

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

PROSPECTUS



August 16, 2025

Evolve Cyber Security Index Fund (“**CYBR**”)
Evolve Automobile Innovation Index Fund (“**CARS**”)
Evolve US Banks Enhanced Yield Fund (“**CALL**”)
Evolve Global Healthcare Enhanced Yield Fund (“**LIFE**”)
Evolve Active Canadian Preferred Share Fund (“**DIVS**”)
Evolve Active Global Fixed Income Fund (“**EARN**”)
High Interest Savings Account Fund (“**HISA**”)
Evolve Future Leadership Fund (“**LEAD**”)
Evolve Cryptocurrencies ETF (“**ETC**”)
US High Interest Savings Account Fund (“**HISU**”)
Evolve NASDAQ Technology Enhanced Yield Index Fund (“**QQQY**”)
Evolve Enhanced Yield Bond Fund (“**BOND**”)
Evolve Canadian Aggregate Bond Enhanced Yield Fund (“**AGG**”)
Evolve Canadian Utilities Enhanced Yield Index Fund (“**UTES**”)
(Collectively, the “**Evolve Funds**” and each, an “**Evolve Fund**”)

ETC is an exchange traded alternative mutual fund that invests in other alternative mutual funds managed by the Manager that invest, directly or indirectly, in digital assets. Given the speculative nature of digital assets, including Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP, and the volatility of the digital currency markets, there is no assurance that ETC will be able to meet its investment objective. An investment in ETC is not intended as a complete investment program and is appropriate only for investors who have a sophisticated knowledge and understanding of the digital assets to which ETC may be exposed and the capacity to absorb a loss of some or all of their investment. An investment in ETC is considered high risk.

ETC does not invest in digital assets directly. Instead, ETC invests in other publicly offered investment funds managed by the Manager that invest, directly or indirectly, in one or more digital assets. As of the date hereof, ETC invests in the Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, Evolve Solana ETF, and Evolve XRP ETF, each of which is an investment fund currently managed by the Manager.

Continuous Offering

This prospectus qualifies the distribution of certain units of the Evolve Funds, each of which is established under the laws of the province of Ontario. Evolve Funds Group Inc. (the “**Manager**”) is the promoter, manager, trustee and portfolio manager of the Evolve Funds and is responsible for the administration of the Evolve Funds. ETC and UTES are each alternative mutual funds established under the laws of the Province of Ontario. ETC and UTES are each considered alternative mutual funds within the meaning of National Instrument 81-102 – *Investment Funds* (“**NI 81-102**”) and are each permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. As alternative mutual funds, under NI 81-102, ETC and UTES are permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including the ability to invest in other alternative mutual funds, borrow cash to use for investment purposes, increased ability to invest in commodities, the ability to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in securities of a single issuer, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to employ leverage. While these specific strategies may be used in accordance with each fund’s

investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value. See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Manager”.

Each Evolve Fund is offering the following units:

Evolve Fund	ETF Units			Mutual Fund Units				
	Unhedged ETF Units (CAD\$)	Hedged ETF Units (CAD\$)	USD Unhedged ETF Units (US\$)	Hedged Mutual Fund Units		Unhedged Mutual Fund Units ¹		
				Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class I Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)
CYBR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
CARS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
CALL	✓	✓	✓					
LIFE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
DIVS	✓					✓	✓	
EARN		✓		✓	✓			
HISA	✓					✓	✓	✓
LEAD	✓	✓	✓					
ETC	✓		✓			✓	✓	
HISU			✓			✓	✓	✓
QQQY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
BOND	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
AGG	✓					✓	✓	
UTES	✓					✓	✓	

¹HISU's Unhedged Mutual Fund Units are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units and Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units are referred to in this prospectus as “**Class A Mutual Fund Units**”, Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units and Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units are referred to in this prospectus as “**Class F Mutual Fund Units**” and Unhedged Class I Mutual Fund Units are referred to in this prospectus as “**Class I Mutual Fund Units**” (together with the Class A Mutual Fund Units and the Class F Mutual Fund Units, “**Mutual Fund Units**”). Unhedged ETF Units and USD Unhedged ETF Units are referred to in this prospectus as “**Unhedged ETF Units**”, and Unhedged ETF Units and Hedged ETF Units are referred to in this prospectus as “**ETF Units**”. ETF Units and Mutual Fund Units are collectively referred to as “**Units**”. Units, other than the USD Unhedged ETF Units and the Unhedged Mutual Fund Units of HISU, are denominated in Canadian dollars. USD Unhedged ETF Units and the Unhedged Mutual Fund Units of HISU are denominated in United States dollars.

Investment Objectives

Evolve Cyber Security Index Fund

CYBR invests primarily in equities of global companies that are involved in the cyber security industry. CYBR seeks to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Global Cyber Security Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or any successor thereto.

Evolve Automobile Innovation Index Fund

CARS invests primarily in equities of companies that are directly or indirectly involved in developing electric vehicles, and autonomous driving. CARS seeks to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Future Cars Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or any successor thereto.

Evolve US Banks Enhanced Yield Fund

CALL seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of U.S. bank equities while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. CALL aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Equal Weight US Bank Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, the Manager may write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio.

Evolve Global Healthcare Enhanced Yield Fund

LIFE seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of global healthcare companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. LIFE aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Global Healthcare 20 Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, the Manager may write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio.

Evolve Active Canadian Preferred Share Fund

DIVS seeks to provide holders of Units with stable income and long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in a diversified mix of preferred shares of primarily Canadian issuers, in addition to U.S. and international issuers.

Evolve Active Global Fixed Income Fund

EARN seeks to provide exposure to an actively managed portfolio of global corporate fixed income securities, with the objective of delivering long-term returns in excess of the 3-month U.S. dollar Secured Overnight Financing Rate. To achieve this objective, EARN employs a combination of dynamic credit allocation across asset classes and bottom-up security selection.

High Interest Savings Account Fund

HISA seeks to maximize monthly income while preserving capital and liquidity by investing primarily in high interest deposit accounts.

Evolve Future Leadership Fund

LEAD aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities in companies, domestic and international, identified as leaders in sectors poised to benefit from medium- to long-term economic trends. The Manager will use a selection process that combines quantitative techniques, fundamental analysis and risk management. The Manager will also write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio securities, at its discretion. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

Evolve Cryptocurrencies ETF

ETC seeks to provide market capitalization-weighted exposure to certain digital assets by investing in cryptocurrency funds managed by the Manager.

US High Interest Savings Account Fund

HISU seeks to maximize monthly income while preserving capital and liquidity by investing primarily in high interest US dollar deposit accounts.

Evolve NASDAQ Technology Enhanced Yield Index Fund

QQQY seeks to provide exposure to technology companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. QQQY aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the NASDAQ-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-Cap WeightedTM Index, or a successor index. To enhance

yield and manage risk, QQQY will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

Evolve Enhanced Yield Bond Fund

BOND seeks to provide exposure primarily to fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued in the United States or Canada while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. To enhance yield and manage risk, BOND will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

Evolve Canadian Aggregate Bond Enhanced Yield Fund

AGG seeks to provide exposure primarily to fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued primarily in Canada while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. To enhance yield and manage risk, AGG will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

Evolve Canadian Utilities Enhanced Yield Index Fund

UTES seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of primarily Canadian utilities services companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. UTES aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, up to a 1.25 times multiple of the performance of the Solactive Canada Utility Index, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, UTES will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

UTES will use leverage in order to seek to achieve its investment objective. Leverage will be created through the use of cash borrowings or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.

See “Investment Objectives” for additional information.

The Manager has retained a sub-advisor for certain of the Evolve Funds as follows:

Evolve Fund	Current Sub-Advisor
DIVS	Addenda Capital Inc.
EARN	Allianz Global Investors GmbH

Listing of ETF Units

The ETF Units of CYBR, CARS, CALL, LIFE, DIVS, EARN, LEAD, ETC, HISU, QQQY, BOND, AGG and UTES are currently listed and trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“**TSX**”) and the ETF Units of HISA are currently listed and trading on Cboe Canada Inc. (“**Cboe Canada**”, together with the TSX, each, a “**Designated Stock Exchange**”), and investors can buy or sell such ETF Units on such Designated Stock Exchange through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Investors may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling ETF Units. No fees are paid by investors to the Manager or any Evolve Fund in connection with buying or selling ETF Units on a Designated Stock Exchange. Unitholders (as defined herein) may also redeem ETF Units of any Evolve Fund for cash at a redemption price per ETF Unit equal to 95% of the closing price of the applicable ETF Units on the Designated Stock Exchange on the effective day of redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per ETF Unit equal to the NAV per Unit (as defined herein) on the effective day of redemption, or exchange a Prescribed Number of ETF Units (as defined herein) (or an integral multiple thereof) for Baskets of Securities (as defined herein) and cash or, in certain circumstances, for cash. See “Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Exchange of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund at NAV per ETF Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash” and “Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Redemption of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund for Cash” for further information.

The Evolve Funds issue ETF Units directly to the Designated Broker (as defined herein) and Dealers (as defined herein).

No designated broker or dealer has been involved in the preparation of this prospectus or has performed any review of the contents of this prospectus and as such, the Designated Broker and Dealers do not perform many of the usual underwriting activities in connection with the distribution by the Evolve Funds of their Units under this prospectus.

Registration of interests in, and transfer of, the ETF Units will be made only through CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. Beneficial owners will not have the right to receive physical certificates evidencing their ownership.

Class A Mutual Fund Units

Class A Mutual Fund Units are available to all investors through authorized dealers.

Class F Mutual Fund Units

Class F Mutual Fund Units are available to investors who have fee based accounts with their dealer or to investors who have an account with a discount broker (provided the discount broker offers Class F Mutual Fund Units on its platform). Class F Mutual Fund Units can only be purchased through a registered dealer, including discount brokers, who have entered into an agreement with the Manager and only with the Manager's prior approval. The Manager has designed the Class F Mutual Fund Units to offer investors an alternative means of paying their dealer for investment advice and other services. Instead of paying sales charges, investors buying Class F Mutual Fund Units pay fees to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The Manager does not pay any commissions to dealers in respect of the Class F Mutual Fund Units which allows it to charge a lower Management Fee (as defined herein). Discount brokers do not provide investment recommendation or advice to their clients.

If a Unitholder ceases to be eligible to hold Class F Mutual Fund Units, the Manager may switch a Unitholder's Class F Mutual Fund Units into Class A Mutual Fund Units of the same Evolve Fund after providing the Unitholder with 5 days' notice, unless the Unitholder notifies the Manager during the notice period and the Manager agrees that such Unitholder is once again eligible to hold Class F Mutual Fund Units. Unitholders may be charged a sales commission in connection with the switch by their dealer.

Investors can buy or redeem Mutual Fund Units through a qualified financial advisor or broker. All orders are based on the next NAV (as defined herein) calculated after the Manager's receipt of an order. Redemption orders which are received by the Manager before 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other cut-off time as specified by the Manager on any Valuation Date (as defined herein) will be priced using that day's NAV.

Class I Mutual Fund Units

Class I Mutual Fund Units are available to institutional investors, including funds, who meet the criteria established by the Manager. The management fees for Class I Mutual Fund Units are negotiated in a subscription agreement with the Manager and paid directly by Unitholders of Class I Mutual Fund Units, not by an Evolve Fund. Class I Mutual Fund Units may not be purchased by individuals. Management fees paid directly by the investor are generally not deductible for tax purposes. Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of management and advisory fees paid directly by the investor. Since Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors are typically financial services companies, their need for portfolio information may be different from other investors. As a result, the Manager may provide them with portfolio disclosure more frequently than the Manager provides this disclosure to other investors, and the information provided may be more detailed and/or presented in a somewhat different fashion. This information is only provided subject to an agreement limiting the investor's use of the information and prohibiting the investor from disclosing it to any other party.

Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU

Although no assurance can be given that this will always be the case, the Manager intends to maintain a NAV per Unit of \$10.00 for Class A Mutual Fund Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units, and Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU by making income payable daily and paying such income monthly.

For a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in Units of the Evolve Funds, see "Risk Factors".

Eligibility for Investment

Provided that an Evolve Fund qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" within the meaning of the Tax Act (as defined herein), the Units of that Evolve Fund, if issued on the date hereof, would be on such date qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a registered retirement savings plan, a registered retirement income fund, a registered disability savings plan, a deferred profit sharing plan, a registered education savings plan, a tax-free savings account

or a first home savings account (“**Plans**”). Alternatively, the ETF Units will be qualified investments for a trust governed by a Plan provided such Units are listed on a “designated stock exchange” (which currently includes the TSX and Cboe Canada) within the meaning of the Tax Act.

Additional Considerations

Although HISA and HISU each primarily invest in bank deposit accounts, neither HISA nor HISU is covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

HISA and HISU are each money market funds within the definition set out in NI 81-102 and each complies with all applicable requirements of NI 81-102.

For a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in the Evolve Funds, see “Risk Factors”.

ETC and UTES are each alternative mutual funds established under the laws of the Province of Ontario. ETC and UTES are each considered alternative mutual funds within the meaning of NI 81-102 and are each permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. As alternative mutual funds, under NI 81-102, ETC and UTES are permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including the ability to invest in other alternative mutual funds, borrow cash to use for investment purposes, increased ability to invest in commodities, the ability to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in securities of a single issuer, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to employ leverage. While these specific strategies may be used in accordance with each fund’s investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value.

Given the speculative nature of digital assets, including Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP, and the volatility of the digital currency markets, there is no assurance that ETC will be able to meet its investment objective. An investment in ETC is not intended as a complete investment program and is appropriate only for investors who have a sophisticated knowledge and understanding of the digital assets to which ETC may be exposed and the capacity to absorb a loss of some or all of their investment. An investment in ETC is considered high risk.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Additional information about each Evolve Fund is or will be available in the most recently filed annual financial statements, any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements, the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance (“**MRFP**”), any interim MRFP filed after the annual MRFP for each Evolve Fund, and the most recently filed ETF Facts or Fund Facts (as applicable, as defined herein) for each Evolve Fund. These documents are incorporated by reference into, and legally form an integral part of, this prospectus. See “Documents Incorporated by Reference” for further details.

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GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise indicated, the references to dollar amounts in this prospectus are to Canadian dollars and all references to times in this prospectus are to Toronto time.

ABS/MBS – means asset-backed securities/mortgage-backed or mortgage-related securities. ABS and/or MBS may include, but are not limited to, asset-backed commercial paper, collateralised debt obligations, collateralised mortgage obligations, commercial mortgage-backed securities, credit-linked notes, real estate mortgage investment conduits, residential mortgage-backed securities and synthetic collateralised debt obligations.

Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Sub-Advisors – Addenda Capital Inc. (DIVS)”.

Adjustment Day – means a Valuation Date designated by the Manager to effect a rebalancing in accordance with the Declaration of Trust.

Administration Fee – has the meaning ascribed thereto in the Prospectus Summary.

ADRs - means American Depositary Receipts.

Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement – has the meaning ascribed to such term under the heading “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Sub-Advisors – Allianz Global Investors GmbH (EARN)”.

allowable capital loss – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders”.

ATR Rules – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Switches and Redemptions of Mutual Fund Units – Allocations of Capital Gains to Redeeming or Exchanging Unitholders”.

Basket of Securities – means, in relation to a particular Evolve Fund, (i) a group of some or all of the Constituent Securities held, to the extent reasonably possible, in approximately the same proportion as they are reflected in the applicable Index; (ii) a group of some or all of the Constituent Securities and other securities selected by the Manager from time to time that collectively reflect the aggregate investment characteristics of, or a representative sample of, the applicable Index; or (iii) a group of securities and/or assets determined by the Manager or the applicable Sub-Advisor from time to time representing the constituents of the portfolio of the Evolve Fund.

Bitcoin Network – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Overview of the Sectors that the Evolve Funds Invest In”.

Black Scholes Model – means a widely used option pricing model developed by Fischer Black and Myron Scholes in 1973. The model can be used to calculate the theoretical value of an option based on the current price of the underlying security, the strike price and term of the option, prevailing interest rates and the volatility of the price of the underlying security.

Canadian Securities Legislation – means the securities legislation in force in each province and territory of Canada, all regulations, rules, orders and policies made thereunder and all multilateral and national instruments adopted by the Securities Regulatory Authorities, as the same may be amended, restated or replaced from time to time.

Capital Gains Refund – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the Evolve Funds”.

Cboe Canada – means Cboe Canada Inc. (formerly, the NEO Exchange Inc.).

CDS – means CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.

CDS Participant – means a registered dealer or other financial institution that is a participant in CDS and that holds ETF Units on behalf of beneficial owners of ETF Units.

Class A Mutual Fund Units – means Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units and Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units of the Evolve Funds, as applicable.

Class F Mutual Fund Units – means Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units and Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units of the Evolve Funds, as applicable.

Class I Mutual Fund Units – means Unhedged Class I Mutual Fund Units of the Evolve Funds, as applicable.

Constituent Issuers – means, in relation to a particular Index, the issuers that are included from time to time in that Index as selected by the Index Provider.

Constituent Securities – means, in relation to a particular Index, the specific class or series of securities of the Constituent Issuers included in that Index.

Counterparty – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds – Securities Lending Risk”.

CRA – means the Canada Revenue Agency.

CRS – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Unitholder Matters – International Information Reporting”.

Custodian – means CIBC Mellon Trust Company or its successor, in its capacity as custodian of the Evolve Funds pursuant to the Custodian Agreement.

Custodian Agreement – means the original master custodian agreement dated July 24, 2017 between the Manager, in its capacity as manager of the Evolve Funds, and the Custodian, as may be further supplemented, amended, and/or amended and restated from time to time.

Cyber Security Incidents – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds – Cyber Security Risk”.

Dealer – means a registered dealer (that may or may not be the Designated Broker) that has entered into a continuous distribution dealer agreement with the Manager, on behalf of an Evolve Fund, and that subscribes for and purchases ETF Units from that Evolve Fund.

Declaration of Trust – means the amended and restated master declaration of trust establishing the Evolve Funds, as the same may be amended, restated or replaced from time to time.

Derivatives – means instruments that derive their value from the market price, value or level of an underlying security, commodity, economic indicator, index or financial instrument and which may include, put options, call options, futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps or debt-like securities.

Designated Broker – means a registered dealer that has entered into a designated broker agreement with the Manager, on behalf of an Evolve Fund, pursuant to which the Designated Broker agrees to perform certain duties in respect of the ETF Units in relation to that Evolve Fund.

Designated Stock Exchange – means Cboe Canada or the TSX, as applicable, or such other designated stock exchange in Canada selected by the Manager.

DFA Rules – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds – Taxation of the Evolve Funds”.

Distribution Record Date – means, in relation to a particular Evolve Fund, a date determined by the Manager as a record date for the determination of the Unitholders entitled to receive a distribution.

DIVS Sub-Advisor – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Overview of the Legal Structure of the Evolve Funds”.

DPSP – means a deferred profit sharing plan within the meaning of the Tax Act.

EARN Sub-Advisor – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Overview of the Legal Structure of the Evolve Funds”.

EFG – means Evolve Funds Group Inc., the promoter, manager, trustee and portfolio manager of the Evolve Funds.

EIFEL Rules – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds – Taxation of the Evolve Funds”.

ETF Facts – means an ETF Facts document in respect of ETF Units prescribed by Canadian Securities Legislation in respect of an exchange traded fund, which summarizes certain features of the exchange traded fund and which is publicly available at www.sedarplus.ca and provided or made available to registered dealers for delivery to purchasers of securities of an exchange traded fund.

ETF Units – means the exchange traded units of the Evolve Funds.

Ethereum Network – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Overview of the Sectors that the Evolve Funds Invest In”.

Evolve Funds – means collectively, the mutual funds listed on the cover page of this prospectus, and each, an investment trust established under the laws of Ontario pursuant to the Declaration of Trust.

FHSA – means a first home savings account within the meaning of the Tax Act.

Fund Administrator – means CIBC Mellon Trust Company or its successor, in its capacity as fund administrator of the Evolve Funds pursuant to the Custodian Agreement.

Fund Facts – means a fund facts document in respect of the Mutual Fund Units, which summarizes certain features of the applicable class of Mutual Fund Units and which is publicly available at www.sedarplus.ca.

GDRs – means Global Depositary Receipts.

GST/HST – means taxes exigible under Part IX of the *Excise Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations made thereunder.

Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Hedged ETF Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Hedged Mutual Fund Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Hedged Unit – means, in relation to each of the Evolve Funds, a Unit of a class or series of Hedged Mutual Fund Units or Hedged ETF Units of an Evolve Fund, as applicable, which represents an equal, undivided interest in the net assets of that class or series of that Evolve Fund.

Holder – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Income Tax Considerations”.

Index – means a benchmark or index, provided by an Index Provider, that is used by an Evolve Fund in relation to the Evolve Fund’s investment objective and includes, as required, a replacement or alternative benchmark or index that applies substantially similar criteria to those currently used by the Index Provider for the benchmark or index and/or a successor index that is generally comprised of, or would be generally comprised of, the same Constituent Securities as the benchmark or index.

Index Funds – means index-tracking Evolve Funds.

Index License Agreement – the agreement dated July 28, 2017 with respect to Solactive AG and the agreement dated September 27, 2023 with respect to Nasdaq, Inc. pursuant to which the Manager licenses or sublicenses one or more Indexes from the Index Provider for use by the Evolve Funds.

Index Provider – a provider of an Index in respect of which the Manager has entered into licensing arrangements pursuant to an Index License Agreement to use the relevant Index and certain trademarks in connection with the operation of the applicable Evolve Funds.

International Information Exchange Legislation – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Unitholder Matters – International Information Reporting”.

IRC or Independent Review Committee – means the independent review committee of the Evolve Funds established under NI 81-107.

Lending Agent – means The Bank of New York Mellon, in its capacity as lending agent pursuant to the Securities Lending Agreement.

Licensee – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Other Material Facts – Index Provider Disclaimers – Nasdaq, Inc.”.

Management Fee – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Fees and Expenses – Fees and Expenses Payable by the Evolve Funds – Management Fees”.

Management Fee Distributions – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Fees and Expenses – Fees and Expenses Payable by the Evolve Funds – Management Fees”.

Manager – has the meaning ascribed thereto on the cover page.

Minimum Distribution Requirements – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Income Tax Considerations – Status of the Evolve Funds”.

MRFP – has the meaning ascribed thereto on the cover page.

Mutual Fund Units – means the Class A Mutual Fund Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units and Class I Mutual Fund Units of the Evolve Funds offered under this prospectus.

NAV and *NAV per Unit* – means, in relation to a particular Evolve Fund, the net asset value of the Evolve Fund and the net asset value per Unit, calculated by the Fund Administrator as described under “Calculation of NAV”.

NDX Index – means the NASDAQ-100 Index.

NI 81-102 – means National Instrument 81-102 – *Investment Funds*, as the same may be amended, restated or replaced from time to time.

NI 81-106 – means National Instrument 81-106 – *Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure*, as the same may be amended, restated or replaced from time to time.

NI 81-107 – means National Instrument 81-107 – *Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds*, as the same may be amended, restated or replaced from time to time.

Non-Portfolio Income – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the Evolve Funds”.

Option Premium – means the purchase price of an option.

Permitted Merger – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Unitholder Matters – Permitted Mergers”.

Plans – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Income Tax Considerations – Status of the Evolve Funds”.

PNU or *Prescribed Number of ETF Units* – means, in relation to a particular Evolve Fund, the number of ETF Units determined by the Manager from time to time for the purpose of subscription orders, exchanges, redemptions or for other purposes.

PoH – means proof-of-history.

Policy – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Fund Governance – Policies, procedures, practices and guidelines”.

PoS – means proof-of-stake.

PoW – means proof-of-work.

Prime Broker – means National Bank Independent Network (NBIN) is a division of NBF Inc., which is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of National Bank of Canada.

Proxy Voting Policy – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Proxy Voting Disclosure for Portfolio Securities Held”.

Rating Agency – means DBRS, Fitch, Moody’s, S&P Global Ratings Canada or a successor credit rating organization of any of the foregoing.

RDSP – means a registered disability savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act.

Registrar and Transfer Agent – means TSX Trust Company or its successor, in its capacity as transfer agent of the Evolve Funds.

RESP – means a registered education savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act.

RRIF – means a registered retirement income fund within the meaning of the Tax Act.

RRSP – means a registered retirement savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act.

scaling – means increasing the capacity of transactions a network can handle at the core blockchain layer.

Securities Lending Agreement – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Lending Agent”.

Securities Regulatory Authorities – means the securities commission or similar regulatory authority in each province and territory of Canada that is responsible for administering the Canadian Securities Legislation in force in such province or territory.

SIFT Rules – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds – Taxation of the Evolve Funds”.

Solana Blockchain – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in each Evolve Fund – Control of Processing Power”.

Solana Network – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Overview of the Sectors that the Evolve Funds Invest In”.

Standard & Poor’s – means Standard & Poor’s Rating Services.

Sub-Advisors – means Addenda Capital Inc., in its capacity as sub-advisor of DIVS; Allianz Global Investors GmbH, in its capacity as sub-advisor of EARN.

Sub-Advisory Agreements – means the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement and the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement.

Substituted Property – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the Evolve Funds”.

Tax Act – means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations thereunder, as amended from time to time.

Tax Amendment – means a proposed amendment to the Tax Act publicly announced by the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof.

Tax Treaties – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds – Taxation of the Evolve Funds”.

taxable capital gain – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders”.

TFSA – means a tax-free savings account within the meaning of the Tax Act.

Trading Day – means, for each Evolve Fund, unless otherwise agreed by the Manager, a day on which: (i) a regular session of the applicable Designated Stock Exchange is held, (ii) the primary market or exchange for the majority of securities held by the Evolve Fund is open for trading, and (iii) if applicable, the Index Provider calculates and publishes data relating to the applicable Index of the Evolve Fund.

Trustee – means EFG, in its capacity as trustee of the Evolve Funds pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, or its successor.

TSX – means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Unhedged Class I Mutual Fund Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Unhedged ETF Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Unhedged Mutual Fund Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Unhedged Unit – means, in relation to each of the Evolve Funds, a unit of a class or series of Unhedged ETF Units or Unhedged Mutual Fund Units of an Evolve Fund, as applicable, which represents an equal, undivided interest in the net assets of that class or series of that Evolve Fund.

Unit – means, in relation to a particular Evolve Fund, a unit of a class or series of that Evolve Fund, including ETF Units and Mutual Fund Units, as applicable, which represents an equal, undivided interest in the net assets of that class or series of that Evolve Fund.

United States or U.S. – means the United States of America.

Unitholder – means a holder of Units of an Evolve Fund.

USD Unhedged ETF Units – has the meaning set forth in the table on the cover page.

Valuation Date – means each Trading Day or any other day designated by the Manager on which the NAV and NAV per Unit of an Evolve Fund is calculated.

Valuation Time – means, in relation to an Evolve Fund, 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on a Valuation Date or such other time that the Manager deems appropriate on each Valuation Date.

XRP Blockchain – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in each Evolve Fund – Control of Processing Power”.

XRPL – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Overview of the Sectors that the Evolve Funds Invest In”.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the principal features of this distribution and should be read together with the more detailed information, financial data and financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Issuers: Evolve Cyber Security Index Fund (“**CYBR**”)
 Evolve Automobile Innovation Index Fund (“**CARS**”)
 Evolve US Banks Enhanced Yield Fund (“**CALL**”)
 Evolve Global Healthcare Enhanced Yield Fund (“**LIFE**”)
 Evolve Active Canadian Preferred Share Fund (“**DIVS**”)
 Evolve Active Global Fixed Income Fund (“**EARN**”)
 High Interest Savings Account Fund (“**HISA**”)
 Evolve Future Leadership Fund (“**LEAD**”)
 Evolve Cryptocurrencies ETF (“**ETC**”)
 US High Interest Savings Account Fund (“**HISU**”)
 Evolve NASDAQ Technology Enhanced Yield Index Fund (“**QQQY**”)
 Evolve Enhanced Yield Bond Fund (“**BOND**”)
 Evolve Canadian Aggregate Bond Enhanced Yield Fund (“**AGG**”)
 Evolve Canadian Utilities Enhanced Yield Index Fund (“**UTES**”)
 (each, an “**Evolve Fund**” and together, the “**Evolve Funds**”)

Each Evolve Fund is offering the following units:

Evolve Fund	ETF Units			Mutual Fund Units				
				Hedged Mutual Fund Units		Unhedged Mutual Fund Units ¹		
	Unhedged ETF Units (CAD\$)	Hedged ETF Units (CAD\$)	USD Unhedged ETF Units (US\$)	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class I Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)
CYBR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
CARS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
CALL	✓	✓	✓					
LIFE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
DIVS	✓					✓	✓	
EARN		✓		✓	✓			
HISA	✓					✓	✓	✓
LEAD	✓	✓	✓					
ETC	✓		✓			✓	✓	
HISU			✓			✓	✓	✓
QQQY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
BOND	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
AGG	✓					✓	✓	
UTES	✓					✓	✓	

¹HISU's Unhedged Mutual Fund Units are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units and Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units are referred to in this prospectus as “**Class A Mutual Fund Units**”, Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units and Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units are referred to in this prospectus as “**Class F Mutual**

Fund Units” and Unhedged Class I Mutual Fund Units are referred to in this prospectus as **“Class I Mutual Fund Units”** (together with the Class A Mutual Fund Units and the Class F Mutual Fund Units, **“Mutual Fund Units”**). Unhedged ETF Units and USD Unhedged ETF Units are referred to in this prospectus as **“Unhedged ETF Units”**, and Unhedged ETF Units and Hedged ETF Units are referred to in this prospectus as **“ETF Units”**. ETF Units and Mutual Fund Units are collectively referred to as **“Units”**. Units, other than the USD Unhedged ETF Units and the Unhedged Mutual Fund Units of HISU, are denominated in Canadian dollars. USD Unhedged ETF Units and the Unhedged Mutual Fund Units of HISU are denominated in United States dollars.

Each Evolve Fund is a mutual fund established under the laws of the province of Ontario. Evolve Funds Group Inc. (**“EFG”**) is the promoter, manager, trustee and portfolio manager of the Evolve Funds and is responsible for the administration of the Evolve Funds. In its capacity as Manager and portfolio manager of the Evolve Funds, the Manager has retained Addenda Capital Inc. to provide sub-advisory services to DIVS and Allianz Global Investors GmbH to provide sub-advisory services to EARN.

ETC and UTES are each alternative mutual funds established under the laws of the Province of Ontario. ETC and UTES are each considered alternative mutual funds within the meaning of NI 81-102 and are each permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. As alternative mutual funds, under NI 81-102, ETC and UTES are permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including the ability to invest in other alternative mutual funds, borrow cash to use for investment purposes, increased ability to invest in commodities, the ability to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in securities of a single issuer, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to employ leverage. While these specific strategies may be used in accordance with each fund’s investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value.

**Continuous
Distribution:**

ETF Units

The ETF Units of CYBR, CARS, CALL, LIFE, DIVS, EARN, LEAD, ETC, HISU, QQQY, BOND, AGG and UTES are currently listed and trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (**“TSX”**) and the ETF Units of HISA are currently listed and trading on Cboe Canada Inc. (**“Cboe Canada”**, together with the TSX, each, a **“Designated Stock Exchange”**), and investors can buy or sell such ETF Units on such Designated Stock Exchange through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Investors may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by investors to the Manager or the Evolve Funds in connection with the buying or selling of ETF Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange, as applicable. Investors may trade ETF Units in the same way as other securities listed on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange, including by using market orders and limit orders.

Class A Mutual Fund Units

Class A Mutual Fund Units are available to all investors through authorized dealers.

Class F Mutual Fund Units

Class F Mutual Fund Units are available to investors who have fee based accounts with their dealer or to investors who have an account with a discount broker (provided the discount broker offers Class F Mutual Fund Units on its platform). Class F Mutual Fund Units can only be purchased through a registered dealer, including discount brokers, who have entered into an agreement with the Manager and only with the Manager’s prior approval. The Manager has designed the Class F Mutual Fund Units to offer investors an alternative means of paying their dealer for investment advice and other services. Instead of paying sales charges, investors buying Class F Mutual Fund Units pay fees to their dealer for investment advice and other

services. The Manager does not pay any commissions to dealers in respect of the Class F Mutual Fund Units which allows it to charge a lower Management Fee (as defined herein). Discount brokers do not provide investment recommendation or advice to their clients.

If a Unitholder ceases to be eligible to hold Class F Mutual Fund Units, the Manager may switch a Unitholder's Class F Mutual Fund Units into Class A Mutual Fund Units of the same Evolve Fund after providing the Unitholder with 5 days' notice, unless the Unitholder notifies the Manager during the notice period and the Manager agrees that such Unitholder is once again eligible to hold Class F Mutual Fund Units. Unitholders may be charged a sales commission in connection with the switch by their dealer.

Class I Mutual Fund Units

Class I Mutual Fund Units are available to institutional investors, including funds, who meet the criteria established by the Manager. The management fees for Class I Mutual Fund Units are negotiated in a subscription agreement with the Manager and paid directly by Unitholders of Class I Mutual Fund Units, not by an Evolve Fund. Class I Mutual Fund Units may not be purchased by individuals. Management fees paid directly by the investor are generally not deductible for tax purposes. Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of management and advisory fees paid directly by the investor. Since Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors are typically financial services companies, their need for portfolio information may be different from other investors. As a result, the Manager may provide them with portfolio disclosure more frequently than the Manager provides this disclosure to other investors, and the information provided may be more detailed and/or presented in a somewhat different fashion. This information is only provided subject to an agreement limiting the investor's use of the information and prohibiting the investor from disclosing it to any other party.

Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU

Although no assurance can be given that this will always be the case, the Manager intends to maintain a NAV per Unit of \$10.00 for Class A Mutual Fund Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units, and Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU by making income payable daily and paying such income monthly.

See "Purchases of Units – Continuous Distribution".

Investment Objectives:

Evolve Fund

Investment Objectives and Index

CYBR

CYBR invests primarily in equities of global companies that are involved in the cyber security industry. CYBR seeks to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Global Cyber Security Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or any successor thereto.

CARS

CARS invests primarily in equities of companies that are directly or indirectly involved in developing electric vehicles, and autonomous driving. CARS seeks to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Future Cars Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or any successor thereto.

CALL

CALL seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of U.S. bank equities while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. CALL aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Equal Weight US Bank Index Canadian Dollar

Hedged, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, the Manager may write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio.

LIFE	LIFE seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of global healthcare companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. LIFE aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Global Healthcare 20 Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, the Manager may write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio.
DIVS	DIVS seeks to provide holders of Units with stable income and long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in a diversified mix of preferred shares of primarily Canadian issuers, in addition to U.S. and international issuers.
EARN	EARN seeks to provide exposure to an actively managed portfolio of global corporate fixed income securities, with the objective of delivering long-term returns in excess of the 3-month U.S. dollar Secured Overnight Financing Rate. To achieve this objective, EARN employs a combination of dynamic credit allocation across asset classes and bottom-up security selection.
HISA	HISA seeks to maximize monthly income while preserving capital and liquidity by investing primarily in high interest deposit accounts.
LEAD	LEAD aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities in companies, domestic and international, identified as leaders in sectors poised to benefit from medium- to long-term economic trends. The Manager will use a selection process that combines quantitative techniques, fundamental analysis and risk management. The Manager will also write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio securities, at its discretion. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.
ETC	ETC seeks to provide market capitalization-weighted exposure to certain digital assets by investing in cryptocurrency funds managed by the Manager.
HISU	HISU seeks to maximize monthly income while preserving capital and liquidity by investing primarily in high interest US dollar deposit accounts.
QQQY	QQQY seeks to provide exposure to technology companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. QQQY aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the NASDAQ-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-Cap Weighted TM Index, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, QQQY will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

BOND	BOND seeks to provide exposure primarily to fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued in the United States or Canada while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. To enhance yield and manage risk, BOND will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.
AGG	AGG seeks to provide exposure primarily to fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued primarily in Canada while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. To enhance yield and manage risk, AGG will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.
UTES	UTES seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of primarily Canadian utilities services companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. UTES aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, up to a 1.25 times multiple of the performance of the Solactive Canada Utility Index, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, UTES will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions. UTES will use leverage in order to seek to achieve its investment objective. Leverage will be created through the use of cash borrowings or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.

Any foreign currency exposure of the portion of the portfolio of an Evolve Fund that is attributable to Unhedged Units will not be hedged back to the currency in which the Units are denominated. All or substantially all of the exposure that the portion of the portfolio of an Evolve Fund attributable to Hedged Units may have to foreign currencies will be hedged back to the currency in which the Units are denominated. The currency hedging mandate applicable to a particular class of Units shall not be changed by the Manager without first obtaining approval of Unitholders of the affected class of Units.

See “Investment Objectives”.

Investment Strategies:**Index Funds: CYBR, CARS, CALL, LIFE, QQQY and UTES**

In order to achieve its investment objective and to obtain direct or indirect exposure to the Constituent Securities of the applicable Index, each of CYBR, CARS, CALL, LIFE, QQQY, and UTES may hold the Constituent Securities of the applicable Index in approximately the same proportion as they are reflected in that Index or may hold securities of one or more exchange traded funds that replicate the performance of the applicable Index, or a subset of such Index. UTES seeks to achieve its investment objective by borrowing cash to invest in and hold a proportionate share of, or a sampling of, the Constituent Securities of its Index in order to track up to approximately 1.25 times the performance of such Index. Each Evolve Fund will invest in its own portfolio comprised of various securities and instruments which may include, but are not limited to, equity and equity related securities. Equity related securities held by an Evolve Fund may include, but are not limited to, ADRs, GDRs, convertible debt, income trust units, single issuer equity options, preferred shares and warrants. If market conditions require, in order to preserve capital, an Evolve Fund may seek to invest a substantial portion of its assets in cash and cash equivalents.

An Evolve Fund may, in certain circumstances and at the discretion of the Manager, employ a “sampling” strategy. Under a sampling strategy, such Evolve Fund may not hold all of the Constituent Securities that are included in the applicable Index, but instead will hold a portfolio of securities selected by the Manager that closely matches the aggregate investment characteristics (e.g., market capitalization, industry sector, weightings, credit quality, yield and term to maturity) of the securities included in the applicable Index. It is expected that the Manager may use this sampling methodology where it is difficult to acquire the necessary Constituent Securities of the applicable Index, where the asset levels of the Evolve Fund do not allow for the holding of all of the Constituent Securities or where it is otherwise beneficial to the Evolve Fund to do so.

Covered Option Writing (applicable to CALL, LIFE, QQQY and UTES)

The Manager believes that option writing may have potential to add value and is an effective way to help lower the level of volatility for an investor and potentially improve returns. All other things being equal, higher volatility in the price of a security results in higher Option Premiums in respect of such security. The Manager believes that equity securities of CALL, LIFE, QQQY and UTES are suited for a covered call writing strategy. Covered call options will be written by the Manager at its discretion on not more than 33% of the equity securities of any of the CALL or LIFE portfolios, as applicable, at any given time. Covered call options will be written by the Manager at its discretion on up to 100% of the value of the portfolio at any given time for QQQY and UTES.

Actively Managed Funds: DIVS, EARN, LEAD, ETC, BOND and AGG

The investment strategy of each Evolve Fund is to invest in and hold a portfolio of securities selected by the Manager or the applicable Sub-Advisor in order to achieve its investment objectives. Each Evolve Fund will invest in its own actively managed portfolio comprised of various securities and instruments which may include, but are not limited to, equity and equity related securities, debt securities, futures contracts, senior secured loans and exchange traded funds. Equity related securities held by an Evolve Fund may include, but are not limited to, convertible debt, income trust units, single issuer equity options, preferred shares and warrants. If market conditions require, in order to preserve capital, an Evolve Fund may seek to invest a substantial portion of its assets in cash and cash equivalents.

DIVS

The Manager has retained Addenda Capital Inc. as sub-advisor for DIVS. The Sub-Advisor will actively manage the portfolio in connection with the selection, purchase, and sale of preferred shares in the portfolio. The Sub-Advisor will seek to invest, directly or indirectly, in a diversified mix of income generating securities.

Under normal market conditions, the Sub-Advisor will generally not invest more than 30% of DIVS's portfolio in securities of non- Canadian issuers. The Sub-Advisor utilizes a multi-strategy approach, including security selection, sector allocation and interest rate anticipation in the context of a long-term, value-oriented approach. The Sub-Advisor, supported by a research team, is responsible for security selection and portfolio construction within the Sub-Advisor's diversification and risk control guidelines.

Securities in the portfolio will include preferred shares, including securities convertible into preferred or common shares, and fixed income securities. The Sub-Advisor will typically invest in 20 to 85 securities, and the individual weighting for each investment will vary based on the Sub-Advisor's assessment of quality.

EARN

To achieve EARN's investment objective, EARN will invest primarily in global debt securities of corporate issuers, and will invest a minimum of 25% of the portfolio in investment grade debt securities which at the time of acquisition have a rating of at least BBB- (Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or of at least Baa3 (Moody's) or the equivalent by another Rating Agency or, if unrated, as determined by the Sub-Advisor, in its discretion, to be of comparable quality.

Debt securities in which the Evolve Fund may invest include any security which bears interest, including, but not limited to, government bonds, money market instruments, mortgage bonds and similar foreign asset-backed securities issued by financial institutions, public-sector bonds, floating-rate notes, contingent convertible bonds, convertible debt securities, corporate bonds, ABS and MBS, as well as other collateralized bonds. Convertible debt securities include, but are not limited to, convertible bonds, bonds with warrants and/or equity warrant bonds. Debt securities in which the Evolve Fund may invest also include non-interest bearing securities such as zero coupon bonds.

Up to 75% of the Evolve Fund's portfolio may be invested in high yield instruments, provided that no more than 10% of the Evolve Fund's assets (i) may be invested in debt securities with a rating of CCC+ (Standard & Poor's) or lower (including defaulted securities), or (ii) may be invested in unrated debt securities with the consequence that a rating is to be determined by the Sub-Advisor to be of comparable quality.

For purposes of its assessment, the Sub-Advisor considers only the highest available rating as at the time of purchase. The Sub-Advisor may also invest up to 40% of the Evolve Fund's portfolio in ABS and/or MBS, including loans, leases or receivables.

The Sub-Advisor, subject to terms and conditions of exemptive relief, may also invest in futures contracts, including on bond and global equity indices (equity index futures), for both efficient portfolio management and/or hedging purposes. It is intended that the Evolve Fund will limit its exposure to non-CAD currency to 10%. Up to 100% of the Evolve Fund's assets may be invested in foreign securities.

LEAD

The portfolio selected by the Manager will be determined based on proprietary research and analysis conducted by it. The Manager employs an investment process that combines quantitative techniques, fundamental analysis and risk management. The Manager uses a variety of publicly available resources for such analysis, including shareholder reports of issuers, public disclosure on the websites of applicable health regulators or the Bloomberg Terminal, and various other data services in constructing its portfolio.

The Manager utilizes an investment process that combines quantitative techniques, fundamental analysis and risk management. Generally, securities are added to the portfolio based both on security rankings provided by multi- factor quantitative models and on fundamental analysis of the securities. In addition, the Manager will use risk management techniques to establish constraints on the amounts invested in individual securities and sectors. Generally, the Manager

will sell a security if its model ranking declines significantly or its research reveals a significant deterioration in the underlying company's fundamentals.

ETC

ETC does not invest in digital assets directly. Instead, in order to achieve its investment objectives, ETC invests in other publicly offered investment funds, including alternative mutual funds, managed by the Manager that invest, directly or indirectly, in one or more digital assets.

ETC's portfolio only includes publicly offered investment funds managed by the Manager that invest all or substantially all of their assets, directly or indirectly, in one or more digital assets. The selection of digital assets for inclusion in the portfolio is determined by the Manager, based on the availability of investment funds managed by it. As of the date hereof, ETC invests in the Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, Evolve Solana ETF, and Evolve XRP ETF, each of which is an investment fund currently managed by the Manager. The Manager's weighting to the selected digital assets will be based on their respective market capitalization weightings based on the methodology employed by CF Benchmarks, or such other methodology determined by the Manager. The portfolio will be rebalanced monthly.

