

Fund Details

The Fund Details table for each Fund provides a brief overview of each Fund. We indicate the type of mutual fund using the standardized investment fund categories as defined by the Canadian Investment Funds Standards Committee (referred to as *CIFSC*). The fund type may change from time to time based on changes made to the CIFSC categories. For more information, visit the CIFSC website at www.cifsc.org.

We also indicate if the Fund is a qualified investment for registered plans; the series of units offered; and the annual rate of the management fee and the fixed administration fee for each series of units.

What Does the Fund Invest In?

This section outlines the investment objectives and the principal investment strategies that the Portfolio Advisor uses to achieve the Fund’s investment objectives.

We cannot change a Fund’s fundamental investment objectives unless we obtain approval from a majority of unitholders who vote at a meeting. Investment strategies may be changed, from time to time, without notice to, or consent of, unitholders.

Investment Objectives and Strategies

The investment strategies are utilized with the aim of meeting the Funds’ investment objectives, according to NI 81-102. The Funds are permitted to invest in certain assets and employ alternative investment strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds.

Each Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, or fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the Canadian or U.S. governments, a government agency, or a company in anticipation of, or in response to, a market downturn, for defensive purposes, for cash management, or for the purpose of a merger or other transaction. As a result, a Fund may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objectives at all times.

Investment Restrictions

The Funds are subject to, and are managed in accordance with, certain restrictions and requirements contained in securities legislation, including National Instrument 81-102 Investment Funds, that are designed in part to ensure that the investments of the mutual fund are diversified and relatively liquid and to ensure the proper administration of the mutual fund.

Each Fund follows the standard investment restrictions and practices mandated by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, except in connection with any exemptions the Funds may have received.

The Funds are permitted to invest in certain assets and employ alternative investment strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including to invest up to 20% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer; to invest in physical commodities either directly or indirectly through the use of specified derivatives; to introduce leverage, which includes, but is not limited to, the use of derivatives, to an aggregate exposure limit of 300% of its net asset value; to borrow cash, up to 50% of its net asset value, for investment purposes; and to sell securities short up to 50% of its net asset value (the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate). CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy has obtained an exemptive relief to permit it to sell short Government Securities (as defined under NI 81-102) up to 300% of the Fund’s net asset value, as described in further detail under "Exemptions and Approvals" in Part A of this Simplified Prospectus.

None of the Funds has or will engage in any undertaking other than the investment of its fund property for purposes of the Tax Act.

Use of Derivatives

The Funds may use derivatives. A Fund can only use derivatives to the full extent permitted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and only if the use of derivatives is consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives.

A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is derived from the value of an underlying variable, usually in the form of a security or asset. There are many different kinds of derivatives, but derivatives usually take the form of an agreement between two parties to buy or sell an asset, such as a basket of stocks or a bond, at a future date for an agreed upon price. The most common kinds of derivatives are futures contracts, forward contracts, options, and swaps. A Fund can use derivatives for either hedging or effective exposure (non-hedging) purposes. Derivatives may also be used to, among other things, provide exposure to securities, indices, or currencies without investing in them directly, or to manage risk.

Refer also to *Derivatives Risk* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* for more information.

Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

A securities lending transaction is an agreement whereby a Fund lends securities through an authorized agent in exchange for a fee and a form of acceptable collateral. Under a repurchase transaction, a Fund agrees to sell securities for cash while, at the same time, assuming an obligation to repurchase the same securities for cash at a later date (and usually at a lower price). Under a reverse repurchase transaction, a Fund buys securities for cash while, at the same time, agreeing to resell the same securities for cash at a later date (and usually at a higher price).

To increase returns, a Fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions consistent with its investment objectives and as permitted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. The Fund must receive acceptable collateral worth at least 102% of:

- the market value of the security loaned for a securities lending transaction;
- the market value of the security sold for a repurchase transaction; or
- the cash loaned for a reverse repurchase transaction.

Repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions are limited to 50% of a Fund's NAV, immediately after the Fund enters into such a transaction, not including collateral or cash held. Refer to *Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* for more information.

What are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

Understanding risk and your comfort with risk is an important part of investing. This section lists the specific risks that each Fund may be exposed to. General information about the risks of investing and descriptions of each specific risk are provided under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

We assign an investment risk level to each Fund to help you decide whether a Fund is suitable for your risk tolerance. We will review each Fund's risk level at least annually, or whenever we determine the investment risk level is no longer appropriate; for example, as a result of a fundamental change to a Fund.