If, or when, the Manager determines to add or remove portfolio exposure to a particular digital asset, the Manager will make such announcement by way of press release.

ETC will not use derivatives and does not intend to pay regular cash distributions.

ETC does not seek to hedge any foreign currency exposure in respect of either its USD Unhedged ETF Units or its Unhedged ETF Units.

Evolve Bitcoin ETF: To achieve its investment objectives, the Evolve Bitcoin ETF invests in long-term holdings of Bitcoin, purchased through reputable Bitcoin trading platforms (commonly referred to as "Bitcoin trading platforms") and over-the-counter ("OTC") counterparties, in order to provide investors with a convenient, secure alternative to a direct investment in Bitcoin. The Evolve Bitcoin ETF's portfolio is priced based on, and its net asset value is calculated using, the Bitcoin Reference Rate ("BRR"). The BRR is a once-a-day benchmark index price for Bitcoin denominated in U.S. dollars. Calculated every day since its launch on November 14, 2016, the BRR is a registered benchmark under the United Kingdom's Benchmark Regulation regime and its provider, CF Benchmarks is authorised and regulated by the UK FCA (FRN 847100). The BRR is published every day of the year and is available on major vendor platforms such as Bloomberg and Reuters. Additional information regarding the BRR is available at <https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/indices/BRR>.

Evolve Ether ETF: To achieve its investment objectives, the Evolve Ether ETF invests in long-term holdings of Ether, purchased through reputable Ether trading platforms (referred to as digital asset trading platforms or "Ether trading platforms") and OTC counterparties, in order to provide investors with a convenient, secure alternative to a direct investment in Ether. The Evolve Ether ETF's portfolio is priced based on, and the Evolve Ether ETF's NAV is calculated using, the ETHUSD_RR. The ETHUSD_RR is a once-a-day benchmark index price for Ether denominated in U.S. dollars. Calculated every day since its launch on May 14, 2018, the ETHUSD_RR is a registered benchmark under the United Kingdom's Benchmark Regulation regime and its provider, CF Benchmarks is authorised and regulated by the UK FCA (FRN 847100). The ETHUSD_RR is published every day of the year and is available on major vendor platforms such as Bloomberg and Reuters. Additional information regarding the ETHUSD_RR is available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/indices/ETHUSD_RR.

Evolve Solana ETF: To achieve its investment objectives, the Evolve Solana ETF will invest in long-term holdings of Solana, purchased through Coinbase and/or other reputable Solana trading platforms (referred to as digital asset trading platforms or "Solana trading platforms") and OTC counterparties, in order to provide investors with a convenient, secure alternative to a direct investment in Solana. The Evolve Solana ETF's portfolio will be priced based on, and the Evolve Solana ETF's NAV will be calculated using, the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate. The CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is a once-a-day benchmark index price for

Solana denominated in U.S. dollars. Calculated every day since its launch on April 25, 2022, the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is a registered benchmark under the United Kingdom's Benchmark Regulation regime and its provider, CF Benchmarks, is authorised and regulated by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (FRN 847100) under the UK BMR requirements. The CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is published every day of the year and is available on major vendor platforms such as Bloomberg and Reuters. Additional information regarding the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/data/indices/SOLUSD_RR.

Evolve XRP ETF: To achieve its investment objectives, the Evolve XRP ETF will invest in long-term holdings of XRP, purchased through Coinbase and/or other reputable XRP trading platforms (referred to as digital asset trading platforms or "XRP trading platforms") and OTC counterparties, in order to provide investors with a convenient, secure alternative to a direct investment in XRP. The Evolve XRP ETF's portfolio will be priced based on, and the Evolve XRP ETF's NAV will be calculated using, the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate. The CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is a once-a-day benchmark index price for XRP denominated in U.S. dollars. Calculated every day since its launch on November 16, 2017, the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is a registered benchmark under the United Kingdom's Benchmark Regulation regime and its provider, CF Benchmarks, is authorised and regulated by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (FRN 847100) under the UK BMR requirements. The CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is published every day of the year and is available on major vendor platforms such as Bloomberg and Reuters. Additional information regarding the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/data/indices/XRPUSD_RR.

BOND

BOND seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued in either the United States or Canada, at the Manager's discretion. The Manager will determine BOND's ETF holdings based on a number of factors, including but not limited to: assets under management, the liquidity of the underlying ETFs, the availability and liquidity of an ETF's options, distribution yield and management expense ratio.

AGG

AGG seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities primarily issued in Canada, at the Manager's discretion. The Manager will determine AGG's ETF holdings based on a number of factors, including but not limited to: assets under management, the liquidity of the underlying ETFs, the availability and liquidity of an ETF's options, distribution yield and management expense ratio.

Covered Option Writing (applicable to LEAD, BOND and AGG)

The Manager believes that option writing may have potential to add value and is an effective way to help lower the level of volatility for an investor and potentially improve returns. All other things being equal, higher volatility in the price of a security results in higher Option Premiums in respect of such security. The Manager believes that equity securities of LEAD are suited for a covered call writing strategy. Covered call options will be written by the Manager at its discretion on not more than 33% of the equity securities of the LEAD portfolio at any given time.

The Manager believes that the underlying ETFs to be held in each of BOND's and AGG's portfolios are suited for a covered call writing strategy. Covered call options will be written by the Manager at its discretion on up to 100% of the value of each of BOND's and AGG's portfolios at any given time. Such options will generally be at a strike price that is out-of-the-money. The extent to which any such ETFs held in BOND's or AGG's portfolios will be subject to option writing and the terms of such options will vary from time to time based on the Manager's assessment of the market.

Money Market Funds: HISA and HISU*HISA*

HISA primarily invests in high interest deposit accounts with one or more Canadian chartered banks, credit unions or trust companies, and may also invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities (with a term to maturity of 365 days or less) with a designated rating, including treasury bills and promissory notes issued or guaranteed by Canadian governments or their agencies, and bankers acceptances.

HISU

HISU primarily invests in high interest US dollar deposit accounts with one or more Canadian chartered banks, credit unions or trust companies, and may also invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities (with a term to maturity of 365 days or less) with a designated rating, including treasury bills and promissory notes issued or guaranteed by Canadian governments or their agencies, and bankers acceptances.

**General
Investment
Strategies**

Investment in other Investment Funds

In accordance with applicable Canadian Securities Legislation, as part of its investment strategy and as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in and holding securities directly, an Evolve Fund may invest in one or more other investment funds or exchange-traded funds listed on a stock exchange in Canada or the United States including funds that provide exposure to the performance of an Index, or a subset of such Index, as applicable, and exchange traded funds managed by the Manager. In such case, there shall be no management fees or incentive fees that are payable by the Evolve Fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying investment fund or exchange traded fund for the same service.

Currency Hedging

Units of HISU are denominated in U.S. dollars. Units of each other Evolve Fund, other than the USD Unhedged ETF Units, are denominated in Canadian dollars. USD Unhedged ETF Units are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Any foreign currency exposure of the portion of the portfolio of an Evolve Fund that is attributable to Unhedged Units will not be hedged back to the currency in which the Units are denominated, as applicable. All or substantially all of the exposure that the portion of the portfolio of an Evolve Fund attributable to Hedged Units may have to foreign currencies, as applicable, will be hedged back to the currency in which the Units are denominated, as applicable. Hedging currency exposure to reduce the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates is intended to reduce the direct exposure to foreign currency risk for Unitholders of Hedged Units. Accordingly, as a result of having different currency exposure, the NAV per Unit of each class of an Evolve Fund may not be the same. The costs of any currency hedging will be borne by the applicable class of Hedged Units only.

Currency forward agreements, if any, will be entered into in compliance with NI 81-102 with financial institutions that have a “designated rating” as defined in NI 81-102.

Use of Derivatives

An Evolve Fund, with the exception of HISA and HISU, may use Derivatives from time to time to reduce transaction costs, to increase the liquidity and efficiency of trading, for hedging or investment purposes or to generate additional income. Any use of Derivatives by an Evolve Fund must be in compliance with NI 81-102 and other applicable derivatives legislation and must be consistent with the investment objective and investment strategies of the Evolve Fund.

Securities Lending

An Evolve Fund may enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in compliance with NI 81-102 in order to earn additional income for the Evolve Fund.

Cash Management

From time to time, an Evolve Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents, including through investments in money market instruments or investments in securities of money market funds managed by the Manager or a third party.

See “Investment Strategies”.

**Use of
Leverage:**

UTES

As an alternative mutual fund, UTES may use leverage. In accordance with applicable securities regulation, leverage may be created by an alternative mutual fund through the use of cash borrowings, short sales and/or Derivatives. Such securities regulations provide that an alternative mutual fund, such as UTES, may borrow cash up to 50% of its NAV and may sell securities short, whereby the aggregate market value of the securities sold short will be limited to 50% of its NAV. The combined use of short-selling and cash borrowing by UTES is subject to an overall limit of 50% of its NAV.

Notwithstanding the foregoing and such permitted legislative limits, in accordance with its investment objective, the maximum aggregate exposure of UTES to cash borrowing, short selling and specified Derivatives will not exceed approximately 25% of its NAV. Although UTES generally intends to employ leverage up to a 1.25 times multiple of the performance of the Index, there is no guarantee that UTES will employ leverage at all times, or at all, depending on a number of factors including margin requirements, collateral requirements, and subscription or redemption processes, among other reasons.

The aggregate market exposure of all instruments held directly or indirectly by UTES, calculated daily on a mark-to-market basis, can exceed UTES' NAV, and can exceed the amount of cash and securities held as margin on deposit to support the Derivatives trading activities of UTES. In order to ensure that a Unitholder's risk is limited to the capital invested, UTES' leverage will be rebalanced in certain circumstances and when the leverage breaches certain bands. Specifically, UTES' leverage will be rebalanced back to 25% of UTES' NAV within two business days of UTES' leverage exceeding 2% above its target leverage of 25% of NAV (i.e., if the leverage is greater than 27% of UTES' NAV).

In addition, securities regulations provide that an alternative mutual fund's aggregate gross exposure, to be calculated as the sum of the following, must not exceed 300% of its net asset value: (i) the aggregate market value of cash borrowing; (ii) the aggregate market value of physical short sales on equities, fixed income securities or other portfolio assets; and (iii) the aggregate notional value of specified Derivatives positions excluding any specified Derivatives used for hedging purposes. Leverage will be calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed by securities laws, or any exemptions therefrom.

ETC

Generally, ETC does not intend to borrow money or employ other forms of leverage to acquire securities for its portfolio. ETC may however borrow money on a temporary short-term basis to acquire securities in connection with a subscription for Units by a dealer. Any cash borrowing by ETC will be subject to an overall limit of 50% of its NAV under NI 81-102.

**Special
Considerations
for Purchasers:**

The provisions of the so-called “early warning” requirements set out in Canadian Securities Legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of Units. In addition, the Evolve Funds have obtained exemptive relief from the Securities Regulatory Authorities to permit Unitholders to acquire more than 20% of the ETF Units through purchases on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian Securities Legislation.

ETC and UTES are each alternative mutual funds established under the laws of the Province of Ontario. ETC and UTES are each considered alternative mutual funds within the meaning of NI 81-102 and are each permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. As alternative mutual funds, under NI 81-102, ETC and UTES are permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including the ability to invest in other alternative mutual funds, borrow cash to use for investment purposes, increased ability to invest in commodities, the ability to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in securities of a single issuer, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to employ leverage. While these specific strategies may be used in accordance with each fund’s investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value.

See “Attributes of the Securities – Description of the Securities Distributed”.

Risk Factors:

There are certain risk factors inherent in an investment in the Evolve Funds. In addition to the general risk factors, there are additional risk factors inherent in an investment in one or more of the Evolve Funds. See “Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds” and “Risk Factors – Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in each Evolve Fund”.

An investment in Units of ETC will be subject to certain risk factors, as well as certain risks associated with an investment in Ether, Bitcoin, Solana and XRP.

Given the speculative nature of digital assets, including Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP, and the volatility of the digital currency markets, there is no assurance that ETC will be able to meet its investment objective. An investment in ETC is not intended as a complete investment program and is appropriate only for investors who have a sophisticated knowledge and understanding of the digital assets to which ETC may be exposed and the capacity to absorb a loss of some or all of their investment. An investment in ETC is considered high risk.

ETC does not invest in digital assets directly. Instead, ETC will invest in other publicly offered investment funds managed by the Manager that invest, directly or indirectly, in one or more digital assets. As of the date hereof, ETC invests in the Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, Evolve Solana ETF, and Evolve XRP ETF, each of which is an investment fund currently managed by the Manager.

Income Tax Considerations:

A Unitholder who is resident in Canada will generally be required to include, in computing income for a taxation year, the amount of income (including any net realized taxable capital gains) that is paid or becomes payable to the Unitholder by an Evolve Fund in that year (including such income that is paid in Units of the Evolve Fund or reinvested in additional Units of the Evolve Fund).

A Unitholder who disposes of a Unit of an Evolve Fund that is held as capital property, including on a redemption or otherwise, will generally realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition (other than any amount payable by the Evolve Fund to the Unitholder which represents capital gains allocated and designated to the redeeming Unitholder), net of costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of that Unit.

Each investor should satisfy himself or herself as to the federal and provincial tax consequences of an investment in Units by obtaining advice from his or her tax advisor.

See “Income Tax Considerations”.

Exchanges and Redemptions of ETF Units:

In addition to the ability to sell ETF Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange, Unitholders may also (i) redeem ETF Units for cash at a redemption price per ETF Unit equal to 95% of the closing price of the ETF Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange on the effective day of redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per Unit equal to the NAV per ETF Unit on the effective day of redemption, less any applicable administrative fee determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion, from time to time, or (ii) exchange a PNU (or an integral multiple thereof) for Baskets of Securities and cash or, in certain circumstances, for cash.

See “Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Exchange of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund at NAV per ETF Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash” and “Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Redemption of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund for Cash” for further information.

Purchases, Switches and Redemptions of Mutual Fund Units:

Unitholders or their investment professional are responsible for determining which class of Mutual Fund Units of the Evolve Fund is appropriate for purchase. All orders are based on the next NAV calculated after the Manager’s receipt of an order. Different classes or series may have different minimum investment levels and may require investors to pay different fees. There is no limit on the number of Mutual Fund Units an investor can buy.

Class A Mutual Fund Units

Class A Mutual Fund Units are available to all investors through authorized dealers.

Class F Mutual Fund Units

Class F Mutual Fund Units are available to investors who have fee based accounts with their dealer or to investors who have an account with a discount broker (provided the discount broker offers Class F Mutual Fund Units on its platform). Class F Mutual Fund Units can only be purchased through a registered dealer, including discount brokers, who have entered into an agreement with the Manager and only with the Manager’s prior approval. The Manager has designed the Class F Mutual Fund Units to offer investors an alternative means of paying their dealer for investment advice and other services. Instead of paying sales charges, investors buying Class F Mutual Fund Units pay fees to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The Manager does not pay any commissions to dealers in respect of the Class F Mutual Fund Units which allows it to charge a lower Management Fee (as defined herein). Discount brokers do not provide investment recommendation or advice to their clients.

If a Unitholder ceases to be eligible to hold Class F Mutual Fund Units, the Manager may switch a Unitholder’s Class F Mutual Fund Units into Class A Mutual Fund Units of the same Evolve Fund after providing the Unitholder with 5 days’ notice, unless the Unitholder notifies the Manager during the notice period and the Manager agrees that such Unitholder is once again eligible to hold Class F Mutual Fund Units. Unitholders may be charged a sales commission in connection with the switch by their dealer.

Class I Mutual Fund Units

Class I Mutual Fund Units are available to institutional investors, including funds, who meet the criteria established by the Manager. The management fees for Class I Mutual Fund Units are negotiated in a subscription agreement with the Manager and paid directly by Unitholders of Class I Mutual Fund Units, not by an Evolve Fund. Class I Mutual Fund Units may not be purchased by individuals. Management fees paid directly by the investor are generally not deductible for tax purposes. Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of management and advisory fees paid directly by the investor. Since Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors are typically financial services companies, their need for portfolio information may be different from other investors. As a result, the Manager may provide them with portfolio disclosure more frequently than the Manager provides this disclosure to other investors, and the information provided may be more detailed and/or presented in a somewhat different fashion. This information is only provided subject to an agreement limiting the investor's use of the information and prohibiting the investor from disclosing it to any other party.

See "Purchases of Units – Purchases of Mutual Fund Units" and "Switches and Redemptions of Mutual Fund Units" for further information.

Distributions: Cash distributions of income, if any, on ETF Units will be payable periodically as set out in the table below, by each of the Evolve Funds:

Evolve Fund	Frequency of Distributions, if any
CYBR	Monthly
CARS	Monthly
CALL	Monthly
LIFE	Monthly
DIVS	Monthly
EARN	Monthly
HISA	Monthly
LEAD	Monthly
ETC	N/A
HISU	Monthly
QQQY	Monthly
BOND	Monthly
AGG	Monthly
UTES	Monthly

It is not anticipated that ETC will make regular cash distributions.

Distributions payable on Mutual Fund Units, if any, will be payable periodically as set out above and will be automatically reinvested in additional Mutual Fund Units of the same class or series, as the case may be. Holders of Mutual Fund Units who wish to receive cash as of a particular distribution record date should speak with their broker, dealer or investment advisor for details. Distributions, if any, on ETF Units of HISA and HISU will be made payable monthly and paid monthly. Distributions, if any, on Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU will be made payable daily and paid monthly and will be automatically reinvested in the same manner as set out above.

The Evolve Funds will not have a fixed distribution amount. The amount and frequency of distributions, if any, will be based on the Manager's assessment of anticipated cash flow and anticipated expenses of the Evolve Funds from time to time. The date of any cash distribution of each Evolve Fund will be announced in advance by issuance of a press release. The Manager may, in its complete discretion, change the frequency of these distributions and any such change will be announced by issuance of a press release. Distributions on the U.S. dollar denominated Units will be paid in U.S. dollars.

Depending on the underlying investments of an Evolve Fund, distributions on Units may consist of ordinary income, including foreign source income, sourced from dividends, distributions or interest received by the Evolve Fund and dividends from taxable Canadian corporations but may also include net realized capital gains, in any case, less the expenses of that Evolve Fund and may include returns of capital. To the extent that the expenses of an Evolve Fund exceed the income generated by such Evolve Fund in any applicable distribution period, it is not expected that a distribution for that period will be paid.

In addition, an Evolve Fund may from time to time pay additional distributions on its Units, including without restriction in connection with returns of capital.

The tax treatment to Unitholders of distributions is discussed under the heading “Income Tax Considerations”.

See “Distribution Policy”.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan:

The Evolve Funds may provide Unitholders with the opportunity to reinvest cash distributions in additional Units through participation in a distribution reinvestment plan.

See “Distribution Policy – Optional Distribution Reinvestment Plan for ETF Units”.

Termination:

The Evolve Funds do not have a fixed termination date but may be terminated at the discretion of the Manager in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust. See “Termination of the Evolve Funds”.

Eligibility for Investment:

Provided that an Evolve Fund qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act, the Units of that Evolve Fund, if issued on the date hereof, would be on such date qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a RRSP, RRIF, RDSP, DPSP, RESP, TFSA or FHSA (“**Plans**”). Alternatively, the ETF Units will be qualified investments for a trust governed by a Plan provided such Units are listed on a “designated stock exchange” (which currently includes the TSX and Cboe Canada) within the meaning of the Tax Act.

See “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Registered Plans”.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Additional information about each Evolve Fund is or will be available in the most recently filed annual financial statements, any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements, the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance (“**MRFP**”), any interim MRFP filed after the annual MRFP for each Evolve Fund, and the most recently filed ETF Facts or Fund Facts (as applicable) for each Evolve Fund. These documents are incorporated by reference into, and legally form an integral part of, this prospectus. These documents are publicly available on the Manager’s website at www.evolveetfs.com and may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling (416)-214-4884 or toll-free at 1-844-370-4884, by sending an email request to info@evolveetfs.com or by contacting a registered dealer. These documents and other information about the Evolve Funds are also publicly available at www.sedarplus.ca.

See “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.

Organization and Management of the Evolve Funds

Manager, Trustee and Portfolio Manager:

In its capacity as manager, EFG is responsible for the administration and operations of the Evolve Funds. In its capacity as trustee, EFG holds title to the assets of each Evolve Fund in trust for the Unitholders. In its capacity as portfolio manager, EFG is responsible for the oversight and provision of investment advisory services to the Evolve Funds.

The principal office of the Evolve Funds and EFG is located at TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 1210, Toronto, ON M5J 2S1.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Manager” and “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Trustee”.

Sub-Advisors:

The Manager has retained Addenda Capital Inc. to provide sub-advisory services to DIVS; and Allianz Global Investors GmbH to provide sub-advisory services to EARN.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Sub-Advisors”.

Promoter:

EFG has taken the initiative of founding and organizing the Evolve Funds and is, accordingly, the promoter of the Evolve Funds within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Promoter”.

Custodian: CIBC Mellon Trust Company, at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario, is the Custodian of the assets of the Evolve Funds and holds those assets in safekeeping. The Custodian is entitled to receive fees from the Manager as described under “Fees and Expenses” and to be reimbursed for all expenses and liabilities that are properly incurred by the Custodian in connection with the activities of the Evolve Funds.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Custodian”.

Fund Administrator: CIBC Mellon Trust Company, at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario, is the Fund Administrator. The Fund Administrator is responsible for certain aspects of the day-to-day administration of the Evolve Funds, including NAV calculations, calculating net income and net realized capital gains of the Evolve Funds and maintaining books and records with respect to each Evolve Fund.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Fund Administrator”.

Registrar and Transfer Agent: TSX Trust Company, at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario, is the registrar and transfer agent for the Units of the Evolve Funds and maintains the register of registered Unitholders. The register of the Evolve Funds is kept in Toronto, Ontario.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Registrar and Transfer Agent”.

Lending Agent: The Bank of New York Mellon, at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario, may act as the securities lending agent for the Evolve Funds pursuant to a securities lending authorization agreement.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Lending Agent”.

Auditors: Ernst & Young LLP, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, are the auditors of the Evolve Funds. The auditors will audit each Evolve Fund’s annual financial statements and provide an opinion as to whether they present fairly the Evolve Fund’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The auditors are independent with respect to the Evolve Funds within the meaning of the Rules of the Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Auditors”.

Prime Broker: The Prime Broker will be providing UTES with prime brokerage services, including, in respect of UTES, margin facilities under a custody and securities services agreement. The Prime Broker is independent of the Manager. The Prime Broker will be providing margin lending to UTES to acquire additional equity securities.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Prime Broker”.

Summary of Fees and Expenses

The following table lists the fees and expenses that an investor may have to pay if the investor invests in the Evolve Funds. An investor may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. The Evolve Funds may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will therefore reduce the value of an investment in the Evolve Funds. See “Fees and Expenses”.

Fees and Expenses Payable by the Evolve Funds

Type of Fee	Amount and Description
Management Fee:	Each Evolve Fund pays an annual management fee (the “ Management Fee ”) to the Manager for acting as trustee, manager and portfolio manager of the Evolve Fund equal to a percentage of the NAV of the Evolve Fund, calculated daily and payable monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes, as follows:

Evolve Funds	Class of Units	Management Fee
CYBR	Hedged ETF Units	0.40%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.40%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.40%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.40%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.40%
CARS	Hedged ETF Units	0.40%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.40%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.40%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.40%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.40%
CALL	Hedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
LIFE	Hedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.45%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.45%
DIVS	Unhedged ETF Units	0.65%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.40%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.65%
EARN	Hedged ETF Units	0.65%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.40%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.65%
HISA	Unhedged ETF Units	0.15%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	0.40%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.15%
LEAD	Hedged ETF Units	0.75%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.75%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.75%
ETC	Unhedged ETF Units	Nil
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	Nil
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.00%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	Nil
HISU	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.15%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	0.40%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.15%
QQQY	Hedged ETF Units	0.50%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.50%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.50%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.50%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.50%
BOND	Hedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%

	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.20%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.45%
AGG	Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.20%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.45%
UTES	Unhedged ETF Units	0.60%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.60%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.60%

No Management Fee is charged to HISA or HISU with respect to the Class I Mutual Fund Units. Each investor in Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU negotiates a separate Management Fee, which fee is negotiated between the investor and the Manager, and which is payable directly to the Manager (plus applicable taxes). The combined Management Fee and operating expenses of the Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU will not exceed the combined amount charged on the Class A Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU, as applicable. The maximum annual rate for Class I Mutual Fund Units of each of HISA and HISU, excluding applicable taxes, is 0.40%.

The Manager may, at its discretion, agree to charge a reduced Management Fee for some Unitholders as compared to the Management Fee that it otherwise would be entitled to receive from the Evolve Fund, provided that the difference between the fee otherwise chargeable and the reduced fee is distributed periodically by the Evolve Fund to the applicable Unitholders as a management fee distribution (the “**Management Fee Distributions**”). Any reduction will depend on a number of factors, including the amount invested, the NAV of the Evolve Fund and the expected amount of account activity. Management Fee Distributions will be paid first out of net income of the Evolve Fund then out of capital gains of the Evolve Fund and thereafter out of capital. See “Fees and Expenses”.

**Underlying
Fund
Management
Fees of ETC**

ETC, in accordance with applicable Canadian securities legislation, invests in exchange traded funds, mutual funds or other public investment funds that are managed by the Manager. With respect to such investments, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by ETC that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by such underlying fund for the same service. As ETC does not pay any management fees directly to the Manager, no management fees or incentive fees payable by ETC would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying funds for the same service. The Management Fee payable on Class A Mutual Fund Units of ETC is paid to a Unitholder’s dealer for ongoing services that the dealer provides to purchasers of such Class A Mutual Fund Units. See “Dealer Compensation – Class A Mutual Fund Units – Trailing Commission”.

The underlying funds in which ETC invests will pay applicable management fees. As a result, the actual aggregate management fees indirectly payable to the Manager in respect of an investment in ETC will be greater than nil.

Further, no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by ETC in relation to purchases or redemptions of the securities of the underlying funds in which it invests if these funds are managed by the Manager or an affiliate or associate of the Manager, and no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by ETC in relation to its purchases or redemptions of securities of underlying funds that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in ETC.

As of the date hereof, ETC invests in the Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, Evolve Solana ETF, and Evolve XRP ETF, each of which is an investment fund currently managed by the Manager.

Each of the Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, and Evolve XRP ETF currently pay the Manager an annual management fee for acting as trustee, manager and portfolio manager equal to 0.75% of net asset value, calculated daily and payable monthly in arrears, plus applicable

taxes. The Evolve Solana ETF pays the Manager an annual management fee for acting as trustee, manager and portfolio manager equal to 1.00% of net asset value, calculated daily and payable monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes.¹

The Evolve Solana ETF also pays the Manager a fee equal to a portion of the staking rewards generated for the Evolve Solana ETF by the staking of Solana held in the Evolve Solana ETF's portfolio (net of the fees payable to the validator(s)) such that no less than 65% of the rewards accrue to the Evolve Solana ETF and up to 35% of the rewards accrue to the Manager.

**Certain
Operating
Expenses (all
Evolve Funds
other than
HISA, HISU
and ETC):**

Other than Fund Costs (as defined below), in consideration for the payment by the Evolve Funds of a fixed administration fee (the “**Administration Fee**”) to the Manager with respect to each class, and subject to compliance with NI 81-102, the Manager pays for the following operating expenses of each Evolve Fund (“**Operating Expenses**”), including but not limited to: mailing and printing expenses for periodic reports to Unitholders; fees payable to the Prime Broker (if applicable), Index Provider (if applicable), Registrar and Transfer Agent and Custodian; any reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by the Manager or its agents in connection with their ongoing obligations to the Evolve Funds; IRC committee member fees and expenses in connection with the IRC; expenses related to compliance with NI 81-107; fees and expenses relating to voting of proxies by a third party; insurance coverage for the members of the IRC; fees payable to the auditors and legal advisors of the Evolve Funds; regulatory filing, stock exchange and licensing fees and CDS fees; Fundserv fees (if applicable); banking and interest with respect to any borrowing (if applicable); website maintenance costs; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; and legal, accounting and audit fees and fees and expenses of the Trustee, Custodian and Manager which are incurred in respect of matters not in the normal course of the Evolve Funds' activities. The Administration Fee paid to the Manager by an Evolve Fund in respect of a class may, in any particular period, be less than or exceed the Operating Expenses that the Manager incurs for that class. The Manager is not obligated to pay any other expense, cost or fee, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the foregoing expenses, costs and fees.

The Administration Fee is equal to a specified percentage of the NAV of each class of an Evolve Fund, calculated and paid in the same manner as the Management Fee for the Evolve Fund. The rate of the annual Administration Fee for each Evolve Fund is set out below.

Evolve Fund	Administration Fee
CYBR	0.15%
CARS	0.15%
CALL	0.15%
LIFE	0.15%
DIVS	0.15%
EARN	0.15%
LEAD	0.15%
QQQY	0.15%
BOND	0.15%
AGG	0.15%

¹ Effective April 16, 2025, the Manager waived the management fee payable on each class of units of the Evolve Solana ETF. The effective management fee payable on each class of units of the Evolve Solana ETF after the waiver is 0.00%. The waiver of the Evolve Solana ETF's management fee is effective until December 31, 2025.

UTES	0.15%
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Fund Costs (all Evolve Funds other than HISA, HISU and ETC):

The fund costs (“**Fund Costs**”) which are payable by the Evolve Funds include any taxes payable by the Evolve Funds to which the Evolve Funds may be subject, including income taxes, sales taxes (including GST/HST) and/or withholding taxes (including preparation costs for tax filings in respect of any such taxes); expenditures incurred upon termination of the Evolve Funds; extraordinary expenses that the Evolve Funds may incur and all amounts paid on account of any indebtedness (if applicable); any expenses of insurance and costs of all suits or legal proceedings in connection with the Evolve Funds or the assets of the Evolve Funds or to protect the Unitholders, the Trustee, the Manager, any of the Sub-Advisors and the directors, officers, employees or agents of any of them; any expenses of indemnification of the Trustee, the Unitholders, the Manager, any of the Sub-Advisors and the directors, officers, employees or agents of any of them to the extent permitted under the Declaration of Trust; and expenses relating to the preparation, printing and mailing of information to Unitholders in connection with meetings of Unitholders. The Evolve Funds are also responsible for all commissions and other costs of portfolio transactions and any extraordinary expenses of the Evolve Funds which may be incurred from time to time.

Each class of an Evolve Fund is responsible for its proportionate share of common Fund Costs of an Evolve Fund, in addition to the expenses it incurs alone (including, in the case of Hedged Units, the costs relating to currency hedging).

Certain Operating Expenses (HISA, HISU and ETC):

The Manager pays for the operating expenses of each of HISA, HISU and ETC, including but not limited to: mailing and printing expenses for periodic reports to Unitholders; fees payable to the Registrar and Transfer Agent and Custodian; any reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by the Manager or its agents in connection with their ongoing obligations to HISA, HISU and ETC; IRC committee member fees and expenses in connection with the IRC; expenses related to compliance with NI 81-107; fees and expenses relating to voting of proxies by a third party; insurance coverage for the members of the IRC; fees payable to the auditors and legal advisors of HISA, HISU and ETC; regulatory filing, stock exchange and licensing fees and CDS fees; Fundserv fees (if applicable but not including Fundserv fees with respect to Mutual Fund Units of ETC); banking and interest with respect to any borrowing (if applicable); website maintenance costs; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; and legal, accounting and audit fees and fees and expenses of the Trustee, Custodian and Manager which are incurred in respect of matters not in the normal course of HISA, HISU and ETC’s activities. The Manager is not obligated to pay any other expense, cost or fee, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the foregoing expenses, costs and fees.

Subject to compliance with NI 81-102, the fund expenses which are payable by HISA, HISU and ETC include any taxes payable by HISA, HISU or ETC to which HISA, HISU or ETC may be subject, including income taxes, sales taxes (including GST/HST) and/or withholding taxes (including preparation costs for tax filings in respect of any such taxes); expenditures incurred upon termination of HISA, HISU or ETC; extraordinary expenses that HISA, HISU or ETC may incur and all amounts paid on account of any indebtedness (if applicable); any expenses of insurance and costs of all suits or legal proceedings in connection with HISA, HISU or ETC or the assets of HISA, HISU or ETC or to protect the Unitholders, the Trustee, the Manager, and the directors, officers, employees or agents of any of them; any expenses of indemnification of the Trustee, the Unitholders, the Manager and the directors, officers, employees or agents of any of them to the extent permitted under the Declaration of Trust; Fundserv fees with respect to Mutual Fund Units of ETC; and expenses relating to the preparation, printing and mailing of information to Unitholders in connection with meetings of Unitholders. HISA, HISU and ETC are each also responsible for all commissions and other

costs of portfolio transactions and any extraordinary expenses of HISA, HISU or ETC which may be incurred from time to time.

**Underlying
Fund Operating
Expenses of
ETC:**

ETC will indirectly bear the operating expenses that are borne by each of the underlying funds incurred in connection with their operation, administration and related portfolio transactions, including but not limited to: mailing and printing expenses for periodic reports to unitholders; fees payable to the registrar and transfer agent and custodian; any reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by the Manager or its agents in connection with their ongoing obligations; IRC committee member fees and expenses in connection with the IRC; expenses related to compliance with NI 81-107; fees and expenses relating to voting of proxies by a third party; insurance coverage for the members of the IRC; fees payable to the auditor and legal advisors; regulatory filing, stock exchange and licensing fees (if applicable) and CDS fees; banking costs and interest with respect to any borrowing (if applicable); website maintenance costs; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; and legal, accounting and audit fees and fees and expenses of the trustee, consultants (if any), CF Benchmarks (in respect of index licensing and/or consulting fees, if any), custodian and manager which are incurred in respect of matters not in the normal course of ETC's activities.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by Unitholders

Type of Fee	Amount and Description
Class A Mutual Fund Units Sales Charges:	An investor's dealer, investment advisor or financial advisor may charge a sales charge of up to 5% of the purchase price of the Class A Mutual Fund Units at the time of purchase. The Manager deducts the sales charge from the amount invested and pays it on behalf of the Unitholder to the applicable dealer, investment advisor or financial advisor dealer as a commission.
Short-term Trading Fees:	At the present time, the Manager is of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETF Units. If a Unitholder redeems Mutual Fund Units within 30 days of purchasing such Mutual Fund Units, the Manager may charge a short-term trading fee on behalf of an Evolve Fund of up to 2% of the value of such Mutual Fund Units in circumstances where the Manager determines that the trading activity represents market timing or excessive short-term trading. No short-term trading fees are charged on redemptions that may occur when a Unitholder fails to meet the minimum investment amount for an Evolve Fund. See "Fees and Expenses – Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders – Short-term Trading Fees".
Other ETF Unit Charges:	An amount as may be agreed to between the Manager and the Designated Broker or a Dealer may be charged to offset certain transaction costs associated with an issue, exchange or redemption of ETF Units. This charge does not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their ETF Units through the facilities of the applicable Designated Stock Exchange. See "Fees and Expenses – Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders – Other ETF Unit Charges" and "Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Other ETF Unit Charges".

OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE EVOLVE FUNDS

The Evolve Funds are mutual funds established under the laws of the province of Ontario, pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust. Each Evolve Fund, other than ETC and UTES, is a mutual fund under Canadian Securities Legislation.

ETC and UTES are each alternative mutual funds established under the laws of the Province of Ontario. ETC and UTES are each considered alternative mutual funds within the meaning of NI 81-102 and are each permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. As alternative mutual funds, under NI 81-102, ETC and UTES are permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including the ability to invest in other alternative mutual funds, borrow cash to use for investment purposes, increased ability to invest in commodities, the ability to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in securities of a single issuer, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to employ leverage. While these specific strategies may be used in accordance with each fund's investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value.

EFG is the promoter, trustee, manager and portfolio manager of the Evolve Funds, and in its capacity as manager, is responsible for the administration of the Evolve Funds. The principal office of the Evolve Funds and EFG is located at TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 1210, Toronto, ON M5J 2S1.

The Manager has retained Addenda Capital Inc. (the “**DIVS Sub-Advisor**”) to provide sub-advisory services to DIVS. In its capacity as portfolio manager, EFG is responsible for the oversight and provision of investment advisory services to DIVS by the Sub-Advisor.

The Manager has retained Allianz Global Investors GmbH (the “**EARN Sub-Advisor**”, and together with the DIVS Sub-Advisor, the “**Sub-Advisors**” and each, a “**Sub-Advisor**”) to provide sub-advisory services to EARN. In its capacity as portfolio manager, EFG is responsible for the oversight and provision of investment advisory services to EARN by the Sub-Advisor.

The ETF Units of CYBR, CARS, CALL, LIFE, DIVS, EARN, LEAD, ETC, HISU, QQQY, BOND, AGG and UTES are currently listed and trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“**TSX**”) and the ETF Units of HISA are currently listed and trading on Cboe Canada Inc. (“**Cboe Canada**”, together with the TSX, each, a “**Designated Stock Exchange**”), and investors can buy or sell such ETF Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

The following chart sets out the full legal name as well as the ticker symbol for the ETF Units for each of the Evolve Funds:

Evolve Fund	Ticker Symbol		
	Hedged ETF Units	Unhedged ETF Units	USD Unhedged ETF Units
Evolve US Banks Enhanced Yield Fund	CALL	CALL.B	CALL.U
Evolve Automobile Innovation Index Fund	CARS	CARS.B	CARS.U
Evolve Cyber Security Index Fund	CYBR	CYBR.B	CYBR.U
Evolve Active Canadian Preferred Share Fund	-	DIVS	-
Evolve Active Global Fixed Income Fund	EARN	-	-
High Interest Savings Account Fund	-	HISA	-
Evolve Future Leadership Fund	LEAD	LEAD.B	LEAD.U
Evolve Global Healthcare Enhanced Yield Fund	LIFE	LIFE.B	LIFE.U
Evolve Cryptocurrencies ETF	-	ETC	ETC.U
US High Interest Savings Account Fund	-	-	HISU.U

Evolve Fund	Ticker Symbol		
	Hedged ETF Units	Unhedged ETF Units	USD Unhedged ETF Units
Evolve NASDAQ Technology Enhanced Yield Index Fund	QQQY	QQQY.B	QQQY.U
Evolve Enhanced Yield Bond Fund	BOND	BOND.B	BOND.U
Evolve Canadian Aggregate Bond Enhanced Yield Fund	-	AGG	-
Evolve Canadian Utilities Enhanced Yield Index Fund	-	UTES	-

CARS, CYBR, DIVS, EARN, HISA, HISU, LIFE, QQQY, BOND, ETC, AGG and UTES each also offer Class A Mutual Fund Units and Class F Mutual Fund Units. HISA and HISU also offer Class I Mutual Fund Units. See “Attributes of the Securities – Description of the Securities Distributed”.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

Evolve Cyber Security Index Fund

CYBR invests primarily in equities of global companies that are involved in the cyber security industry. CYBR seeks to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Global Cyber Security Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or any successor thereto.

Evolve Automobile Innovation Index Fund

CARS invests primarily in equities of companies that are directly or indirectly involved in developing electric vehicles, and autonomous driving. CARS seeks to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Future Cars Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or any successor thereto.

Evolve US Banks Enhanced Yield Fund

CALL seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of U.S. bank equities while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. CALL aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Equal Weight US Bank Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, the Manager may write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio.

Evolve Global Healthcare Enhanced Yield Fund

LIFE seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of global healthcare companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. LIFE aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Solactive Global Healthcare 20 Index Canadian Dollar Hedged, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, the Manager may write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio.

Evolve Active Canadian Preferred Share Fund

DIVS seeks to provide holders of Units with stable income and long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in a diversified mix of preferred shares of primarily Canadian issuers, in addition to U.S. and international issuers.

Evolve Active Global Fixed Income Fund

EARN seeks to provide exposure to an actively managed portfolio of global corporate fixed income securities, with the objective of delivering long-term returns in excess of the 3-month U.S. dollar Secured Overnight Financing Rate. To achieve this objective, EARN employs a combination of dynamic credit allocation across asset classes and bottom-up security selection.

High Interest Savings Account Fund

HISA seeks to maximize monthly income while preserving capital and liquidity by investing primarily in high interest deposit accounts.

Evolve Future Leadership Fund

LEAD aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities in companies, domestic and international, identified as leaders in sectors poised to benefit from medium- to long-term economic trends. The Manager will use a selection process that combines quantitative techniques, fundamental analysis and risk management. The Manager will also write covered call options on up to 33% of the portfolio securities, at its discretion. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

Evolve Cryptocurrencies ETF

ETC seeks to provide market capitalization-weighted exposure to certain digital assets by investing in cryptocurrency funds managed by the Manager.

US High Interest Savings Account Fund

HISU seeks to maximize monthly income while preserving capital and liquidity by investing primarily in high interest US dollar deposit accounts.

Evolve NASDAQ Technology Enhanced Yield Index Fund

QQQY seeks to provide exposure to technology companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. QQQY aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the NASDAQ-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-Cap WeightedTM Index, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, QQQY will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

Evolve Enhanced Yield Bond Fund

BOND seeks to provide exposure primarily to fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued in the United States or Canada while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. To enhance yield and manage risk, BOND will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

Evolve Canadian Aggregate Bond Enhanced Yield Fund

AGG seeks to provide exposure primarily to fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued primarily in Canada while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. To enhance yield and manage risk, AGG will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

Evolve Canadian Utilities Enhanced Yield Index Fund

UTES seeks to provide exposure to an equal-weighted portfolio of primarily Canadian utilities services companies while generating enhanced income through a covered call strategy. UTES aims to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, up to a 1.25 times multiple of the performance of the Solactive Canada Utility Index, or a successor index. To enhance yield and manage risk, UTES will employ a covered call option writing program at the discretion of the Manager. The level of covered call option writing may vary based on market conditions.

UTES will use leverage in order to seek to achieve its investment objective. Leverage will be created through the use of cash borrowings or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.