Each Fund's investment risk level is determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology, which is based on the Fund's historical volatility as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of its returns, i.e. the dispersion in a Fund's returns from its mean over a 10-year period.

We will calculate each Fund's standard deviation using the monthly returns of the series of the Fund that first became available to the public (typically Series A units) and apply the same standard deviation to the Fund's other series.

If a Fund has less than 10 years of performance history, we will calculate its standard deviation by imputing, for the remainder of the 10 years, the return of a reference index, or a composite of several indices, that reasonably approximates, or for a newly established Fund, is expected to reasonably approximate, the Fund's standard deviation.

The range within which a Fund's standard deviation can fall, and the corresponding investment risk level which is assigned, are shown in the table below:

Standard Deviation Range (%)	Risk Level
0 to less than 6	Low
6 to less than 11	Low to Medium
11 to less than 16	Medium
16 to less than 20	Medium to High
20 or greater	High

A Fund with a "low" standard deviation is considered as less risky; conversely, a Fund with "high" standard deviation is considered as more risky. It is important to note that a Fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility.

If we believe that the results produced using this methodology do not appropriately reflect a Fund's risk, we may assign a higher risk level to the Fund by taking into account other qualitative factors, including, but not limited to, the type of investments made by the Fund and the liquidity of those investments.

The Fund's risk rating does not necessarily correspond to an investor's risk tolerance assessment. Investors are advised to consult their investment advisor for advice regarding an individual investor's personal circumstances. When looking at the Fund's risk level, you should also consider how it would work with your other investment holdings.

A more detailed description of the risk classification methodology we use to identify each Fund's investment risk level is available on request, at no cost, by calling us at 1-888-888-3863, or by writing to us at CIBC, 81 Bay Street, 20th Floor, CIBC Square, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E7.

Distributions

Distributions of units will be automatically reinvested in additional units of the same series of units of the Fund unless you instruct your dealer otherwise. If you hold units of a Fund in a non-registered account, you can choose to have distributions paid in cash to the account you hold with your dealer or paid directly into your bank account at any financial institution in Canada. Any reinvestment of distributions will occur at the applicable Series NAV thereof and without the payment of sales charges. The automatic reinvestment of distributions does not relieve unitholders of any income tax applicable to the distributions. The Funds may make distributions monthly and/or annually, but we may, without notice, elect to declare distributions more or less frequently if this is deemed to be in the best interests of a Fund and its unitholders. The amount and frequency of distributions that will be paid for any series of units are not guaranteed and may change from time to time without notice to unitholders.

Refer to *Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information on the tax treatment to unitholders of distributions.

CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy

Fund Details

Fund type	Qualified investment for registered plans
Alternative Multi-Strategy	Yes

Series of units offered	Annual management fee	Fixed administration fee
Series A units	1.70%	0.15%
Series F units	0.70%	0.15%
Series O units	Negotiated with and paid by, or as directed by, unitholders or dealers and discretionary managers on behalf of unitholders.	No fixed administration fee is charged.
Series S units	0.70%	0.15%

What Does the Fund Invest In?

Investment Objectives

The Fund seeks to achieve a positive absolute return that exceeds the return of the Government of Canada 91-day treasury bills over rolling three-year periods, regardless of prevailing economic conditions, by actively managing a diversified portfolio with direct and indirect exposure primarily to equity securities, fixed income securities, commodities, currencies, and derivatives investments.

The Fund may use leverage through the use of derivatives, short sales, and/or borrowing, which shall not exceed the limits described in the "*Investment Strategies*" section, or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.

We will not change the Fund's fundamental investment objectives without the consent of unitholders by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of unitholders.