The investment objectives of each Evolve Fund may not be changed except with the approval of its Unitholders. See “Unitholder Matters” for additional descriptions of the process for calling a meeting of Unitholders and the requirements of Unitholder approval.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEXES

Evolve Fund	Index	Description of the Index
CYBR	Solactive Global Cyber Security Index Canadian Dollar Hedged	The Solactive Global Cyber Security Index Canadian Dollar Hedged measures the performance of equity securities (including ADRs or GDRs) of companies that are located in developed markets, and hedges foreign currency exposure back to Canadian Dollars. The initial composition of the Index as well as any ongoing adjustments upon rebalancing are based on certain criteria, including: (i) Constituent Issuers must be classified under any of the following FactSet Revere Business Industry Classification System sub-industries: Carrier Edge Network Management Equipment, Customer Premises Network Security Equipment, Colocation and Data Center Services, Government IT Services, Network Security Access Policy Software and Network Security Software; (ii) Constituent Issuers must have a minimum market capitalization of CAD \$100 million; and (iii) Constituent Issuers must have a minimum average daily value traded of CAD \$2 million over the preceding 3 months. Exposure to each Constituent Issuer is capped at 7.5% as of each Adjustment Day, and any excess weighting shall be redistributed among all other Constituent Issuers until no Constituent Issuer has a weighting greater than 7.5%. The composition of the Index is ordinarily reviewed quarterly in January, April, July and October of each year and is adjusted on the Adjustment Day. The Index is published in Canadian dollars.
CARS	Solactive Future Cars Index Canadian Dollar Hedged	The Solactive Future Cars Index Canadian Dollar Hedged measures the performance of equity securities (including ADRs or GDRs) of companies working towards developing electric drivetrains, autonomous driving or network connected services for automobiles, whether directly through the development of the vehicles themselves or as part of the ecosystem supporting these initiatives, and hedges foreign currency exposure back to Canadian Dollars. The initial composition of the Index as well as any ongoing adjustments upon rebalancing are based on certain criteria, including: (i) Constituent Issuers must be classified under any of the following FactSet Revere Business Industry Classification System sub-industries: Car Manufacturers, Auto Interior Comfort/Safety/Electronics Products, Fuel Cell Equipment and Technology Providers, Heavy-Duty and High-End Batteries Manufacturing, Video Multimedia Semiconductors, General Analog and Mixed Signal Semiconductors, Battery Charging Equipment Manufacturing and Electric Vehicle Charging Stations; (ii) Constituent Issuers must be traded on a stock exchange located primarily in developed markets;

Evolve Fund	Index	Description of the Index
		(iii) Constituent Issuers must have a minimum market capitalization of at least CAD \$500 million; (iv) Constituent Issuers must have a minimum average daily value traded of CAD \$5 million over the preceding 3 months; (v) Constituent Issuers classified under the sub-industry Auto Interior Comfort/Safety/Electronics/Products are ranked according to their Research and Development to Sales Ratio, and only the top 5 companies in each of these industries are eligible for inclusion in the index. All companies that fall under any of the other sub-industries will be included in the index provided they passed the minimum liquidity criteria above; and (vi) The remaining Constituent Issuers are weighted equally. The composition of the Index is ordinarily reviewed quarterly in January, April, July and October of each year. Each Index component is equally weighted on each Adjustment Day. The Index is published in Canadian dollars.
CALL	Solactive Equal Weight US Bank Index Canadian Dollar Hedged	The Solactive Equal Weight US Bank Index Canadian Dollar Hedged measures the performance of the largest United States banks on an equal-weighted basis, and hedges foreign currency exposure back to Canadian Dollars. The initial composition of the Index as well as any ongoing adjustments upon rebalancing are based on certain criteria, including: (i) Constituent Issuers must be classified under any of the following FactSet Revere Business Industry Classification System sub-industries: Finance, US Banks, US Commercial Banks, US Commercial Savings Institutions; (ii) Newly added Constituent Issuers must have a minimum market capitalization of at least USD\$10 billion and current Constituent Issuers must have a minimum market capitalization of at least USD\$7.5 billion; and (iii) Constituent Issuers must have a minimum average daily value traded of USD\$10 million over the preceding 3 months. The composition of the Index is ordinarily reviewed two times a year on the second Friday in March and September and is adjusted on the Adjustment Day. Each Index component is equally weighted on each Adjustment Day. The Index is published in Canadian dollars.
LIFE	Solactive Global Healthcare 20 Index Canadian Dollar Hedged	The Solactive Global Healthcare 20 Index Canadian Dollar Hedged measures the performance of equity securities of the largest global healthcare companies on an equally-weighted basis, and hedges foreign currency exposure back to Canadian Dollars. The initial composition of the Index as well as any ongoing adjustments upon rebalancing are based on certain criteria, including: (i) Only the top 20 Constituent Issuers with the largest market capitalization that have been classified under the following FactSet Sector: Health Technology; and

Evolve Fund	Index	Description of the Index
		(ii) Companies must be listed on a regulated stock exchange in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom and United States. The composition of the Index is ordinarily reviewed quarterly in January, April, July and October of each year and is adjusted on the Adjustment Day. Each Index component is equally weighted on each Adjustment Day. The Index is published in Canadian dollars.
QQQY	NASDAQ-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-Cap Weighted™ Index	QQQY's Index is designed to measure the performance of the technology companies in the NASDAQ-100 Index ("NDX Index"), which measures the performance of 100 of the largest non-financial companies listed on the NASDAQ. The Index consists of a selection of securities in the NDX Index which must be classified as a "technology company" (i.e., any company classified under the "technology industry") according to the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB). The Index is a modified market capitalization-weighted index. No issuer weight may exceed 10% of the Index. The Index is rebalanced on a quarterly basis in March, June, September and December. The Index is published in US dollars.
UTES	Solactive Canada Utility Index	The Solactive Canada Utility Index measures the performance of the largest Canadian utilities, pipelines and telecommunication securities on an equally weighted basis. The initial composition of the Index, as well as any ongoing adjustments upon rebalancing, are based on certain criteria, including only the top 10 Constituent Issuers with the largest market capitalization that have been classified under the following FactSet Sector: (i) Utilities, (ii) Pipelines and (iii) Telecommunication. All eligible securities are ranked based on their free float market capitalization in a descending order within their respective index categories. A maximum number of 4 securities is then selected from each index category. In the next step, from the remaining stocks, the 10 largest by free float market capitalization are selected across all index categories. The Index is rebalanced quarterly in February, May, August and November. The Index is published in Canadian dollars.

Each of the Indexes described above, except in respect of QQQY, is an Index of Solactive AG and is calculated and distributed by Solactive AG. Additional information regarding each of such Indexes is available at www.Solactive.com.

Change in an Index

The Manager may, subject to any required Unitholder approval, change the Index tracked by an Evolve Fund to another widely-recognized index in order to provide investors with substantially the same exposure to the asset class to that which the Evolve Fund is currently exposed. If the Manager changes the Index, or any index replacing such Index, the Manager will issue a press release identifying the new Index, describing its Constituent Securities and specifying the reasons for the change in the Index.

Termination of an Index

If an Index Provider ceases to calculate the applicable Index or the applicable Index License Agreement in respect of an Index is terminated, the Manager may: (i) terminate the applicable Evolve Fund on not less than 60 days' notice to Unitholders; (ii) change the investment objective of the applicable Evolve Fund or seek to replicate an alternative index (subject to any Unitholder approval in accordance with Canadian Securities Legislation); or (iii) make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders of the Evolve Fund in the circumstances.

Use of the Indexes

The Manager and each Evolve Fund are permitted to use the applicable Index pursuant to the applicable Index License Agreement described under "Material Contracts". The Manager and the Evolve Funds do not accept responsibility for, or guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of, the Indexes or any data included in the Indexes.

Rebalancing Events

Whenever an Index Provider rebalances or adjusts an Index, including by adding securities to or subtracting securities from that Index, or whenever the Manager determines that there should be a change to the representative sample of the Index, an Evolve Fund may acquire and/or dispose of the appropriate number of securities, either through the Designated Broker or Dealers in the open market.

If the rebalancing is done through the Designated Broker and if the value of all securities purchased by an Evolve Fund exceeds the value of all securities disposed of by that Evolve Fund as part of the rebalancing process, the Evolve Fund may issue to the Designated Broker ETF Units with an aggregate NAV per ETF Unit equal to the excess value or, in the alternative, may pay a cash amount equal to such excess amount. Conversely, if the value of all securities disposed of by the Evolve Fund exceeds the value of all securities acquired by that Evolve Fund, the Evolve Fund may receive the excess value in cash and will manage this cash as described below under "Investment Strategies – Cash Management".

Actions Affecting Constituent Issuers

From time to time, certain corporate or other actions may be taken or proposed by a Constituent Issuer or by a third party that could affect a Constituent Issuer of an Index. An example of such an action would be if a takeover bid or an issuer bid is made for a Constituent Security. In each such case, the Manager will determine, in its discretion, what steps, if any, the Evolve Fund will take to address the action. In exercising such discretion, the Manager will generally take those steps necessary to ensure that the Evolve Fund continues to seek to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the applicable Index.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Index Funds: CYBR, CARS, CALL, LIFE, QQQY and UTES

In order to achieve its investment objective and to obtain direct or indirect exposure to the Constituent Securities of the applicable Index, each of CYBR, CARS, CALL, LIFE, QQQY, and UTES may hold the Constituent Securities of the applicable Index in approximately the same proportion as they are reflected in that Index or may hold securities of one or more exchange traded funds that replicate the performance of the applicable Index, or a subset of such Index. UTES seeks to achieve its investment objective by borrowing cash to invest in and hold a proportionate share of, or a sampling of, the Constituent Securities of its Index in order to track up to approximately 1.25 times the performance of such Index. Each Evolve Fund will invest in its own portfolio comprised of various securities and instruments which may include, but are not limited to, equity and equity related securities. Equity related securities held by an Evolve Fund may include, but are not limited to, ADRs, GDRs, convertible debt, income trust units, single issuer equity options, preferred shares and warrants. If market conditions require, in order to preserve capital, an Evolve Fund may seek to invest a substantial portion of its assets in cash and cash equivalents.

An Evolve Fund may, in certain circumstances and at the discretion of the Manager, employ a "sampling" strategy. Under a sampling strategy, such Evolve Fund may not hold all of the Constituent Securities that are included in the applicable Index, but instead will hold a portfolio of securities selected by the Manager that closely matches the aggregate investment characteristics (e.g., market capitalization, industry sector, weightings, credit quality, yield and term to maturity) of the securities included in the applicable Index. It is expected that the Manager may use this sampling methodology where it is difficult to acquire the necessary Constituent Securities of the applicable Index,

where the asset levels of the Evolve Fund do not allow for the holding of all of the Constituent Securities or where it is otherwise beneficial to the Evolve Fund to do so.

Covered Option Writing (applicable to CALL, LIFE, QQQY and UTES)

The Manager believes that option writing may have potential to add value and is an effective way to help lower the level of volatility for an investor and potentially improve returns. All other things being equal, higher volatility in the price of a security results in higher Option Premiums in respect of such security. The Manager believes equity securities of CALL, LIFE, QQQY and UTES are suited for a covered call writing strategy. Covered call options will be written by the Manager at its discretion on not more than 33% of the equity securities of any of the CALL or LIFE portfolios, as applicable, at any given time. Covered call options will be written by the Manager at its discretion on up to 100% of the value of each of QQQY's and UTES' portfolios, at any given time. Such options will generally be at a strike price that is "out-of-the-money". The proportion of the equity securities of each Constituent Issuer in respect of which the Manager may write options may differ. The extent to which any of the individual equity securities in an Evolve Fund's portfolio are subject to option writing and the terms of such options will vary from time to time based on the Manager's assessment of the market.

The holder of a call option purchased from an Evolve Fund will have the option, exercisable during a specific time period or at expiry, to purchase the securities underlying the option from the Evolve Fund at the strike price per security. By selling call options, an Evolve Fund will receive Option Premiums, which are generally paid within one business day of the writing of the option. If at any time during the term of a call option or at expiry the market price of the underlying securities is above the strike price, the holder of the option may exercise the option and the Evolve Fund will be obligated to sell the securities to the holder at the strike price per security. Alternatively, an Evolve Fund may repurchase a call option it has written that is "in-the-money" by paying the market value of the call option. If, however, the option is "out-of-the-money" at expiration of the call option, the holder of the option will likely not exercise the option, the option will expire and the Evolve Fund will retain the underlying security. In each case, the Evolve Fund will retain the Option Premium.

The amount of Option Premium depends upon, among other factors, the volatility of the price of the underlying security: generally, the higher the volatility, the higher the Option Premium. In addition, the amount of the Option Premium will depend upon the difference between the strike price of the option and the market price of the underlying security at the time the option is written. The smaller the positive difference (or the larger the negative difference), the more likely it is that the option will become "in-the-money" during the term and, accordingly, the greater the Option Premium.

When a call option is written on a security in an Evolve Fund's portfolio, the amounts that the Evolve Fund will be able to realize on the security if it is called on termination of the call option will be limited to the dividends received prior to the exercise of the call option during such period plus an amount equal to the sum of the strike price and the premium received from writing the option. In essence, the Evolve Fund will forego potential returns resulting from any price appreciation of the security underlying the option above the strike price in favour of the certainty of receiving the Option Premium. See "Risk Factors – Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in each Evolve Fund – Use of Options and Other Derivative Instruments".

Call Option Pricing

Many investors and financial market professionals price call options based on the Black Scholes Model. In practice, however, actual Option Premiums are determined in the marketplace and there can be no assurance that the values generated by the Black Scholes Model can be attained in the market.

Use of Leverage (applicable to UTES)

As an alternative mutual fund, UTES may use leverage. In accordance with applicable securities regulation, leverage may be created by an alternative mutual fund through the use of cash borrowings, short sales and/or Derivatives. Such securities regulations provide that an alternative mutual fund, such as UTES, may borrow cash up to 50% of its NAV and may sell securities short, whereby the aggregate market value of the securities sold short will be limited to 50% of its NAV. The combined use of short-selling and cash borrowing by UTES is subject to an overall limit of 50% of its NAV.

Notwithstanding the foregoing and such permitted legislative limits, in accordance with its investment objective, the maximum aggregate exposure of UTES to cash borrowing, short selling and specified Derivatives will not exceed approximately 25% of its NAV. Although UTES generally intends to employ leverage up to a 1.25

times multiple of the performance of the Index, there is no guarantee that UTES will employ leverage at all times, or at all, depending on a number of factors including margin requirements, collateral requirements, and subscription or redemption processes, among other reasons.

The aggregate market exposure of all instruments held directly or indirectly by UTES, calculated daily on a mark-to-market basis, can exceed UTES' NAV, and can exceed the amount of cash and securities held as margin on deposit to support the Derivatives trading activities of UTES. In order to ensure that a Unitholder's risk is limited to the capital invested, UTES' leverage will be rebalanced in certain circumstances and when the leverage breaches certain bands. Specifically, UTES' leverage will be rebalanced back to 25% of UTES' NAV within two business days of UTES' leverage exceeding 2% above its target leverage of 25% of NAV (i.e., if the leverage is greater than 27% of UTES' NAV).

In addition, securities regulations provide that an alternative mutual fund's aggregate gross exposure, to be calculated as the sum of the following, must not exceed 300% of its net asset value: (i) the aggregate market value of cash borrowing; (ii) the aggregate market value of physical short sales on equities, fixed income securities or other portfolio assets; and (iii) the aggregate notional value of specified Derivatives positions excluding any specified Derivatives used for hedging purposes. Leverage will be calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed by securities laws, or any exemptions therefrom.

Actively Managed Funds: DIVS, EARN, LEAD, ETC, BOND and AGG

The investment strategy of each Evolve Fund is to invest in and hold a portfolio of securities selected by the Manager or the applicable Sub-Advisor in order to achieve its investment objectives. Each Evolve Fund will invest in its own actively managed portfolio comprised of various securities and instruments which may include, but are not limited to, equity and equity related securities, debt securities, futures contracts, senior secured loans and exchange traded funds. Equity related securities held by an Evolve Fund may include, but are not limited to, convertible debt, income trust units, single issuer equity options, preferred shares and warrants. If market conditions require, in order to preserve capital, an Evolve Fund may seek to invest a substantial portion of its assets in cash and cash equivalents.

Evolve Active Canadian Preferred Share Fund

The Manager has retained Addenda Capital Inc. as sub-advisor for DIVS. The Sub-Advisor will actively manage the portfolio in connection with the selection, purchase, and sale of preferred shares in the portfolio. The Sub-Advisor will seek to invest, directly or indirectly, in a diversified mix of income generating securities.

Under normal market conditions, the Sub-Advisor will generally not invest more than 30% of DIVS's portfolio in securities of non- Canadian issuers. The Sub-Advisor utilizes a multi-strategy approach, including security selection, sector allocation and interest rate anticipation in the context of a long-term, value-oriented approach. The Sub-Advisor, supported by a research team, is responsible for security selection and portfolio construction within the Sub-Advisor's diversification and risk control guidelines.

Securities in the portfolio will include preferred shares, including securities convertible into preferred or common shares, and fixed income securities. The Sub-Advisor will typically invest in 20 to 85 securities, and the individual weighting for each investment will vary based on the Sub-Advisor's assessment of quality.

Evolve Active Global Fixed Income Fund

To achieve EARN's investment objective, EARN will invest primarily in global debt securities of corporate issuers, and will invest a minimum of 25% of the portfolio in investment grade debt securities which at the time of acquisition have a rating of at least BBB- (Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or of at least Baa3 (Moody's) or the equivalent by another Rating Agency or, if unrated, as determined by the Sub-Advisor, in its discretion, to be of comparable quality.

Debt securities in which the Evolve Fund may invest include any security which bears interest, including, but not limited to, government bonds, money market instruments, mortgage bonds and similar foreign asset-backed securities issued by financial institutions, public-sector bonds, floating-rate notes, contingent convertible bonds, convertible debt securities, corporate bonds, ABS and MBS, as well as other collateralized bonds. Convertible debt securities include, but are not limited to, convertible bonds, bonds with warrants and/or equity warrant bonds. Debt securities in which the Evolve Fund may invest also include non-interest bearing securities such as zero coupon bonds.

The Sub-Advisor's investment process begins by identifying issuers that it believes have the potential to provide superior long-term total returns. The Sub-Advisor's investment process takes into account four fundamental criteria:

- Relative value analysis: Proprietary research on global growth and credit conditions lead us to define a total risk budget and asset allocation.
- Portfolio structure: The Sub-Advisor's investment team creates a portfolio structure reflecting asset allocation views to arrive at high level portfolio targets in terms of geography, rating, etc.
- Security selection: Diligent micro-level analysis is conducted on each issuer with in-depth fundamental research as well as proprietary quantitative models.
- Implementation: Positions are sized according to perceived risk and return and passed to a dedicated trade execution desk for implementation.

Up to 75% of the Evolve Fund's portfolio may be invested in high yield instruments, provided that no more than 10% of the Evolve Fund's assets (i) may be invested in debt securities with a rating of CCC+ (Standard & Poor's) or lower (including defaulted securities), or (ii) may be invested in unrated debt securities with the consequence that a rating is to be determined by the Sub-Advisor to be of comparable quality.

For purposes of its assessment, the Sub-Advisor considers only the highest available rating as at the time of purchase. The Sub-Advisor may also invest up to 40% of the Evolve Fund's portfolio in ABS and/or MBS, including loans, leases or receivables.

The Sub-Advisor, subject to terms and conditions of exemptive relief, may also invest in futures contracts, including on bond and global equity indices (equity index futures), for both efficient portfolio management and/or hedging purposes. It is intended that the Evolve Fund will limit its exposure to non-CAD currency to 10%. Up to 100% of the Evolve Fund's assets may be invested in foreign securities.

Evolve Future Leadership Fund

The investment strategy of LEAD is to invest in and hold a portfolio of securities selected by the Manager in order to achieve its investment objective.

The initial portfolio selected by the Manager will be determined based on proprietary research and analysis conducted by it. The Manager employs an investment process that combines quantitative techniques, fundamental analysis and risk management. The Manager uses a variety of publicly available resources for such analysis, including shareholder reports of issuers, public disclosure on the websites of applicable health regulators or the Bloomberg Terminal, and various other data services in constructing its portfolio.

The Manager utilizes an investment process that combines quantitative techniques, fundamental analysis and risk management. Generally, securities are added to the portfolio based both on security rankings provided by multi-factor quantitative models and on fundamental analysis of the securities. In addition, the Manager will use risk management techniques to establish constraints on the amounts invested in individual securities and sectors. Generally, the Manager will sell a security if its model ranking declines significantly or its research reveals a significant deterioration in the underlying company's fundamentals.

Evolve Cryptocurrencies ETF

ETC is considered an alternative mutual fund within the meaning of NI 81-102 and is permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. As an alternative mutual fund, under NI 81-102, ETC is permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including the ability to invest in other alternative mutual funds, borrow cash to use for investment purposes and increased ability to invest in commodities. While these specific strategies will be used in accordance with the fund's investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value.

ETC does not invest in digital assets directly. Instead, in order to achieve its investment objectives, ETC invests in other publicly offered investment funds, including alternative mutual funds, managed by the Manager that invest, directly or indirectly, in one or more digital assets.

ETC's portfolio only includes publicly offered investment funds managed by the Manager that invest all or substantially all of their assets, directly or indirectly, in one or more digital assets. The selection of digital assets for inclusion in the portfolio is determined by the Manager, based on the availability of investment funds managed by it. As of the date hereof, ETC invests in the Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, Evolve Solana ETF, and Evolve

XRP ETF, each of which is an investment fund currently managed by the Manager. The portfolio is rebalanced monthly.

The Manager's weighting to the selected digital assets will be based on their respective market capitalization weightings based on the methodology employed by CF Benchmarks, or such other methodology determined by the Manager. The total supply of a cryptocurrency at any point in time can be established by observing data of the underlying blockchain, however like all asset classes are held by investors for a variety of reasons and time horizons. There are a number of reasons why any given units of cryptocurrency are not likely to be available to be traded on the open market and hence would not be considered to be "free floating". Some prominent phenomena include:

- Long term strategic holders; often but not always tied to the founding teams;
- "Locked" or "escrowed" cryptocurrency, whose operation is often but not always described in the underlying project white paper;
- Lost keys: cryptocurrencies being bearer assets, once a private key is lost then access to those cryptocurrency units is lost as well;
- Inaccessible keys: cryptocurrencies are bearer assets, where the keys are stored in hardware devices that have become inaccessible; and
- Stolen keys: where private keys have been stolen and are likely closely monitored and are not likely to be moved

CF Benchmarks interrogates data from the underlying blockchains of cryptocurrencies and applies methods to the data that excludes units of cryptocurrency that are not likely to be available to be traded and applies different methods to "coin centric" blockchain networks, such as that for Bitcoin and "account centric" blockchain networks such as Ethereum to establish a "free float supply" for cryptocurrencies, which multiplied by the prevailing price gives a "free float market capitalisation". The full methodology is publicly available on the CF Benchmarks website: <https://docs.cfbenchmarks.com/CF%20Digital%20Asset%20Index%20Family%20Multi%20Asset%20Series%20-%20Ground%20Rules.pdf>.

If, or when, the Manager determines to add or remove portfolio exposure to a particular digital asset, the Manager will make such announcement by way of press release.

ETC does not use derivatives and does not intend to pay regular cash distributions.

ETC does not seek to hedge any foreign currency exposure in respect of the USD Unhedged ETF Units, the Unhedged ETF Units, the Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units or the Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units.

Evolve Bitcoin ETF

To achieve its investment objectives, the Evolve Bitcoin ETF will invest in long-term holdings of Bitcoin, purchased through reputable Bitcoin trading platforms (commonly referred to as Bitcoin trading platforms) and OTC counterparties, in order to provide investors with a convenient, secure alternative to a direct investment in Bitcoin.

The Evolve Bitcoin ETF's portfolio will be priced based on, and its net asset value will be calculated using, the BRR. The BRR is a once-a-day benchmark index price for Bitcoin denominated in U.S. dollars. Calculated every day since its launch on November 14, 2016, the BRR is a registered benchmark under the United Kingdom's Benchmark Regulation regime and its provider, CF Benchmarks is authorised and regulated by the UK FCA (FRN 847100). The BRR is published every day of the year and is available on major vendor platforms such as Bloomberg and Reuters. Additional information regarding the BRR is available at <https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/indices/BRR>.

The methodology of the BRR is summarized as follows:

1. Transactions conducted on constituent Bitcoin trading platforms are observed during a one-hour window from 15:00 to 16:00 London Time;
2. The one-hour window is divided into 12 partitions of equal length (five minutes each);
3. For each partition, a volume-weighted median ("VWM") is calculated; and
4. The index value is expressed as the arithmetic mean of the 12 VWMs calculated in the previous step.

The BRR methodology was designed for the very purpose of immunizing the BRR to a high degree against price anomalies, while being replicable through spot trading on the approved constituent Bitcoin trading platforms. As noted, this has been achieved through the following design:

- **Partitions:** As a result of using the equally-weighted average of the partitions, no single large trade or cluster of trades occurring in any one partition can meaningfully influence the BRR.
- **Weighting of Partitions:** The partitions are intentionally equally-weighted (as opposed to volume-weighted) to facilitate replication of the BRR through trading on constituent Bitcoin trading platforms.
- **Medians:** Spot prices have historically varied considerably across trading platforms, in particular during times of high volatility. The use of medians to calculate the weighted median trade price for each partition (as opposed to averages) greatly reduces the BRR's susceptibility to price extremes on one or more constituent Bitcoin trading platforms.
- **Volume-Weighting of Medians:** Trading is driven to some extent by automated algorithms that may execute a high number of small trades. The use of volume-weighted medians to calculate the weighted median trade price for each partition (as opposed to simple medians) assures that the BRR appropriately reflect large trades and that whether an order is executed in parts or in full has no effect on the BRR's calculation results.

Using the above methodology, the BRR produces a value for bitcoin that averages the volume-weighted median of all transactions in each 5 minute (i.e. partition) period between 15:00 and 16:00 London Time (partition length).

Evolve Ether ETF

To achieve its investment objectives, the Evolve Ether ETF will invest in long-term holdings of Ether, purchased through reputable Ether trading platforms (referred to as digital asset trading platforms or “**Ether trading platforms**”) and OTC counterparties, in order to provide investors with a convenient, secure alternative to a direct investment in Ether.

The Evolve Ether ETF's portfolio will be priced based on, and the Evolve Ether ETF's NAV will be calculated using, the ETHUSD_RR. The ETHUSD_RR is a once-a-day benchmark index price for Ether denominated in U.S. dollars. Calculated every day since its launch on May 14, 2018, the ETHUSD_RR is a registered benchmark under the United Kingdom's Benchmark Regulation regime and its provider, CF Benchmarks is authorised and regulated by the UK FCA (FRN 847100). The ETHUSD_RR is published every day of the year and is available on major vendor platforms such as Bloomberg and Reuters. Additional information regarding the ETHUSD_RR is available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/indices/ETHUSD_RR.

The methodology of the ETHUSD_RR is summarized as follows:

1. Transactions conducted on constituent Ether trading platforms are observed during a one-hour window from 15:00 to 16:00 London Time;
2. The one-hour window is divided into 12 partitions of equal length (five minutes each);
3. For each partition, a VWM is calculated; and
4. The index value is expressed as the arithmetic mean of the 12 VWMs calculated in the previous step.

The ETHUSD_RR methodology was designed for the very purpose of immunizing the ETHUSD_RR to a high degree against price anomalies, while being replicable through spot trading on the approved constituent Ether trading platforms. As noted, this has been achieved through the following design:

- **Partitions:** as a result of using the equally-weighted average of the partitions, no single large trade or cluster of trades occurring in any one partition can meaningfully influence the ETHUSD_RR.
- **Weighting of Partitions:** The partitions are intentionally equally-weighted (as opposed to volume-weighted) to facilitate replication of the ETHUSD_RR through trading on constituent Ether trading platforms.
- **Medians:** Spot prices have historically varied considerably across trading platforms, in particular during times of high volatility. The use of medians to calculate the weighted median trade price for each partition (as opposed to averages) greatly reduces the ETHUSD_RR's susceptibility to price extremes on one or more constituent Ether trading platforms.

- **Volume-Weighting of Medians:** Trading is driven to some extent by automated algorithms that may execute a high number of small trades. The use of volume-weighted medians to calculate the weighted median trade price for each partition (as opposed to simple medians) assures that the ETHUSD_RR appropriately reflect large trades and that whether an order is executed in parts or in full has no effect on the ETHUSD_RR's calculation results.

Using the above methodology, the ETHUSD_RR produces a value for Ether that averages the volume-weighted median of all transactions in each 5 minute (i.e. partition) period between 15:00 and 16:00 London Time (partition length).

Evolve Solana ETF

To achieve its investment objectives, the Evolve Solana ETF will invest in long-term holdings of Solana, purchased through Coinbase and/or other reputable Solana trading platforms (referred to as digital asset trading platforms or "Solana trading platforms") and OTC counterparties, in order to provide investors with a convenient, secure alternative to a direct investment in Solana.

The Evolve Solana ETF's portfolio will be priced based on, and the Evolve Solana ETF's NAV will be calculated using, the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate. The CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is a once-a-day benchmark index price for Solana denominated in U.S. dollars. Calculated every day since its launch on April 25, 2022, the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is a registered benchmark under the United Kingdom's Benchmark Regulation regime and its provider, CF Benchmarks, is authorised and regulated by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (FRN 847100) under the UK BMR requirements. The CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is published every day of the year and is available on major vendor platforms such as Bloomberg and Reuters. Additional information regarding the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/data/indices/SOLUSD_RR.

The methodology of the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate is summarized as follows:

1. Transactions conducted on Constituent Solana Trading Platforms are observed during a one-hour window from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. London Time;
2. The one-hour window is divided into 12 partitions of equal length (five minutes each);
3. For each partition, a volume-weighted median (VWM) is calculated; and
4. The index value is expressed as the arithmetic mean of the 12 VWMs calculated in the previous step.

The CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate methodology was designed for the very purpose of immunizing the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate to a high degree against price anomalies, while being replicable through spot trading on the approved Constituent Solana Trading Platforms. As noted, this has been achieved through the following design:

- **Partitions:** as a result of using the equally-weighted average of the partitions, no single large trade or cluster of trades occurring in any one partition can meaningfully influence the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate.
- **Weighting of Partitions:** The partitions are intentionally equally-weighted (as opposed to volume-weighted) to facilitate replication of the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate through trading on Constituent Solana Trading Platforms.
- **Medians:** Spot prices have historically varied considerably across trading platforms, in particular during times of high volatility. The use of medians to calculate the weighted median trade price for each partition (as opposed to averages) greatly reduces the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate susceptibility to price extremes on one or more Constituent Solana Trading Platforms.
- **Volume-Weighting of Medians:** Trading is driven to some extent by automated algorithms that may execute a high number of small trades. The use of volume-weighted medians to calculate the weighted median trade price for each partition (as opposed to simple medians) assures that the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate appropriately reflect large trades and that whether an order is executed in parts or in full has no effect on the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate calculation results.

Using the above methodology, the CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate produces a value for Solana that averages the volume-weighted median of all transactions in each 5-minute (i.e., partition) period between 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. London Time (partition length).

Evolve XRP ETF

To achieve its investment objectives, the Evolve XRP ETF will invest in long-term holdings of XRP, purchased through Coinbase and/or other reputable XRP trading platforms (referred to as digital asset trading platforms or “XRP trading platforms”) and OTC counterparties, in order to provide investors with a convenient, secure alternative to a direct investment in XRP.

The Evolve XRP ETF’s portfolio will be priced based on, and the Evolve XRP ETF’s NAV will be calculated using, the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate. The CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is a once-a-day benchmark index price for XRP denominated in U.S. dollars. Calculated every day since its launch on November 16, 2017, the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is a registered benchmark under the United Kingdom’s Benchmark Regulation regime and its provider, CF Benchmarks, is authorised and regulated by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (FRN 847100) under the UK BMR requirements. The CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is published every day of the year and is available on major vendor platforms such as Bloomberg and Reuters. Additional information regarding the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/data/indices/XRPUSD_RR.

The methodology of the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate is summarized as follows:

1. Transactions conducted on Constituent XRP Trading Platforms are observed during a one-hour window from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. London time;
2. The one-hour window is divided into 12 partitions of equal length (five minutes each);
3. For each partition, a volume-weighted median (VWM) is calculated; and
4. The index value is expressed as the arithmetic mean of the 12 VWMs calculated in the previous step.

The CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate methodology was designed for the very purpose of immunizing the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate to a high degree against price anomalies, while being replicable through spot trading on the approved Constituent XRP Trading Platforms. As noted, this has been achieved through the following design:

- **Partitions:** as a result of using the equally-weighted average of the partitions, no single large trade or cluster of trades occurring in any one partition can meaningfully influence the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate.
- **Weighting of Partitions:** The partitions are intentionally equally-weighted (as opposed to volume-weighted) to facilitate replication of the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate through trading on Constituent XRP Trading Platforms.
- **Medians:** Spot prices have historically varied considerably across trading platforms, in particular during times of high volatility. The use of medians to calculate the weighted median trade price for each partition (as opposed to averages) greatly reduces the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate susceptibility to price extremes on one or more Constituent XRP Trading Platforms.
- **Volume-Weighting of Medians:** Trading is driven to some extent by automated algorithms that may execute a high number of small trades. The use of volume-weighted medians to calculate the weighted median trade price for each partition (as opposed to simple medians) assures that the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate appropriately reflect large trades and that whether an order is executed in parts or in full has no effect on the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate calculation results.

Using the above methodology, the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate produces a value for XRP that averages the volume-weighted median of all transactions in each 5-minute (i.e., partition) period between 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. London time (partition length).

Use of Leverage (applicable to ETC)

Generally, ETC does not intend to borrow money or employ other forms of leverage. ETC may however borrow money on a temporary short term basis to acquire securities in connection with a subscription for Units by a dealer. Any cash borrowing by ETC will be subject to an overall limit of 50% of its NAV under NI 81-102.

Evolve Enhanced Yield Bond Fund

BOND seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued in either the United States or Canada, at the Manager’s discretion. The Manager will determine

BOND's ETF holdings based on a number of factors, including but not limited to: assets under management, the liquidity of the underlying ETFs, the availability and liquidity of an ETF's options, distribution yield and management expense ratio.

Evolve Canadian Aggregate Bond Enhanced Yield Fund

AGG seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities primarily issued in Canada, at the Manager's discretion. The Manager will determine AGG's ETF holdings based on a number of factors, including but not limited to: assets under management, the liquidity of the underlying ETFs, the availability and liquidity of an ETF's options, distribution yield and management expense ratio.

Covered Option Writing (applicable to LEAD, BOND and AGG)

The Manager believes that option writing may have the potential to enhance yield and is an effective way to help lower the level of volatility for an investor and potentially improve returns. All other things being equal, higher volatility in the price of a security results in higher Option Premiums in respect of such security. The Manager believes equity securities of LEAD are suited for a covered call writing strategy, and the Manager believes that the underlying ETFs to be held in each of BOND's and AGG's portfolios are suited for a covered call writing strategy. Covered call options will be written by the Manager at its discretion on not more than 33% of the equity securities of the LEAD portfolio at any given time. Covered call options will be written by the Manager at its discretion on up to 100% of the value of each of BOND's and AGG's portfolios at any given time. Such options will generally be at a strike price that is "out-of-the-money". The extent to which any securities held in an Evolve Fund's portfolio will be subject to option writing and the terms of such options will vary from time to time based on the Manager's assessment of the market.

The holder of a call option purchased from an Evolve Fund will have the option, exercisable during a specific time period or at expiry, to purchase the securities underlying the option from such Evolve Fund at the strike price per security. By selling call options, an Evolve Fund will receive Option Premiums, which are generally paid within one business day of the writing of the option. If at any time during the term of a call option or at expiry the market price of the underlying securities is above the strike price, the holder of the option may exercise the option and the applicable Evolve Fund will be obligated to sell the securities to the holder at the strike price per security. Alternatively, an Evolve Fund may repurchase a call option it has written that is "in-the-money" by paying the market value of the call option. If, however, the option is "out-of-the-money" at expiration of the call option, the holder of the option will likely not exercise the option, the option will expire and the applicable Evolve Fund will retain the underlying security. In each case, the applicable Evolve Fund will retain the Option Premium.

The amount of Option Premium depends upon, among other factors, the volatility of the price of the underlying security: generally, the higher the volatility, the higher the Option Premium. In addition, the amount of the Option Premium will depend upon the difference between the strike price of the option and the market price of the underlying security at the time the option is written. The smaller the positive difference (or the larger the negative difference), the more likely it is that the option will become "in-the-money" during the term and, accordingly, the greater the Option Premium.

When a call option is written on a security in an Evolve Fund's portfolio, the amounts that such Evolve Fund will be able to realize on the security if it is called on termination of the call option will be limited to the distributions received prior to the exercise of the call option during such period plus an amount equal to the sum of the strike price and the premium received from writing the option. In essence, an Evolve Fund will forego potential returns resulting from any price appreciation of the security underlying the option above the strike price in favour of the certainty of receiving the Option Premium. See "Risk Factors – Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in each Evolve Fund – Use of Options and Other Derivative Instruments".

Many investors and financial market professionals price call options based on the Black Scholes Model. In practice, however, actual Option Premiums are determined in the marketplace and there can be no assurance that the values generated by the Black Scholes Model can be attained in the market.

Money Market Funds: HISA and HISU

High Interest Savings Account Fund

HISA primarily invests in high interest deposit accounts with one or more Canadian chartered banks, credit unions or trust companies, and may also invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities (with a term to maturity of 365 days

or less) with a designated rating, including treasury bills and promissory notes issued or guaranteed by Canadian governments or their agencies, and bankers' acceptances.

US High Interest Savings Account Fund

HISU primarily invests in high interest US dollar deposit accounts with one or more Canadian chartered banks, credit unions or trust companies, and may also invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities (with a term to maturity of 365 days or less) with a designated rating, including treasury bills and promissory notes issued or guaranteed by Canadian governments or their agencies, and bankers' acceptances.

General Investment Strategies of the Evolve Funds

Investment in other Investment Funds

In accordance with applicable Canadian Securities Legislation, as part of its investment strategy and as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in and holding securities directly, an Evolve Fund may invest in one or more other investment funds or exchange-traded funds listed on a stock exchange in Canada or the United States including funds that provide exposure to the performance of an Index, or a subset of such Index, as applicable, and exchange traded funds managed by the Manager. In such case, there shall be no management fees or incentive fees that are payable by the Evolve Fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying investment fund or exchange traded fund for the same service. An Evolve Fund's allocation to investments in other investment funds or exchange traded funds, if any, will vary from time to time depending on the relative size and liquidity of the investment fund or exchange traded fund, and the ability of the Manager or Sub-Advisor to identify appropriate investment funds or exchange traded funds that are consistent with the Evolve Fund's investment objectives and strategies. Securities Regulatory Authorities may allow certain exchange traded funds, such as the Evolve Funds, to exceed the normal investment concentration limits if required to allow such exchange traded funds to track the relevant index. In accordance with the regulatory requirements, each Evolve Fund may track the applicable Index in this manner.

Currency Hedging

Units of HISU are denominated in U.S. dollars. Units of each other Evolve Fund, other than the USD Unhedged ETF Units, are denominated in Canadian dollars. USD Unhedged ETF Units are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Any foreign currency exposure of the portion of the portfolio of an Evolve Fund that is attributable to Unhedged Units will not be hedged back to the currency in which the Units are denominated, as applicable. All or substantially all of the exposure that the portion of the portfolio of an Evolve Fund attributable to Hedged Units may have to foreign currencies, as applicable, will be hedged back to the currency in which the Units are denominated, as applicable. Hedging currency exposure to reduce the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates is intended to reduce the direct exposure to foreign currency risk for Unitholders of Hedged Units. Accordingly, as a result of having different currency exposure, the NAV per Unit of each class of an Evolve Fund may not be the same. The costs of any currency hedging will be borne by the applicable class of Hedged Units only.

Currency forward agreements, if any, will be entered into in compliance with NI 81-102 with financial institutions that have a "designated rating" as defined in NI 81-102.

Use of Derivatives

An Evolve Fund, with the exception of HISA and HISU, may use Derivatives from time to time to reduce transaction costs, to increase the liquidity and efficiency of trading, for hedging or investment purposes or to generate additional income. Any use of Derivatives by an Evolve Fund must be in compliance with NI 81-102 and other applicable derivatives legislation and must be consistent with the investment objective and investment strategies of the Evolve Fund.

Securities Lending

An Evolve Fund may, in compliance with NI 81-102, lend securities to securities borrowers that are acceptable to it pursuant to the terms of the Securities Lending Agreement under which: (i) the borrower will pay to the Evolve Fund a negotiated securities lending fee and will make compensation payments to the Evolve Fund equal to any distributions received by the borrower on the securities borrowed; (ii) the securities loans must qualify as "securities lending arrangements" for the purposes of the Tax Act; and (iii) the Evolve Fund will receive collateral. The Lending Agent is responsible for the ongoing administration of the securities loans, including the obligation to mark-to-market the loaned securities and collateral on a daily basis, and ensuring that the collateral at least equals the required margin

percentage as set out in the Securities Lending Agreement. Any securities lending revenues, net of Lending Agent fees, taxes and, if applicable, rebate payments to borrowers for cash collateral, will be credited to the account of the Evolve Fund from which the securities were borrowed.

Cash Management

From time to time, an Evolve Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents. The Evolve Fund may hold this cash or invest it in money market instruments or securities of money market funds.

OVERVIEW OF THE SECTORS THAT THE EVOLVE FUNDS INVEST IN

Evolve Cyber Security Index Fund

CYBR invests primarily in equity securities of companies located domestically or internationally that are involved in the cyber security industry through hardware and software development.

Evolve Automobile Innovation Index Fund

CARS invests primarily in equity securities of companies that are directly or indirectly involved in developing electric drivetrains, autonomous driving or network connected services for automobiles.

Evolve US Banks Enhanced Yield Fund

CALL invests primarily in equity securities of the largest United States banks.

Evolve Global Healthcare Enhanced Yield Fund

LIFE invests primarily in equity securities of the largest global healthcare companies.

Evolve Active Canadian Preferred Share Fund

DIVS primarily invests in preferred shares of Canadian, U.S. and international issuers.

Evolve Active Global Fixed Income Fund

EARN invests primarily in global debt securities of corporate issuers.

High Interest Savings Fund

HISA primarily invests in high interest deposit accounts with one or more Canadian chartered banks, credit unions or trust companies.

Evolve Future Leadership Fund

LEAD invests primarily in a diversified mix of equity securities of companies located domestically or internationally that the Manager has determined are leaders in sectors that stand to benefit from medium and long term economic trends.

Evolve Cryptocurrencies ETF

ETC invests indirectly in digital assets, including Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP.

Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP are digital assets that are not issued by any government, bank or central organization. Such digital assets are based on the decentralized, open source protocol of the peer-to-peer bitcoin computer network (the “**Bitcoin Network**”), Ethereum computer network (the “**Ethereum Network**”), Solana network (the “**Solana Network**”), or XRP Ledger (the “**XRPL**”), respectively, which create the decentralized public transaction ledger, known as the “**blockchain**”, on which all transactions are recorded. Movement of digital assets is facilitated by digital, transparent and immutable ledger, enabling the rapid transfer of value across the internet without the need for centralized intermediaries. The applicable network software source code includes the protocol that governs the creation of digital assets and the cryptographic operations that verify and secure transactions. The blockchain is an official record of every transaction (including creation or “**mining**” of new digital assets).

US High Interest Savings Account Fund

HISU invests primarily in high interest U.S. dollar deposit accounts with one or more Canadian chartered banks, credit unions or trust companies.

Evolve NASDAQ Technology Enhanced Yield Index Fund

QQQY invests in technology companies.

Evolve Enhanced Yield Bond Fund

BOND invests primarily in fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities issued in either the United States or Canada.

Evolve Canadian Aggregate Bond Enhanced Yield Fund

AGG invests primarily in fixed income ETFs or fixed income securities primarily issued in Canada.

Evolve Canadian Utilities Enhanced Yield Index Fund

UTES invests in securities of large Canadian utilities, pipelines and telecommunication issuers.

Please see “Investment Objectives” and “Investment Strategies” for additional information on the sectors applicable to each Evolve Fund.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Evolve Funds are subject to certain investment restrictions and practices contained in securities legislation, including NI 81-102, which are designed in part to ensure that the investments of the Evolve Funds are diversified and relatively liquid and to ensure their proper administration. Certain restrictions and practices that are applicable to conventional mutual funds are not applicable to ETC or UTES because they are each considered an “alternative mutual fund”. The term “alternative mutual fund” includes, among others, a mutual fund that has adopted fundamental investment objectives that permit it to use or invest in specified derivatives, to borrow cash or to engage in short selling in a manner that is not permitted by other mutual funds under NI 81-102. A change to the fundamental investment objective of an Evolve Fund would require the approval of the Unitholders of that Evolve Fund. Please see “Unitholder Matters – Matters Requiring Unitholder Approval”.

HISA and HISU are each money market funds within the definition set out in NI 81-102 and each comply with all applicable requirements of NI 81-102.

Subject to the following, and any exemptive relief that has been or will be obtained, the Evolve Funds are managed in accordance with the investment restrictions and practices set out in the applicable securities legislation, including NI 81-102. See “Exemptions and Approvals”.