Investment Strategies

The Portfolio Advisor identifies and pursues multiple investment ideas and opportunities across and within a wide range of asset classes. The investment strategies used by the Fund, and the amount of assets allocated among them, will change over time. To achieve its investment objectives, the Fund:

- seeks to achieve a positive absolute return by targeting, over rolling three-year periods, an annualized return of 5% in excess of the Government of Canada 91-day treasury bills (gross of fees and expenses);
- aims to achieve an annualized volatility, under normal market conditions, at a level that is generally half the volatility of global equities represented by the MSCI All Country World Index (CAD) measured over the same three-year rolling periods; for this purpose, volatility is the measure of the extent to which the prices of the Fund's units fluctuate over time as measured by its standard deviation;

- dynamically harvests market risk premia by selecting asset classes and markets with the most attractive risk-adjusted long-term structural outlook; a broad, diversified group of equity, bond, and currency markets will be considered;
- exploits non-traditional risk premia, such as “value”, “carry”, “momentum”, and “trend”, that offer attractive, diversifying returns and decrease dependence on market exposures;
- tactically shifts portfolio exposures to benefit from shorter-term opportunities arising from market cycles and investor behavior;
- seeks direct and indirect exposure to global equity securities, domestic and foreign fixed income securities, commodities, cash in various currencies and cash equivalents;
- identifies risks within its portfolio and within its selected strategies and seeks to mitigate them through systematic or opportunistic volatility strategies;
- seeks exposure to alternative asset classes and strategies by:
    - investing in less liquid or illiquid securities, including private debt which will generally not exceed 10% of the Fund’s NAV;
    - gaining exposure to commodities directly or indirectly through financial derivative instruments, indices or ETFs providing the desired exposure; and
    - employing alternative strategies to access alternative risk premia by engaging in tactical directional strategies or relative inter-asset class strategies, e.g. taking a long position in one equity market and taking a short position in another equity market;
- may obtain its global equity exposure by directly investing in a basket of equity securities displaying the factors or characteristics that the Portfolio Advisor seeks to target or gain exposure to. The Fund may also indirectly gain its equity exposure by investing in Underlying Funds that invest in such securities. Global equity exposure may also be gained through the use of derivatives;
- may obtain exposure to domestic and foreign fixed income securities through direct or indirect means. Exposure to nominal or real return government bonds (including government-backed bonds) may be held directly by investing in sovereign bonds of any jurisdiction. Credit exposure may be obtained indirectly by investing in Underlying Funds that invest in such securities. Fixed income exposure may also be gained through the use of derivatives;
- may use derivatives for hedging and non-hedging purposes (effective exposure). The Fund intends to make significant use of derivative instruments and may hold both long and short positions in indices, securities, baskets of securities and markets. The Fund may, from time to time, have substantial holdings in liquid assets, including cash deposits and money market instruments. The Fund will use derivatives to hedge, gain or reduce exposure to a particular asset class, market, geographic region, sector, industry, market factor or single position. In so doing, the Fund may invest in swaps, options, forwards and futures; however, it is generally expected that derivatives will be used in respect of broad exposure to baskets of securities or ETFs and not on individual securities positions, except for individual government or government-backed bonds. The Fund may also use derivatives for currency management purposes, which may include investing in currency forwards, currency options, currency futures and/or options on foreign exchange futures. The Fund will only use derivatives as permitted by securities regulatory authorities, including pursuant to any exemptive relief obtained by the Fund;
- may invest up to 20% of its NAV in securities of a single issuer including exposure to that single issuer through specified derivative transactions or index participation units;

- may invest in units of Underlying Funds or enter into derivative transactions for which the underlying interest is based on an Underlying Fund. The Fund does not dedicate any percentage of its NAV to investing in securities of Underlying Funds or entering into derivative transactions for which the underlying interest is based on an Underlying Fund. When the Fund invests, directly or indirectly, in Underlying Funds, it selects such investments based upon the Portfolio Advisor's view that the use of such Underlying Fund is a more efficient and cost-effective manner of obtaining exposure to a particular investment strategy than replicating such strategy directly;
- may sell securities short, by providing a security interest over Fund assets in connection with the short sales and by depositing Fund assets with a lender as security in connection with the short sale transaction. These transactions may be used in conjunction with other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. The aggregate market value of all securities sold short by the Fund may not exceed 50% of its NAV. The combined use of short-selling and cash borrowing by the Fund is subject to an aggregate overall limit of 50% of its NAV;
- may also borrow cash up to a maximum of 50% of its NAV (the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate). Borrowing may be used in conjunction with other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives;
- may create leverage through the use of derivatives, short sales, and/or borrowing. The Fund's aggregate exposure, calculated as the sum of the following, must not exceed 300% of its NAV:
  i) the aggregate market value of securities sold short;
  ii) the aggregate value of indebtedness under any borrowing arrangements for investment purposes; and
  iii) the aggregate notional value of the Fund's specified derivatives positions excluding the notional value of any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes.
- may enter into securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. The Fund must receive acceptable collateral worth at least 102% of:
  - the market value of the security loaned for a securities lending transaction;
  - the market value of the security sold for a repurchase transaction; or
  - the cash loaned for a reverse repurchase transaction.

Repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions are limited to 50% of the Fund's NAV, immediately after the Fund enters into such a transaction, not including collateral or cash held. Refer to *Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk* under *Types of Investment Risks* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* for more information.

The Fund may depart temporarily from its fundamental investment objectives by investing all or a portion of its assets in cash, bonds or other debt securities to try to protect and preserve its assets during a market downturn, for defensive purposes, or for other reasons. As a result, the Fund may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objectives at all times.

The Fund intends to engage in active trading and may have a portfolio turnover rate greater than 70%. The higher the Fund's portfolio turnover rate:

- the greater the chance you may receive a distribution from the Fund that must be included in determining your income for tax purposes if you hold units of the Fund in a non-registered account; and
- the higher the Fund's trading costs; these costs are an expense of the Fund and are paid out of the Fund's assets, which may reduce your returns.

We can change the investment strategies, from time to time, without notice to, or consent of, unitholders.

Description of Securities offered by the Mutual Fund

A description of the series of units offered by the Fund can be found in the table under the sub-heading *Description of the Series of Units of the Funds* under the heading *Fund Specific Information*.

Distribution Policy

The Fund expects to distribute net income semi-annually. Distributions of net realized capital gains are expected to occur annually in December of each year. However, the Fund also may make distributions of income, capital gains or capital at any other time the Manager considers it appropriate, or may elect to declare distributions more or less frequently, if this is deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund and its unitholders, without notice.

The character of the Fund's distributions for Canadian income tax purpose will not be finalized until the end of the Fund's taxation year. The Fund will distribute a sufficient amount of its net income and net realized capital gains to unitholders for each taxation year so that the Fund will not be liable for ordinary income tax.

If you hold units of the Fund in a registered plan, your dealer can advise us that your distributions should be paid in cash to the account you hold with your dealer, which is treated as a distribution by your registered plan to you. There are negative tax consequences associated with paying cash distributions out of a registered plan.

If you hold units of the Fund outside of a registered plan, you can choose to have distributions paid in cash to the account you hold with your dealer or paid directly into your bank account at any financial institution in Canada.

Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional units of the same series of the Fund unless you instruct your dealer otherwise. Any reinvestment of distributions will occur at the applicable Series NAV per Unit thereof without payment of sales charges.

Some distributions made by the Fund may constitute a return of capital. Depending on market conditions, a significant portion of the Fund's distribution may constitute a return of capital for a certain period of time; that is to say, a return of your initial investment to you.

The amount and frequency of distributions is not guaranteed and may change from time to time without notice to unitholders.

Refer to *Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information on the tax treatment to unitholders of distributions.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

Investing in the Fund may result in the following risks, each of which are described in *Types of Investment Risks* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?*:

- asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities risk
- capital depreciation risk
- commodity risk
- concentration risk
- cybersecurity risk
- deflation risk
- derivatives risk
- emerging markets risk
- equity risk
- exchange-traded fund risk
- fixed income risk
- floating rate loan risk
- foreign currency risk
- foreign market risk
- general market risk
- implied volatility risk
- large investor risk (as at May 10, 2022, a unitholder held approximately 12.35% of the outstanding units of the Fund)
- leverage risk
- liquidity risk
- lower-rated bond risk
- prepayment risk
- regulatory risk
- securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions risk
- series risk
- short selling risk
- smaller companies risk
- sovereign debt risk
- structured notes risk
- target return and volatility risk
- taxation risk

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

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

The Fund has less than 10 years of performance history, therefore, the investment risk level has been calculated by reference to the Fund's returns and, for the remainder of the performance history, the returns of the reference index, this being 50% of the volatility of the MSCI All Country World Index (CAD).

The MSCI All Country World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure equity market performance in global developed and emerging markets.