Tax Related Investment Restrictions

An Evolve Fund will not make an investment or conduct any activity that would result in the Evolve Fund failing to qualify as a “unit trust” or “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This section details the fees and expenses that an investor may have to pay if the investor invests in the Evolve Funds. An investor may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. The Evolve Funds may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will therefore reduce the value of an investment in the Evolve Funds.

Fees and Expenses Payable by the Evolve Funds

Management Fees

Each Evolve Fund pays an annual management fee (the “**Management Fee**”) to the Manager for acting as trustee, manager and portfolio manager of the Evolve Fund equal to a percentage of the NAV of the Evolve Fund, calculated daily and payable monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes, as follows:

Evolve Funds	Class of Units	Management Fee
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CYBR	Hedged ETF Units	0.40%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.40%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.40%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.40%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.40%
CARS	Hedged ETF Units	0.40%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.40%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.40%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.40%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.40%
CALL	Hedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
LIFE	Hedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.45%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.45%
DIVS	Unhedged ETF Units	0.65%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.40%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.65%
EARN	Hedged ETF Units	0.65%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.40%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.65%
HISA	Unhedged ETF Units	0.15%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	0.40%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.15%
LEAD	Hedged ETF Units	0.75%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.75%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.75%
ETC	Unhedged ETF Units	Nil
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	Nil
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.00%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	Nil
HISU	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.15%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	0.40%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.15%
QQQY	Hedged ETF Units	0.50%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.50%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.50%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.50%

	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.50%
BOND	Hedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	USD Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.20%
	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.45%
AGG	Unhedged ETF Units	0.45%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.20%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.45%
UTES	Unhedged ETF Units	0.60%
	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units	1.60%
	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units	0.60%

No Management Fee is charged to HISA or HISU with respect to the Class I Mutual Fund Units. Each investor in Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU negotiates a separate Management Fee, which fee is negotiated between the investor and the Manager, and which is payable directly to the Manager (plus applicable taxes). The combined Management Fee and operating expenses of the Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU will not exceed the combined amount charged on the Class A Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU, as applicable. The maximum annual rate for Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU, excluding applicable taxes, is 0.40%.

See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Manager – Duties and Services to be Provided by the Manager” for a description of the services provided by the Manager.

To encourage very large investments in an Evolve Fund by a particular Unitholder, the Manager may, at its discretion, agree to charge a reduced Management Fee for some Unitholders as compared to the Management Fee that it otherwise would be entitled to receive from the Evolve Fund, provided that the difference between the fee otherwise chargeable and the reduced fee is distributed periodically by the Evolve Fund to the applicable Unitholders as a management fee distribution (the “**Management Fee Distributions**”). Any reduction will depend on a number of factors, including the amount invested, the NAV of the Evolve Fund and the expected amount of account activity. Management Fee Distributions will be paid first out of net income of the Evolve Fund then out of capital gains of the Evolve Fund and thereafter out of capital. The tax consequences of a Management Fee Distribution will generally be borne by the Unitholder who receives the distribution. See “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders”.

Underlying Fund Management Fees of ETC

ETC, in accordance with applicable Canadian securities legislation, invests in exchange traded funds, mutual funds or other public investment funds that are managed by the Manager. With respect to such investments, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by ETC that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by such underlying fund for the same service. As ETC does not pay any management fees directly to the Manager, no management fees or incentive fees payable by ETC would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying funds for the same service. The Management Fee payable on Class A Mutual Fund Units of ETC is paid to a Unitholder’s dealer for ongoing services that the dealer provides to purchasers of such Class A Mutual Fund Units. See “Dealer Compensation – Class A Mutual Fund Units – Trailing Commission”.

The underlying funds in which ETC invests will pay applicable management fees. As a result, the actual aggregate management fees indirectly payable to the Manager in respect of an investment in ETC will be greater than nil.

Further, no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by ETC in relation to purchases or redemptions of the securities of the underlying funds in which it invests if these funds are managed by the Manager or an affiliate or associate of the Manager, and no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by ETC in relation to its purchases or redemptions of securities of underlying funds that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in ETC.

As of the date hereof, ETC invests in the Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, Evolve Solana ETF, and Evolve XRP ETF, each of which is an investment fund currently managed by the Manager.

Each of the Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, and Evolve XRP ETF currently pay the Manager an annual management fee for acting as trustee, manager and portfolio manager equal to 0.75% of net asset value, calculated daily and payable monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes. The Evolve Solana ETF pays the Manager an annual management fee for acting as trustee, manager and portfolio manager equal to 1.00% of net asset value, calculated daily and payable monthly in arrears, plus applicable taxes.²

The Evolve Solana ETF also pays the Manager a fee equal to a portion of the staking rewards generated for the Evolve Solana ETF by the staking of Solana held in the Evolve Solana ETF's portfolio (net of the fees payable to the validator(s)) such that no less than 65% of the rewards accrue to the Evolve Solana ETF and up to 35% of the rewards accrue to the Manager.

Certain Operating Expenses (all Evolve Funds other than HISA, HISU and ETC)

Other than Fund Costs (as defined below), in consideration for the payment by the Evolve Funds of a fixed administration fee (the “**Administration Fee**”) to the Manager with respect to each class, and subject to compliance with NI 81-102, the Manager pays for the following operating expenses of each Evolve Fund (“**Operating Expenses**”), including but not limited to: mailing and printing expenses for periodic reports to Unitholders; fees payable to the Prime Broker (if applicable), Index Provider (if applicable), Registrar and Transfer Agent and Custodian; any reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by the Manager or its agents in connection with their ongoing obligations to the Evolve Funds; IRC committee member fees and expenses in connection with the IRC; expenses related to compliance with NI 81-107; fees and expenses relating to voting of proxies by a third party; insurance coverage for the members of the IRC; fees payable to the auditors and legal advisors of the Evolve Funds; regulatory filing, stock exchange and licensing fees and CDS fees; Fundserv fees (if applicable); banking and interest with respect to any borrowing (if applicable); website maintenance costs; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; and legal, accounting and audit fees and fees and expenses of the Trustee, Custodian and Manager which are incurred in respect of matters not in the normal course of the Evolve Funds' activities. The Administration Fee paid to the Manager by an Evolve Fund in respect of a class may, in any particular period, be less than or exceed the Operating Expenses that the Manager incurs for that class. The Manager is not obligated to pay any other expense, cost or fee, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the foregoing expenses, costs and fees.

The Administration Fee is equal to a specified percentage of the NAV of each class of an Evolve Fund, calculated and paid in the same manner as the Management Fee for the Evolve Fund. The rate of the annual Administration Fee for each Evolve Fund is set out below.

Evolve Fund	Administration Fee
CYBR	0.15%
CARS	0.15%
CALL	0.15%
LIFE	0.15%
DIVS	0.15%
EARN	0.15%
LEAD	0.15%
QQQY	0.15%
BOND	0.15%
AGG	0.15%

² Effective April 16, 2025, the Manager waived the management fee payable on each class of units of the Evolve Solana ETF. The effective management fee payable on each class of units of the Evolve Solana ETF after the waiver is 0.00%. The waiver of the Evolve Solana ETF's management fee is effective until December 31, 2025.

UTES	0.15%
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Fund Costs (all Evolve Funds other than HISA, HISU and ETC)

The fund costs (“**Fund Costs**”) which are payable by the Evolve Funds include any taxes payable by the Evolve Funds to which the Evolve Funds may be subject, including income taxes, sales taxes (including GST/HST) and/or withholding taxes (including preparation costs for tax filings in respect of any such taxes); expenditures incurred upon termination of the Evolve Funds; extraordinary expenses that the Evolve Funds may incur and all amounts paid on account of any indebtedness (if applicable); any expenses of insurance and costs of all suits or legal proceedings in connection with the Evolve Funds or the assets of the Evolve Funds or to protect the Unitholders, the Trustee, the Manager, any of the Sub-Advisors and the directors, officers, employees or agents of any of them; any expenses of indemnification of the Trustee, the Unitholders, the Manager, any of the Sub-Advisors and the directors, officers, employees or agents of any of them to the extent permitted under the Declaration of Trust; and expenses relating to the preparation, printing and mailing of information to Unitholders in connection with meetings of Unitholders. The Evolve Funds are also responsible for all commissions and other costs of portfolio transactions and any extraordinary expenses of the Evolve Funds which may be incurred from time to time.

Each class of an Evolve Fund is responsible for its proportionate share of common Fund Costs of an Evolve Fund, in addition to the expenses it incurs alone (including, in the case of Hedged Units, the costs relating to currency hedging).

Certain Operating Expenses (HISA, HISU and ETC)

The Manager pays for the operating expenses of each of HISA, HISU and ETC, including but not limited to: mailing and printing expenses for periodic reports to Unitholders; fees payable to the Registrar and Transfer Agent and Custodian; any reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by the Manager or its agents in connection with their ongoing obligations to HISA, HISU and ETC; IRC committee member fees and expenses in connection with the IRC; expenses related to compliance with NI 81-107; fees and expenses relating to voting of proxies by a third party; insurance coverage for the members of the IRC; fees payable to the auditors and legal advisors of HISA, HISU and ETC; regulatory filing, stock exchange and licensing fees and CDS fees; Fundserv fees (if applicable but not including Fundserv fees with respect to Mutual Fund Units of ETC); banking and interest with respect to any borrowing (if applicable); website maintenance costs; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; and legal, accounting and audit fees and fees and expenses of the Trustee, Custodian and Manager which are incurred in respect of matters not in the normal course of HISA, HISU and ETC’s activities. The Manager is not obligated to pay any other expense, cost or fee, including those arising from new government or regulatory requirements relating to the foregoing expenses, costs and fees.

Subject to compliance with NI 81-102, the fund expenses which are payable by HISA, HISU and ETC include any taxes payable by HISA, HISU or ETC to which HISA, HISU or ETC may be subject, including income taxes, sales taxes (including GST/HST) and/or withholding taxes (including preparation costs for tax filings in respect of any such taxes); expenditures incurred upon termination of HISA, HISU or ETC; extraordinary expenses that HISA, HISU or ETC may incur and all amounts paid on account of any indebtedness (if applicable); any expenses of insurance and costs of all suits or legal proceedings in connection with HISA, HISU or ETC or the assets of HISA, HISU or ETC or to protect the Unitholders, the Trustee, the Manager, and the directors, officers, employees or agents of any of them; any expenses of indemnification of the Trustee, the Unitholders, the Manager and the directors, officers, employees or agents of any of them to the extent permitted under the Declaration of Trust; Fundserv fees with respect to Mutual Fund Units of ETC; and expenses relating to the preparation, printing and mailing of information to Unitholders in connection with meetings of Unitholders. HISA, HISU and ETC are each also responsible for all commissions and other costs of portfolio transactions and any extraordinary expenses of HISA, HISU or ETC which may be incurred from time to time.

Underlying Fund Operating Expenses of ETC

ETC will indirectly bear the operating expenses that are borne by each of the underlying funds incurred in connection with their operation, administration and related portfolio transactions, including but not limited to: mailing and printing expenses for periodic reports to unitholders; fees payable to the registrar and transfer agent and custodian; any reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by the Manager or its agents in connection with their ongoing obligations; IRC committee member fees and expenses in connection with the IRC; expenses related to compliance

with NI 81-107; fees and expenses relating to voting of proxies by a third party; insurance coverage for the members of the IRC; fees payable to the auditor and legal advisors; regulatory filing, stock exchange and licensing fees (if applicable) and CDS fees; banking costs and interest with respect to any borrowing (if applicable); website maintenance costs; costs and expenses of complying with all applicable laws, regulations and policies, including expenses and costs incurred in connection with the continuous public filing requirements such as permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; and legal, accounting and audit fees and fees and expenses of the trustee, consultants (if any), CF Benchmarks (in respect of index licensing and/or consulting fees, if any), custodian and manager which are incurred in respect of matters not in the normal course of ETC's activities.

Investments in Other Investment Funds

In the event an Evolve Fund invests in one or more other investment funds listed on a stock exchange in Canada or the United States, there shall be no management fees or incentive fees that are payable by the Evolve Fund that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying investment fund for the same service.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders

Class A Mutual Fund Units Sales Charges

An investor's dealer, investment advisor or financial advisor may charge a sales charge of up to 5% of the purchase price of the Class A Mutual Fund Units at the time of purchase. The Manager deducts the sales charge from the amount invested and pays it on behalf of the Unitholder to the applicable dealer, investment advisor or financial advisor dealer as a commission.

Short-term Trading Fees

At the present time, the Manager is of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETF Units.

If a Unitholder redeems Mutual Fund Units within 30 days of purchasing such Mutual Fund Units, the Manager may charge a short-term trading fee on behalf of an Evolve Fund of up to 2% of the value of such Mutual Fund Units in circumstances where the Manager determines that the trading activity represents market timing or excessive short-term trading. No short-term trading fees are charged on redemptions that may occur when a Unitholder fails to meet the minimum investment amount for an Evolve Fund.

Other ETF Unit Charges

An amount as may be agreed to between the Manager and the Designated Broker or a Dealer may be charged to offset certain transaction costs associated with an issue, exchange or redemption of ETF Units. This charge does not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their ETF Units through the facilities of the applicable Designated Stock Exchange. See "Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Other ETF Unit Charges".

Impact of Sales Charges

The following table shows the fees that a Unitholder would pay if:

- (a) the Unitholder invested \$1,000 in Mutual Fund Units or ETF Units; and
- (b) the Unitholder held that investment for one, three, five or 10 years and redeemed the entire investment immediately before the end of that period.

	Fee at time of purchase	Redemption fee before end of:			
		1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
ETF Units	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class A Mutual Fund Units	\$50 ¹	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class F Mutual Fund Units	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Class I Mutual Fund Units	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:

(1) Assumes the maximum initial sales charge of 5%. The actual amount of the initial sales charge will be negotiated by the Unitholder and his or her dealer. The Manager does not receive a sales charge or commission when an investor buys, redeems or switches Mutual Fund Units or ETF Units.

RISK FACTORS

A mutual fund is a pool of investments made on behalf of people with a similar investment objective. When a Unitholder invests in a mutual fund, the Unitholder's money is working together with that of many other investors. Investors share a mutual fund's income, expenses, gains and losses in proportion to their interest in the mutual fund. Mutual funds can give individuals the advantages of a simpler, more accessible, less expensive and less time-consuming method of investing in a portfolio of securities.

Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending upon their investment objectives. The value of these investments will change from day to day, 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 a Unitholder's investment in a mutual fund may be more or less at the time of redemption or sale as compared to the value of the Units at the time of purchase.

In addition to the considerations set out elsewhere in this prospectus, the following are certain considerations relating to an investment in Units that prospective investors should consider before purchasing such Units:

General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds

General Risks of Investments

The value of the underlying securities of an Evolve Fund, whether held directly or indirectly, may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the issuers of those underlying securities (particularly those that are more heavily weighted in a particular Index), the condition of equity and currency markets generally and other factors. The identity and weighting of the Constituent Issuers and Constituent Securities in the applicable Index also change from time to time.

The risks inherent in investments in equity or debt securities, whether held directly or indirectly, include the risk that the financial condition of the issuers of the securities may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the Indexes and, as a result, a decrease in the value of the Units of the Evolve Funds). Equity and debt securities are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and the financial condition of the issuer. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

Asset Class Risk

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

Cyber Security Risk

Cyber security risk is the risk of harm, loss and liability resulting from a failure or breach of information technology systems. Failures or breaches of the information technology systems (“**Cyber Security Incidents**”) can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and may arise from external or internal sources. Deliberate 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, equipment or systems, or causing operational disruption. Deliberate 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).

The primary risks to an Evolve Fund from the occurrence of a Cyber Security Incident include disruption in operations, reputational damage, disclosure of confidential information, the incurrence of regulatory penalties, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber Security Incidents of an Evolve Fund’s third party service providers (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, custodians and sub-custodians) or issuers that an Evolve Fund invests in can also subject an Evolve Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct Cyber Security Incidents. An Evolve Fund and its Unitholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Issuer Risk

Performance of the Evolve Funds depends on the performance of the individual securities to which the Evolve Funds have exposure. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities may cause the value of such securities to decline.

Illiquid Securities

If an Evolve Fund is unable to dispose of some or all of the securities held by it, that Evolve Fund may experience a delay in the receipt of the proceeds of disposition until such time as it is able to dispose of such securities. Likewise, if certain Constituent Securities of the applicable Index are particularly illiquid, the Evolve Funds may be unable to acquire the number of securities necessary to replicate the weighting of such Constituent Securities in the Index at a price acceptable to the Manager on a timely basis. In accordance with Canadian Securities Legislation, there are restrictions on the amount of illiquid securities that an Evolve Fund is permitted to hold.

Reliance on Key Personnel

Unitholders will be dependent on the abilities of the Manager to effectively manage the Evolve Funds in a manner consistent with their investment objectives, investment strategies and investment restrictions. There is no certainty that the individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to the Evolve Funds will continue to be employed by the Manager.

Trading Price of ETF Units

ETF Units may trade in the market at a premium or a discount to the NAV per Unit. There can be no assurance that ETF Units will trade at prices that reflect their NAV per Unit. The trading price of the ETF Units will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Evolve Fund’s NAV, as well as market supply and demand on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange.

Fluctuations in NAV and NAV per Unit

The NAV and NAV per Unit of an Evolve Fund will vary according to, among other things, the value of the securities held by the Evolve Fund. The Manager and the Evolve Funds have no control over the factors that affect the value of the securities held by the Evolve Fund, including factors that affect the equity markets generally, such as general economic and political conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and factors unique to each issuer included in the applicable Index, such as changes in management, changes in strategic direction, achievement of strategic goals, mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, changes in distribution and dividend policies and other events.

Although the Manager intends to maintain a NAV per Unit of \$10.00 Class A Mutual Fund Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units, and Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU, there is no assurance that the Manager can do so as the value of HISA’s and HISU’s portfolio securities may fluctuate under certain conditions, including where interest rates are low or negative. During periods of low market yields, the NAV per Unit may fall below \$10.00 for Class A Mutual Fund Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units, and Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU.

Cease Trading of Securities Risk

If the securities of an issuer included in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund are cease-traded by order of the relevant Securities Regulatory Authority or are halted from trading by the relevant stock exchange, the applicable Evolve Fund may halt trading in its ETF Units or temporarily suspend redemptions. Accordingly, securities of an Evolve Fund bear the risk of cease trading orders against all issuers whose securities are included in its portfolio, not just one. If portfolio securities of the Evolve Funds are cease-traded by order of a Securities Regulatory Authority, if normal trading of such securities is suspended on the relevant exchange, or if for any reason it is likely there will be no closing bid price for such securities, the Evolve Funds may suspend the right to redeem Units, subject to any required prior regulatory approval. If the right to redeem Units for cash is suspended, the Evolve Funds may return redemption requests to Unitholders who have submitted them. In respect of the ETF Units, if securities are cease-traded, they may not be delivered on an exchange of a PNU for a Basket of Securities until such time as the cease-trade order is lifted.

Concentration Risk

An Evolve Fund may, in following its investment objective of seeking to replicate the performance of its specified Index, have more of its net assets invested in one or more Constituent Issuers than is usually permitted for many investment funds. In these circumstances, the Evolve Fund may be affected more by the performance of individual issuers in its portfolio, with the result that the NAV of the Evolve Fund may be more volatile and may fluctuate more over short periods of time than the NAV of a more broadly diversified investment fund. In addition, this may increase the liquidity risk of these Evolve Funds which may, in turn, have an effect on the Evolve Funds' ability to satisfy redemption requests. This concentration risk will be greater for Evolve Funds that seek to replicate the performance of an Index that is more concentrated, and includes a smaller number of Constituent Issuers than an Evolve Fund that seeks to replicate the performance of a broader Index that includes a larger number of Constituent Issuers.

Securities Lending Risk

The Evolve Funds are authorized to enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in accordance with NI 81-102. In a securities lending transaction, an Evolve Fund lends its portfolio securities through an authorized agent to another party (often called a “**Counterparty**”) and receives a negotiated fee and a required percentage of acceptable collateral (equal to or greater than 102%). The following are some examples of the risks associated with securities lending transactions:

- when entering into securities lending transactions, an Evolve Fund is subject to the credit risk that the Counterparty may default under the agreement and the Evolve Fund would be forced to make a claim in order to recover its security, or its equivalent value;
- when recovering its security on default, an Evolve Fund could incur a loss if the value of the portfolio securities loaned (in a securities lending transaction) or sold (in a repurchase transaction) has increased in value relative to the value of the collateral held by the Evolve Fund; and
- similarly, an Evolve Fund could incur a loss if the value of the portfolio securities it has purchased (in a reverse repurchase transaction) decreases below the amount of cash paid by the Evolve Fund to the Counterparty.

The Evolve Funds may engage in securities lending from time to time. When engaging in securities lending, an Evolve Fund will receive collateral in excess of the value of the securities loaned, and although such collateral is marked to market, the Evolve Fund may be exposed to the risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligations to return the borrowed securities and the collateral is insufficient to reconstitute the portfolio of loaned securities.

Use of Derivative Instruments

An Evolve Fund, with the exception of HISA and HISU, may use Derivatives from time to time in accordance with NI 81-102 as described under “Investment Strategies”. The use of Derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Risks associated with the use of Derivatives include: (i) there is no guarantee that hedging to reduce risk will not result in a loss or that there will be a gain; (ii) there is no guarantee that a market will exist when the Evolve Fund wants to complete the derivative contract, which could prevent the Evolve Fund from reducing a loss or realizing a gain; (iii) securities exchanges may impose trading limits on options and futures contracts, and these limits may prevent the Evolve Fund from completing the derivative contract; (iv) the Evolve Fund could experience a loss if the other party to the derivative contract is unable to fulfill its obligations; (v) if the Evolve Fund has an open position in an option, a futures contract or a forward contract or a swap with a Dealer or Counterparty who goes bankrupt, the Evolve Fund

could experience a loss and, for an open futures or forward contract or a swap, a loss of margin deposits with that Dealer or Counterparty; and (vi) if a Derivative is based on a stock market index and trading is halted on a substantial number of stocks in the index or there is a change in the composition of the index, there could be an adverse effect on the Derivative.

Changes in Legislation

There can be no assurance that income tax, securities and other laws will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the Evolve Funds or the Unitholders. There can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws and the administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA respecting the treatment of mutual fund trusts, SIFT trusts or an investment in a non-resident trust will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the Evolve Funds or the Unitholders.

Taxation of the Evolve Funds

It is anticipated that each Evolve Fund will continue to qualify, at all times, as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act. For an Evolve Fund to qualify as a “mutual fund trust”, it must comply on a continuous basis with certain requirements relating to the qualification of its Units for distribution to the public, the number of Unitholders of the Evolve Fund and the dispersal of ownership of a particular class of its Units.

A trust will be deemed not to be a mutual fund trust if it is established or maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents of Canada unless, at that time, all or substantially all of its property is property other than property that would be “taxable Canadian property” (if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof). The law does not provide any means of rectifying a loss of mutual fund trust status if this requirement is not met. The Declaration of Trust for the Evolve Funds contains a restriction on the number of permitted non-resident Unitholders.

Each of the Evolve Funds currently meets all of the requirements to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for the purposes of the Tax Act.

If an Evolve Fund does not qualify as a mutual fund trust or were to cease to so qualify, the income tax considerations as described under “Income Tax Considerations” would in some respects be materially and adversely different in respect of that Evolve Fund. For example, if an Evolve Fund does not qualify as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, the Evolve Fund may be liable to pay tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act and would not be entitled to the Capital Gains Refund (as defined herein). In addition, if an Evolve Fund does not qualify as a mutual fund trust, the Mutual Fund Units would not be qualified investments under the Tax Act for trusts governed by Plans. Where a Plan acquires or holds a security that is not a qualified investment under the Tax Act for the Plan, adverse tax consequences may arise for the Plan and the annuitant, beneficiary, subscriber or holder thereof. Further, if an Evolve Fund does not qualify as a mutual fund trust, it may be subject to the “mark-to-market” rules under the Tax Act if more than 50% of the fair market value of its Units are held by “financial institutions”, within the meaning of the Tax Act. Further, if an Evolve Fund does not qualify throughout a taxation year as either a “mutual fund trust” or an “investment fund”, in each case, for purposes of the Tax Act (as described in more detail below), the Evolve Fund may be liable to pay an alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act, unless the Evolve Fund qualifies as a “unit trust” and all or substantially all of the fair market value of its units are listed on a “designated stock exchange” (which currently includes the TSX and Cboe Canada).

The tax treatment of gains and losses realized by each Evolve Fund will depend on whether such gains or losses are treated as being on income or capital account, as described in this paragraph. In determining its income for tax purposes, each Evolve Fund treats gains or losses realized on the disposition of portfolio securities held by it as capital gains and losses. In general, gains and losses realized by an Evolve Fund from Derivative transactions will be on income account except where such Derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules discussed below. Gains or losses in respect of foreign currency hedges entered into in respect of amounts invested in an Evolve Fund’s portfolio will constitute capital gains and capital losses to the Evolve Fund if the portfolio securities are capital property to the Evolve Fund and there is sufficient linkage. HISU treats foreign exchange gains or losses realized on the disposition of foreign currency held by it as capital gains and losses. Each of CALL, LIFE, LEAD, QQQY, BOND, AGG and UTES also treats option premiums received on the writing of covered call options and any gains or losses sustained on closing out such options as capital gains and capital losses in accordance with the CRA’s published administrative policies. Designations with respect to each Evolve Fund’s income and capital gains will be made and reported to Unitholders on the foregoing basis. The CRA’s practice is not to grant advance income tax rulings on the characterization of items as capital gains

or income and no advance income tax ruling has been requested or obtained. If these foregoing dispositions or transactions of an Evolve Fund are determined not to be on capital account (whether because of the DFA Rules discussed below or otherwise), the net income of the Evolve Fund for tax purposes and the taxable component of distributions to its Unitholders could increase. Any such redetermination by the CRA may result in an Evolve Fund being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to its Unitholders who were not resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. Such potential liability may reduce the NAV and NAV per Unit of that Evolve Fund.

In order to achieve its investment objectives, ETC invests in other publicly offered investment funds, including alternative mutual funds, managed by the Manager that invest, directly or indirectly, in one or more digital assets. The CRA has stated that gains (or losses) of a taxpayer resulting from transactions in cryptocurrency (which includes Ether and Bitcoin, and which the Manager expects includes XRP and Solana for these purposes) should generally be treated for tax purposes as capital gains (or capital losses), unless the gains (or losses) result from carrying on a business or an adventure or concern in the nature of trade; however, the CRA has also stated that it generally treats cryptocurrency like a commodity for purposes of the Tax Act and that gains (or losses) of mutual fund trusts resulting from transactions in commodities should generally be treated for income tax purposes as ordinary income rather than as capital gains, although the treatment in each particular case remains a question of fact to be determined having regard to all the circumstances. In addition, Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, XRP and (where applicable) other digital assets may become subject to network forks and/or certain related occurrences such as air drops (See “Risk Factors – Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in each Evolve Fund – Network Forks” and “Risk Factors – Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in each Evolve Fund – Air Drops”). The tax treatment of forks, air drops and other occurrences affecting digital assets is subject to considerable uncertainty, and the CRA may disagree with positions taken by the underlying funds in which ETC invests in this regard. If any transactions of an underlying fund in which ETC invests are reported by it on capital account, but are subsequently determined by the CRA to be on income account, or if the CRA were to disagree with positions taken by the underlying fund in relation to forks, air drops or other occurrences affecting digital assets, there may be an increase in the net income of the underlying fund, which is generally automatically distributed by the underlying fund to its unitholders (including ETC) under the terms of its declaration of trust at the underlying fund’s taxation year end; with the result that ETC could be reassessed by the CRA to increase its taxable income by the amount of such increase. Any such redetermination by the CRA may result in ETC being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to its Unitholders who were not resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. Such potential liability may reduce ETC’s NAV and NAV per Unit.

The Tax Act contains rules (the “**DFA Rules**”) that target certain financial arrangements (described in the DFA Rules as “derivative forward agreements”) that seek to deliver a return based on an “underlying interest” (other than certain excluded underlying interests) for purposes of the DFA Rules. The DFA Rules are broad in scope and could apply to other agreements or transactions (including certain option contracts). If the DFA Rules were to apply in respect of any Derivatives utilized by an Evolve Fund, gains realized in respect of the property underlying such Derivatives could be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains. Provided a covered call option is written by an Evolve Fund in the manner described under “Investment Strategies”, the writing of such call option will generally not be subject to the DFA Rules.

Pursuant to rules in the Tax Act, an Evolve Fund that experiences a “loss restriction event” (i) will be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes (which would result in an unscheduled distribution of the Evolve Fund’s net income and net realized capital gains, if any, at such time to Unitholders so that the Evolve Fund is not liable for income tax on such amounts under Part I of the Tax Act), and (ii) will become subject to the loss restriction rules generally applicable to a corporation that experiences an acquisition of control, including a deemed realization of any unrealized capital losses and restrictions on its ability to carry forward losses. Generally, an Evolve Fund will be subject to a loss restriction event if a Unitholder becomes a “majority-interest beneficiary”, or a group of persons becomes a “majority-interest group of beneficiaries”, of the Evolve Fund, as those terms are defined in the affiliated persons rules contained in the Tax Act, with certain modifications. Generally, a majority-interest beneficiary of an Evolve Fund is a beneficiary in the income or capital, as the case may be, of the Evolve Fund whose beneficial interests, together with the beneficial interests of persons and partnerships with whom the beneficiary is affiliated, have a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all the interests in the income or capital, as the case may be, of the Evolve Fund. Please see “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders” for the tax consequences of an unscheduled or other distribution to Unitholders. Trusts that qualify as “investment funds” as defined in the rules in the Tax Act relating to loss restriction events are generally excepted from the application of such rules. An “investment fund” for this purpose includes a trust that meets certain conditions, including satisfying certain of the conditions necessary to qualify as a

“mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act, not holding any property that it uses in the course of carrying on a business and complying with certain asset diversification requirements. If an Evolve Fund were not to qualify as an “investment fund”, it could potentially have a loss restriction event and thereby become subject to the related tax consequences described above.

The Tax Act contains rules (the “**SIFT Rules**”) concerning the taxation of publicly traded Canadian trusts and partnerships (i.e., “SIFT trusts” and “SIFT partnerships”) that own certain types of property defined as “non-portfolio property”. For this purpose, “non-portfolio property” includes (a) any property held by an Evolve Fund that the Evolve Fund or any person or partnership that the Evolve Fund does not deal at arm’s length with uses in the course of carrying on a business in Canada, or (b) a holding of units by an Evolve Fund of an underlying fund in which the Evolve Fund invests if the underlying fund holds “non-portfolio property” and the Evolve Fund holds a sufficient number of units of the underlying fund. Each Evolve Fund intends to take the position, and the Manager expects that each underlying fund in which an Evolve Fund invests will take the position, that neither it nor any person or partnership that such Evolve Fund does not deal at arm’s length with will use the Evolve Fund’s portfolio securities or any other property in the course of carrying on a business in Canada and therefore such Evolve Fund will not be a SIFT trust. A trust that is subject to the SIFT Rules is subject to trust level taxation, at rates comparable to those that apply to corporations, on the trust’s income earned from “non-portfolio property” to the extent that such income is distributed to its unitholders. If an Evolve Fund (or an underlying fund in which an Evolve Fund invests) is subject to tax under the SIFT Rules, the after-tax return to its Unitholders could be reduced, particularly for a Unitholder who is exempt from tax under the Tax Act or is a non-resident of Canada. No advance income tax ruling has been sought or obtained from the CRA in respect of the status of the Evolve Funds and the CRA could seek to assess or re-assess an Evolve Fund (and Unitholders of that Evolve Fund) on the basis that the Evolve Fund is a SIFT trust.

Certain of the Evolve Funds invest, directly or indirectly (through underlying funds) in global debt and/or equity securities. Many foreign countries preserve their right under domestic tax laws and applicable tax conventions with respect to taxes on income and on capital (“**Tax Treaties**”) to impose tax on interest, dividends or distributions paid or credited to persons who are not resident in such countries. While the Evolve Funds intend to make investments in such a manner as to minimize the amount of foreign taxes incurred under foreign tax laws and subject to any applicable Tax Treaties, investments in global debt and equity securities may subject an Evolve Fund (or an underlying fund) to foreign taxes on interest, dividends or distributions paid or credited to it or any gains realized on the disposition of such securities. Any foreign taxes incurred by an Evolve Fund (or an underlying fund) will generally reduce the value of its portfolio. To the extent that such foreign tax paid by an Evolve Fund exceeds 15% of the amount included in the Evolve Fund’s income from such investments, such excess may generally be deducted by the Evolve Fund in computing its net income for the purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that foreign tax paid by an Evolve Fund (or paid by an underlying fund and deemed to be paid by an Evolve Fund) does not exceed 15% of the amount included in the Evolve Fund’s income from such investments and has not been deducted in computing the Evolve Fund’s income and the Evolve Fund designates its income from a foreign source in respect of a Unitholder of the Evolve Fund, the Unitholder will, for the purposes of computing its foreign tax credits, be entitled to treat the Unitholder’s proportionate share of foreign taxes paid, or deemed to be paid, by the Evolve Fund in respect of such income as foreign taxes paid by the Unitholder. The availability of foreign tax credits to a Unitholder of an Evolve Fund is subject to the detailed rules in the Tax Act.

As part of the 2024 Federal Budget, the Department of Finance (Canada) announced that it would be engaging in a consultation on the qualified investment rules in the Tax Act, including with respect to whether crypto-backed assets are appropriate as qualified investments for Plans. Submissions for this consultation were open until July 15, 2024. It is the Manager’s understanding that several industry associations provided submissions in support of the continued appropriateness of crypto-backed assets (like ETC) as qualified investments for Plans; however, there can be no assurance that the Department of Finance (Canada) will agree with such submissions. Where a Plan acquires or holds a security that is not a qualified investment under the Tax Act for the Plan, adverse tax consequences may arise for the Plan and the annuitant, beneficiary, subscriber or holder thereof.

Recent amendments to the Tax Act (the “**EIFEL Rules**”) limit the deductibility of interest and financing expenses of a Canadian resident trust (other than an “excluded entity” for purposes of the EIFEL Rules) to a fixed ratio of tax EBITDA (as calculated in accordance with the EIFEL Rules). If the EIFEL Rules apply to UTES, the amount of interest and other financing expenses otherwise deductible by UTES may be reduced and the taxable component of distributions by UTES to its Unitholders may be increased accordingly. The Manager does not expect the EIFEL Rules to have an adverse impact on UTES or its Unitholders, however no assurance can be provided in this regard.

Limited Operating History and Absence of an Active Market

The Evolve Funds are recently organized investment trusts with limited operating history as ETFs and mutual funds. Although the ETF Units of the Evolve Funds are listed on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active public market for the ETF Units of the Evolve Funds will develop or be sustained.

No Guarantees

An investment in an Evolve Fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates (GICs), mutual fund securities are not covered by Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Trade Sanctions

Beginning in January 2025, the United States announced tariffs on certain imports from countries including Canada. In response, the Canadian government announced retaliatory tariffs on certain imports from the United States.

There is uncertainty as to whether additional tariffs or retaliatory tariffs will be implemented, which countries will be subject to such tariffs, the quantum of such tariffs, the goods on which they may be applied and the ultimate impact on supply chains and business costs. Such uncertainty may also adversely impact the performance of the global economy and individual companies, even if such companies are not directly impacted by tariffs. Changes in U.S. trade policies, levies imposed by various levels of the Canadian government, the enforcement of new and existing trade laws, and the responses of other countries could, in certain circumstances, impose significant burdens on international trade, the broader financial system and the economy. Increased global trade restrictions may also result in inflation. Further, the potential introduction of protectionist or retaliatory international trade tariffs, domestic “buy local” policies, sanctions or other barriers to international commerce may impact the global economy and stability of global financial markets which could consequently have a material adverse impact on the markets and securities in which an Evolve Fund may invest.

Suspension of Redemptions

Under exceptional circumstances, an Evolve Fund may suspend redemptions. See “Switches and Redemptions of Mutual Fund Units – Suspension of Redemptions” and “Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Suspension of Exchanges and Redemptions”.

Service Providers are Not Fiduciaries

The service providers, including custodians and sub-custodians of the underlying funds held by ETC, that the Evolve Funds employ or may employ in the future are not trustees for, and owe no fiduciary duties to, the Evolve Funds or the Unitholders. In addition, service providers employed by the Evolve Funds have no duty to continue to act as a service provider to the Evolve Funds. Current or future service providers, including the custodians, can terminate their role for any reason whatsoever upon the notice period provided under the relevant agreement. A service provider may also be terminated by the Manager.

Lack of Arbitrage Transactions

If the processes of creation and redemption of Units of the Evolve Funds encounters any unanticipated difficulties, potential market participants, such as broker-dealers and their customers, who would otherwise be willing to purchase or redeem Units of the Evolve Funds to take advantage of any arbitrage opportunity arising from discrepancies between the price of the Units of the Evolve Funds and the price of the underlying portfolio securities may not take the risk that, as a result of those difficulties, they may not be able to realize the profit they expect. If this is the case, the liquidity of the Units of the Evolve Funds may decline and the trading price of the Evolve Funds may fluctuate independently of the price of the applicable underlying portfolio securities and may fall or otherwise diverge from the NAV of the applicable Units.

Operational Risk

The Evolve Funds depend on the Manager to develop the appropriate systems and procedures to control operational risk. Operational risks arising from mistakes made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, from transactions not being properly booked, evaluated, or accounted for, or other similar disruption in an Evolve Fund’s operations

may cause an Evolve Fund to suffer financial loss, the disruption of their business, liability to investors or third parties, regulatory intervention, or reputational damage. The Evolve Funds rely heavily on the Manager and other service providers' financial, accounting, IT infrastructure systems and services and other data processing systems and a failure by any one or more of them could result in losses to the Evolve Funds.

Systems Risks

The Evolve Funds depend on the Manager to develop and implement appropriate systems for each Evolve Fund's activities. The Evolve Funds rely extensively on computer programs and systems to monitor their portfolio and net capital and to generate reports that are critical to the oversight of the Evolve Funds' activities. In addition, certain of the operations of the Manager interface with or depend on systems operated by third parties, including market counterparties and other service providers, and the Evolve Funds or the Manager may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such third-party systems. These programs or systems may be subject to certain defects, failures, or interruptions, including, but not limited to, those caused by worms, viruses, and power failures. Any such defect or failure could have a material adverse effect on the Evolve Funds.

Multi-Series Risk

An Evolve Fund may offer more than one series of Units. If an Evolve Fund cannot pay the expenses or satisfy the obligations entered into by such Evolve Fund for the sole benefit of one of those series of Units using such series of such Evolve Fund's proportionate share of the assets, that Evolve Fund may have to pay those expenses or satisfy those obligations out of another series of Units' proportionate share of the assets, which would lower the investment return of such other series of Units. In addition, a creditor of an Evolve Fund may seek to satisfy its claim from the assets of such Evolve Fund as a whole, even though its claim or claims relate only to a particular series of Units.

Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in each Evolve Fund

In addition to the general risk factors, the following additional risk factors are inherent in an investment in one or more of the Evolve Funds as indicated in the table below. A description of each of these risks follows the table.

Fund Specific Risks	CYBR	CARS	CALL	LIFE	DIVS	EARN	HISA	LEAD	ETC	HISU	QQQY	BOND	AGG	UTES
ABS/MBS and Mortgage-Related Securities Risk						✓								
Access Loss or Theft									✓					
Air Drops									✓					
Alternative Mutual Fund Risk									✓					✓
Banking Risk			✓											
Banking Services									✓					
Bans or Prohibitions Affecting Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP									✓					
Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP									✓					

Fund Specific Risks	CYBR	CARS	CALL	LIFE	DIVS	EARN	HISA	LEAD	ETC	HISU	QQQY	BOND	AGG	UTES
Investment Risks														
Calculation and Termination of the Index Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓			✓
Call Risk					✓	✓						✓	✓	
Competitors to Bitcoin, Ether, Solana and XRP and the Ethereum Network									✓					
Control of Developers									✓					
Control of Outstanding Bitcoin, Ether Solana, and XRP									✓					
Control of Processing Power									✓					
Country Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Credit Rating and High Yield Risk					✓	✓								
Currency Fluctuations Risk (Unhedged Units Only)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Currency Hedging Risk (Hedged Units Only)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		
Defaulted and Distressed Securities Risk						✓								
Deposit Risk							✓			✓				
Depository Receipts Risk	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓			
Due Diligence on the Solana Network may be Insufficient Risk									✓					
Due Diligence on Sub-Custodian may									✓					

Fund Specific Risks	CYBR	CARS	CALL	LIFE	DIVS	EARN	HISA	LEAD	ETC	HISU	QQQY	BOND	AGG	UTES
be Insufficient Risk														
Duration Risk					✓	✓						✓	✓	
Earning Yield Through Staking Risk									✓					
Effects of Blockchain Analytics									✓					
Emerging Markets Risk						✓								
Exchange Rate Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Exchange Traded Funds Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Extension Risk					✓	✓								
Faulty Code									✓					
Financial Condition of Sub-Custodian									✓					
Foreign Market Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓						
Gateway Protocol Hijackings									✓					
General Risks of Debt Instruments						✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	
General Risks of Equity Investments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓
General Risks of Foreign Investments	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓	
General Risks of Preferred Shares					✓									
Global Financial Developments			✓											
Healthcare Issuers Risk				✓				✓						
Healthcare Sector Regulatory Risk				✓				✓						

Fund Specific Risks	CYBR	CARS	CALL	LIFE	DIVS	EARN	HISA	LEAD	ETC	HISU	QQQY	BOND	AGG	UTES
Index Replication Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓			✓
Information Technology Sector Risk								✓			✓			
Insurance									✓					
Intellectual Property									✓					
Internet Company Risk								✓						
Internet Disruptions									✓					
Irrevocable Nature of Blockchain-Recorded Transactions									✓					
Large-Capitalization Issuer Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓	✓
Large-Scale Sales or Distributions									✓					
Limited Use									✓					
Liquidity Constraints on Digital Asset Trading Platforms									✓					
Malicious Attacks on the Network									✓					
Mid and Small Capitalization Issuer Risk					✓			✓				✓		
Mining Collusion									✓					
Mining Incentives									✓					
Momentum Pricing									✓					
Network Development and Support									✓					
Network Forks									✓					

Fund Specific Risks	CYBR	CARS	CALL	LIFE	DIVS	EARN	HISA	LEAD	ETC	HISU	QQQY	BOND	AGG	UTES
Network Governance									✓					
No Direct Ownership Interest in Digital Assets									✓					
No Guarantee of Receiving Rewards Risk									✓					
Other Digital Asset Focused Investment Funds									✓					
Passive Index Investment Strategies	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓			✓
Private Keys									✓					
Rebalancing and Subscriptions Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓			✓
Reliance on the Manager, in its Capacity as Manager of ETC's Underlying Funds, and the Sub-Custodian									✓					
Reliance on Sub-Custodian for Staking Arrangements									✓					
Residency of the Sub-Custodian									✓					
Risks of Political or Economic Crises									✓					
Risks Related to Passive Investments									✓					
Risks Related to the Pricing Source									✓					

Fund Specific Risks	CYBR	CARS	CALL	LIFE	DIVS	EARN	HISA	LEAD	ETC	HISU	QQQY	BOND	AGG	UTES
Risk of Suspended Subscriptions														✓
Sampling risk	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓			✓
Scaling Obstacles									✓					
Sector Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓			✓
Semiconductor Company Risk								✓			✓			
Sensitivity to Interest Rate Fluctuations			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Settlement of Transactions on the Bitcoin an Ethereum Networks									✓					
Short History Risk									✓					
Significant Energy Consumption to Run the Ethereum Network									✓					
Slashing and Missed Rewards Risk									✓					
Software Industry Risk											✓			
Solana and XRP Generally									✓					
Speculative Nature of Digital Assets									✓					
Staking Timeline and Unbonding Periods Risk									✓					
State/Region Risk			✓											
Technological Change									✓					
U.S. Currency Exposure									✓					

Fund Specific Risks	CYBR	CARS	CALL	LIFE	DIVS	EARN	HISA	LEAD	ETC	HISU	QQQY	BOND	AGG	UTES
Underlying Fund Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Unforeseeable Risks									✓					
Unregulated Market Venue									✓					
Volatility									✓					
Use of Leverage														✓
Use of Options and Other Derivative Instruments			✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

ABS/MBS and Mortgage-Related Securities Risks

Mortgage-related securities include mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities (“SMBSs”) and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property. Collateralized debt obligations include collateralized bond obligations (“CBOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans.

Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if an Evolve Fund holds mortgage-related securities, it may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of an Evolve Fund because the Evolve Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. An Evolve Fund’s investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

The value of some ABS/MBS and mortgage-related securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities may expose an Evolve Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. When interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may shorten or extend the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. If unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of the security can be expected to increase. The value of these securities may fluctuate in response to the market’s perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers. Additionally, although mortgages and mortgage-related securities are generally supported by some form of government or private guarantee and/or insurance, there is no assurance that private guarantors or insurers will meet their obligations.

One type of SMBS has one class receiving all of the interest from the mortgage assets (the interest-only, or “**IO**” class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only, or “**PO**” class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Evolve Fund’s yield to maturity from these securities.

Access Loss or Theft

There is a risk that some or all of ETC’s indirect holdings of digital assets could be lost, stolen, destroyed or inaccessible, potentially by the loss or theft of the private keys held by the sub-custodian employed by the underlying funds held by ETC associated with the public addresses that hold the digital assets and/or destruction of storage hardware. Although the underlying funds held by ETC have adopted security procedures intended to protect their respective assets, there can be no assurance that those procedures will be successful in preventing such loss, theft or restriction on access. You should not invest unless you understand the risk that ETC’s underlying funds may lose possession or control of their respective assets. The digital assets of such underlying funds will be held in custody accounts will likely be an appealing target for hackers or malware distributors seeking to destroy, damage or steal the digital assets or private keys.

Security breaches, cyber-attacks, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern for the digital asset trading platforms. Any cyber security breach caused by hacking, which involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems, or to cause intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment, and the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses, could harm ETC’s business operations or reputation, resulting in loss of ETC’s exposure to digital assets. Digital asset trading platforms may in particular be at risk of cyber security breaches orchestrated or funded by state actors. Any problems relating to the performance and effectiveness of security procedures used by ETC’s underlying funds and their respective custodians to protect digital assets, such as algorithms, codes, passwords, multiple signature systems, encryption and telephone call-backs will have an adverse impact on the underlying funds and an investment in the Units of ETC.

No storage system is impenetrable, and storage systems employed by ETC’s underlying funds and their respective custodians may not be free from defect or immune to force majeure events. Any loss due to a security breach, software defect or force majeure event generally will be borne by the underlying funds, which will adversely affect the value of the Units of ETC.

Such storage systems and operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or insider malfeasance of an employee of the Manager or its custodians, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to the Manager’s, ETC’s underlying funds, or the underlying funds’ custodians’ storage systems, private keys, data or digital assets. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of the custodians of the underlying funds or the Manager, in its capacity as manager of the underlying funds, to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the underlying funds’ infrastructure. An actual or perceived breach may also cause Unitholders to seek redemption of or sell their units of the underlying funds, which may harm ETC’s investment performance.

If ETC’s underlying funds’ holdings of digital assets are lost, stolen or destroyed under circumstances rendering a party liable, the responsible party may not have the financial resources sufficient to satisfy such claim. For example, as to a particular event of loss, the only source of recovery for an underlying fund may be limited to the relevant custodian or, to the extent identifiable, other responsible third parties (for example, a thief or terrorist), any of which may not have the financial resources (including liability insurance coverage) to satisfy a valid claim of the underlying fund. Similarly, as noted below, ETC’s underlying funds’ custodians have limited liability to the underlying funds, which will adversely affect their ability to seek recovery from them, even when they are at fault, which may harm ETC’s investment performance.

Air Drops

Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP may become subject to an occurrence similar to a fork, which is known as an “air drop.” In an air drop, the promoters of a new digital asset announce to holders of another digital asset that they will be entitled to claim a certain amount of the new digital asset for free. For the same reasons as described above with respect to hard forks, ETC’s underlying funds may or may not choose, or be able, to participate in an air drop, or may or may not be able to realize the economic benefits of holding the new digital asset. The timing of any such occurrence is uncertain, and the Manager, in its capacity as manager of ETC’s underlying funds, has sole discretion whether to claim a new asset created through an airdrop.

Alternative Mutual Fund Risk

Certain Evolve Funds are alternative mutual funds, which means that they use investment strategies that are generally prohibited by other types of conventional mutual funds. As alternative mutual funds, and unlike a conventional mutual fund, such Evolve Funds have the ability to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in securities of a single issuer, the ability to borrow cash, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to employ leverage. While these strategies will only be used in accordance with the investment objectives and strategies of an Evolve Fund, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the risk that an investment in Units decreases in value.

Banking Risk

Commercial banks (including “money centre” regional and community banks), savings and loan associations and holding companies of the foregoing are especially subject to adverse effects of volatile interest rates, concentrations of loans in particular industries (such as real estate or energy) and significant competition. The profitability of these businesses is to a significant degree dependent upon the availability and cost of capital funds. Economic conditions in the real estate market may have a particularly strong effect on certain banks and savings associations. Commercial banks and savings associations are subject to extensive federal and, in many instances, state regulation. Neither such extensive regulation nor the federal insurance of deposits ensures the solvency or profitability of companies in this industry, and there is no assurance against losses in securities issued by such companies.

Banking Services

A number of companies that provide cryptocurrency-related services have been unable to find banks that are willing to provide them with bank accounts and banking services. Similarly, a number of such companies have had their existing bank accounts closed by their banks. Banks may refuse to provide bank accounts and other banking services to digital currency-related companies or companies that accept digital assets for a number of reasons, such as perceived compliance risks or costs. The difficulty that many businesses that provide digital currency-related services have and may continue to have in finding banks willing to provide them with bank accounts and other banking services may be currently decreasing the usefulness of digital currencies as a payment system and harming public perception of digital assets or could decrease their usefulness and harm their public perception in the future. Similarly, the usefulness of digital assets as payment systems and the public perception of digital assets could be damaged if banks were to close the accounts of many or of a few key businesses providing digital currency-related services. This could decrease the value of the digital assets held by ETC’s underlying funds.

Bans or Prohibitions Affecting Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP

Digital assets including Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP currently face an uncertain regulatory landscape in many jurisdictions. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and other digital assets. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of Canada or the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP by users, merchants and service providers in such jurisdictions and may therefore impede the growth or sustainability of the digital asset economy or otherwise negatively affect the value of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and therefore the NAV of ETC and an investment in its Units.

Additionally, regulators and legislatures have taken action against digital asset businesses or enacted restrictive regimes in response to adverse publicity arising from hacks, consumer harm, or criminal activity stemming from digital asset activity. Furthermore, it has been reported that certain South Korean digital asset trading platforms have experienced cybersecurity attacks by North Korean state actors with the intent of stealing digital assets. Cybersecurity attacks by state actors, particularly for the purpose of evading international economic sanctions, are likely to attract additional regulatory scrutiny to the acquisition, ownership, sale and use of digital assets, including Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP. Such adverse publicity or regulatory scrutiny could adversely affect the value of digital assets.

Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP Investment Risks

The further development and acceptance of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing or stopping of the development or acceptance of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and/or XRP may adversely affect the NAV of ETC and an investment in its Units.

The use of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP to, among other things, buy and sell goods and services is part of the new, experimental and rapidly evolving cryptocurrency industry. While Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP are a prominent

part of this industry, they are not the only part. The growth of this industry, as well as Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP's market shares, are subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The factors affecting Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP's further growth and development include, but are not limited to:

- continued worldwide growth in the adoption and use;
- government and quasi-government regulation of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and their use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of the networks;
- changes in consumer demographics, demand and preferences;
- the maintenance and development of the applicable open-source software protocol of the networks;
- the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, including other cryptocurrencies and new means of using fiat currencies;
- the further development of additional applications and scaling solutions; and
- general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and other cryptocurrencies; and negative consumer or public perception of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP or cryptocurrencies generally.

Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP are loosely regulated and there is no central marketplace for the digital currencies. Supply is determined by a computer code, not by a central bank, and prices can be extremely volatile. Additionally, digital asset trading platforms may suffer from operational issues, such as delayed execution, that could have an adverse effect on ETC. Some digital asset trading platforms have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches.

Several factors may affect the prices of digital assets, including, but not limited to supply and demand, investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, interest rates, currency exchange rates or future regulatory measures (if any) that restrict the trading of one or both of the digital currencies or the use of the digital currencies as a form of payment. There is no assurance that any digital assets will maintain their long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future, or that mainstream retail merchants will accept digital assets as a form of payment.

Digital assets may be created, issued, transmitted, and stored according to protocols run by computers in the applicable networks. It is possible that a protocol may have undiscovered flaws which could result in the loss of some or all of the digital assets held by an underlying fund held by ETC. There may also be network-scale attacks against a particular protocol, which could result in the loss of some or all of the digital assets held by an underlying fund to which ETC is exposed. Advancements in quantum computing could break cryptographic rules. The Manager makes no guarantees about the reliability of the cryptography used to create, issue, or transmit digital assets.

Calculation and Termination of the Index Risk

The Index Providers calculate, determine and maintain the respective Indexes. The Indexes were not created by the Index Provider(s) for the purpose of the Evolve Funds. The Index Provider(s) have the right to make adjustments to, or to cease to calculate, the applicable Index without regard to the particular interests of the Manager, the Evolve Funds or the Unitholders.

If the computer or other facilities of an Index Provider or the applicable Designated Stock Exchange malfunction for any reason, calculation of value of one or more Indexes and the determination by the Manager of the Prescribed Number of Units and Baskets of Securities for the applicable Evolve Fund may be delayed, and trading in Units may be suspended, for a period of time.

With respect to an Evolve Fund, if the Index Provider ceases to calculate the applicable Index or the applicable Index License Agreement in respect of the applicable Index is terminated, the Manager may: (i) terminate the applicable Evolve Fund on not less than 60 days' notice to Unitholders; (ii) change the investment objective of the applicable Evolve Fund or seek to replicate generally an alternative index (subject to any Unitholder approval in accordance with Canadian Securities Legislation); or (iii) make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders of the Evolve Fund in the circumstances.

Call Risk

An Evolve Fund may invest in securities that are subject to call risk. Debt and preferred instruments may be redeemed at the option of the issuer, or "called," before their stated maturity or redemption date. In general, an issuer will call its debt or preferred instruments if they can be refinanced by issuing new instruments which bear a lower interest or dividend rate. An Evolve Fund is subject to the possibility that during periods of falling interest rates, an issuer will

call its high yielding debt or preferred instruments. The Evolve Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest or dividend rates, resulting in a decline in the Evolve Fund's income.

Competitors to Bitcoin, Ether, Solana and XRP and the Ethereum Network

A competitor to Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP which gains popularity and greater market share may precipitate a reduction in demand, use and prices of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP, which may adversely impact the NAV of the underlying funds held by ETC. Similarly, Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and the price of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP could be reduced by competition from incumbents in the credit card and payments industries, which may adversely impact the performance of the underlying funds held by ETC.

While the Ethereum Network stands today as the most-used developer blockchain, there could be other Layer 1 protocols that emerge, and potentially overtake, the Ethereum Network as the blockchain of choice for developers, thereby negatively impacting the network's usage and activity and Ether's price.

Control of Developers

A malicious actor may also obtain control over a network through its influence over core or influential developers. For example, this could allow the malicious actor to block legitimate network development efforts or attempt to introduce malicious code to a network under the guise of a software improvement proposal by such a developer. Any actual or perceived harm to a network as a result of such an attack could result in a loss of confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying the network, which could negatively impact the demand for Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP.

Control of Outstanding Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP

While concentration in respect of Bitcoin holdings has decreased significantly over the past couple years, it is still concentrated. If one of these top holders of Bitcoin were to liquidate their position, this could cause volatility in the price of Bitcoin. Similarly, there may be individuals or entities that control large amounts of Ether, Solana, and XRP, which could have an impact of the value of the underlying funds held by ETC.

Control of Processing Power

The Bitcoin Network is secured by a proof-of-work ("PoW") algorithm, whereby the collective strength of network participants' processing power protects the network. If a malicious actor or botnet (i.e., a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to mining on the Bitcoin, it may be able to construct fraudulent blocks or prevent certain transactions from completing, either in a timely manner or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. While a malicious actor would not be able to generate new bitcoin interests or transactions using such control, it could "double-spend" its own bitcoin interests (i.e., spend the same bitcoin interests in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users' transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the Bitcoin or the network community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down confirmations of transactions on the Bitcoin.

The Solana Network uses proof-of-stake ("PoS") and proof-of-history ("PoH") blockchain technology to ensure the secure transfer and authenticity of each Solana and hosts the public transaction ledger on which all Solana is recorded (the "**Solana Blockchain**"). The Solana Blockchain is a decentralized digital file, or ledger, that contains all the records of Solana, and is stored in multiple copies globally on the computers of users of the Solana Network. If a malicious actor or botnet (i.e., a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to validation on the Solana Network, it may be able to construct fraudulent blocks or prevent certain transactions from completing, either in a timely manner or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. A malicious actor could "double-spend" its own Solana interests (i.e., spend the same Solana interests in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users' transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the Solana Network, or the network community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the Solana Blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down confirmations of transactions on the Solana Network.

The XRPL uses PoS and PoH blockchain technology to ensure the secure transfer and authenticity of each XRP and hosts the public transaction ledger on which all XRP is recorded (the “**XRP Blockchain**”). The XRP Blockchain is a decentralized digital file, or ledger, that contains all the records of XRP, and is stored in multiple copies globally on the computers of users of the XRPL. If a malicious actor or botnet (i.e., a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to validation on the XRPL, it may be able to construct fraudulent blocks or prevent certain transactions from completing, either in a timely manner or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. A malicious actor could “double-spend” its own XRP interests (i.e., spend the same XRP interests in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users’ transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the XRPL, or the network community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the XRP Blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down confirmations of transactions on the XRPL.

Some digital asset networks have been subject to malicious activity achieved through control over 50% of the processing power on the network. The possible crossing of the 50% threshold indicates a greater risk that a single mining pool could exert authority over the validation of digital asset transactions, and this risk is heightened if over 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin, Solana, and XRP networks falls within the jurisdiction of a single governmental authority. For example, it is believed that more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin Network at one time was located in China. Because the Chinese government has subjected digital assets to heightened levels of scrutiny recently, forcing several digital asset trading platforms to shut down and has begun to crack down on mining activities, there is a risk that the Chinese government could also achieve control over more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin Network respectively. To the extent that the bitcoin, Solana, and XRP ecosystems including the core developers and the administrators of mining pools, do not act to ensure greater decentralization of mining processing power, the feasibility of a malicious actor obtaining control of the processing power on the Bitcoin, Solana, and XRP networks will increase,

The XRPL operates on both a PoH and PoS consensus model. PoH and PoS blockchain networks are newer and generally not as widely used as PoW blockchain networks and may be untested at scale. As a result, PoH and/or PoS blockchain networks may not work as intended. If PoH and/or PoS blockchain networks do not function as intended or fail to gain adoption, the value of digital assets relying on PoH and/or PoS mechanisms may be negatively affected, which may adversely impact the NAV of the underlying funds held by ETC.

Ethereum operates under a PoS consensus mechanism, where validators are responsible for securing the network, processing transactions, and finalizing blocks. Unlike PoW, where mining power is determined by computational resources, PoS relies on the amount of Ether staked by validators. This introduces the risk that a small number of validators or staking pools could gain excessive influence over the network.

If a single entity, or a small group of coordinated validators, controls more than 33% of total staked Ether, they could disrupt block finalization, leading to delays in transaction processing and reduced confidence in the Ethereum Network. If an entity controls more than 50%, it could potentially censor transactions or execute reorganizations of the blockchain. In extreme cases, if a party controls at least 66% of staked Ether, they could finalize invalid transactions and engage in large-scale double-spending attacks.

Currently, a significant portion of staked Ether is concentrated among a few major staking providers, including centralized exchanges and liquid staking protocols (e.g., Lido, Coinbase, Kraken). If one of these entities were to face regulatory intervention, insolvency, or technical failures, it could impact the security, decentralization, and governance of Ethereum, leading to adverse effects on the price of Ether and the underlying funds held by ETC’s ability to meet its investment objectives.

Furthermore, Ethereum’s slashing mechanism, which penalizes validators for malicious behavior or extended downtime, may not fully mitigate the risk of intentional or accidental network disruptions. As the staking ecosystem evolves, new governance models, regulatory scrutiny, and changes in staking participation could introduce additional risks that may impact the underlying funds held by ETC.

Country Risk

An Evolve Fund that invests primarily in a specific region or country may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund, and will be strongly affected by the overall economic performance of that specific region or country.

The Evolve Fund must continue to follow its investment objectives regardless of the economic performance of a specific region or country.

Credit Rating and High Yield Debt Related Risk

Securities held by an Evolve Fund that are considered below investment grade may be subject to greater levels of credit or default risk than higher-rated securities. High yield debt securities involve greater risks than investment grade debt securities, including risks of default in the payment of interest and principal, lower recovery rates on a bond that is in default and greater price fluctuations due to factors such as general economic conditions and the issuer's creditworthiness. Such securities can be regarded as predominantly speculative and involve certain risk exposure to adverse conditions, and may be subject to substantial price volatility, especially during times of economic change. Issuers of lower grade securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. The prices of these lower grade securities are typically more sensitive to negative developments, such as a decline in the issuer's revenues or a general economic downturn. Lower-rated debt securities may be less liquid than investment grade securities. During periods of thin trading, the spread between bid and ask prices is likely to increase significantly and the Sub-Advisor may have difficulty selling such securities. There are no formal exchanges on which such high yield debt securities trade; accordingly, there may be limited liquidity for holders of such securities.

The investments of an Evolve Fund in senior secured loans and below investment grade debt securities will expose the Evolve Fund to the credit risk of the underlying issuer, including the risk of default by the issuer on the interest and principal amounts owing on the debt. Although the senior secured loans in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund will generally be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of such collateral would satisfy an issuer's obligation in the event of issuer default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated under such circumstances. In the event of bankruptcy of an issuer, delays or limitations could be experienced with respect to the ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a senior secured loan. If a below investment grade security goes into default, or enters bankruptcy, it may be difficult to sell that security in a timely manner at any reasonable price.

Loans may, in certain circumstances, require substantial "workout" negotiations or restructuring that may entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate and a substantial writedown of principal. In addition, when an Evolve Fund holds a participation interest in a loan, it may not have voting rights with respect to any waiver of enforcement of any restrictive covenant breached by a borrower. Selling institutions commonly reserve the right to administer the participations sold by them as they see fit (unless their actions constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct) and to amend the documentation evidencing these obligations in all respects.

Currency Fluctuations Risk (Unhedged Units Only)

As a portion of the portfolio of an Evolve Fund attributable to Unhedged ETF Units, including USD Unhedged ETF Units of an Evolve Fund, may be invested in securities traded in currencies other than the currency in which the Units are denominated, the NAV of such Evolve Fund, when measured in the currency in which the Units are denominated, will, to the extent this has not been hedged against, be affected by changes in the value of the relevant currency relative to the currency of the Units.

Currency Hedging Risk (Hedged Units Only)

An Evolve Fund may hedge all or substantially all of its direct foreign currency exposure by entering into currency forward contracts with financial institutions that have a "designated rating" as defined in NI 81-102. For regulatory and operational reasons, such Evolve Funds may not be able to fully hedge such foreign exposure at all times. Although there is no assurance that these currency forward contracts will be effective, the Manager expects these currency forward contracts to be substantially effective. However, some deviations from the returns of the applicable Index are expected to occur as a result of the costs, risks or other performance impacts of this currency hedging strategy.

The effectiveness of an Evolve Fund's currency hedging strategy will, in general, be affected by the volatility of the applicable Evolve Fund and the volatility of the Canadian dollar relative to the foreign currency. Increased volatility will generally reduce the effectiveness of the currency hedging strategy. The effectiveness of this currency hedging strategy may also be affected by any significant difference between the Canadian dollar and foreign currencies' interest rates.

The use of currency hedges by an Evolve Fund, if used, involves special risks, including the possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the Manager's assessment of certain market movements is

incorrect, the risk that the use of hedges could result in losses greater than if the hedging had not been used. Hedging arrangements may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns to an Evolve Fund if the Manager's expectations concerning future events or market conditions prove to be incorrect. In addition, the costs associated with a hedging program may outweigh the benefits of the arrangements in such circumstances.

Defaulted and Distressed Securities Risk

An Evolve Fund may not invest in any securities of an issuer that is in default or that is in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings (such securities are commonly referred to as "defaulted securities"). However, an Evolve Fund may hold investments that at the time of purchase are not in default or involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, but may later become so. Moreover, an Evolve Fund may invest in securities either rated CCC+/Caa1 or lower, or unrated but judged by the Sub-Advisor to be of comparable quality. Some or many of these low-rated securities, although not in default, may be "distressed," meaning that the issuer is experiencing financial difficulties or distress at the time of acquisition. Such securities would present a substantial risk of future default which may cause an Evolve Fund to incur losses, including additional expenses, to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on those securities. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio security, an Evolve Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Defaulted or distressed securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.

Deposit Risk

Although HISA and HISU primarily invest in high interest deposit accounts with one or more Canadian chartered banks, credit unions or trust companies, HISA's and HISU's assets are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental deposit insurer and, as a result, HISA and HISU are therefore subject to the credit risk of the institution in which it makes deposits. HISA and HISU are subject to certain contractual requirements that may limit the Manager's ability to transfer cash from one deposit taking institution to another in a timely manner.

Depository Receipts Risk

The Evolve Funds may invest in depository receipts. Investment in ADRs and GDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile and less liquid than depository receipts issued by companies in more developed markets.

Due Diligence on the Solana Network may be Insufficient Risk

In addition to conducting due diligence on staking, the Manager, on behalf of the Evolve Solana ETF, has conducted due diligence on how the Solana Network operates and the staking mechanism for Solana. The Manager's review focused on, among other things, publicly available information concerning: (i) material technical risks associated with the Solana Network's staking mechanism, including any code defects, security breaches and other threats concerning the staking mechanism; (ii) the scope and applicability of slashing and other penalties; (iii) the legal and regulatory risks associated with the Solana Network's staking mechanism, including any pending, potential, or prior civil, regulatory, criminal or enforcement action relating to the issuance, distribution or use of Solana; (iv) bonding and unbonding periods; (v) limits on the number of active validators; (vi) the mechanism for selecting validators; and (vii) token inflation.

Should new facts come to light which demonstrate that the Manager's initial review of the Solana Network's staking mechanism did not account for an unacceptable risk to the Evolve Solana ETF, the Manager may determine that it is advisable to discontinue the staking arrangements for the Evolve Solana ETF. The Manager's undertaking of these steps may occur concurrently with a rapid decline in the value of Solana and may also be a contributing factor to such decline. Such events could indirectly have a negative impact on the performance of ETC as a result of its investment in the Evolve Solana ETF.

ETC, by virtue of its investment in the Evolve Solana ETF, is subject to the risk that there may be very little liquidity in Solana while the Manager is undertaking these steps – especially if Solana continues to be staked or subject to unbonding periods.

Due Diligence on Sub-Custodian may be Insufficient Risk

ETC, through its investment in the Evolve Solana ETF, will indirectly be exposed to the risk of loss of staked Solana if the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian fails to operate its network node(s) in accordance with the rules of the Solana Network, as Solana may be "slashed" or inactivity penalties may be applied if the validator node "double signs" or experiences extended downtime. The Evolve Solana ETF may also be prevented from obtaining rewards in

respect of periods during which the validator is inactive on the Solana Network. The Manager intends to mitigate these risks for the Evolve Solana ETF by conducting due diligence on the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian. In particular, the Manager, on behalf of the Evolve Solana ETF, has considered the following factors in selecting the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian to perform staking (and the Manager would consider the same factors if it were to select a new service provider to perform staking for the Evolve Solana ETF):

- the persons that manage and direct the operations of the Evolve Solana ETF's validator;
- the reputation of the validator and its use by others;
- the amount of crypto assets the validator has staked on its own nodes;
- the measures in place by the validator to operate the nodes securely and reliably;
- the financial status of the validator;
- the quality of the validator's work (i.e., the amount of downtime of the validator, past history of "double signing" and "double attestation/voting"); and
- any slashing penalties previously incurred by the validator.

Notwithstanding these efforts to mitigate risks related to a malicious or incompetent validator, new facts may come to light which demonstrate that the Manager's initial assessment was flawed. In such instances, the Evolve Solana ETF's staking arrangements could be interrupted or disrupted, which could indirectly affect the performance of ETC. If the Manager believes that its initial assessment of the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian was flawed, it will likely seek out new service providers to assist it in providing staking arrangements to the Evolve Solana ETF, which could cause significant interruptions, disruptions or delays. In addition, notwithstanding the occurrence of an event that demonstrates that the Manager's initial assessment of a validator for the Evolve Solana ETF was flawed, the Solana staked with the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian may still be subject to an unbonding period during which the Evolve Solana ETF will continue to have to rely on the services provided by its sub-custodian.

Duration Risk

Duration is the sensitivity, expressed in years, of the price of a fixed-income security to changes in the general level of interest rates (or yields). Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate (or yield) changes than securities with shorter durations. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers potential changes to interest rates, and a security's coupon payments, yield, price and par value and call features, in addition to the amount of time until the security matures. The duration of a security will be expected to change over time with changes in market factors and time to maturity.

Earning Yield Through Staking Risk

Under a PoS protocol, token holders who voluntarily commit to staking are given the exclusive right to validate transactions and participate in consensus. Token holders can elect to stake their Solana in order to earn staked Solana rewards, similar to a yield. Solana holders can actively participate in the staking of their Solana by operating a validator node, or alternatively, token holders can participate in staking by delegating their Solana to a validator node operated by another party. ETC, through its holdings of the Evolve Solana ETF, will indirectly participate in staking by the delegation of the Evolve Solana ETF's Solana to a validator node operated by a third party. The Evolve Solana ETF will not itself operate validator nodes, but may delegate Solana to the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian.

Validator nodes are selected randomly to validate transactions and earn staked Solana rewards for completing such validation. Approximately every 400-600 milliseconds, a new block is added to the Solana Network with the latest transactions processed by the network, and the validator that generated this block is awarded Solana. As such, there is not a competitive race to solve a mathematical puzzle that prevails in a PoW consensus mechanism. One important benefit of the PoS protocol is the reduction in computing power, computing equipment and energy usage. Independent estimates are that electricity usage has decreased by over 99.5% for PoS versus PoW, thus aligning with global initiatives for carbon emission reductions.

Fees are paid to validators that participate in the consensus and propose new blocks on the Solana Network and other validators earn much lower fees for attesting to each block. Validators perform both roles on a continuous basis and are called upon on a random basis. Validators perform such functions on their own behalf and not as agent for any owner of Solana that may delegate Solana to them, although rewards may also be received by owners of Solana that delegate Solana to a validator.

The Solana trading market may be impacted by the supply of Solana that voluntarily elects to commit to staking, which could indirectly impact the performance of ETC as a result of its investment in the Evolve Solana ETF.

Effects of Blockchain Analytics

Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP utilize public blockchains on which all transactions are publicly viewable and which contain certain information about the transactions, such as the public wallet addresses and amounts involved. Accordingly, individual Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP can be traced through statistical analysis, big data and by imposing an accounting convention such as “last in, first out” or “first in, first out.” These methods are commonly referred to as “blockchain analytics.” The fact that blockchain analytics can be performed implies that Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP are not perfectly fungible because prospective purchasers can theoretically discriminate against Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP by making certain assumptions about its particular transaction history in light of any legal risks associated with holding “tainted” currency, as the legal framework protecting fungibility of government-issued currency does not clearly apply to Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP. Potential risks include (i) a holder being exposed to conversion tort liability if Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP was previously stolen or (ii) a digital asset trading platform refusing to exchange Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP for government-issued currency on anti-money laundering or economic sanctions grounds. These concerns are exacerbated by the publication of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP address “blacklists,” such as the one published by the U.S. Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

Though the market currently does not apply discounts or premiums to Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP in this manner, if the risks noted above, or similar risks, begin to materialize, then blockchain analytics could lead to disruptions in the market. For example, if a digital asset trading platform begins to discriminate based on transaction history, individual units of another digital currency could begin to have disparate value, possibly based on “grades” that are calculated based on factors such as age, transaction history and/or relative distance from flagged transactions or blacklisted addresses. Such developments could become a substantial limiting factor on Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP’s usefulness as a currency, and serve to reduce the value of, or restrict ETC’s underlying funds’ ability to liquidate their portfolio.

Emerging Markets Risk

The Evolve Fund may be subject to a number of risks specific to having exposure to issuers in emerging markets. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging markets involve risks not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed markets. Emerging markets can be substantially more volatile and substantially less liquid than more developed markets, such as Canada or the United States. Emerging markets are subject to greater political and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets.

There may be less information publicly available with regard to emerging market issuers and such issuers are not subject to the uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards applicable to Canadian issuers. There may be no single centralized securities exchange on which securities are traded in emerging markets and the systems of corporate governance to which companies in emerging markets are subject may be less advanced than that to which Canadian issuers are subject. As a result, investors in such companies may not receive many of the protections available to investors in Canada.

Securities laws in many emerging markets are relatively new and unsettled. Laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably. Further, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging markets may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

Exchange Rate Risk

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the NAV of an Evolve Fund to the extent it holds investments denominated in currencies other than the Canadian or U.S. dollar, as applicable. As a portion of an Evolve Fund’s portfolio may be invested in securities traded in currencies that are foreign to the currency in which Units of an Evolve Fund are denominated, the NAV, when measured in Canadian or U.S. dollars, as applicable, will, to the extent this has not been hedged against, be affected by changes in the value of the foreign currencies relative to the Canadian or U.S. dollar, as applicable.

Exchange Traded Funds Risk

An Evolve Fund may invest in exchange traded funds that seek to provide returns similar to the performance of a particular market index or industry sector index. Any such exchange traded fund may not achieve the same return as its benchmark market or industry sector index due to differences in the actual weightings of securities held in the fund versus the weightings in the relevant index and due to the operating and administrative expenses of the fund.

Extension Risk

During periods of rising interest rates, an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease and the Evolve Fund's performance may suffer from its inability to invest in higher yielding securities.

Faulty Code

In the past, flaws in the source code for digital assets have been exposed and exploited, including those that exposed users' personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users' digital assets. Several errors and defects have been publicly found and corrected, including those that disabled some functionality for users and exposed users' personal information. Discovery of flaws in, or exploitations of, the source code that allow malicious actors to take or create money in contravention of known network rules have occurred. In addition, the cryptography underlying Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to steal the digital assets held by an underlying fund held by ETC, which would adversely affect an investment in their units. Even if the affected digital asset is not Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying digital assets generally could negatively impact the demand for Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP.

Financial Condition of Sub-Custodian

If a sub-custodian becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the value of an investor's investment in Units of an Evolve Fund may decline. An Evolve Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. An Evolve Fund may obtain only limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Foreign Market Risk

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

Gateway Protocol Hijackings

Digital assets are also susceptible to Border Gateway Protocol hijacking. Such an attack can be a very effective way for an attacker to intercept traffic en route to a legitimate destination. Border Gateway Protocol hijacking impacts the way different nodes and miners are connected to one another to isolate portions of them from the remainder of the network, which could lead to a risk of the network allowing double-spending and other security issues. If Border Gateway Protocol hijacking occurs on the Bitcoin Network or Ethereum Network, participants may lose faith in the security of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP, which could affect Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP's values and consequently the value of the units of the underlying funds held by ETC.

Any future attacks that impact the ability to transfer Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP could have a material adverse effect on the prices of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP.

General Risks of Debt Instruments

The value of the underlying debt securities of an Evolve Fund will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. Generally, debt securities will decrease in value when interest rates rise and will increase in value when interest rates decline. Securities with longer durations tend to be more interest rate sensitive, which may make them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. The NAV of an Evolve Fund will fluctuate with interest rate changes and the corresponding changes in the value of the securities held by the Evolve Fund. The value of the bonds held by the Evolve Funds may be affected by price changes due to a change in general economic conditions.

General Risks of Equity Investments

Holders of equity securities of an issuer incur more risk than holders of debt obligations of such issuer because shareholders, as owners of such issuer, have generally inferior rights to receive payments from such issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations issued by, such issuer. Further, unlike debt securities, which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, will be subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), equity securities have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity.

Distributions on the Units will generally depend upon the declaration of dividends or distributions on the Constituent Securities or securities held in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund, as applicable. The declaration of such dividends or distributions generally depends upon various factors, including the financial condition of the Constituent Issuers or issuers held in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund, as applicable, and general economic conditions. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the Constituent Issuers or issuers held in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund, as applicable, will pay dividends or distributions on Constituent Securities.

General Risks of Foreign Investments

The Evolve Funds may invest, directly or indirectly, in foreign equity securities. In addition to the general risks associated with equity investments, investments in foreign securities may involve unique risks not typically associated with investing in Canada. Foreign exchanges may be open on days when an Evolve Fund or an underlying fund does not price their securities and, therefore, the value of the securities traded on such exchanges may change on days when investors are not able to purchase or sell Units. Information about corporations not subject to Canadian reporting requirements may not be complete, may not reflect the extensive accounting or auditing standards required in Canada and may not be subject to the same level of government supervision or regulation as would be the case in Canada.

Some foreign securities markets may be volatile or lack liquidity and some foreign markets may have higher transaction and custody costs and delays in attendant settlement procedures. In some countries, there may be difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations and investments could be affected by political instability, social instability, expropriation or confiscatory taxation.

In the case of an Evolve Fund holding foreign securities, whether directly or indirectly, dividends, interest or distributions on those foreign securities may be subject to withholding taxes.

General Risks of Preferred Shares

There is a chance that the issuer of any of the preferred shares included in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund will have its ability to pay dividends deteriorate or will default (fail to make scheduled dividend payments on the preferred shares or scheduled interest payments on other obligations of the issuer not included in the portfolio of that Evolve Fund), which would negatively affect the value of any such security.

Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividend payments on preferred shares typically must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. An issuer's board of directors is generally not under any obligation to pay dividends (even if such dividends have accrued), and may suspend payment of dividends on preferred shares at any time. In the event that an issuer of preferred shares experiences economic difficulties, the issuer's preferred shares may lose substantial value due to the reduced likelihood that the issuer's board of directors will declare a dividend and the fact that the preferred shares may be subordinated to other securities of the issuer. In addition, the ability of a board of directors of a preferred share issuer to declare dividends (even if such dividends have accrued) may be constrained by restrictions imposed by such issuer's lenders.

Because many preferred shares allow holders to convert preferred shares into common shares of the issuer, their market price can be sensitive to changes in the value of the issuer's common shares. To the extent that the portfolio of an Evolve Fund includes convertible preferred shares, declining common share values may also cause the value of the portfolio of that Evolve Fund's investments to decline.

A preferred share may include a call or redemption provision that permits the issuer of such security to “call” or repurchase its securities. The existence of such provisions will, if exercised, require such a security to be removed from the portfolio and replaced. These actions may have implicit costs to an Evolve Fund.

At any time that the portfolio of an Evolve Fund is reinvested as a result of a redemption or call provision in the terms of a preferred share, the distributions available to Unitholders may be affected as, among other things, the securities included in the portfolio upon any such reinvestment may not provide the same rate of return as the preferred shares replaced. In addition, if the call or redemption price of a preferred share is less than the volume weighted average trading price traded upon its inclusion in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund, and that preferred share is redeemed, the NAV of that Evolve Fund will be negatively impacted.

Global Financial Developments

Global financial markets have experienced a sharp increase in volatility in the last several years. This has been, in part, the result of the revaluation of assets on the balance sheets of international financial institutions and related securities. This has contributed to a reduction in liquidity among financial institutions and has reduced the availability of credit to those institutions and to the issuers who borrow from them. While central banks as well as global governments have worked to restore much needed liquidity to the global economies, no assurance can be given that the combined impact of the significant revaluations and constraints on the availability of credit will not continue to materially and adversely affect economies around the world. No assurance can be given that this stimulus will continue or that, if it continues, it will be successful or these economies will not be adversely affected by the inflationary pressures resulting from such stimulus or central banks’ efforts to slow inflation. Further, continued market concerns about the European sovereign debt crisis, developments in the Middle East and the Ukraine, matters related to the U.S. government debt limits and the inflationary effects of quantitative easing may adversely impact global equity markets. Some of these economies have experienced significantly diminished growth and some are experiencing or have experienced a recession. These market conditions and further volatility or illiquidity in capital markets may also adversely affect the prospects of CALL and the value of the Constituent Securities. A substantial drop in the markets in which CALL invests could be expected to have a negative effect on CALL.

Healthcare Issuers Risk

The portfolio of LIFE may be susceptible to factors affecting the healthcare and technology related industries and to greater risk and market fluctuations than an investment in a broader range of portfolio securities covering different economic sectors. Healthcare, technology, and technology related industries may also be subject to greater government regulation than many other industries. Accordingly, changes in government policies and the need for regulatory approvals may have a materially adverse effect on these industries. Additionally, these companies may be subject to risks of developing technologies, competitive pressures, as well as a relatively high risk of obsolescence caused by scientific and technological advances and are dependent upon consumer and business acceptance as new technologies evolves. The development of these industry-specific investments may differ from the general stock exchange trends.

Healthcare Sector Regulatory Risk

The healthcare sector is highly regulated and may receive government funding. Investments in the healthcare sector by LIFE may be substantially affected by changes in government policy, such as increased regulation, ownership restrictions, deregulation or reduced government funding. There can be no assurance that future changes in government regulation of healthcare will not have a material adverse effect on the healthcare sector, which could in turn have an adverse effect on the investments of LIFE.

In addition, the formulation, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, handling, distribution, importation, exportation, licensing, sale and storage of the produce of global healthcare issuers are generally subject to extensive laws, governmental regulations, administrative determinations, court decisions and similar constraints. Such laws, regulations and other constraints or new laws, regulations or constraints could lead to the imposition of significant penalties or claims and could negatively impact the business of global healthcare issuers. Further, the adoption of new laws, regulations or other constraints or changes in the interpretations of such requirements may result in significant compliance costs or lead certain global healthcare issuers to discontinue offering certain products and/or services, thereby impacting the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of such global healthcare issuers, which could in turn impact the funds available for dividends or distributions and could cause the market value of the securities of such global healthcare issuers to decline.

Index Replication Risk

Each Evolve Fund will not replicate exactly the performance of the applicable Index because the total return generated by the Units will be reduced by the management fee paid or payable by the Evolve Fund, the brokerage and commission costs incurred in acquiring and rebalancing the portfolio of securities held by the Evolve Fund and the other expenses paid or payable by the Evolve Fund, including withholding taxes and costs associated with currency hedging. These fees and expenses are not included in the calculation of the performance of the applicable Index. In respect of LIFE, CALL, QQQY and UTES, see “Use of Options and Other Derivative Instruments”.

Deviations in the tracking of the applicable Index by an Evolve Fund could occur for a variety of other reasons. For example, where an Evolve Fund tenders securities under a successful takeover bid for less than all securities of a Constituent Issuer and the Constituent Issuer is not removed from the applicable Index, the Evolve Fund may be required to buy replacement securities at a purchase price that may be more than the takeover bid price due to timing variances.

It is also possible that an Evolve Fund may not fully replicate the performance of the applicable Index due to the temporary unavailability of certain Constituent Securities in the secondary market, the investment strategies and investment restrictions applicable to the Evolve Fund, including the use of a sampling methodology or covered call strategy, or due to other extraordinary circumstances.

Information Technology Sector Risk

The information technology sector includes companies engaged in internet software and services, technology hardware and storage peripherals, electronic equipment instruments and components, and semiconductors and semiconductor equipment. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face rapid product obsolescence due to technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Failure to introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base, or achieve general market acceptance for their products could have a material adverse effect on a company’s business. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on intellectual property and the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Insurance

Neither the underlying funds held by ETC nor the Custodian will maintain insurance against risk of loss of digital assets by the underlying funds, as such insurance is not currently available in Canada on economically reasonable terms. However, Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC, the sub-custodian of the current underlying funds, maintains commercial crime insurance in respect of the digital assets held by it. The digital assets of ETC’s underlying funds are intended to be held in cold storage vaults only.

Intellectual Property

Code underlying the networks is available under open source licenses and as such the code is generally open to use by the public. Nonetheless, other third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and their source code. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in long-term viability or the ability of end-users to hold and transfer Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP may adversely affect the NAV of ETC’s underlying funds. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could prevent the underlying funds and other end-users from accessing, holding, or transferring Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP, which could force the liquidation of an underlying fund’s holdings of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP (if such liquidation is possible). As a result, an intellectual property claim against ETC’s underlying funds or other large network participants could adversely affect the NAV of the underlying funds held by ETC.

Internet Company Risk

Many Internet-related companies have incurred large losses since their inception and may continue to incur large losses in the hope of capturing market share and generating future revenues. Accordingly, many such companies expect to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future, and may never be profitable. The markets in

which many Internet companies compete face rapidly evolving industry standards, frequent new service and product announcements, introductions and enhancements, and changing customer demands. The failure of an Internet company to adapt to such changes could have a material adverse effect on the company's business. Additionally, the widespread adoption of new Internet, networking, telecommunications technologies, or other technological changes could require substantial expenditures by an Internet company to modify or adapt its services or infrastructure, which could have a material adverse effect on an Internet company's business.

Internet Disruptions

A significant disruption in internet connectivity could disrupt the Bitcoin, Ether, Solana and/or XRP networks' operations until the disruption is resolved, and such disruption could have an adverse effect on the price of Bitcoin and/or Ether. In particular, some digital assets have experienced a number of denial-of-service attacks, which have led to temporary delays in block creation and digital asset transfers. While in certain cases in response to an attack, an additional "hard fork" has been introduced to increase the cost of certain network functions, the relevant network has continued to be the subject of additional attacks. Moreover, it is possible that as Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP increase in value, they may become bigger targets for hackers and subject to more frequent hacking and denial-of-service attacks.

Irrevocable Nature of Blockchain-Recorded Transactions

Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP transactions recorded on the applicable blockchain are not, from an administrative perspective, reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction or, in theory, control or consent of a majority of the applicable network's aggregate hashrate. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to the applicable blockchain, an incorrect transfer of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP or a theft of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP generally will not be reversible, and the applicable underlying fund held by ETC may not be capable of seeking compensation for any such transfer or theft. It is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP could be transferred from custody accounts in incorrect quantities or to unauthorized third parties. To the extent that the Manager, in its capacity as manager of an underlying fund held by ETC, is unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third-party or is incapable of identifying the third-party that has received the digital currency through error or theft, the underlying fund will be unable to revert or otherwise recover incorrectly transferred Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP. To the extent that ETC's underlying funds are unable to seek redress for such error or theft, such loss could adversely affect an investment in the Units.

Large-Capitalization Issuer Risk

An Evolve Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of their assets in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the performance of such Evolve Fund may be adversely affected if securities of large-capitalization companies underperform securities of smaller-capitalization companies or the market as a whole. The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.

Large-Scale Sales or Distributions

Some entities hold large amounts of digital assets relative to other market participants, and to the extent such entities engage in large-scale hedging, sales or distributions on nonmarket terms, or sales in the ordinary course, it could result in a reduction in the price of digital assets and adversely affect the NAV of the underlying funds held by ETC and an investment in the Units of ETC. Additionally, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of such digital assets, including Ether, either globally or locally. Such large-scale sales or distributions could result in selling pressure that may reduce the price of digital assets and adversely affect the NAV of ETC.