Refer to *Investment Risk Classification Methodology* under *Specific Information about Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document* for more information about the methodology we used to classify this Fund's risk level.

CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy

Fund Details

Fund type	Qualified investment for registered plans
Alternative Credit Focused	Expected to qualify

Series of units offered	Annual management fee	Fixed administration fee
Series A units	1.20%	0.15%
Series F units	0.70%	0.15%
Series O units	Negotiated with and paid by, or as directed by, unitholders or dealers and discretionary managers on behalf of unitholders.	No fixed administration fee is charged.
Series S units	0.70%	0.15%

What Does the Fund Invest In?

Investment Objectives

To provide a positive total net return over a full market cycle, regardless of general market direction, by investing primarily in long and short positions in North American corporate and government fixed-income securities.

The Fund may engage in physical short sales, borrowing and/or derivatives for investment purposes. The Fund's aggregate exposure shall not exceed limits on the use of gross exposure described in the "*Investment Strategies*" section or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.

We will not change the Fund's fundamental investment objectives without the consent of unitholders by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of unitholders.

Investment Strategies

To achieve its investment objectives, the Fund:

- will use both long and short positioning in a variety of corporate and government instruments. Strategies based on both fundamental credit and macroeconomic views of the Portfolio Advisor as well as systematic strategies may be used to generate positions in credit risk premiums using leverage. Other strategies may include long-short positions within an individual issuer's debt capital structure. The Portfolio Advisor will employ fundamental credit analysis in selecting fund holdings with the flexibility to take advantage of relative value opportunities that exist in the global fixed income market. The Portfolio Advisor also has the ability to opportunistically short specific credit exposures through physical short sales, taking advantage of bottom-up fundamental research;
- has been granted an exemption from the investment restrictions applicable to alternative funds in NI 81-102 to permit it to sell short Government Securities (as defined under NI 81-102) up to 300% of the Fund's NAV;
- may create leverage through the use of derivatives, short sales, and/or borrowing. The Fund can use leverage to amplify the effect of certain allocations. The Fund's aggregate exposure, calculated as the sum of the following, must not exceed 300% of its NAV:

i) the aggregate market value of securities sold short;

ii) the aggregate value of indebtedness under any borrowing arrangements for investment purposes; and

iii) the aggregate notional value of the Fund's specified derivatives positions excluding the notional value of any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes.

- may borrow cash up to a maximum of 50% of its NAV. Borrowing may be used in conjunction with other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. The combined use of short-selling of non-Government Securities and cash borrowing by the Fund is subject to an aggregate overall limit of 50% of the Fund's NAV. The Fund may short sell Government Securities up to 300% of the Fund's NAV;
- may invest up to 20% of its NAV in securities of a single issuer including exposure to that single issuer through specified derivative transactions or index participation units
- may hold a portion of its net assets in securities of Underlying Funds, including ETFs, which may be managed by us, in accordance with its investment objectives;
- may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in securities issued in the United States and other foreign securities;
- may invest directly in fixed income securities;
- may also invest in index participation units or units of exchange-traded funds;
- may use derivatives for hedging and non-hedging purposes (effective exposure). The Fund intends to make use of derivative instruments and may hold both long and short positions in indices, securities, baskets of securities and markets. The Fund may, from time to time, have substantial holdings in liquid assets, including cash deposits and money market instruments. The Fund will use derivatives to hedge, gain or reduce exposure to a particular asset class, market, geographic region, sector, industry, market factor or single position. In so doing, the Fund may invest in swaps, options, forwards and futures; The Fund may also use derivatives for currency management purposes, which may include investing in currency forwards, currency options, currency futures and/or options on foreign exchange futures. The Fund will only use derivatives as permitted by securities regulatory authorities, including pursuant to any exemptive relief obtained by the Fund;
- may enter into securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions to earn additional income. These transactions will be used in conjunction with the other investment strategies in a manner considered appropriate to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. The Fund must receive acceptable collateral worth at least 102% of:
    - the market value of the security loaned for a securities lending transaction;
    - the market value of the security sold for a repurchase transaction; or
    - the cash loaned for a reverse repurchase transaction.

Repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions are limited to 50% of the Fund's NAV, immediately after the Fund enters into such a transaction, not including collateral or cash held. Refer to *Securities Lending, Repurchase, and Reverse Repurchase Transactions Risk* under *Types of Investment Risks* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* for more information.