Limited Use

Use of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP as a means of payment for goods and services remains limited. Price volatility undermines a digital currency's utility as a medium of exchange and its use as a medium of exchange and payment method may always be low. A lack of continued growth as a medium of exchange and payment method, or a contraction of such use, as well as a lack of adoption of the networks, may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the value of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP. There can be no assurance that such acceptance will grow, or not decline, in the future.

Liquidity Constraints on Digital Asset Trading Platforms

While the liquidity and traded volume of digital assets are continually growing, they are still maturing assets. The underlying funds held by ETC may not always be able to acquire or liquidate their assets at a desired price. It may become difficult to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in the marketplace, including on digital asset trading platforms. When transacting in digital asset markets, the underlying funds will be competing for liquidity with other large investors, including speculators, miners, other investment funds and institutional investors.

Unexpected market illiquidity, and other conditions beyond the Manager's control, may cause major losses to the holders of a cryptocurrency or digital asset, including Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP. The large positions in Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP that the underlying funds may acquire increases the risks of illiquidity. In addition, liquidation of significant amounts of digital assets by ETC's underlying funds may impact the market prices of the digital asset holdings.

Malicious Attacks on the Network

Digital asset networks are subject to control by entities that capture a significant amount of the network's processing power or a significant number of developers important for the operation and maintenance of such digital asset network.

Mid and Small-Capitalization Issuer Risk

Investing in securities of small or mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in more established companies. Such issuers may have limited operational history and securities issued by such companies' stocks may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall market.

Mining Collusion

Miners, functioning in their transaction confirmation capacity, collect fees for each transaction they confirm. Miners validate unconfirmed transactions by adding the previously unconfirmed transactions to new blocks in the blockchain. Miners are not forced to confirm any specific transaction, but they are economically incentivized to confirm valid transactions as a means of collecting fees. Miners have historically accepted relatively low transaction confirmation fees. If miners collude in an anticompetitive manner to reject low transaction fees, then Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP users could be forced to pay higher fees, which could result in reduced confidence in, and use of, the networks. Any collusion among miners may adversely impact the attractiveness of the networks.

Mining Incentives

Miners generate revenue from both newly created Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP, known as the "block reward" and from fees taken upon verification of transactions. If the aggregate revenue from transaction fees and the block reward is not sufficient to support the miner's ongoing operating costs, the miner may cease operations. If the award of new Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP for solving blocks declines and/or the difficulty of solving blocks increases, and transaction fees voluntarily paid by participants are not sufficiently high, miners may not have an adequate incentive to continue mining and may cease their mining operations.

If miners cease operations, that would reduce the collective processing power on the applicable network, which would adversely affect the confirmation process for transactions (i.e., temporarily decreasing the speed at which blocks are added to the blockchain until the next scheduled adjustment in difficulty for block solutions) and make the applicable network more vulnerable to a malicious actor or botnet obtaining sufficient control to manipulate the blockchain and hinder transactions. Any reduction in confidence in the confirmation process or processing power of a network may adversely affect the NAV of the underlying funds held by ETC.

Momentum Pricing

The market value of the Units of ETC may be affected by momentum pricing of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP due to speculation about future price appreciation. Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, is impacted by anticipated future appreciation in value. Momentum pricing may result in speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of digital assets, which inflates prices and may lead to increased volatility.

Network Development and Support

The networks operate based on open-source protocol maintained by a group of core developers. As the applicable network protocol is not sold and its use does not generate revenues for development teams, core developers may not be directly compensated for maintaining and updating the network protocol. Consequently, developers may lack a

financial incentive to maintain or develop the networks, and the core developers may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues with the networks. There can be no guarantee that developer support will continue or be sufficient in the future. Additionally, some development and developers are funded by companies whose interests may be at odds with other participants in the networks. To the extent that material issues arise with the network protocols and the core developers and open-source contributors are unable or unwilling to address the issues adequately or in a timely manner, the networks, the NAV of ETC's underlying funds may be adversely affected.

Network Forks

Each of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP's software is open source, meaning that any user can download the applicable software, modify it and then propose that the users and miners of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users' and miners' consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the applicable network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users' and miners' consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the result is a so-called "fork" of the applicable network. In other words, two incompatible networks would then exist: (1) one network running the pre-modified software and (2) another network running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability.

Forks occur for a variety of reasons and have occurred with Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP as well as other cryptocurrencies. First, forks may occur after a significant security breach. For example, in 2016, a smart contract using the Ethereum Network was hacked by an anonymous hacker, who syphoned approximately \$50 million worth of Ether held by the DAO, a distributed autonomous organization, into a segregated account. As a result of this event, most participants in the Ethereum ecosystem elected to adopt a proposed fork designed to effectively reverse the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the old blockchain, now referred to as "Ethereum Classic", with the digital asset on that blockchain now referred to as Classic Ether or ETC. Classic Ether remains traded on several digital asset exchanges.

Second, forks could be introduced by an unintentional, unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software users run. Such a fork could adversely affect the digital asset's viability. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners could adopt an incompatible version of the digital asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This would result in a permanent fork, as in the case of Ether and Classic Ether, as detailed above. If a permanent fork were to occur, then an underlying fund held by ETC could hold amounts of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP and the new alternative. As described below, ETC's underlying funds are permitted to hold Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP, as applicable, the new alternative, or both, based on the manager of the underlying fund's sole discretion as to whether the new alternative is an appropriate medium for investment.

Third, forks may occur as a result of disagreement among network participants as to whether a proposed modification to the network should be accepted. For example, in July 2017, Bitcoin "forked" into Bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin Network can process. Since then, Bitcoin has been forked several times to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Gold, Bitcoin Silver and Bitcoin Diamond.

Furthermore, certain forks can introduce new security risks. For example, when Ether and Classic Ether split in 2016, "replay attacks" (i.e., attacks in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network) plagued digital asset platforms for a period of at least a few months.

Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual miner or mining pool's hashing power to exceed 50% of the processing power of the digital asset network, thereby making digital assets that rely on PoW more susceptible to attack. See "Malicious Attacks on the Network".

If Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP were to fork into two digital assets, the applicable underlying fund held by ETC would be expected to hold an equivalent amount of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and new asset following the hard fork. However, an underlying fund may not be able, or it may not be practical, to secure or realize the economic benefit of the new asset for various reasons. For instance, the custodian, sub-custodian or a security service provider may not agree to provide the applicable underlying fund access to the new asset. In addition, the Manager, in its capacity as manager of the underlying fund, may determine that there is no safe or practical way to custody the new asset, or that trying to do so may pose an unacceptable risk, or that the costs of taking possession and/or maintaining ownership of the new digital asset exceed the benefits of owning the new digital asset.

The timing of any such occurrence is uncertain, and the Manager, in its capacity as manager of ETC's underlying funds, has sole discretion whether to claim a new asset created through a fork of a network, subject to certain restrictions that may be put in place by the underlying funds' service providers.

Forks in a network could adversely affect the NAV of the underlying funds, including their ability to continue to operate. Additionally, laws, regulation or other factors may prevent ETC's underlying funds from benefitting from the new asset even if there is a safe and practical way to custody and secure the new asset.

Network Governance

Governance of decentralized networks, such as the Ethereum Network, Solana Network, or XRPL is achieved through voluntary consensus and open competition. In other words, Ether has no central decision-making body or clear manner in which participants can come to an agreement other than through overwhelming consensus. The lack of clarity on governance may adversely affect Ether, Solana, or XRP's utility and ability to grow and face challenges, both of which may require solutions and directed effort to overcome problems, especially long-term problems.

Should a lack of clarity in Ether, Solana, or XRP's network governance slow the network's development and growth, the NAV of ETC and the value of the Units of ETC may be adversely affected.

No Direct Ownership Interest in Digital Assets

An investment in Units of ETC does not constitute an investment by Unitholders in digital assets directly.

No Guarantee of Receiving Rewards Risk

Staking is similar in concept to a yield generation activity. However, staking is not a passive activity as it requires the validator to engage in the active function of running validator software which may be carried out by a third party. Yields are paid in Solana and are variable depending, primarily, on the total amount of Solana staked to the network. These activities are expected to result in Solana denominated staking income accruing to the Evolve Solana ETF in respect of Solana delegated to its sub-custodian.

ETC is subject to the risk that there is no guarantee that the Evolve Solana ETF will receive any rewards in respect of staked Solana. Past rewards are not indicative of future returns. The staking rewards that the Evolve Solana ETF may receive, if any, may be affected by, among other factors:

- the total amount of Solana staked by users of the Solana Network;
- the total amount of Solana staked pursuant to the Evolve Solana ETF's staking arrangements;
- changes to the Solana Network as a result of protocol governance decisions;
- changes to validator fees set by approved validators;
- anticipated or unanticipated downtime by approved validators;
- halts, outages or other anticipated or unanticipated interruptions affecting the Solana Network or the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian in performing the staking arrangements for the Evolve Solana ETF;
- "slashing" of Solana as a result of a violation of Solana Network rules by approved validators;
- validators ceasing to be eligible to participate in the Solana Network's PoS mechanism and earn rewards;
- "bonding", "unbonding" or other lock-up periods specified by the Solana Network;
- whether staking rewards are re-staked, either automatically by the Solana Network or as part of the operational processes of the Manager;
- re-delegation of the Evolve Solana ETF's Solana to different validators; and
- delays or other operational factors related to or otherwise impacting the Evolve Solana ETF's staking arrangements.

Other Digital Asset Focused Investment Funds

The underlying funds held by ETC will compete with other current and future financial vehicles and investment funds that offer economic exposure to the prices of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP. Such competitors may invest in digital assets, including through securities backed by or linked to digital assets, such as exchange-traded products (ETPs). Other competitors may invest in derivative financial products, which utilize digital assets as the underlying asset. Market and financial conditions, and other conditions beyond the Manager's control, may make it more attractive for investors to redeem or sell units of the underlying funds in order to invest in other such financial vehicles, which could

adversely affect ETC as an investor in those units. Furthermore, more attractive investment products not currently on the market could develop, which may also lead to investors redeeming or selling their Units of ETC.

If other financial vehicles or investment funds tracking the price of digital assets are formed and come to represent a significant proportion of the demand for digital assets, large redemptions of the securities of such competitors could result in large scale liquidations. This could, in turn, negatively affect digital asset prices, an underlying fund's holding of digital assets and the NAV of the underlying funds held by ETC.

Passive Index Investment Strategies

The value of the applicable Index of an Evolve Fund may fluctuate in accordance with the financial condition of the Constituent Issuers that are represented in such Index (particularly those that are more heavily weighted), the value of the securities generally and other factors.

In the case of an Evolve Fund that is based on an Index concentrated on one stock exchange, if that stock exchange is not open, the Evolve Fund will be unable to determine the NAV per Unit and may be unable to satisfy redemption requests.

Because the investment objective of each Evolve Fund is to replicate the performance of the applicable Index, the Evolve Funds are not actively managed by traditional methods and the Manager will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Therefore, the adverse financial condition of a Constituent Issuer represented in an Index will not necessarily result in the elimination of exposure to its securities, whether direct or indirect, by an Evolve Fund unless the Constituent Securities are removed from the applicable Index.

Private Keys

Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP's private keys are stored in two different forms: "hot wallet" storage, whereby the private keys are connected to the internet; and "cold" storage, where private keys are stored completely offline. Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP held by the sub-custodian of ETC's underlying funds is generally stored offline in cold storage only. Private keys for the Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP held by ETC's underlying funds must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third-party from accessing the digital asset while held in such wallet. To the extent a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, the underlying funds will be unable to access, and will effectively lose, the digital currencies held in the related digital wallets.

Rebalancing and Subscription Risk

Adjustments to Baskets of Securities held by an Evolve Fund to reflect rebalancing events, including adjustments to the applicable Index or as otherwise determined by the Manager, will depend on the ability of the Manager and the Designated Broker to perform their respective obligations under the designated broker agreement. If the Designated Broker fails to perform, the Evolve Fund may be required to sell or purchase, as the case may be, Constituent Securities of the applicable Index in the market. If this happens, the Evolve Fund would incur additional transaction costs, which would cause the performance of the Evolve Fund to deviate more significantly from the performance of the applicable Index than would otherwise be expected.

Adjustments to the Basket of Securities necessitated by a rebalancing event could affect the underlying market for the Constituent Securities of the applicable Index, which in turn would affect the value of that Index. Similarly, subscriptions for Units by the applicable Designated Broker and Dealers may impact the market for the Constituent Securities of the Index, as the Designated Broker or the Dealer seeks to buy or to borrow the Constituent Securities to constitute the Baskets of Securities to be delivered to the Evolve Fund as payment for the Units to be issued.

Reliance on the Manager, in its Capacity as Manager of ETC's Underlying Funds, and the Sub-Custodian

Unitholders of ETC are dependent on the abilities of the manager of the underlying funds held by ETC to effectively administer the affairs and implement the investment objective and strategy of the underlying funds, and on the sub-custodian of the underlying funds to safely custody its Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP, as applicable. The Manager depends, to a great extent, on a very limited number of individuals in the administration of its activities as portfolio manager of ETC's underlying funds. The loss of the services of any one of these individuals for any reason could impair the ability of the Manager to perform its duties as portfolio manager on behalf of the underlying funds. If the sub-custodian did not adequately safeguard a digital currency, the underlying funds could suffer significant losses.

Reliance on Sub-Custodian for Staking Arrangements

The Evolve Solana ETF's staking arrangements could be disrupted if the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian experiences operational or other systems difficulties, terminates its staking services, fails to comply with regulations, or raises its prices. The Evolve Solana ETF, and ETC by virtue of its investment in the Evolve Solana ETF, may also suffer the consequences of its sub-custodian's mistakes, if any. For example, if the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian fails to behave as expected, suffers cybersecurity attacks, experiences security issues or encounters other problems, the assets of the Evolve Solana ETF may be irretrievably lost. The failure or capacity restraints of the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian, a cybersecurity breach involving its sub-custodian or the termination or change in terms or price of an agreement on which the Evolve Solana ETF relies, could disrupt such fund's staking arrangements, which could negatively impact the performance of ETC. Replacing the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian or addressing other issues with service providers could entail significant delay, expense and disruption for the Evolve Solana ETF. As a result, if the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian experiences difficulties, is subject to cybersecurity breaches, terminates its services, disputes the terms of a relevant agreement or raises its prices, and the Manager is unable to replace the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian, particularly on a timely basis, the Evolve Solana ETF's staking arrangements could be interrupted or disrupted.

Residency of the Sub-Custodian

The sub-custodians of the underlying funds held by ETC are resident outside of Canada and all or a substantial portion of its assets are located outside Canada. As a result, anyone, including ETC and the underlying funds held by ETC, seeking to enforce legal rights against the sub-custodian in Canada may find it difficult to do so.

Risks of Political or Economic Crises

Political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of digital assets and other cryptocurrencies, which could result in a reduction in the prices. As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by central governments, cryptocurrencies are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is unclear how such supply and demand will be affected by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of digital assets either globally or locally. Large-scale sales of digital assets could result in a reduction in the price and adversely affect the performance of the underlying funds held by ETC.

Risks Related to Passive Investments

An investment in the Units should be made with an understanding that the NAV of ETC will generally fluctuate in accordance with the price of the digital assets to which it is exposed based on the applicable index. Because it is ETC's objective to invest in Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP on a market capitalization weighted and passive basis, ETC's holdings will not be actively managed and accordingly, will not be hedged or repositioned to attempt to take defensive positions if the price of the applicable digital currency declines or is expected to decline. ETC will invest substantially all of its assets in the underlying funds managed by the Manager.

Risks Related to the Pricing Source

ETC's bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP as applicable, will be valued, including for purposes of determining the NAV of the applicable Evolve Fund, based upon the BRR, ETHUSD_RR, CME CF Solana-Dollar Reference Rate, or CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate, respectively.

Risk of Suspended Subscriptions

To meet its investment objective, UTES borrows cash from the Prime Broker to purchase additional equity investments. If UTES experiences a significant increase in total NAV, the Prime Broker may be unwilling to lend additional cash to UTES and as a result, the Manager may, at its sole discretion and if determined to be in the best interests of Unitholders, decide to suspend subscriptions for new Units if considered necessary or desirable in order to permit UTES to achieve, or continue to achieve, its investment objectives. During a period of suspended subscriptions, if any, investors should note that Units of UTES are expected to trade at a premium or substantial premium to UTES' NAV. During such periods, investors are strongly discouraged from purchasing Units of UTES on a stock exchange. Any suspension of subscriptions or resumption of subscriptions will be announced by press release and announced on the Manager's website.

Sampling Risk

The Evolve Funds may employ a sampling methodology or may hold an exchange traded fund that employs a sampling methodology. A sampling methodology involves seeking to replicate the performance of the applicable Index by

holding a subset of the Constituent Securities or a portfolio of some or all of the Constituent Securities and other securities selected by the Manager such that the aggregate investment characteristics of the portfolio are reflective of the aggregate investment characteristics of, or a representative sample of, the applicable Index. It is possible that the use of a sampling methodology may result in a greater deviation in performance relative to the applicable Index than a replication strategy in which only the Constituent Securities are held in the portfolio in approximately the same proportions as they are represented in the applicable Index.

Scaling Obstacles

Many digital asset networks face significant scaling challenges. As the use of digital asset networks increases without a corresponding increase in throughput of the networks, average fees and settlement times can increase significantly. The networks have been, at times, at capacity, which has led to increased transaction fees and decreased settlement speeds. Increased fees and decreased settlement speeds could preclude certain use cases for Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and could reduce demand for and the prices of the digital currencies.

There is no guarantee that any of the mechanisms in place or being explored for increasing the scale of settlement of transactions in Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP will be effective, or how long these mechanisms will take to become effective.

Sector Risk

Because the Constituent Securities of certain Evolve Funds are heavily concentrated in one or more specific sectors or industries of the economy, the trading price of each of these Evolve Funds is expected to be more volatile than that of a fund with a more broadly diversified portfolio.

Semiconductor Company Risk

Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of semiconductor companies and, as product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, under-utilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor sector. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The semiconductor sector is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor sector have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.

Sensitivity to Interest Rate Fluctuations

It is anticipated that the market price for Units and the value of the Constituent Securities of an Evolve Fund at any given time will be affected by the level of interest rates prevailing at such time. A rise in interest rates may have a negative effect on the market price of the Units of the applicable Evolve Funds. Unitholders who wish to redeem or sell their Units may, therefore, be exposed to the risk that the redemption price or sale price of the Units will be negatively affected by interest rate fluctuations.

Settlement of Transactions on the Bitcoin and Ethereum Networks

There is no central clearing house for cash-to-Bitcoin or cash-to-Ether transactions. Current practice is for the purchaser of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP to send fiat currency to a bank account designated by the seller, and for the seller to broadcast the transfer of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP to the purchaser's public Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP address upon receipt of the cash. The purchaser and seller monitor the transfer with a transaction identification number that is available immediately upon transfer and is expected to be included in the next block confirmation. When an underlying fund held by ETC purchases Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP from a Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP Source (as each defined in the prospectus of the underlying funds held by ETC), there is a risk that the Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP Source will not initiate the transfer on the applicable network upon receipt of cash from the underlying fund, or that the bank where the Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP Source's account is located will not credit the incoming cash from the underlying fund for the account of the Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP Source. The Manager of the underlying funds held by ETC seek to mitigate this risk by transacting with regulated Bitcoin Sources and Ether Sources that have undergone due diligence and by confirming the solvency of the applicable Bitcoin Source and Ether Source and the bank designated by each digital currency source based on publicly available information.

Short History Risk

Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP are new technological innovations with a limited history. Due to this short history, it is not clear how all elements of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP will unfold over time, specifically with regard to governance between miners, developers and users, as well as the long-term security model as the rate of inflation of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP decreases. There is no assurance that usage of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and their blockchains will continue to grow. A contraction in the use of Bitcoin and/or Ether or their blockchains may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the prices of the digital currencies which could have a material adverse effect on the NAV of an investment in the Units of ETC.

The XRPL and Solana Network operate on both a PoH and PoS consensus model. The Ethereum Network operates on a PoS consensus model. PoH and PoS blockchain networks are newer and generally not as widely used as PoW blockchain networks and may be untested at scale. As a result, PoH and/or PoS blockchain networks may not work as intended. If PoH and/or PoS blockchain networks do not function as intended or fail to gain adoption, the value of digital assets relying on PoH and/or PoS mechanisms may be negatively affected, which may adversely impact the NAV of the underlying funds held by ETC.

Significant Energy Consumption to Run the Ethereum Network

Mining Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP requires significant computing power and the networks' energy consumption may be deemed to be, or indeed become, unsustainable (barring improvements in efficiency which could be designed for the protocol). This could pose a risk to broader and sustained acceptance of the networks as peer-to-peer transactional platforms, which may adversely impact the performance of ETC's underlying funds.

Slashing and Missed Rewards Risk

The Solana Network dictates requirements for participation in the relevant decentralized governance activity and may impose slashing penalties if the relevant activities are not performed correctly, such as if the validator acts maliciously on the network, "double signs" any transactions or experiences extended downtime. In terms of the Evolve Solana ETF's staking arrangements, if the Evolve Solana ETF's sub-custodian is slashed by the Solana Network, a variable amount of assets of the Evolve Solana ETF will be burned by the Solana Network and irretrievable by the Evolve Solana ETF. There is no assurance that the Evolve Solana ETF or its sub-custodian will not be subject to slashing penalties or that the Evolve Solana ETF will be able to recover any percentage of Solana that has been subject to slashing penalties, each of which could indirectly affect the performance of ETC.

Validator downtime incurs a minor inactivity penalty by the Solana Network not exceeding the activity reward earned when a validator is functioning correctly. Penalties incurred during downtime can be offset by the validator resuming its duties. During a period of extended downtime, ETC may be impacted by the fact that the Evolve Solana ETF may also be prevented from obtaining rewards in respect of periods during which the validator is inactive on the Solana Network.

The Solana Network also imposes "bonding" periods on newly staked Solana during which staked Solana is ineligible for rewards. Once staking is initiated, a validator enters a queue to become "activated," which takes approximately two days. During the bonding period, the staked assets of the Evolve Solana ETF will not be eligible to receive any staking rewards and may not be withdrawn.

Software Industry Risk

The software industry can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many

software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

Solana and XRP Generally

Solana and XRP are loosely regulated and there is no central marketplace for Solana and XRP. Supply is determined by a computer code, not by a central bank, and prices can be extremely volatile. Additionally, Solana and XRP trading platforms may suffer from operational issues, such as delayed execution, that could have an adverse effect on the NAV of ETC or an investment in the Units. Some cryptocurrency trading platforms have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches.

Several factors may affect the price of Solana and/or XRP, including, but not limited to: supply and demand, investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, interest rates, currency exchange rates or future regulatory measures (if any) that restrict the trading of Solana and/or XRP or the use of Solana and/or XRP as a form of payment. There is no assurance that Solana and/or XRP will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future, or that mainstream retail merchants will accept Solana and/or XRP as a form of payment.

Solana and XRP are created, issued, transmitted, and stored according to protocols run by computers in the XRPL or Solana Network, respectively. It is possible the Solana and/or XRP protocol has undiscovered flaws which could result in the loss of some or all of the assets held by the underlying funds of ETC. There may also be network-scale attacks against the Solana and/or XRP protocol, which could result in the loss of some or all of the Solana and/or XRP held by the underlying funds of ETC. Advancements in quantum computing could break Solana and/or XRP's cryptographic rules. The Manager makes no guarantees about the reliability of the cryptography used to create, issue, or transmit Solana and/or XRP which will be held by the underlying funds of ETC.

The regulation of Solana and XRP, digital assets and related products and services continues to evolve. The inconsistent and sometimes conflicting regulatory landscape may make it more difficult for digital asset businesses to provide services, which may impede the growth of the Solana and XRP economy and have an adverse effect on consumer adoption of Solana and XRP. There is a possibility of future regulatory change altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Units or the ability of the underlying funds of ETC to continue to operate. Additionally, to the extent that Solana and XRP themselves are determined to be a security, commodity future or other regulated asset, or to the extent that a government or quasi-governmental agency exerts regulatory authority over the XRPL or Solana Network, respectively, Solana and/or XRP trading or ownership in Solana and/or XRP, such determination may have an adverse effect on the value of an investment in the underlying funds held by ETC. It is impossible to predict how future legal and regulatory changes, or the threat of such changes, may impact an investment in the Units.

Speculative Nature of Digital Assets

Investing in digital assets is speculative, prices are volatile, and market movements are difficult to predict. Supply and demand for digital assets can change rapidly and is affected by a variety of factors, including regulation and general economic trends.

Staking Timeline and Unbonding Periods Risk

Those, such as the Evolve Solana ETF, who have staked Solana are able to withdraw their staked Solana and rewards from the Solana Network, however there are risks associated with withdrawing all or some of the staked Solana ("**unbonding**"). If the timing associated with the process of unbonding is for any reason delayed, the Manager will not be able to withdraw or liquidate the staked Solana for the Evolve Solana ETF. If there is a delay in the unbonding of Solana, this may prevent the Evolve Solana ETF from realizing the fiat value of the staked Solana and rewards earned on staked Solana during the unbonding period, which could indirectly negatively affect the performance of ETC. Given the volatility of Solana, the value of the staked Solana in the Evolve Solana ETF's portfolio at the time of completion of the unbonding period may be significantly less than the value of the Solana at the time a decision is taken to withdraw staked Solana. Such delay may indirectly adversely affect the business and liquidity of ETC and its NAV per Unit.

State/Region Risk

To the extent that CALL invests heavily in regional banks from any given state or region, its performance could be disproportionately affected by factors particular to that state or region. These may include economic or policy changes,

erosion of the tax base, and state legislative changes (especially those regarding budgeting and taxes) and other matters that affect local economies.

Technological Change

Large holders of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and digital asset trading platforms must adapt to technological change in order to secure and safeguard client accounts. The ability of the custodians to safeguard Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP that ETC's underlying funds hold from theft, loss, destruction or other issues relating to hackers and technological attack is based upon known technology and threats. As technological change occurs, such threats will likely adapt, and previously unknown threats may emerge. Furthermore, the underlying funds may become more appealing targets of security threats as the size of their holdings in digital assets grow. If the Manager, in its capacity as manager of ETC's underlying funds, the custodian or the sub-custodian of the underlying funds is unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats, an underlying fund's holdings in digital assets may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack, which could have a negative impact on the performance of an underlying fund.

U.S. Currency Exposure

For its USD Unhedged ETF Units, ETC's functional and presentation currency is, and an investor's investment will be made in, U.S. dollars (although ETC and investors are required to compute their income and gains for Canadian tax purposes in Canadian dollars. See "Income Tax Considerations").

The underlying funds held by ETC will purchase digital assets, which are currently denominated in U.S. dollars. As the USD Unhedged ETF Units of ETC are denominated in U.S. dollars and the Unhedged ETF Units are denominated in Canadian dollars, Canadian investors should be aware that ETC and its underlying funds will not hedge an investor's investment against Canadian currency exposure.

Underlying Fund Risk

The securities of underlying funds in which certain Evolve Funds invest, whether directly or indirectly, may trade below, at or above their respective NAVs per security. The NAV per security will fluctuate with changes in the market value of that investment fund's holdings. The trading prices of the securities of those investment funds will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the applicable fund's NAV per security, as well as market supply and demand on the stock exchanges on which those funds are listed.

If an Evolve Fund purchases a security of an underlying investment fund at a time when the market price of that security is at a premium to the NAV per security or sells a security at a time when the market price of that security is at a discount to the NAV per security, the Evolve Fund may sustain a loss.

Unforeseeable Risks

Digital assets have gained commercial acceptance only within recent years and, as a result, there is little data on its long-term investment potential. Additionally, due to the rapidly evolving nature of the digital asset market, including advancements in the underlying technology, changes to digital assets may expose investors in ETC to additional risks which are impossible to predict as of the date of this prospectus. This uncertainty makes an investment in the Units of ETC very risky.

Unregulated Market Venue

Many digital asset trading platforms are not regulated as securities exchanges or commodity futures exchanges under the securities or commodity futures laws of Canada, the United States or other global jurisdictions. The venues through which Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP and other digital assets trade are new and, in many cases, largely unregulated. Furthermore, many such venues, including digital asset platforms and over-the-counter market venues, do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices or regulatory compliance. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, these venues. These market venues may impose daily, weekly, monthly or customer-specific transaction or withdrawal limits or suspend withdrawals entirely, rendering the exchange of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP, and other digital assets, for fiat currency difficult or impossible. Participation in these market venues requires users to take on credit risk by transferring Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP from a personal account to a third party's account.

Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading platforms have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such digital asset trading platforms were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such digital asset trading

platforms. While smaller digital asset trading platforms are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger digital asset trading platforms more stable, larger digital asset trading platforms are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and “malware” (i.e., software used or programmed by attackers to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information or gain access to private computer systems).

Furthermore, many digital asset trading platforms lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the platform and prevent flash crashes, such as limit-down circuit breakers. As a result, the prices of digital assets on digital asset trading platforms may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges.

A lack of stability in digital asset trading platforms, manipulation of digital assets by digital asset trading platform customers and/or the closure or temporary shutdown of such platforms due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in such digital assets generally and result in greater volatility in the market prices. Furthermore, the closure or temporary shutdown of a digital asset trading platform may impact ETC’s underlying funds’ ability to determine the value of its holdings or to purchase or sell such holdings, which would adversely impact ETC.

Volatility

The value of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP have historically been highly volatile. The markets for Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP are sensitive to new developments, and since volumes are still maturing, any significant changes in market sentiment (by way of sensationalism in the media or otherwise) can induce large swings in volume and subsequent price changes. The value of Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, and XRP could decline rapidly in future periods, including to zero.

Use of Leverage

Leverage occurs when an Evolve Fund’s exposure to underlying assets is greater than the Evolve Fund’s net asset value. It is an investment technique that can magnify gains and losses. Leverage should cause an Evolve Fund to lose more money in market environments adverse to its investment objective than an exchange traded fund that does not employ leverage. Using leverage involves special risks and should be considered to be speculative.

Leverage may increase volatility, may impair an Evolve Fund’s liquidity and may cause it to liquidate positions at unfavourable times. In accordance with applicable securities legislation, as an alternative mutual fund, UTES is subject to a gross aggregate exposure limit of 300% of its NAV which is calculated by adding together the market value of its short positions, the value of any outstanding cash borrowing and the aggregate notional value of its specified Derivatives positions that are not entered into for hedging purposes.

This leverage calculation must be determined on a daily basis. However, and notwithstanding such permitted legislative limits, in accordance with its investment objectives, UTES’ aggregate leverage will not generally exceed approximately 25% of its NAV.

Use of Options and Other Derivative Instruments

Deviations from the returns of an Index, as applicable, are expected to occur as a result of the costs, risks, and performance impacts of employing a covered call strategy. The Evolve Funds, as applicable, are subject to the full risk of their investment position in the securities comprising their portfolio, including those securities that are subject to outstanding call options, should the market price of such securities decline. In addition, the Evolve Funds, as applicable, will not participate in any gain on securities that are subject to outstanding call options above the strike price of such options.

The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from and possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in such securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, leveraging risk, counterparty risk and trading execution risk. Derivatives also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index.

There is no assurance that a liquid exchange will exist to permit the Evolve Funds, as applicable, to write covered call options on desired terms or to close out option positions should the Manager desire to do so. The ability of the applicable Evolve Funds to close out their positions may also be affected by exchange imposed daily trading limits on options. If the applicable Evolve Funds are unable to repurchase a call option which is “in-the-money”, they will be unable to realize their profits or limit their losses until such time as the option becomes exercisable or expires.

In purchasing call options or entering into forward contracts, as applicable, the Evolve Funds are subject to the credit risk that their counterparty (a clearing corporation, in the case of exchange traded instruments) may be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, there is risk of loss by the Evolve Funds of margin deposits in the event of the bankruptcy of the dealer with whom an Evolve Fund has an open position in an option. The ability of the Evolve Funds to close out their positions may also be affected by exchange imposed daily trading limits on options and futures contracts. If the applicable Evolve Funds are unable to close out a position, they will be unable to realize their profit or limit their losses until such time as the option becomes exercisable or expires. The inability to close out options, futures and forward positions could also have an adverse impact on an Evolve Fund's ability to use derivatives instruments to effectively hedge their portfolio or implement their investment strategies.

The use of options may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns of the applicable Evolve Funds. In addition, the income associated with writing covered call options may be outweighed by the foregone opportunity of remaining invested directly in the securities comprising the portfolio. In such an event, an Evolve Fund would have to increase the percentage of its portfolio that is subject to covered call options in order to meet their targeted distributions.

Suitability

This section describes the type of investment portfolio or investor each Evolve Fund may be suitable for. This is meant as a general guide only. For advice about individual circumstances, Unitholders and investors are encouraged to consult their financial advisor.

CYBR is for investors:

- seeking to invest in companies involved in the cyber security industry through hardware and software development;
- seeking capital appreciation through exposure to equity securities of companies located in developed markets; and
- willing to take the risk associated with equity investments.

CARS is for investors:

- seeking to invest in companies that are directly or indirectly involved in developing electric drivetrains, autonomous driving or network connected services for automobiles;
- seeking capital appreciation through exposure to equity securities of companies located primarily in developed markets; and
- willing to take the risk associated with equity investments.

CALL is for investors:

- seeking capital appreciation through exposure to equity securities of the largest United States banks;
- willing to take the risk associated with equity investments; and
- seeking increased yield from a covered call strategy.

LIFE is for investors:

- seeking capital appreciation through exposure to equity securities of global healthcare companies;
- willing to take the risk associated with equity investments; and
- seeking increased yield from a covered call strategy.

DIVS is for investors:

- seeking exposure to preferred shares;
- that are willing to take the risks associated with preferred shares; and
- seeking yield from preferred shares.

EARN is for investors:

- seeking exposure to an actively managed portfolio of global fixed income securities of corporate issuers;
- that are willing to accept the degree of risks associated with global fixed income securities and investment grade debt securities; and
- seeking income and long-term capital appreciation from their investment in a diversified mix of global fixed income securities.

HISA is for investors:

- seeking exposure to high interest deposit accounts;
- that are looking for a liquid, short term investment; and
- want to receive regular monthly cash flows (if any).

LEAD is for investors:

- seeking long-term capital appreciation through exposure to equity securities of domestic and international companies that are leaders in sectors that stand to benefit from medium and long term economic trends;
- willing to take the risk associated with equity investments; and
- seeking increased yield from a covered call strategy.

ETC is for investors:

- seeking exposure to the daily price movements of certain digital assets;
- seeking a convenient, secure alternative to direct investments in digital assets;
- who have a sophisticated knowledge and understanding of digital assets; and
- who have the capacity to absorb a loss of some or all of their investment.

HISU is for investors:

- seeking exposure to U.S. high interest deposit accounts;
- that are looking for a liquid, short term investment; and
- that want to receive regular monthly cash flows (if any).

QQQY is for investors:

- seeking to invest in the equity securities classified as a “technology company” in the NASDAQ-100 Index;
- willing to take the risk associated with equity investments;
- seeking capital appreciation by replicating the performance of the Index; and
- seeking increased yield from a covered call strategy.

BOND is for investors:

- seeking exposure to fixed income ETFs issued in the United States or Canada;
- seeking exposure to fixed income securities issued in the United States or Canada;
- willing to take the risk associated with fixed income securities;
- seeking income and long-term capital appreciation; and
- seeking increased yield from a covered call strategy.

AGG is for investors:

- seeking exposure to fixed income exchange traded funds and securities primarily issued in Canada;
- willing to take the risk associated with fixed income securities;
- seeking income and long-term capital appreciation; and
- seeking increased yield from a covered call strategy.

UTES is for investors:

- seeking regular dividend income with long-term capital appreciation;
- willing to take the risk associated with a levered exposure (up to 125%) to Canadian utilities, pipelines and telecommunication securities; and
- seeking increased yield from a covered call strategy.

Risk Ratings of the Evolve Funds

The investment risk level of each Evolve Fund is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the historical volatility of an Evolve Fund, as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the Evolve Fund. As the Evolve Funds do not have at least 10 years of performance history, the Manager calculates the investment risk level of each Evolve Fund using a reference index that reasonably

approximates the standard deviation of the Evolve Fund for the remainder of the 10-year period. Once the Evolve Funds have 10 years of performance history, the methodology will calculate the standard deviation of each Evolve Fund using the return history of the Evolve Fund rather than that of the reference index. The Evolve Funds are assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high risk. There may be times when the classification methodology produces a result that the Manager believes is inappropriate in which case the Manager may re-classify an Evolve Fund to a higher risk level, if appropriate.

The following chart sets out a description of the reference index used for each Evolve Fund:

Evolve Fund	Reference Index
CYBR	Solactive Global Cyber Security Index (for the period between November 1, 2013 and September 29, 2017); S&P Global 1200 Information Tech Index (for the period between March 1, 2009 and October 31, 2013)
CARS	Solactive Future Cars Index (for the period between November 1, 2013 and September 29, 2017); MSCI World Auto & Components Index (for the period between March 1, 2009 and January 31, 2011)
CALL	Solactive Equal Weights US Bank Index (for the period between April 1, 2010 and September 29, 2017); Financial Select Sector Total Return Index (for the period between March 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010)
LIFE	Solactive Global Healthcare 20 Index (for the period between February 1, 2011 and October 31, 2017); S&P Global 1200 Health Care Sector Index (for the period between March 1, 2009 and January 31, 2011)
DIVS	S&P/TSX Preferred Total Return Index
EARN	ICE BofA 1-5 year Global Corporate Index (100% CAD hedged)
HISA	Bank of Canada Treasury Bills One Month Index
LEAD	MSCI World Index
ETC	BRR (available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/indices/BRR) ETHUSD_RR (available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/indices/ETHUSD_RR) SOLUSD_RR (available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/data/indices/SOLUSD_RR) XRPUSD_RR (available at https://www.cfbenchmarks.com/data/indices/XRPUSD_RR)
HISU	Bloomberg US Generic 1 Month T-Bill
QQQY	50% NASDAQ-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-Cap Weighted™ Index (NDXT10 Index) 50% Cboe Nasdaq-100 BuyWrite Index BXN Index
BOND	Cboe TLT 2% OTM BuyWrite Index
AGG	FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index
UTES	Solactive Canada Utility Index

Unitholders should know that other types of risks, both measurable and non-measurable, exist. Also, just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, historical volatility may not be indicative of future volatility. The risk ratings of the Evolve Funds are reviewed annually and any time they are no longer reasonable in the circumstances. A more detailed explanation of the risk classification methodology used to identify the risk ratings of the Evolve Funds is available on request, at no cost, by calling toll-free 1-844-370-4884 or by writing to Evolve Funds Group Inc., TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 1210, Toronto, ON M5J 2S1.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Cash distributions of income, if any, on ETF Units will be payable periodically as set out in the table below, by each of the Evolve Funds:

Evolve Fund	Frequency of Distributions, if any
CYBR	Monthly
CARS	Monthly
CALL	Monthly
LIFE	Monthly
DIVS	Monthly
EARN	Monthly
HISA	Monthly
LEAD	Monthly
ETC	N/A
HISU	Monthly
QQQY	Monthly
BOND	Monthly
AGG	Monthly
UTES	Monthly

It is not anticipated that ETC will make cash distributions.

Distributions payable on Mutual Fund Units, if any, will be payable periodically as set out in the table above and will be automatically reinvested in additional Mutual Fund Units of the same class or series, as the case may be. Holders of Mutual Fund Units who wish to receive cash as of a particular distribution record date should speak with their broker, dealer or investment advisor for details. Distributions, if any, on ETF Units of HISA and HISU will be made payable monthly and paid monthly. Distributions, if any, on Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU will be made payable daily and paid monthly and will be automatically reinvested in the same manner as set out above.

The Evolve Funds will not have a fixed distribution amount. The amount and frequency of distributions, if any, will be based on the Manager's assessment of anticipated cash flow and anticipated expenses of the Evolve Funds from time to time. The date of any cash distribution of each Evolve Fund will be announced in advance by issuance of a press release. The Manager may, in its complete discretion, change the frequency of these distributions and any such change will be announced by issuance of a press release. Distributions on the U.S. dollar denominated Units will be paid in U.S. dollars.

Depending on the underlying investments of an Evolve Fund, distributions on Units may consist of ordinary income, including foreign source income, sourced from dividends, distributions or interest received by the Evolve Fund and dividends from taxable Canadian corporations but may also include net realized capital gains, in any case, less the expenses of that Evolve Fund and may include returns of capital. To the extent that the expenses of an Evolve Fund exceed the income generated by such Evolve Fund in any applicable distribution period, it is not expected that a distribution for that period will be paid. Management Fee Distributions, if any, will be paid first out of the net income, then out of capital gains of an Evolve Fund and thereafter out of capital. The tax consequences of a Management Fee Distribution will generally be borne by the Unitholder who receives the distribution.

If, for any taxation year, after the ordinary distributions, if any, there would remain in an Evolve Fund additional net income or net realized capital gains, the Evolve Fund will, after December 15 but on or before December 31 of that calendar year, be required to pay or make payable such net income and net realized capital gains as one or more special

year-end distributions to Unitholders as is necessary to ensure that the Evolve Fund will not be liable for income tax on such amounts under Part I of the Tax Act (after taking into account all available deductions, credits and refunds). Such special distributions may be paid in the form of Units of the applicable class of the Evolve Fund and/or cash. Any special distributions payable in Units of a class of an Evolve Fund will increase the aggregate adjusted cost base of a Unitholder's Units of such class. Immediately following payment of such a special distribution in Units of a class, the number of Units of such class held by a Unitholder will be automatically consolidated such that the number of Units of such class held by the Unitholder after such distribution will be equal to the number of Units of such class held by such Unitholder immediately prior to such distribution, except in the case of a non-resident Unitholder to the extent tax is required to be withheld in respect of the distribution.

The tax treatment to Unitholders of distributions is discussed under the heading "Income Tax Considerations".

Optional Distribution Reinvestment Plan for ETF Units

The Manager may adopt a distribution reinvestment plan in respect of the Evolve Funds under which cash distributions are used to purchase additional ETF Units and are credited to the participating Unitholder in accordance with the terms of such plan (a copy of which would be available through the Unitholder's broker or dealer). The following are the key terms of such a distribution reinvestment plan:

- Participation in a distribution reinvestment plan will be restricted to Unitholders who are residents of Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act or "Canadian partnerships" as defined in the Tax Act. Immediately upon becoming a non-resident of Canada or ceasing to be a Canadian partnership, a participating Unitholder will be required to notify his, her or its CDS Participant and terminate participation in the distribution reinvestment plan.
- A Unitholder who wishes to enrol in the distribution reinvestment plan as of a particular Distribution Record Date should notify his, her or its CDS Participant sufficiently in advance of that Distribution Record Date to allow the CDS Participant to notify CDS by 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on that Distribution Record Date.
- Distributions that participating Unitholders are due to receive will be used to purchase ETF Units on behalf of such Unitholder in the market.
- No fractional ETF Units will be delivered under a distribution reinvestment plan. Payment in cash for any remaining uninvested funds may be made in lieu of delivering fractional ETF Units by the plan agent to CDS or a CDS Participant, on a monthly or quarterly basis, as the case may be. Where applicable, CDS will, in turn, credit the participating Unitholder, via the applicable CDS Participant.

The automatic reinvestment of distributions under the distribution reinvestment plan does not relieve participating Unitholders of any income tax applicable to the distributions.

The tax treatment to Unitholders of reinvested distributions is discussed under the heading "Income Tax Considerations".