The Fund may depart temporarily from its fundamental investment objectives by investing all or a portion of its assets in cash, bonds or other debt securities to try to protect and preserve its assets during a market downturn, for defensive purposes, or for other reasons. As a result, the Fund may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objectives at all times.

The Fund intends to engage in active trading and may have a portfolio turnover rate greater than 70%. The higher the Fund's portfolio turnover rate:

- the greater the chance you may receive a distribution from the Fund that must be included in determining your income for tax purposes if you hold units of the Fund in a non-registered account; and
- the higher the Fund's trading costs; these costs are an expense of the Fund and are paid out of the Fund's assets, which may reduce your returns.

We can change the investment strategies, from time to time, without notice to, or the consent of, unitholders.

Description of Securities offered by the Mutual Fund

A description of the series of units offered by the Fund can be found in the table under the sub-heading *Description of the Series of Units of the Funds* under the heading *Fund Specific Information*.

Distribution Policy

The Fund expects to distribute net income monthly and net realized capital gains annually in December. However, the Fund may also make distributions of income, capital gains or capital at any other time the Manager considers it appropriate, or may elect to declare distributions more or less frequently, or discontinue distributions, at its discretion, if this is deemed to be in the best interests of the Fund and its unitholders, without notice.

Distributions are automatically reinvested in additional units of the same series of the Fund unless you instruct your dealer otherwise. Any reinvestment of distributions will occur at the applicable Series NAV per Unit thereof without payment of sales charges.

Some distributions made by the Fund may constitute a return of capital. Depending on market conditions, a significant portion of the Fund's distribution may constitute a return of capital for a certain period of time; that is to say, a return of your initial investment to you.

The amount and frequency of distributions is not guaranteed and may change from time to time without notice to unitholders.

Refer to *Income Tax Considerations for Investors* for more information on the tax treatment to unitholders of distributions.

What Are the Risks of Investing in the Fund?

Investing in the Fund may result in the following risks, which are described in more detail under *Types of Investment Risks* under *What is a Mutual Fund and What are the Risks of Investing in a Mutual Fund?* for more information.

- asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities risk
- capital depreciation risk
- commodity risk
- concentration risk
- cybersecurity risk
- deflation risk
- derivatives risk
- emerging markets risk
- equity risk
- exchange-traded fund risk
- fixed income risk
- floating rate loan risk
- foreign currency risk
- foreign currency hedging risk
- foreign market risk

- general market risk
- implied volatility risk
- large investor risk
- leverage risk
- liquidity risk
- lower-rated bond risk
- prepayment risk
- regulatory risk
- securities lending, repurchase, and reverse repurchase transactions risk
- series risk
- short selling risk
- smaller companies risk
- sovereign debt risk
- structured notes risk
- target return and volatility risk
- taxation risk

Investment Risk Classification Methodology

The investment risk level of this mutual fund is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology 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.

Since the Fund has no performance history, the investment risk level has been calculated by reference to the returns of the FTSE Canada Corporate Bond Index.

The FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index consisting of a broadly diversified range of corporate bonds (including certain qualifying asset-backed securities), and consists primarily of semi-annual pay fixed rate bonds issued domestically in Canada and denominated in Canadian dollars, with an investment grade rating and a remaining effective term to maturity of at least one year.

Refer to *Investment Risk Classification Methodology* under *Specific Information about Each of the Mutual Funds Described in this Document* for more information about the methodology we used to classify this Fund's risk level.

CIBC Multi-Asset Absolute Return Strategy

CIBC Alternative Credit Strategy

CIBC Asset Management Inc.

81 Bay Street, 20th Floor, CIBC Square, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E7

1500 Robert-Bourassa Boulevard, Suite 800, Montréal, Québec, H3A 3S6

Additional information about the Funds is available in their Fund Facts document, management reports of fund performance and financial statements. These documents are incorporated by reference into this Simplified Prospectus, which means that they legally form part of this document as if they were printed in it.

You can request copies of these documents, at your request, and at no cost by calling us toll-free at 1-888-888-3863, by emailing us at info@cibcassetmanagement.com, or by contacting your dealer.

These documents and other information about the Funds, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available on the Funds' designated website at www.renaissanceinvestments.ca, or at www.sedar.com.