Participating Unitholders will be able to terminate their participation in the distribution reinvestment plan as of a particular Distribution Record Date by notifying their CDS Participant by the prescribed cut-off time prior to the applicable Distribution Record Date. Beginning on the first distribution payment date after such notice is delivered, distributions to such Unitholders will be in cash. The form of termination notice will be available from CDS Participants and any expenses associated with the preparation and delivery of such termination notice will be for the account of the participating Unitholder exercising its rights to terminate participation in the distribution reinvestment plan. The Manager will be permitted to terminate the distribution reinvestment plan, in its sole discretion, upon not less than 30 days' notice to participating Unitholders and the plan agent, subject to any required regulatory approval.

The Manager is permitted to amend, modify or suspend the distribution reinvestment plan, or add additional features including authorizing pre-authorized cash contributions or systematic withdrawals, at any time, in its sole discretion, provided that it complies with certain requirements, and gives notice of such amendment, modification or suspension to the participating Unitholders and the plan agent, subject to any required regulatory approval, which notice may be given by issuing a press release containing a summary description of the amendment or in any other manner that the Manager determines to be appropriate.

The Manager may from time to time adopt rules and regulations to facilitate the administration of the distribution reinvestment plan. The Manager reserves the right to regulate and interpret the distribution reinvestment plan as it deems necessary or desirable to ensure the efficient and equitable operation of the distribution reinvestment plan.

Optional Pre-Authorized Cash Contributions for Mutual Fund Units

Unitholders who want to invest in Mutual Fund Units on a regular basis can use a pre-authorized purchase plan so that money is automatically withdrawn from the Unitholder's bank account at regular intervals and invested in the applicable class or series of Mutual Fund Units. The plan is designed to allow Unitholders to take advantage of dollar-cost averaging.

Provided the minimum initial investment and the minimum additional investments required for each class or series of Mutual Fund Units is met, and a Unitholder has at least \$5,000 in their account to set up a pre-authorized cash contribution for an Evolve Fund, Unitholders may be provided with the option to invest weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the type of account. For more information, Unitholders are encouraged to contact their dealer.

As part of a pre-authorized cash-contribution plan, a Unitholder's dealer will automatically transfer money from the Unitholder's bank account to purchase the applicable class or series of Mutual Fund Units. A Unitholder's participation in the plan may be cancelled if payment is returned due to insufficient funds.

The pre-authorized cash contribution option may be selected upon first buying Mutual Fund Units or at any time afterwards. Unitholder's must set up the pre-authorized purchase plan through their advisor, and the Manager must receive at least five business days' notice to set up a pre-authorized purchase plan.

No fee is charged for setting up a pre-authorized purchase plan. However, the initial investment must meet the minimum initial investment and the minimum additional investments required for each series or class, as the case may be. Unitholders may change their pre-authorized purchase plan instructions or cancel such plan at any time as long as at least one business day's notice is received by the Manager. If a Unitholder redeems all of their Mutual Fund Units of a class or series of an Evolve Fund in their account, the Manager will generally terminate the pre-authorized purchase plan unless instructed otherwise.

Purchases under a pre-authorized purchase plan providing for automatic withdrawal from a bank account may be in minimum amounts of \$50. Pre-authorized cash contributions may also be available under a U.S. dollar purchase option.

PURCHASES OF UNITS

Initial Investment in the Evolve Funds

In compliance with NI 81-102, Units were not issued to the public until subscriptions aggregating not less than \$500,000 had been received and accepted by each Evolve Fund from investors other than persons or companies related to the Manager or its affiliates.

Continuous Distribution

Units are being issued and sold on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued.

Unitholders or their investment professional are responsible for determining which class of Mutual Fund Units of an Evolve Fund is appropriate for purchase. Different classes or series may have different minimum investment levels and may require investors to pay different fees. There is no limit on the number of Mutual Fund Units an investor can buy.

Designated Broker for ETF Units

All orders to purchase ETF Units directly from an Evolve Fund must be placed by the Designated Broker or Dealers. Each Evolve Fund reserves the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by the Designated Broker and/or a Dealer. No fees will be payable by an Evolve Fund to the Designated Broker or a Dealer in connection with the issuance of ETF Units. On the issuance of ETF Units, the Manager may, at its discretion, charge an administrative fee to a Dealer or the Designated Broker to offset any expenses (including any applicable Designated Stock Exchange additional listing fees) incurred in issuing the ETF Units.

On any Trading Day, the Designated Broker or a Dealer may place a subscription order for the PNU or integral multiple PNU of an Evolve Fund. If a subscription order is received by an Evolve Fund at or before the applicable cut-off time, or such other time prior to the Valuation Time on such Trading Day as the Manager may permit, and is accepted by the Manager, the Evolve Fund will generally issue to the Dealer or Designated Broker the PNU (or an integral multiple thereof) within one Trading Day (or such later date as may be permitted) from the effective date of the subscription order. The Evolve Fund must receive payment for the ETF Units subscribed for within one Trading Day (or such later date as may be permitted) from the effective date of the subscription order. The effective date of a subscription order is the Trading Day on which the Valuation Time that applies to such subscription order takes place.

Unless the Manager shall otherwise agree or the Declaration of Trust shall otherwise provide, as payment for a PNU of an Evolve Fund, a Dealer or the Designated Broker must deliver subscription proceeds consisting of a Basket of Securities and cash in an amount sufficient so that the value of the Basket of Securities and cash delivered is equal to the NAV of the applicable PNU of the Evolve Fund determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the subscription order. The Manager may, in its complete discretion, instead accept subscription proceeds consisting of (i) cash only in an amount equal to the NAV of the applicable PNU of the Evolve Fund determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the subscription order, plus (ii) if applicable, associated costs and expenses that the Evolve Funds incur or expect to incur in purchasing securities on the market with such cash proceeds.

The Manager may from time to time and, in any event not more than once quarterly, require the Designated Broker to subscribe for ETF Units of an Evolve Fund for cash in a dollar amount not to exceed 0.30% of the NAV of the Evolve Fund, or such other amount as may be agreed to by the Manager and the Designated Broker. The number of ETF Units issued will be the subscription amount divided by the NAV per ETF Unit next determined following the delivery by the Manager of a subscription notice to the Designated Broker. Payment for the ETF Units must be made by the Designated Broker by no later than the first Trading Day after the subscription notice has been delivered (or such shorter period as may be determined by the Manager in response to changes in applicable laws or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets).

The Manager will, except when circumstances prevent it from doing so, disclose the number of ETF Units comprising a PNU for a particular Evolve Fund to applicable investors, the Designated Broker and Dealers following the close of business on each Trading Day. The Manager may, at its discretion, increase or decrease the applicable PNU from time to time.

Purchases of Mutual Fund Units

Investors can buy or sell Mutual Fund Units through a qualified financial advisor or broker. All orders are based on the next NAV calculated after the Manager's receipt of an order. Unitholders can switch Mutual Fund Units of an Evolve Fund for another class of Mutual Fund Units of the same Evolve Fund through a registered broker or dealer. Unitholders cannot transfer or switch Mutual Fund Units of an Evolve Fund for ETF Units or ETF Units of an Evolve Fund for a class of Mutual Fund Units.

Class A Mutual Fund Units

Class A Mutual Fund Units are available to all investors through authorized dealers.

Class F Mutual Fund Units

Class F Mutual Fund Units are available to investors who have fee based accounts with their dealer or to investors who have an account with a discount broker (provided the discount broker offers Class F Mutual Fund Units on its platform). Class F Mutual Fund Units can only be purchased through a registered dealer, including discount brokers, who have entered into an agreement with the Manager and only with the Manager's prior approval. The Manager has designed the Class F Mutual Fund Units to offer investors an alternative means of paying their dealer for investment advice and other services. Instead of paying sales charges, investors buying Class F Mutual Fund Units pay fees to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The Manager does not pay any commissions to dealers in respect of the Class F Mutual Fund Units which allows it to charge a lower Management Fee (as defined herein). Discount brokers do not provide investment recommendation or advice to their clients.

If a Unitholder ceases to be eligible to hold Class F Mutual Fund Units, the Manager may switch a Unitholder's Class F Mutual Fund Units into Class A Mutual Fund Units of the same Evolve Fund after providing the Unitholder with 5 days' notice, unless the Unitholder notifies the Manager during the notice period and the Manager agrees that such Unitholder is once again eligible to hold Class F Mutual Fund Units. Unitholders may be charged a sales commission in connection with the switch by their dealer.

Class I Mutual Fund Units

Class I Mutual Fund Units are available to institutional investors, including funds, who meet the criteria established by the Manager. The management fees for Class I Mutual Fund Units are negotiated in a subscription agreement with the Manager and paid directly by Unitholders of Class I Mutual Fund Units, not by an Evolve Fund. Class I Mutual Fund Units may not be purchased by individuals. Management fees paid directly by the investor are generally not deductible for tax purposes. Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of management and advisory fees paid directly by the investor. Since Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors are typically financial services companies, their need for portfolio information may be different from other investors. As a result, the Manager may provide them with portfolio disclosure more frequently than the Manager provides this disclosure to other investors, and the information provided may be more detailed and/or presented in a somewhat different fashion. This information is only provided subject to an agreement limiting the investor's use of the information and prohibiting the investor from disclosing it to any other party.

Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU

Although no assurance can be given that this will always be the case, the Manager intends to maintain a NAV per Unit of \$10.00 for Class A Mutual Fund Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units, and Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU by making income payable daily and paying such income monthly.

Minimum Balance

An investment in Mutual Fund Units requires Unitholders to invest and maintain a minimum balance. The table below outlines the minimums along with the minimum requirements for additional investments of Class A Mutual Fund Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units and Class I Mutual Fund Units.

Class	Minimum Balance	Minimum Additional Investments⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Class A Mutual Fund Units	\$500	N/A
Class F Mutual Fund Units	\$500	N/A
Class I Mutual Fund Units	Negotiable	N/A

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Investors purchasing through dealers may be subject to higher minimum initial or additional investment amounts.

⁽²⁾ Minimums are per transaction in Canadian dollars.

⁽³⁾ Minimum balance is waived to investors who are invested as part of a model portfolio program (e.g., a unified managed account).

If a Unitholder's balance falls below the minimum required balance for a particular class or series of Mutual Fund Units, as the case may be, or the Unitholder otherwise becomes ineligible to hold a particular class or series of Mutual Fund Units, the Manager may redeem or switch the Unitholder's Mutual Fund Units. Units may also be redeemed by the Manager in circumstances described under "Plan of Distribution – Non-Resident Unitholders". The Manager may redeem a Unitholder's Mutual Fund Units if permitted or required to do so, including in connection with the termination of the Evolve Fund, in accordance with applicable law. If the Manager redeems or switches a Unitholder's Mutual Fund Units, the result will be the same as if the Unitholder initiated the transaction. For redemptions in non-registered accounts, the Manager may transfer the proceeds to the Unitholder, and for redemptions in Plans, the Manager may transfer the proceeds to a registered savings deposit within the Plan. The Manager will not give Unitholders or their dealer notice prior to taking any action.

For the Manager to act on an order to buy, redeem or switch Mutual Fund Units, as the case may be, the branch, telephone salesperson or dealer must send the order to the Manager on the same day it is received before 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other time as indicated on the website for the Evolve Fund (the "**order cut-off time**") and assume all associated costs.

When an order is placed through a financial advisor on behalf of a Unitholder, the financial advisor sends it to the Manager. If the Manager receives an order before the order cut-off time, the order will be processed using that day's NAV. A separate NAV is calculated for each class or series of Mutual Fund Units. If the Manager receives an order after the order cut-off time, the order will be processed using the next business day's NAV. If the Manager determines that the NAV will be calculated at a time other than after the usual closing time of the designated exchange, the NAV paid or received will be determined relative to that time. All orders are processed within one business day (or such

longer time as may be permitted). A dealer may establish earlier order cut-off times. Unitholders are encouraged to contact their dealer for details.

All Unitholders must pay for Mutual Fund Units at the time of purchase. If the Manager does not receive payment in full, the Manager will cancel the order and redeem the Mutual Fund Units including any Mutual Fund Units bought through a switch. If the Manager redeems the Mutual Fund Units for more than the value for which they were issued, the difference will go to the Evolve Fund. If the Manager redeems the Mutual Fund Units for less than the value for which they were issued, the Manager will pay the difference to the Evolve Fund and collect this amount, plus the cost of doing so, from the applicable dealer. Accordingly, dealers may require Unitholders to reimburse them for the amount paid if they suffer a loss as a result.

The Manager has the right to refuse any order to buy or switch Mutual Fund Units within one business day from the time of receiving the order. If the Manager refuses an order to buy or switch, the Manager will immediately return any monies received with the order.

The Manager may limit or “cap” the size of an Evolve Fund by restricting new purchases of Mutual Fund Units. The Manager will continue redemptions and the calculation of an Evolve Fund’s NAV for each class of Mutual Fund Units. The Manager may subsequently decide to start accepting new purchases of Units of or switches within an Evolve Fund at any time.

To Unitholders of an Evolve Fund as Distributions Paid in Units

In addition to the issuance of Units as described above, distributions may be made by way of the issuance of Units. See “Distribution Policy”.

Buying and Selling Units of an Evolve Fund

The ETF Units of CYBR, CARS, CALL, LIFE, DIVS, EARN, LEAD, ETC, HISU, QQQY, BOND, AGG and UTES are currently listed on the TSX and the ETF Units of HISA are currently listed and trading on Cboe Canada, and investors can buy or sell such ETF Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling ETF Units. No fees are paid by investors to the Manager or any Evolve Fund in connection with buying or selling of ETF Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange.

Special Considerations for Unitholders

The provisions of the so-called “early warning” requirements set out in Canadian Securities Legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of ETF Units. In addition, the Evolve Funds have obtained exemptive relief from the Securities Regulatory Authorities to permit Unitholders to acquire more than 20% of the ETF Units of any Evolve Fund through purchases on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange without regard to the take-over bid requirements of Canadian Securities Legislation.

ETC and UTES are each considered alternative mutual funds within the meaning of NI 81-102 and are each permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. As alternative mutual funds, under NI 81-102, ETC and UTES are permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including the ability to invest in other alternative mutual funds, borrow cash to use for investment purposes, increased ability to invest in commodities, the ability to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in securities of a single issuer, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to employ leverage. While these specific strategies may be used in accordance with each fund’s investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value.

Special Circumstances

ETF Units may also be issued by an Evolve Fund to the Designated Broker in a number of special circumstances, including the following: (i) when the Manager has determined that the Evolve Fund should acquire Constituent Securities or other securities in connection with a rebalancing event as described under “Description of the Indexes – Rebalancing Events”; and (ii) when cash redemptions of ETF Units occur as described below under “Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Redemption of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund for Cash”, or the Evolve Fund otherwise has cash that the Manager wants to invest.

ETC and UTES are each considered alternative mutual funds within the meaning of NI 81-102 and are each permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. As alternative mutual funds, under NI 81-102, ETC and UTES are permitted to use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, including the ability to invest in other alternative mutual funds, borrow cash to use for investment purposes, increased ability to invest in commodities, the ability to invest more than 10% of their net asset value in securities of a single issuer, to short sell beyond the limits prescribed for conventional mutual funds and to employ leverage. While these specific strategies may be used in accordance with each fund's investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value.

SWITCHES AND REDEMPTIONS OF MUTUAL FUND UNITS

Switches

Holders of Mutual Fund Units may switch Mutual Fund Units of any class into Mutual Fund Units of any other class of the same Evolve Fund. However, Unitholders cannot transfer or switch Mutual Fund Units of an Evolve Fund for ETF Units of the Evolve Fund or ETF Units of the Evolve Fund for a class of Mutual Fund Units of the Evolve Fund. In addition, Unitholders cannot switch Units of an Evolve Fund for units of any other funds.

Redemptions

Unitholders can sell some or all of their Mutual Fund Units at any time. This is called a redemption. A Unitholder's dealer must send the redemption request on the same day it is received. The dealer must assume all associated costs. Redemption requests for an Evolve Fund are processed in the order in which they are received. The Manager will not process redemption requests specifying a forward date or specific price.

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

If a Unitholder's balance falls below the minimum required balance for a particular class or series of Mutual Fund Units, or the Unitholder otherwise becomes ineligible to hold a particular class or series of an Evolve Fund, the Manager may redeem or switch the Unitholder's Mutual Fund Units.

Within one business day following each Valuation Date (or such later time as may be permitted), the Manager will pay to each Unitholder who has requested a redemption the value of the Mutual Fund Units determined on the Valuation Date. Payments will be considered made upon deposit of the redemption proceeds in the Unitholder's bank account or the mailing of a cheque in a postage prepaid envelope addressed to the Unitholder unless the cheque is not honoured for payment.

A Unitholder's redemption (or switch) transaction will not be processed until his or her dealer has received all documentation. The dealer will inform the Unitholder of the documentation it requires. The dealer must provide all required documents within 10 business days of the date the redemption order is processed. If not, the Manager will repurchase the Mutual Fund Units. If the cost of repurchasing the Mutual Fund Units is less than the redemption proceeds, the applicable Evolve Fund will keep the difference. If the cost of repurchasing the Mutual Fund Units is more than the redemption proceeds, the applicable dealer must pay the difference and any related costs. Accordingly, the dealer may require the Unitholder to reimburse the amount paid if the dealer has suffered a loss as a result.

If a Unitholder redeems Mutual Fund Units, the Unitholder can tell the Manager to mail him or her a cheque or transfer the proceeds to a particular bank account with any financial institution. **For non-registered accounts, the Unitholder is responsible for tracking and reporting to the CRA any capital gains or losses that the Unitholder realizes from redeeming or switching Units.** If a Unitholder holds their Units in a Plan, tax may apply upon the withdrawal of money from the Plan.

Suspension of Redemptions

The Manager may suspend the redemption of Mutual Fund Units or payment of redemption proceeds of an Evolve Fund: (i) during any period when or on any day on which normal trading is suspended on a stock exchange or other

market on which securities owned by the Evolve Fund are listed and traded, if these securities represent more than 50% by value or underlying market exposure of the total assets of the Evolve Fund, without allowance for liabilities, and if these securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the Evolve Fund; or (ii) with the prior permission of the Securities Regulatory Authorities where required, for any period not exceeding 30 days during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of assets of the Evolve Fund or which impair the ability of the Custodian to determine the value of the assets of the Evolve Fund. The suspension may apply to all requests for redemption received prior to the suspension but as to which payment has not been made, as well as to all requests received while the suspension is in effect. All Unitholders making such requests shall be advised by the Manager of the suspension and that the redemption will be effected at a price determined on the first Valuation Date following the termination of the suspension. All such Unitholders shall have and shall be advised that they have the right to withdraw their requests for redemption. The suspension shall terminate in any event on the first day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension has ceased to exist, provided that no other condition under which a suspension is authorized then exists. To the extent not inconsistent with official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over an Evolve Fund, any declaration of suspension made by the Manager shall be conclusive.

Allocations of Capital Gains to Redeeming Unitholders

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, an Evolve Fund may allocate and designate as payable any capital gains realized by the Evolve Fund as a result of any disposition of property of the Evolve Fund undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption of Mutual Fund Units to a Unitholder whose Units are being redeemed. In addition, each Evolve Fund has the authority to distribute, allocate and designate any capital gains of the Evolve Fund to a Unitholder who has redeemed Mutual Fund Units of the Evolve Fund during a year in an amount equal to the Unitholder's share, at the time of redemption, of the Evolve Fund's capital gains for the year. Any such allocations and designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the redeeming Unitholder.

Based on certain rules in the Tax Act (the "**ATR Rules**"), where an Evolve Fund issues both Mutual Fund Units and ETF Units, amounts of taxable capital gains so allocated and designated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of the Evolve Fund, as applicable, are only deductible to the extent of (i) in respect of the portion of the net taxable capital gains that is referable to Mutual Fund Units, half of the amount of the gain that would otherwise be realized by the Unitholders of Mutual Fund Units on the redemption of such Units, and (ii) in respect of the portion of the net taxable capital gains that is referable to the ETF Units, the redeeming or exchanging Unitholders' pro rata share of the net taxable capital gains of the Evolve Fund for the year, all as determined under the ATR Rules.

Any taxable capital gains that are not deductible by an Evolve Fund under the ATR Rules may be made payable to non-redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of the Evolve Fund so that the Evolve Fund will not be liable for non-refundable income tax thereon. Accordingly, the amounts and taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of an Evolve Fund may be greater than would have been the case in the absence of the ATR Rules.

Short-term Trading

Most mutual funds are considered long-term investments, so the Manager discourages investors from buying, redeeming or switching Units frequently.

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

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

- (a) imposition of short-term trading fees; and
- (b) monitoring of trading activity and refusal of trades.

The Manager regularly monitor transactions in all of the Evolve Funds. The Manager has established criteria for each Evolve Fund that is applied fairly and consistently in an effort to eliminate trading activity that the Manager deems

potentially detrimental to long-term Unitholders. The Manager reserves the right to restrict or reject any purchase or switch order without any prior notice, including transactions accepted by a Unitholder's dealer. Generally speaking, trading may be considered excessive if a Unitholder sells or switches their Mutual Fund Units within 30 days of buying them on more than one occasion.

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

EXCHANGE AND REDEMPTION OF ETF UNITS

Exchange of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund at NAV per ETF Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash

Unitholders may exchange the applicable PNU (or an integral multiple thereof) of the Evolve Fund on any Trading Day for Baskets of Securities and cash, subject to the requirement that a minimum PNU be exchanged. To effect an exchange of ETF Units, a Unitholder must submit an exchange request in the form and at the location prescribed by the Evolve Fund from time to time at or before the applicable cut-off time on a Trading Day, or such other time prior to the Valuation Time on such Trading Day as the Manager may permit. The exchange price will be equal to the NAV of each PNU tendered for exchange determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the exchange request, payable by delivery of a Basket of Securities (constituted as most recently published prior to the effective date of the exchange request) and cash. The ETF Units will be redeemed in the exchange. The Manager will also make available to Dealers and the Designated Broker the applicable PNU to redeem ETF Units on each Trading Day. The effective date of an exchange request is the Trading Day on which the Valuation Time that applies to such redemption request takes place.

Upon the request of a Unitholder, the Manager may, in its complete discretion, satisfy an exchange request by delivering cash only in an amount equal to the NAV of each PNU tendered for exchange determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the exchange request, provided that the Unitholder agrees to pay the costs and expenses that the Evolve Funds incur or expect to incur in selling securities on the market to obtain the necessary cash for exchange.

If an exchange request is not received by the applicable cut-off time, the exchange order will be effective only on the next Trading Day. Settlement of exchanges for Baskets of Securities and/or cash will generally be made by the first Trading Day after the effective day of the exchange request (or such shorter period as may be determined by the Manager in response to changes in applicable laws or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets).

If any securities in which an Evolve Fund has invested are cease-traded at any time by order of a Securities Regulatory Authority or other relevant regulator or stock exchange, the delivery of Baskets of Securities to a Unitholder, Dealer or the Designated Broker on an exchange in the PNU may be postponed until such time as the transfer of the Baskets of Securities is permitted by law.

As described under "Book-Entry Only System", registration of interests in, and transfers of, ETF Units will be made only through the book-entry only system of CDS. The redemption rights described below must be exercised through the CDS Participant through which the owner holds ETF Units. Beneficial owners of ETF Units should ensure that they provide redemption instructions to the CDS Participant through which they hold such ETF Units sufficiently in advance of the cut-off times described below to allow such CDS Participant to notify CDS and for CDS to notify the Manager prior to the relevant cut-off time.

Redemption of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund for Cash

ETF Units of an Evolve Fund may be bought and sold over a designated exchange. However, on any Trading Day, Unitholders of an Evolve Fund may also redeem (i) ETF Units for cash at a redemption price per ETF Unit equal to 95% of the closing price of the ETF Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per ETF Unit equal to the NAV per ETF Unit on the effective day of redemption, less any applicable administrative fee determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion, from time to time, or (ii) a PNU of an Evolve Fund or a multiple PNU of an Evolve Fund for cash equal to the NAV of that number of ETF Units, less any applicable administrative fee determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion from time to time. Because Unitholders will generally be able to sell ETF Units at the market price on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming such ETF Units for

cash. No fees or expenses are paid by Unitholders to the Manager or any Evolve Fund in connection with selling ETF Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange.

In order for a cash redemption to be effective on a Trading Day, a cash redemption request with respect to the applicable Evolve Fund must be delivered to the Manager in the form and at the location prescribed by the Manager from time to time at or before the applicable cut-off time on such Trading Day. Any cash redemption request received after such time will be effective only on the next Trading Day. Where possible, payment of the redemption price will be made by no later than the first Trading Day after the effective day of the redemption (or such shorter period as may be determined by the Manager in response to changes in applicable laws or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets). The cash redemption request forms may be obtained from any registered broker or Dealer.

Unitholders that have delivered a redemption request prior to the Distribution Record Date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

In connection with the redemption of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund, the Evolve Fund will generally dispose of securities or other financial instruments.

Suspension of Exchanges and Redemptions

The Manager may suspend the exchange or redemption of ETF Units or payment of redemption proceeds of an Evolve Fund: (i) during any period when normal trading is suspended on a stock exchange or other market on which securities owned by the Evolve Fund are listed and traded, if these securities represent more than 50% by value or underlying market exposure of the total assets of the Evolve Fund, without allowance for liabilities, and if these securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the Evolve Fund; or (ii) with the prior permission of the Securities Regulatory Authorities where required, for any period not exceeding 30 days during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of assets of the Evolve Fund or which impair the ability of the Custodian to determine the value of the assets of the Evolve Fund. The suspension may apply to all requests for exchange or redemption received prior to the suspension but as to which payment has not been made, as well as to all requests received while the suspension is in effect. All Unitholders making such requests shall be advised by the Manager of the suspension and that the exchange or redemption will be effected at a price determined on the first Valuation Date following the termination of the suspension. All such Unitholders shall have and shall be advised that they have the right to withdraw their requests for exchange or redemption. The suspension shall terminate in any event on the first day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension has ceased to exist, provided that no other condition under which a suspension is authorized then exists. To the extent not inconsistent with official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over an Evolve Fund, any declaration of suspension made by the Manager shall be conclusive.

Other ETF Unit Charges

An amount as may be agreed to between the Manager and the Designated Broker or a Dealer of ETF Units may be charged to offset certain transaction costs associated with an issue, exchange or redemption of ETF Units. This charge does not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their ETF Units through the facilities of the applicable Designated Stock Exchange.

Allocations of Capital Gains to Redeeming or Exchanging Unitholders

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, an Evolve Fund may allocate and designate as payable any capital gains realized by the Evolve Fund as a result of any disposition of property of the Evolve Fund undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption or exchange of ETF Units to a Unitholder whose ETF Units are being redeemed or exchanged. In addition, each Evolve Fund has the authority to distribute, allocate and designate any capital gains of the Evolve Fund to a Unitholder who has redeemed or exchanged ETF Units of the Evolve Fund during a year in an amount equal to the Unitholder's share, at the time of redemption or exchange, of the Evolve Fund's capital gains for the year. Any such allocations and designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the redeeming or exchanging Unitholder.

Based on the ATR Rules, in the case of an Evolve Fund that offers only ETF Units, amounts of taxable capital gains so allocated and designated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of the Evolve Fund are only deductible to the Evolve Fund to the extent of the redeeming or exchanging Unitholders' pro rata share (as determined under the ATR Rules) of the net taxable capital gains of the Evolve Fund for the year. Where an Evolve Fund issues both Mutual Fund Units and ETF Units, amounts of taxable capital gains so allocated and designated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of the Evolve Fund, as applicable, are only deductible to the extent of (i) in respect of the portion of the

net taxable capital gains that is referable to Mutual Fund Units, half of the amount of the gain that would otherwise be realized by the Unitholders of Mutual Fund Units on the redemption of such Units, and (ii) in respect of the portion of the net taxable capital gains that is referable to the ETF Units, the redeeming or exchanging Unitholders' pro rata share of the net taxable capital gains of the Evolve Fund for the year, all as determined under the ATR Rules.

Any taxable capital gains that are not deductible by an Evolve Fund under the ATR Rules may be made payable to non-redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of the Evolve Fund so that the Evolve Fund will not be liable for non-refundable income tax thereon. Accordingly, the amounts and taxable component of distributions to non-redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of an Evolve Fund may be greater than would have been the case in the absence of the ATR Rules.

Book-Entry Only System

Registration of interests in, and transfers of, ETF Units will be made only through the book-entry only system of CDS. ETF Units must be purchased, transferred and surrendered for redemption only through a CDS Participant. All rights of an owner of ETF Units must be exercised through, and all payments or other property to which such owner is entitled will be made or delivered by, CDS or the CDS Participant through which the owner holds such ETF Units. Upon buying ETF Units, the owner will receive only the customary confirmation. References in this prospectus to a holder of ETF Units means, unless the context otherwise requires, the owner of the beneficial interest of such ETF Units.

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

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

An Evolve Fund has the option to terminate registration of ETF Units through the book-entry only system in which case certificates for ETF Units in fully registered form will be issued to beneficial owners of such ETF Units or to their nominees.

Short-term Trading

Unlike the Mutual Fund Units, in which short-term trading by investors may cause an Evolve Fund to incur additional unnecessary trading costs in connection with the purchase of additional portfolio securities and the sale of portfolio securities to fund Unitholder redemptions, the Manager does not believe that it is necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETF Units at this time as: (i) the ETF Units are generally traded by investors on an exchange in the secondary market in the same way as listed securities; and (ii) the few transactions involving ETF Units that do not occur on the secondary market involve the Designated Broker and/or Dealers, who can only purchase or redeem ETF Units in a PNU and on whom the Manager may impose an administrative fee. The administrative fee is intended to compensate an Evolve Fund for any costs and expenses incurred by the Evolve Fund in order to fund the redemption of ETF Units.

INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act generally applicable to the acquisition, holding and disposition of Units of an Evolve Fund by a Unitholder of the Evolve Fund who acquires Units of the Evolve Fund pursuant to this prospectus. This summary only applies to a prospective Unitholder of an Evolve Fund who is an individual (other than a trust) resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act who deals at arm's length with the Evolve Fund, the Designated Broker and the Dealers and is not affiliated with the Evolve Fund, the Designated Broker or any Dealer and who holds Units of the Evolve Fund as capital property (a "**Holder**").

Generally, Units of an Evolve Fund will be considered to be capital property to a Holder provided that the Holder does not hold such Units in the course of carrying on a business of buying and selling securities and has not acquired them in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Provided that an Evolve

Fund qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act, certain Holders who might not otherwise be considered to hold Units of the Evolve Fund as capital property may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to have such Units and all other “Canadian securities” owned or subsequently acquired by them treated as capital property by making the irrevocable election permitted by subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act. This summary does not apply to a Holder who has entered or will enter into a “derivative forward agreement” as that term is defined in the Tax Act with respect to the Units.

This summary is based on the assumptions that (i) each Evolve Fund will comply with its investment restrictions, (ii) none of the issuers of the securities in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund will be foreign affiliates of the Evolve Fund or of any Holder, (iii) none of the securities in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund will be a “tax shelter investment” within the meaning of section 143.2 of the Tax Act, (iv) none of the Evolve Funds will enter into any arrangement where the result is a dividend rental arrangement for purposes of the Tax Act, and (v) none of the securities in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund will be an offshore investment fund property (or an interest in a partnership that holds such property) that would require the Evolve Fund (or the partnership) to include significant amounts in the Evolve Fund’s (or the partnership’s) income pursuant to section 94.1 of the Tax Act, or an interest in a trust (or a partnership which holds such an interest) which would require the Evolve Fund (or the partnership) to report significant amounts of income in connection with such interest pursuant to the rules in section 94.2 of the Tax Act, or an interest in a non-resident trust other than an “exempt foreign trust” (or a partnership which holds such interest).

This summary assumes that no Evolve Fund will be a “SIFT trust” for purposes of the Tax Act; however, no assurances can be provided in this regard. See “Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds – Taxation of the Evolve Funds”. This summary also assumes that no Evolve Fund will be subject to the tax for a “covered entity” as defined in section 183.3 of the Tax Act.

This summary is based on the facts described herein, the current provisions of the Tax Act, and an understanding of the current publicly available administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA published in writing prior to the date hereof. This summary takes into account the Tax Amendments. This description is not exhaustive of all Canadian federal income tax consequences and does not take into account or anticipate changes in the law or in administrative policy or assessing practice, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action other than the Tax Amendments in their present form, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax considerations which may differ significantly from those discussed herein. There can be no assurance that the Tax Amendments will be enacted in the form publicly announced, or at all.

This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Units. This summary does not address the deductibility of interest on any funds borrowed by a Holder to purchase Units. The income and other tax consequences of investing in Units will vary depending on an investor’s particular circumstances including the province or territory in which the investor resides or carries on business. Accordingly, this summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any holder of Units. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the income tax consequences to them of an acquisition of Units based on their particular circumstances.

Holders are required to compute their income and gains for tax purposes in Canadian dollars. Amounts denominated in another currency generally must be converted into Canadian dollars based on the exchange rate quoted by the Bank of Canada on the date such amounts arise or such other rate of exchange as is acceptable to the CRA. Therefore, the amount of income, cost, proceeds of disposition and other amounts in respect of USD Unhedged ETF Units of an Evolve Fund and Unhedged Mutual Fund Units of HISU may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar against the relevant foreign currency.

Status of the Evolve Funds

This summary assumes that each Evolve Fund currently qualifies and will continue to qualify, at all times, as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act.

To qualify as a mutual fund trust (i) an Evolve Fund must be a Canadian resident “unit trust” for purposes of the Tax Act, (ii) the only undertaking of the Evolve Fund must be (a) the investing of its funds in property (other than real property or interests in real property or an immovable or a real right in an immovable), (b) the acquiring, holding, maintaining, improving, leasing or managing of any real property (or interest in real property) or of any immovable (or real right in immovables) that is capital property of the Evolve Fund, or (c) any combination of the activities described in (a) and (b), and (iii) the Evolve Fund must comply with certain minimum requirements respecting the

ownership and dispersal of a particular class of Units (the “**Minimum Distribution Requirements**”). In this connection (i) the Manager intends to cause each Evolve Fund to qualify as a unit trust throughout the life of the Evolve Fund, (ii) each Evolve Fund’s undertaking conforms with the restrictions for mutual fund trusts, and (iii) the Manager has no reason to believe that any Evolve Fund will not continue to comply with the Minimum Distribution Requirements at all relevant times. In addition, in order to qualify as a mutual fund trust, an Evolve Fund cannot at any time reasonably be considered to have been established and/or maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents unless, at that time, substantially all of its property consists of property other than property that would be “taxable Canadian property” within the meaning of the Tax Act (if the definition of such term were read without reference to paragraph (b) of that definition).

If an Evolve Fund were not to qualify or be deemed to qualify as a mutual fund trust at all times, the income tax considerations described below would, in some respects, be materially and adversely different in respect of that Evolve Fund, than would be the case if it were a mutual fund trust.

Provided that an Evolve Fund qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act, the Units of that Evolve Fund will be qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a RRSP, RRIF, DPSP, RDSP, RESP, TFSA or FHSA (“**Plans**”). Alternatively, the ETF Units will be qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a Plan provided such Units are listed on a “designated stock exchange” (which currently includes the TSX and Cboe Canada) within the meaning of the Tax Act. See “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Registered Plans” for the consequences of holding Units in Plans.

Taxation of the Evolve Funds

Each Evolve Fund (other than HISA and HISU) has elected to have a taxation year that ends on December 15 of each calendar year. Each of HISA and HISU has a taxation year that ends on December 31 of each calendar year. An Evolve Fund must pay tax on its net income (including net realized taxable capital gains) for a taxation year, less the portion thereof that it deducts in respect of the amount paid or payable to its Unitholders for the year. If an Evolve Fund has elected to have a taxation year that ends on December 15, such amounts may be paid or payable to Unitholders in the calendar year in which the taxation year ends. An amount will be considered to be payable to a Unitholder of an Evolve Fund in a calendar year if it is paid to the Unitholder in that year by the Evolve Fund or if the Unitholder is entitled in that year to enforce payment of the amount. The Declaration of Trust requires that sufficient amounts be paid or made payable each year so that no Evolve Fund is liable for any non-refundable income tax under Part I of the Tax Act.

An Evolve Fund will be required to include in its income for each taxation year any dividends received (or deemed to be received) by it in such year on a security held in its portfolio.

With respect to indebtedness, an Evolve Fund will be required to include in its income for a taxation year all interest thereon that accrues (or is deemed to accrue) to it to the end of that year (or until the disposition of the indebtedness in that year, including on a conversion, redemption or repayment on maturity) or that has become receivable or is received by the Evolve Fund before the end of that year except to the extent that such interest was included in computing the Evolve Fund’s income for a preceding year and excluding any interest that accrued prior to the time of the acquisition of the indebtedness by the Evolve Fund.

To the extent an Evolve Fund holds trust units as capital property issued by a trust resident in Canada that is not at any time in the relevant taxation year a “SIFT trust”, in each case for purposes of the Tax Act, the Evolve Fund will be required to include in the calculation of its income for a taxation year the net income, including net taxable capital gains, paid or payable to the Evolve Fund by such trust in the calendar year in which that taxation year ends, notwithstanding that certain of such amounts may be reinvested in additional units of the trust. Provided that appropriate designations are made by such trust, net taxable capital gains realized by the trust, foreign source income of the trust and taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations received by the trust that are paid or payable by the trust to the Evolve Fund will effectively retain their character in the hands of the Evolve Fund. The Evolve Fund will be required to reduce the adjusted cost base of units of such trust by any amount paid or payable by the trust to the Evolve Fund except to the extent that the amount was included in calculating the income of the Evolve Fund or was the Evolve Fund’s share of the non-taxable portion of capital gains of the trust, the taxable portion of which was designated in respect of the Evolve Fund. If the adjusted cost base to the Evolve Fund of such units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year of the Evolve Fund, that negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by the Evolve Fund in that taxation year and the Evolve Fund’s adjusted cost base of such units will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain to zero.

Any issuer in an Evolve Fund's portfolio that is a trust resident in Canada that has issued units that are listed or traded on a stock exchange or other public market will be subject to a special tax in respect of (i) income from business carried on in Canada, and (ii) certain income and capital gains in respect of "non-portfolio properties" (collectively, "**Non-Portfolio Income**", and a trust that earns such income is, generally, a "SIFT trust"). Non-Portfolio Income that is distributed by a SIFT trust to its unitholders will be taxed in the trust at a rate that is equivalent to the federal general corporate tax rate plus a prescribed amount on account of provincial tax. Non-Portfolio Income that is distributed by a SIFT trust to its unitholders will generally be taxed in the hands of unitholders as though it were a taxable dividend from a taxable Canadian corporation and will be deemed to be an "eligible dividend" eligible for the enhanced gross-up and tax credit rules. Each of Evolve Bitcoin ETF, Evolve Ether ETF, Evolve Solana ETF, and Evolve XRP ETF (in which ETC invests) intends to take the position that neither it nor any person or partnership that it does not deal at arm's length with will use its Bitcoin, Ether, Solana, or XRP, as applicable, or any other property held by it in the course of carrying on a business in Canada and accordingly such issuer will not be a SIFT Trust; however, no assurances can be given in this regard.

With respect to an issuer structured as a trust that is not resident in Canada, an Evolve Fund will be required to include in the calculation of its income for a taxation year the net income for Canadian federal income tax purposes, including net taxable capital gains, paid or payable to the Evolve Fund by the issuer in the year, notwithstanding that certain of such amounts may be reinvested in additional units of the issuer. Provided the units of the issuer are held by the Evolve Fund as capital property for purposes of the Tax Act, the Evolve Fund will be required to reduce the adjusted cost base of units of the issuer by an amount paid or payable by the issuer to the Evolve Fund, except to the extent that the amount was included in calculating the income of the Evolve Fund. If the adjusted cost base to the Evolve Fund of such units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year of the Evolve Fund, that negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by the Evolve Fund in that taxation year and the Evolve Fund's adjusted cost base of such units will be reset to zero.

In general, an Evolve Fund will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) upon the actual or deemed disposition of a security included in its portfolio to the extent the proceeds of disposition net of any amounts included as interest on the disposition of the security and any reasonable costs of disposition exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of such security unless the Evolve Fund were considered to be trading or dealing in securities or otherwise carrying on a business of buying and selling securities or the Evolve Fund has acquired the security in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Each Evolve Fund purchases the securities in its portfolio with the objective of receiving dividends, interest and other distributions thereon, as applicable, and takes the position that gains and losses realized on the disposition of its securities are capital gains and capital losses. Each Evolve Fund has made or will make an election under subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act, if applicable, so that all securities held by the Evolve Fund that are "Canadian securities" (as defined in the Tax Act) are deemed to be capital property to the Evolve Fund.

Each Evolve Fund will be entitled for each taxation year throughout which it is a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act to reduce (or receive a refund in respect of) its liability, if any, for tax on its net realized capital gains by an amount determined under the Tax Act based on the redemptions of Units during the year (the "**Capital Gains Refund**"). The Capital Gains Refund in a particular taxation year may not completely offset the tax liability of an Evolve Fund for such taxation year which may arise upon the sale or other disposition of securities included in the portfolio in connection with the redemption of Units.

In general, gains and losses realized by an Evolve Fund from Derivative transactions will be on income account except where such Derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules discussed below, and such gains and losses will be recognized for tax purposes at the time they are realized by the Evolve Fund.

A loss realized by an Evolve Fund on a disposition of capital property will be a suspended loss for purposes of the Tax Act if the Evolve Fund, or a person affiliated with the Evolve Fund, acquires a property (a "**Substituted Property**") that is the same as or identical to the property disposed of, within 30 days before and 30 days after the disposition and the Evolve Fund, or a person affiliated with the Evolve Fund, owns the Substituted Property 30 days after the original disposition. If a loss is suspended, an Evolve Fund cannot deduct the loss from the Evolve Fund's capital gains until the Substituted Property is disposed of and no Substituted Property is acquired by the Evolve Fund, or a person affiliated with the Evolve Fund, within 30 days before and after the disposition.

Premiums received on covered call options written by CALL, LIFE, LEAD, QQQY, BOND, AGG or UTES which are not exercised prior to the end of the taxation year, will constitute capital gains of the applicable Evolve Fund in

the taxation year received, unless such premiums are received by the Evolve Fund as income from a business or the Evolve Fund has engaged in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Each such Evolve Fund purchases the securities in its portfolio with the objective of receiving dividends and distributions thereon over the life of the Evolve Fund and writes covered call options with the objective of increasing the yield on the portfolio beyond the dividends and distributions received. Having regard to the foregoing, and in accordance with the CRA's published administrative policies, transactions undertaken by an Evolve Fund in respect of options on the securities in its portfolio written as described under "Investment Strategies" will be reported on capital account.

Premiums received by CALL, LIFE, LEAD, QQQY, BOND, AGG or UTES on covered call options that are on capital account which are subsequently exercised are added in computing the proceeds of disposition to the applicable Evolve Fund of the securities disposed of by the Evolve Fund upon the exercise of such call options. In addition, where such a covered call option is exercised after the end of the taxation year in which it was granted and where this results in CALL, LIFE, LEAD, QQQY, BOND, AGG or UTES disposing of securities, the applicable Evolve Fund's capital gain in the previous taxation year in respect of the receipt of the option premium will be reversed.

An Evolve Fund may enter into transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar including the acquisition of securities in its portfolio. The cost and proceeds of disposition of securities, dividends, interest, distributions and all other amounts will be determined for the purposes of the Tax Act in Canadian dollars using the appropriate exchange rates determined in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act in that regard. The amount of income, gains and losses realized by an Evolve Fund may be affected by fluctuations in the value of other currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. In determining its income for tax purposes, HISU treats foreign exchange gains or losses realized on the disposition of foreign currency held by it as capital gains and losses. Gains or losses in respect of currency hedges entered into in respect of amounts invested in the portfolio of an Evolve Fund will constitute capital gains and capital losses to the Evolve Fund if the securities in the Evolve Fund's portfolio are capital property to the Evolve Fund and provided there is sufficient linkage.

The DFA Rules target certain financial arrangements (described in the DFA Rules as "derivative forward agreements") that seek to deliver a return based on an "underlying interest" (other than certain excluded underlying interests) for purposes of the DFA Rules. The DFA Rules are broad in scope and could apply to other agreements or transactions (including certain option contracts). If the DFA Rules were to apply in respect of any Derivatives utilized by an Evolve Fund, gains realized in respect of the property underlying such Derivatives could be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains. Provided a covered call option is written by an Evolve Fund in the manner described under "Investment Strategies", the writing of such call option will generally not be subject to the DFA Rules.

An Evolve Fund may derive income or gains from investments in countries other than Canada, and as a result, may be liable to pay income or profits tax to such countries. To the extent that such foreign tax paid by an Evolve Fund exceeds 15% of the amount included in the Evolve Fund's income from such investments, such excess may generally be deducted by the Evolve Fund in computing its net income for the purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that such foreign tax paid does not exceed 15% of the amount included in the Evolve Fund's income from such investments and has not been deducted in computing the Evolve Fund's income, the Evolve Fund may designate in respect of a Holder a portion of its foreign source income that can reasonably be considered to be part of the Evolve Fund's income distributed to such Holder so that such income and a portion of the foreign tax paid by the Evolve Fund may be regarded as foreign source income of, and foreign tax paid by, the Holder for the purposes of the foreign tax credit provisions of the Tax Act.

Under the current provisions of the Tax Act, a taxpayer is entitled to deduct in computing its income reasonable administrative and other expenses (other than certain expenses on account of capital) incurred by it for the purposes of earning income (other than taxable capital gains). An Evolve Fund, other than ETC, will be entitled to deduct an amount equal to the reasonable expenses that it incurs in the course of issuing Units. Such issue expenses paid by such an Evolve Fund and not reimbursed will be deductible by the Evolve Fund rateably over a five-year period subject to reduction in any taxation year which is less than 365 days. In computing its income under the Tax Act, an Evolve Fund, other than ETC, may deduct reasonable administrative and other expenses incurred to earn income. As the Manager does not expect ETC to earn income (other than taxable capital gains), it is expected that ETC will not be entitled to deduct its administrative and other expenses in computing its income.

If the EIFEL Rules (as defined above under "Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Evolve Funds – Taxation of the Evolve Funds") apply to UTES, the amount of interest and other financing expenses otherwise deductible by UTES may be reduced and the taxable component of distributions by UTES to its Unitholders may be

increased accordingly. The Manager does not expect the EIFEL Rules to have an adverse impact on UTES; however, no assurances can be provided in this regard.

Losses incurred by an Evolve Fund in a taxation year cannot be allocated to Holders, but may be deducted by the Evolve Fund in future years in accordance with the Tax Act.

Taxation of Holders

A Holder will generally be required to include in computing income for a particular taxation year of the Holder such portion of the net income of an Evolve Fund, including the taxable portion of any net realized capital gains, as is paid or becomes payable to the Holder by the Evolve Fund in that particular taxation year (whether in cash, in Units of the applicable class or reinvested in additional Units or whether as a Management Fee Distribution). In the case of an Evolve Fund that has validly elected to have a December 15 taxation year-end, amounts paid or payable by the Evolve Fund to a Holder after December 15 and before the end of the calendar year are deemed to have been paid or become payable to the Holder on December 15.

Under the Tax Act, each Evolve Fund is permitted to deduct in computing its income for a taxation year an amount that is less than the amount of its distributions of income for the calendar year to the extent necessary to enable the Evolve Fund to use, in that taxation year, losses from prior years without affecting the ability of the Evolve Fund to distribute its income annually. In such circumstances, the amount distributed to a Holder of an Evolve Fund but not deducted by the Evolve Fund will not be included in the Holder's income. However, the adjusted cost base of the Holder's Units of the Evolve Fund will be reduced by such amount. The non-taxable portion of an Evolve Fund's net realized capital gains for a taxation year, the taxable portion of which was designated in respect of a Holder for the taxation year, that is paid or becomes payable to the Holder for the year will not be included in computing the Holder's income for the year. Any other amount in excess of a Holder's share of the net income of an Evolve Fund for a taxation year that is paid or becomes payable to the Holder for the year (i.e. returns of capital) will not generally be included in the Holder's income for the year, but will reduce the adjusted cost base of the Holder's Units of the Evolve Fund. To the extent that the adjusted cost base of a Unit to a Holder would otherwise be a negative amount, the negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain and the adjusted cost base of the Unit to the Holder will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain to zero.

Provided that appropriate designations are made by an Evolve Fund, such portion of the net realized taxable capital gains of the Evolve Fund, the taxable dividends received or deemed to be received by the Evolve Fund on shares of taxable Canadian corporations and foreign source income of the Evolve Fund as is paid or becomes payable to a Holder will effectively retain its character and be treated as such in the hands of the Holder for purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that amounts are designated as taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, the gross-up and dividend tax credit rules will apply. Where an Evolve Fund makes designations in respect of its foreign source income, for the purpose of computing any foreign tax credit that may be available to a Holder, the Holder will generally be deemed to have paid as tax to the government of a foreign country that portion of taxes paid by the Evolve Fund to that country that is equal to the Holder's share of the Evolve Fund's income from sources in that country.

Any loss of an Evolve Fund for purposes of the Tax Act cannot be allocated to, and cannot be treated as a loss of, a Holder.

On the disposition or deemed disposition of a Unit of an Evolve Fund, including on a redemption, a Holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the Holder's proceeds of disposition (other than any amount payable by the Evolve Fund which represents capital gains allocated and designated to the redeeming Holder), net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the Unit. For the purpose of determining the adjusted cost base of a Holder's Units of a particular class of an Evolve Fund, when additional Units of that class of the Evolve Fund are acquired by the Holder (as a result of a distribution by the Evolve Fund in the form of Units, a reinvestment in Units of the Evolve Fund pursuant to the distribution reinvestment plan or otherwise), the cost of the newly acquired Units of that class of the Evolve Fund will be averaged with the adjusted cost base of all Units of the same class of the Evolve Fund owned by the Holder as capital property immediately before that time. For this purpose, the cost of Units that have been issued on a distribution will generally be equal to the amount of the distribution. A consolidation of Units of an Evolve Fund following a distribution paid in the form of additional Units of the Evolve Fund as described under "Distribution Policy" will not be regarded as a disposition of Units of the Evolve Fund and will not affect the aggregate adjusted cost base to a Holder. Any additional Units acquired by a Holder on the reinvestment of distributions will generally have a cost equal to the amount reinvested.

In the case of an exchange of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund for a Basket of Securities, or in the case of a distribution of portfolio securities and/or cash on termination of an Evolve Fund, a Holder's proceeds of disposition of ETF Units of the Evolve Fund would generally be equal to the aggregate of the fair market value of the distributed property and the amount of any cash received. The cost to a Holder of any property received from the Evolve Fund upon the exchange or termination will generally be equal to the fair market value of such property at the time of the distribution, less any amount that is deductible in respect of interest accrued on such property to the date of such distribution and not yet due. In the case of an exchange of ETF Units for a Basket of Securities, or in the case of a distribution of portfolio securities and/or cash on termination of an Evolve Fund, the investor may receive securities that may or may not be qualified investments under the Tax Act for Plans. If such securities are not qualified investments for Plans, such Plans (and, in the case of certain Plans, the annuitants, beneficiaries or subscribers thereunder or holders thereof) may be subject to adverse tax consequences. Investors should consult their own tax counsel for advice on whether or not such securities would be qualified investments for Plans.

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, an Evolve Fund may allocate and designate as payable any capital gains realized by the Evolve Fund as a result of any disposition of property of the Evolve Fund undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption or exchange of Units of the Evolve Fund to a Holder whose Units are being redeemed or exchanged. In addition, each Evolve Fund has the authority to distribute, allocate and designate any capital gains of the Evolve Fund to a Holder who has redeemed or exchanged Units of the Evolve Fund during a year in an amount equal to the Holder's share, at the time of redemption or exchange, of the Evolve Fund's capital gains for the year. Any such allocations and designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the Holder and therefore the Holder's proceeds of disposition. Based on the ATR Rules, in the case of an Evolve Fund that offers only ETF Units, amounts of taxable capital gains so allocated and designated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of the Evolve Fund are only deductible to the Evolve Fund to the extent of the redeeming or exchanging Unitholders' pro rata share (as determined under the ATR Rules) of the net taxable capital gains of the Evolve Fund for the year. Where an Evolve Fund issues both Mutual Fund Units and ETF Units, amounts of taxable capital gains so allocated and designated to redeeming or exchanging Unitholders of the Evolve Fund, as applicable, are only deductible to the extent of (i) in respect of the portion of the net taxable capital gains that is referable to Mutual Fund Units, half of the amount of the gain that would otherwise be realized by the Unitholders of Mutual Fund Units on the redemption of such Units, and (ii) in respect of the portion of the net taxable capital gains that is referable to the ETF Units, the redeeming or exchanging Unitholders' pro rata share of the net taxable capital gains of the Evolve Fund for the year, all as determined under the ATR Rules.

In general, one-half of any capital gain (a "**taxable capital gain**") realized by a Holder on the disposition of Units of an Evolve Fund or a taxable capital gain designated by the Evolve Fund in respect of the Holder for a taxation year of the Holder will be included in computing the Holder's income for that year and one-half of any capital loss (an "**allowable capital loss**") realized by the Holder in a taxation year of the Holder generally must be deducted from taxable capital gains realized by the Holder in the taxation year or designated by the Evolve Fund in respect of the Holder for the taxation year in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Tax Act. Allowable capital losses for a taxation year in excess of taxable capital gains for that taxation year may be carried back and deducted in any of the three preceding taxation years or carried forward and deducted in any subsequent taxation year against taxable capital gains in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act.

Based in part on the current published administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA, a switch of one class of Hedged Mutual Fund Units of an Evolve Fund into another class of Hedged Mutual Fund Units of the same Evolve Fund or a switch of one class of Unhedged Mutual Fund Units of an Evolve Fund into another class of Unhedged Mutual Fund Units of the same Evolve Fund will not constitute a disposition of the Mutual Fund Units so switched for the purposes of the Tax Act.

Amounts designated by an Evolve Fund to a Holder of the Evolve Fund as taxable capital gains or dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, and taxable capital gains realized on the disposition of Units of the Evolve Fund may increase the Holder's liability, if any, for alternative minimum tax.

Taxation of Registered Plans

Distributions received by Plans on Units and capital gains realized by Plans on the disposition of Units are generally not taxable under Part I of the Tax Act provided the Units are "qualified investments" for the Plan for purposes of the Tax Act.

Holders should consult with their own advisors regarding the tax implications of establishing, amending, terminating or withdrawing amounts from a Plan.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the holder of a TFSA, RDSP or FHSA, the annuitant of an RRSP or RRIF or the subscriber of an RESP will be subject to a penalty tax in respect of Units held by such TFSA, RDSP, FHSA, RRSP, RRIF or RESP, as the case may be, if such Units are a “prohibited investment” for such Plan for the purposes of the Tax Act. The Units of an Evolve Fund will not be a “prohibited investment” for a trust governed by a TFSA, RDSP, FHSA, RRSP, RRIF or RESP unless the holder of the TFSA, RDSP or FHSA, the annuitant of the RRSP or RRIF or the subscriber of the RESP, as applicable, (i) does not deal at arm’s length with the Evolve Fund for purposes of the Tax Act, or (ii) has a “significant interest” as defined in the Tax Act in the Evolve Fund. Generally, a holder, annuitant or subscriber, as the case may be, will not have a significant interest in an Evolve Fund unless the holder, annuitant or subscriber, as the case may be, owns interests as a beneficiary under the Evolve Fund that have a fair market value of 10% or more of the fair market value of the interests of all beneficiaries under the Evolve Fund, either alone or together with persons and partnerships with which the holder, annuitant or subscriber, as the case may be, does not deal at arm’s length. In addition, the Units will not be a prohibited investment if such Units are “excluded property” as defined in the Tax Act for a trust governed by a TFSA, RDSP, FHSA, RRSP, RRIF or RESP.

Holders, annuitants and subscribers should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether Units of an Evolve Fund would be prohibited investments, including with respect to whether such Units would be excluded property.

Tax Implications of the Evolve Funds’ Distribution Policy

The NAV per Unit of the Units of an Evolve Fund (other than the Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU) will, in part, reflect any income and gains of the Evolve Fund that have accrued or have been realized, but have not been made payable at the time Units of the Evolve Fund were acquired. Accordingly, a Holder of an Evolve Fund who acquires Units (other than Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU), including on a distribution of Units or on a reinvestment in Units, may become taxable on the Holder’s share of such income and gains of the Evolve Fund. In particular, an investor who acquires Units (other than Mutual Fund Units of HISA or HISU) at any time in the year but prior to a distribution being paid or made payable will have to pay tax on the entire distribution (to the extent it is a taxable distribution) notwithstanding that such amounts may have been reflected in the price paid by the Holder for the Units. Further, if an Evolve Fund has validly elected to have a taxation year that ends on December 15 of a calendar year and a Holder acquires Units of such Evolve Fund after December 15 of such year, such Holder may become taxable on income earned or capital gains realized in the taxation year ending on December 15 of such calendar year but that had not been made payable before the Units were acquired.

Where an Evolve Fund realizes capital gains on the disposition of assets effected to fund the redemption price for Units tendered for redemption during a year, or has otherwise realized gains during the year prior to the time of redemption, such capital gains may be allocated or designated to Unitholders who hold Units of the applicable Evolve Fund at the end of the year rather than to the redeeming Unitholders.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE EVOLVE FUNDS

Manager

EFG is the trustee, manager, promoter and portfolio manager of the Evolve Funds and is responsible for the administration of the Evolve Funds. In its capacity as portfolio manager, EFG is responsible for the oversight and provision of investment advisory services to the Evolve Funds by the Sub-Advisors. In addition, except with respect to EARN, any decisions relating to currency hedging of the Hedged Units, as applicable, shall remain the responsibility of the Manager. The Manager is registered as an investment fund manager and portfolio manager with the applicable Securities Regulatory Authorities in Canada. The registered office of the Evolve Funds and the Manager is located at TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 1210, Toronto, ON M5J 2S1.

The Manager performs or arranges for the performance of management services for the Evolve Funds, is responsible for the administration of the Evolve Funds and provides investment advisory and portfolio management services to the Evolve Funds with respect to their respective portfolios, including retaining the services of a sub-advisor, as applicable. The Manager is entitled to fees for its services as manager under the Declaration of Trust as described under “Fees and Expenses” and will be reimbursed for all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Manager on behalf of the Evolve Funds.

Duties and Services to be Provided by the Manager

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Manager has full authority and responsibility to manage and direct the business and affairs of the Evolve Funds, to make all decisions regarding the business of the Evolve Funds and to bind

the Evolve Funds. The Manager may delegate certain of its powers to third parties where, in the discretion of the Manager, it would be in the best interests of the Evolve Funds to do so.

The Manager is responsible for providing, or causing to be provided, management, administrative and portfolio advisory and investment management services to the Evolve Funds. The Manager's duties include, without limitation:

- (i) negotiating contracts with certain third-party service providers, including but not limited to investment managers, sub-advisors, custodians, registrars, transfer agents, auditors and printers;
- (ii) authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the Evolve Funds;
- (iii) maintaining accounting records;
- (iv) preparing the reports to Unitholders and to the applicable Securities Regulatory Authorities;
- (v) calculating the amount and determining the frequency of distributions by the Evolve Funds;
- (vi) preparing financial statements, income tax returns and financial and accounting information as required;
- (vii) ensuring that Unitholders are provided with financial statements and other reports as are required from time to time by applicable law;
- (viii) ensuring that the Evolve Funds comply with all other regulatory requirements including continuous disclosure obligations under applicable securities laws;
- (ix) administering purchases, redemptions and other transactions in Units;
- (x) arranging for any payments required upon termination of the Evolve Funds;
- (xi) dealing and communicating with Unitholders;
- (xii) providing office facilities and personnel to carry out these services, if not otherwise furnished by any other service provider to the Evolve Funds;
- (xiii) monitoring the investment strategy of each Evolve Fund to ensure that each Evolve Fund complies with its investment objective, investment strategies and investment restrictions and practices; and
- (xiv) facilitating the execution of orders and investment recommendation provided by sub-advisors where required.

The Manager is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Unitholders of the Evolve Funds, and to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Manager will not be liable to an Evolve Fund or to any Unitholder or any other person for any loss or damage relating to any matter regarding that Evolve Fund, including any loss or diminution of value of the assets of the Evolve Fund if it has satisfied its standard of care set forth above.

The administration and management services of the Manager under the Declaration of Trust are not exclusive and nothing in the Declaration of Trust prevents the Manager from providing similar administrative and management services to other investment funds and other clients (whether or not their investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Evolve Funds) or from engaging in other activities.

The Manager and each of its directors, officers, employees and agents may be indemnified out of the assets of the applicable Evolve Fund from and against all claims whatsoever, including costs, charges and expenses in connection therewith, brought, commenced or prosecuted against it for or in respect of any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever made, done or omitted in or in relation to the execution of its duties to the applicable Evolve Fund as long as the person acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Evolve Fund.

The Manager may resign upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Trustee or upon such lesser notice period as the Trustee may accept. The Manager may also be removed by the Trustee on at least 90 days' written notice to the Manager. The Manager is deemed to have resigned if the Manager ceases to (i) be resident in Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act; or (ii) carry out its functions of managing the Evolve Funds in Canada. The Trustee shall make every effort to select and appoint a successor manager prior to the effective date of the Manager's resignation.

Officers and Directors of the Manager

The name and municipality of residence of each of the directors and executive officers of the Manager and their principal occupations are as follows:

<u><i>Name and Municipality of Residence</i></u>	<u><i>Position with the Manager and Principal Occupation</i></u>
RAJ LALA Toronto, Ontario	President, Chief Executive Officer, Director and Ultimate Designated Person, EFG Prior to founding EFG, Raj Lala served as Head of WisdomTree Canada – a division of WisdomTree Investments Inc., one of the world’s largest ETF issuers. Prior to this, Mr. Lala was Executive Vice President and Head of Retail Markets for Fiera Capital Corporation, a prominent Canadian investment management firm with over \$100 billion in assets under management. Mr. Lala co-founded and served as President and CEO of Propel Capital Corporation (which was acquired by Fiera Capital Corporation in September 2014). Propel raised approximately \$1 billion in structured products in its five years of operation. Prior to Propel, Mr. Lala worked with Jovian Capital. Mr. Lala held several roles at Jovian including President of JovFunds Inc., an asset management division of Jovian Capital. Mr. Lala holds a Bachelor’s degree in Economics from the University of Toronto (1994). Mr. Lala currently serves as a director of Bitcoin Treasury Corporation (TSXV:BTCT), a position he has held since June 2025.
SCHARLET DIRADOUR Toronto, Ontario	Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, EFG Prior to joining EFG, Mrs. Diradour played a key role in the establishment of a Derivatives and Alternative Investments Administration group at Fiera Capital Corporation, a major Canadian investment management firm with over \$100 billion in asset under management. In addition, Mrs. Diradour was an integral part of driving a full-scale operational process for Fiera Quantum Limited Partnership, an alternative investment manager. Previously, Mrs. Diradour was a Senior Analyst on the Operations Risk and Valuation Group at Curaçao International Trust Company Fund Services (Canada), working closely with many prominent US and European hedge funds. Mrs. Diradour received a BA Dipl. with Honours from Humber Business School, a BAS Specialized Honours from York University and a MFin from Queen’s University. Mrs. Diradour has completed Level II of the CFA Program. Through Humber Business Schools Mrs. Diradour was awarded the David Dodge Economics Award, personally presented by David Dodge, the Former Governor of the Bank of Canada for excellence in studies in economics. Mrs. Diradour was also presented the Rosemary Brown Human Rights Award for outstanding academic achievement. Mrs. Diradour volunteers as an advisor for Queen’s University Smith School of Business – Alumni Advisory Program.
ELLIOT JOHNSON Toronto, Ontario	Chief Investment Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Corporate Secretary and Director, EFG Prior to joining EFG, Mr. Johnson was Senior Vice President, Retail Markets at Fiera Capital Corporation, a prominent Canadian investment management firm. Prior to this role, Mr. Johnson served as Chief Operating Officer of Fiera Quantum Limited Partnership, an alternative investment manager. From 2010 to 2012, Mr. Johnson led technology management for a number of business lines at National Bank of Canada. Prior to 2010 he spent 13 years at GMP Capital Corp. in a variety of management roles across institutional brokerage, wealth management and asset management businesses. Mr.

***Name and Municipality of
Residence***

Position with the Manager and Principal Occupation

KEITH CRONE

Toronto, Ontario

Johnson holds the Canadian Investment Manager (CIM) designation, the Derivatives Markets Specialist (DMS) designation and is a Fellow of the Canadian Securities Institute (FCSI). From 2016 to 2020, Mr. Johnson served on the board of Trinity College at the University of Toronto as the Chair of the Committee on Investments. Mr. Johnson currently serves as Chair, President and a trustee of the Upper Canada College Foundation and is also a trustee of the US based Upper Canada Educational Foundation. Mr. Johnson currently also serves as Chief Executive Officer of Bitcoin Treasury Corporation (TSXV:BTCT), a position he has held since June 2025.

Chief Marketing Officer, EFG

Prior to joining EFG, Mr. Crone served as Vice President, Retail Markets at Fiera Capital Corporation, a prominent Canadian investment management firm with over \$100 billion in assets under management. Mr. Crone served as Vice President and Partner of Propel Capital Corporation (which was acquired by Fiera Capital Corporation in September 2014). Propel raised approximately \$1 billion in structured products in its five years of operation. Prior to Propel, Mr. Crone served as Senior Vice President, Sales within JovFunds Inc., the specialty investment arm of Jovian Capital Corporation. Prior to 2005, Mr. Crone served in various sales and marketing capacities at Dynamic Funds, which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Scotiabank. Mr. Crone currently serves as Chief Marketing Officer of Bitcoin Treasury Corporation (TSXV:BTCT), a position he has held since June 2025.

MICHAEL SIMONETTA

Toronto, Ontario

Chairman and Director, EFG

Mr. Simonetta has a broad background in management, investment and capital markets. Mr. Simonetta was one of the founding partners of First Asset Management Inc. (“FAMI”), and served as President and CEO of FAMI from 1997 to 2006. At the time FAMI was sold in 2005, FAMI managed in excess of \$30 billion in assets and was one of Canada’s top ten largest companies in the pension and high net worth asset management business. FAMI’s affiliates have included: Beutel, Goodman & Company Ltd.; Foyston Gordon & Payne, Inc.; Deans Knight Capital Management Ltd., Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.; Covington Capital Corporation; First Asset Funds Inc. (formerly Triax Capital Corporation); and Northwest Mutual Funds Inc. FAMI was sold in 2005 to Affiliated Managers Group, Inc. (NYSE: AMG), a publicly listed investment management company based in Boston. Mr. Simonetta is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, obtaining his C.A. designation in 1984 while achieving Top 20 Honour Roll standing, and holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Waterloo (1983 – Gold Medal). Mr. Simonetta currently serves as a director of Bitcoin Treasury Corporation (TSXV:BTCT), a position he has held since June 2025.

In its capacity as portfolio manager, EFG is responsible for the oversight and provision of investment advisory services to the Evolve Funds, and all decisions are reviewed in a team-oriented manner. The portfolios of the Evolve Funds are primarily managed by Elliot Johnson, Chief Investment Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Corporate Secretary and Director of the Manager. Investment decisions made by the portfolio manager are not subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of a committee.

Sub-Advisors

Addenda Capital Inc. (DIVS)

Pursuant to a portfolio management sub-advisory agreement (the “**Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement**”) between the Manager and Addenda Capital Inc., the Manager appointed Addenda Capital Inc. as an investment sub-advisor for DIVS. Addenda is a Québec corporation, and its head office is located at 800, boul. René-Lévesque O., bur. 2750 Montréal, Québec. Addenda is registered with the Ontario Securities Commission in the category of portfolio manager.

The following are the officers of Addenda Capital Inc. who are principally responsible for the portfolio management of DIVS:

<u><i>Name and Municipality of Residence</i></u>	<u><i>Position with Addenda Capital Inc.</i></u>	<u><i>Principal Occupation</i></u>
Mark Kaminski, CFA	Portfolio Manager, Core Fixed Income & Preferred Shares	Same
John Stilo, CFA	Vice-President, Core Fixed Income	Same
Ian. A. McKinnon, CFA	Chief Investment Officer	Same

Mark Kaminski, CFA:

Addenda Capital: Senior Portfolio Manager, Core Fixed Income and Preferred Shares (since 2023); Portfolio Manager, Core Fixed Income and Preferred Shares (2018-2023); Portfolio Manager, Preferred Shares and Money Market (2016-2018); Assistant Portfolio Manager, Preferred Shares and Money Market (2013-2016); Money Market Trader/Bond Analyst (2009-2013); Junior Analyst (2007-2009)

John Stilo, CFA:

Addenda Capital: Vice-President, Core Fixed Income (since 2024); Vice-President, Insurance and Investment Solutions (2023-2024); Senior Portfolio Manager, Insurance and Investment Solutions (2020-2023); Senior Portfolio Manager, Core Fixed Income (2014-2020); Portfolio Manager, Core Fixed Income (2012-2014)

Ian A. McKinnon, CFA

Addenda Capital: Chief Investment Officer (since 2024); Executive Vice-President, Core Fixed Income (2018-2024); Co-Chief Investment Officer, Core Fixed Income & Insurance (2016-2018); Deputy Chief Investment Officer, Core Fixed Income and Insurance (2015-2016); Senior Vice-President, Core Fixed Income and Head, Corporate Bonds (2014-2015); various positions within Addenda Capital (2000-2014)

The investment decisions made by these individuals (relating to DIVS portfolio securities) are not subject to oversight, approval or ratification.

Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement

Under the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Sub-Advisor is required to act at all times on a basis which is fair and reasonable to DIVS, to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of DIVS, and, in connection therewith, to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent portfolio manager would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement provides that the Sub-Advisor, any of its affiliates or any of its or their officers, directors, members, equity holders or employees will not be liable in any way to the parties indemnified under the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement for any default, failure or defect in any of the securities comprising the DIVS portfolio unless it fails to satisfy the standard of care, diligence and skill set forth above.

The Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement further provides that the Sub-Advisor will not be liable for any losses in the NAV of DIVS unless it fails to satisfy the standard of care, diligence and skill set forth above. Pursuant to the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Sub-Advisor any of its affiliates or any of its or their officers, directors, members, equity holders and employees shall be indemnified from the assets of DIVS against all losses (other than loss of

profits), expenses and liabilities incurred by any of them in connection with any matter relating to their respective duties under the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement, unless caused by a material breach or misconduct of such person's obligations under the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement or an act or omission involving wilful misconduct, bad faith, actual fraud, gross negligence or reckless disregard of such person's duties under the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement.

The Sub-Advisor may terminate the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement, without payment of any penalty in accordance with the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement, including in the following circumstances: (i) subject to a minimum term of one year, upon 120 days' written notice to the Manager; (ii) in the event that the Manager is in material breach of the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement and the material breach has not been cured within 20 Business Days' (as defined in the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement) notice thereof to the Manager; (iii) if there is a material change in the investment objectives, investment strategies and/or investment restrictions of DIVS to which the Sub-Advisor has not previously agreed; (iv) if there is a dissolution and commencement of winding-up of DIVS; (v) if DIVS becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors or a receiver is appointed in respect of DIVS or a substantial portion of its assets; or (vi) if the assets of DIVS become subject to seizure or confiscation by any public or governmental organization.

The Manager may terminate the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement, without payment of any penalty in accordance with the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement, including in the following circumstances: (i) subject to a minimum term of one year, upon 120 days' written notice to the Sub-Advisor; (ii) subject to a minimum term of one year, upon 60 days' written notice to the Sub-Advisor, provided that the Manager assumes the portfolio management services required by DIVS; (iii) in the event that the Sub-Advisor is in material breach of the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement and the material breach has not been cured within 20 Business Days' notice thereof to the Sub-Advisor; (iv) if there is a dissolution and commencement of winding-up of the Sub-Advisor (except a voluntary dissolution or voluntary liquidation as the case may be for the purposes of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the parties); (v) if the Sub-Advisor becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes a general assignment for the benefit of the creditors or a receiver is appointed in respect of the Sub-Advisor or a substantial portion of the assets of the Sub-Advisor; (vi) if the assets of the Sub-Advisor become subject to seizure or confiscation by any public or governmental organization; (vii) if the Sub-Advisor has lost any registration, license or other authorization or cannot rely on an exemption therefrom required by the Sub-Advisor for it to perform the services delegated to it thereunder; or (viii) if the Sub-Advisor acted with wilful misconduct, fraud or gross negligence.

The Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement will not be subject to termination under clause (iii) in the preceding paragraph if a material breach by the Sub-Advisor cannot be cured within 20 Business Days' notice thereof but the Sub-Advisor commences the cure within the 20 Business Day period and completes the cure within 30 days of such notice. In addition, if the Sub-Advisor purchases a security for the portfolio of DIVS or takes any other action with respect to the assets of DIVS that through inadvertence violates any investment strategy or restriction set forth in the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement and the violation has or will have a material adverse effect on the portfolio of DIVS, then it will not be considered a material breach for purposes of the termination right in clause (iii) in the preceding paragraph if the Sub-Advisor takes action that returns the portfolio of DIVS to compliance with such investment strategy or restriction within the cure period described above, as the same may be extended by agreement in writing by all the parties to the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement.

The Manager is responsible for payment of the investment management fees of the Sub-Advisor out of the Management Fee.

Allianz Global Investors GmbH (EARN)

Pursuant to a portfolio management sub-advisory agreement (the "**Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement**") between the Manager and Allianz Global Investors GmbH, the Manager has appointed Allianz Global Investors GmbH as an investment sub-advisor for EARN.

Allianz Global Investors GmbH, is an Investment Management Company (Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft) within the meaning of the German Capital Investment Act (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch) authorised by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht or "BaFin") for the conduct of its services and is a subsidiary of Allianz SE, one of the world's largest financial services providers. As one of the world's leading active asset managers, Allianz Global Investors GmbH manages US\$592 billion of assets (as of December 31, 2024) and offers a diversified range of active investment strategies across four main pillars: equities, fixed income, multi asset and private markets. Allianz Global Investors GmbH's expertise covers the developed world and emerging

markets, public and private markets, single-country and global strategies, and thematic and sector portfolios. The breadth of Allianz Global Investors GmbH's capabilities enable it to deliver solutions that are tailored to clients' desired outcomes.

The Sub-Advisor's principal office and place of business is Bockenheimer Landstraße 42-44, 60323 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

The following individuals are principally responsible for the portfolio management of EARN:

<u>Name and Municipality of Residence</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Principal Occupation</u>
DAVID NEWMAN LONDON, ENGLAND	Chief Investment Officer, Global High Yield	Same
DAVID BUTLER LONDON, ENGLAND	Senior Portfolio Manager	Same

David Newman

David Newman is a CIO within Allianz Global Investors' Fixed Income team. David manages traditional Global High Yield, Emerging Market Corporate and Global Multi Asset Credit portfolios and has been responsible for these strategies since inception. David also co-manages our trade finance strategy and he spearheaded AllianzGI's approach to trade finance, combining the complexity premium with a steady fixed income approach for institutional investors. Building on his cross-asset class experience, David is responsible for developing AGI's public/private solutions. Previously David was Managing Director, Head of Fixed Income Credit Research and Co-Head Credit Trading at Citigroup. Prior to that, he was Head of High Yield Credit Research at UBS. David has 35 years' industry experience and holds an MBA with Cass Business School in the UK and a BA with honours in Geography from University College London in the UK.

David Butler

David Butler is a senior portfolio manager at Allianz Global Investors, managing Global High Yield and Multi-Asset Credit strategies. He began in the credit research team, covering industrials and financials, before heading Financials research, also credit selection on high yield and subordinated financials portfolios. He moved to a Portfolio Management role in 2020. Previously, David was a Senior Analyst, Fixed Income Credit Group at NatWest Markets. Prior to that, he was a Credit Analyst at NatWest Corporate Banking Services. He has 30 years of industry experience and holds a BA in History & French (Hons) from University of Reading, UK.

The investment decisions made by these individuals are not subject to oversight, approval or ratification by a committee of the Manager. Each individual listed above holds the office noted opposite his or her name or has held a similar office in a predecessor company or an affiliate during the five years preceding the date of hereof.

Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement

Under the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Sub-Advisor is required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of EARN, and, in connection therewith, to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement permits the Sub-Advisor to utilize the services of its affiliates in the performance of its obligations to the fund. The Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement provides that the Sub-Advisor, any of its affiliates or any of its or their officers, directors, members equity holders or employees will not be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any of the securities comprising EARN's portfolio unless it has failed to satisfy the standard of care, diligence and skill set forth above.

Pursuant to the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Sub-Advisor, any of its affiliates or any of its or their officers, directors members, equity holders and employees shall be indemnified from the assets of EARN or the Manager, as applicable, against all losses (other than loss of profits), expenses and liabilities incurred by any of them in connection

with any matter relating to their respective duties under the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement, unless caused by a failure to satisfy the standard of care, diligence and skill set forth above.

The Manager is responsible for any loss that arises out of the failure of the Sub-Advisor to meet the fiduciary duty and standard of care set forth above. The Sub-Advisor provides portfolio management services to EARN pursuant to the “international sub-advisor” exemption provided by section 8.26.1 of National Instrument 31-103 – *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*. To the extent applicable, there may be difficulty in enforcing legal rights against the Sub-Advisor because it is not a resident of Canada and all or a substantial portion of its assets are located outside of Canada.

The Sub-Advisor may terminate the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement, without payment of any penalty in accordance with the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement, including in the following circumstances: (i) subject to a minimum term of one year, upon 120 days’ written notice to the Manager; (ii) in the event that the Manager is in material breach of the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement and the material breach has not been cured within 20 Business Days’ (as defined in the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement) notice thereof to the Manager; (iii) if there is a material change in the investment objectives, investment strategies and/or investment restrictions of EARN to which the Sub-Advisor has not previously agreed; (iv) if there is a dissolution and commencement of winding-up of EARN; (v) if EARN becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors or a receiver is appointed in respect of EARN, or a substantial portion of its assets; or (vi) if the assets of EARN becomes subject to seizure or confiscation by any public or governmental organization.

The Manager may terminate the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement, without payment of any penalty in accordance with the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement, including in the following circumstances: (i) subject to a minimum term of one year, upon 120 days’ written notice to the Sub-Advisor; (ii) subject to a minimum term of one year, upon 60 days’ written notice to the Sub-Advisor, provided that the Manager assumes the portfolio management services required by EARN; (iii) in the event that the Sub-Advisor is in material breach of the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement and the material breach has not been cured within 20 Business Days’ notice thereof to the Sub-Advisor; (iv) if there is a dissolution and commencement of winding-up of the Sub-Advisor (except a voluntary dissolution or voluntary liquidation as the case may be for the purposes of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the parties); (v) if the Sub-Advisor becomes bankrupt or insolvent or makes a general assignment for the benefit of the creditors or a receiver is appointed in respect of the Sub-Advisor or a substantial portion of the assets of the Sub-Advisor; (vi) if the assets of the Sub-Advisor become subject to seizure or confiscation by any public or governmental organization; or (vii) if the Sub-Advisor has lost any registration, license or other authorization or cannot rely on an exemption therefrom required by the Sub-Advisor for it to perform the services delegated to it thereunder.

The Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement will not be subject to termination under clause (iii) in the preceding paragraph if a material breach by the Sub-Advisor cannot be cured within 20 Business Days’ notice thereof but the Sub-Advisor commences the cure within the 20 Business Day period and completes the cure within 30 days of such notice. In addition, if the Sub-Advisor purchases a security for the portfolio of EARN or takes any other action with respect to the assets of the portfolio of EARN that through inadvertence violates any investment strategy or restriction set forth in the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement and the violation has or will have a material adverse effect on the portfolio of EARN, then it will not be considered a material breach for purposes of the termination right in clause (iii) in the preceding paragraph if the Sub-Advisor takes action that returns the portfolio of EARN to compliance with such investment strategy or restriction within the cure period described above, as the same may be extended by agreement in writing by all the parties to the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement.

The Manager is responsible for payment of the investment management fees of the Sub-Advisor out of the Management Fee.

Brokerage Arrangements

The Manager may utilize various brokers to effect securities transactions on behalf of the Evolve Funds. These brokers may directly provide the Manager with research and related services, in addition to executing transactions. Although each Evolve Fund may not benefit equally from each research and related service received from a broker, the Manager will endeavour to ensure that all of the Evolve Funds receive an equitable benefit over time. The Manager will monitor and evaluate the execution performance of its brokers with a view to determining whether steps should be taken to improve the quality of trade execution. When determining whether a broker should be added to the Manager’s list of approved brokers, there are numerous factors that are considered including transaction cost, value of research, type and size of an order, speed and certainty of execution, responsiveness and trade matching quality.

Approved brokers will be monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the value of the goods and services, as outlined above, provides a reasonable benefit as compared to the amount of brokerage commissions paid for the goods and services.

Conflicts of Interest

The administration, management and investment advisory services of the Manager and Sub-Advisors are not exclusive and nothing in the Declaration of Trust or the Sub-Advisory Agreements prevents the Manager or the Sub-Advisors 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 Evolve Funds) or from engaging in other activities.

Investments in securities purchased by the Manager or the Sub-Advisors on behalf of an Evolve Fund and other investment funds managed by the Manager or Sub-Advisors will be allocated to the Evolve Fund and such other investment funds on a fair and equitable basis according to the size of the order and the applicable investment restrictions and policies of the Evolve Funds and the other investment funds.

When it is determined that it would be appropriate for the Evolve Funds and one or more other investment accounts managed by the Manager or the Sub-Advisors or its affiliates to participate in an investment opportunity, the Manager and the Sub-Advisors will seek to make such investments for all of the participating investment accounts, including the Evolve Funds, on an equitable basis, taking into account such factors as the relative amounts of capital available for new investments and the investment programs and portfolio positions of the Evolve Funds and the affiliated entities for which participation is appropriate. Orders may be combined for all such accounts, and if any order is not filled at the same price, they may be allocated on an average price basis. Similarly, if an investment for the account of more than one account cannot be fully executed under prevailing market conditions, investments may be allocated among the different accounts on a basis which the Manager or the Sub-Advisors or its affiliates consider equitable. The Manager and the Sub-Advisors may recommend that the Evolve Funds sell a security, while not recommending such sale for other accounts in order to enable the Evolve Funds to have sufficient liquidity to honor Unitholders' repurchase requests.

The Declaration of Trust acknowledges that the Manager may provide services to the Evolve Funds in other capacities, provided that the terms of any such arrangement are no less favourable to the Evolve Funds than those that would be obtained from parties that are at arm's length for comparable services.

The Manager and the Sub-Advisors may at times have interests that differ from the interests of the Unitholders. Where the Manager, the Sub-Advisors or their respective affiliates otherwise perceive in the course of business, that they are or may be in a material conflict of interest position, the matter will be referred to the IRC. The IRC will consider all matters referred to it and provide its recommendations to the Manager as soon as possible. In evaluating these conflicts of interest, potential investors should be aware that the Manager and the Sub-Advisors have a responsibility to the Unitholders to exercise good faith and fairness in all dealings affecting the Evolve Funds. In the event that a Unitholder believes that the Manager or the Sub-Advisors has violated its duty to such Unitholder, the Unitholder may seek relief for itself or on behalf of the Evolve Fund to recover damages from or to require an accounting by the Manager. Unitholders should be aware that the performance by the Manager and Sub-Advisors of its responsibilities to an Evolve Fund will be measured in accordance with (i) the provisions of the agreement by which the Manager and the Sub-Advisors have been appointed to its position with the Evolve Fund; and (ii) applicable laws.

No Designated Broker or Dealer has been involved in the preparation of this prospectus or has performed any review of the contents of this prospectus and, as such, the Designated Broker and the Dealers do not perform many of the usual underwriting activities in connection with the distribution by the Evolve Funds of their Units under this prospectus. Units of an Evolve Fund do not represent an interest or an obligation of the Designated Broker, any Dealer or any affiliate thereof and a Unitholder does not have any recourse against any such parties in respect of amounts payable by an Evolve Fund to the Designated Broker or applicable Dealers.

A registered dealer acts as the Designated Broker and one or more registered dealers may act as a Dealer and/or a market maker. These relationships may create actual or perceived conflicts of interest that investors should consider in relation to an investment in an Evolve Fund. In particular, by virtue of these relationships, these registered dealers may profit from the sale and trading of Units. The Designated Broker, as market maker of the Evolve Funds in the secondary market, may therefore have economic interests that differ from, and may be adverse to, those of Unitholders. Any such registered dealer and its affiliates may, at present or in the future, engage in business with an Evolve Fund, with the issuers of securities making up the investment portfolio of an Evolve Fund or with the Manager or any funds sponsored by the Manager or its affiliates, including by making loans, entering into Derivative transactions or

providing advisory or agency services to the Manager or its affiliates. In addition, the relationship between any such registered dealer and its affiliates and the Manager and its affiliates may extend to other activities, such as being part of a distribution syndicate for other funds sponsored by the Manager or its affiliates.

See also “Other Material Facts”.

Independent Review Committee

As required by NI 81-107, the Manager has established an IRC to review all conflicts of interest matters identified and referred to the IRC by the Manager relating to the Evolve Funds managed by the Manager. The IRC reviews and gives its approval or recommendations as to the conflict of interests matters referred to it. A conflict of interest matter is a situation where a reasonable person would consider the Manager or an entity related to the Manager to have an interest that conflicts with the Manager’s ability to act in good faith and in the best interest of the Evolve Funds. The IRC is also required to approve certain reorganizations involving the Evolve Funds and any change of the auditors of the Evolve Funds.

The IRC is made up of members who are independent. The Manager considers that an individual is independent if the individual is not a director, officer or employee of any of the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager for at least 5 years. In addition, the individual must be independent of management and free from any interest and any business or other relationship that could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the individual’s ability to act with the view to the best interest of the Evolve Funds.

The members of the IRC are Kevin Drynan (Chair), Rod McIsaac and Mark Leung.

The IRC has a written charter that sets out its powers, duties and responsibilities. Additionally, pursuant to NI 81-107, the IRC assesses, at least annually, the adequacy and effectiveness of the following: the Manager’s policies and procedures regarding conflict of interest matters; any standing instructions that the IRC gave to the Manager for conflict of interest matters related to the Evolve Funds; the compliance of the Manager and each Evolve Fund with any conditions imposed by the IRC on a recommendation or approval it has provided to the Manager; the independence and compensation of its members; the IRC’s effectiveness as a committee; and the contribution of each member to the IRC.

The IRC prepares a report for Unitholders, at least annually, of its activities. Such report is made available on the Manager’s website at www.evolveetfs.com or, at the request of a Unitholder and at no cost, by calling the Manager at (416)-214-4884 or toll-free at 1-844-370-4884 or by sending an email request to info@evolveetfs.com.

The members of the IRC are paid an annual fee for serving on the IRC of the investment funds in the Evolve Funds. Each investment fund, including the Evolve Funds, is responsible for a portion of that fee, which is allocated by the Manager among the various funds. Currently, annual fees are payable to the following members of the IRC as follows: Kevin Drynan (Chair, \$15,000), Rod McIsaac (\$10,000) and Mark Leung (\$10,000). In addition to the annual fee, the IRC will receive \$2,000 for each additional meeting held after the first two meetings in any year.

The investment funds in the EFG family of funds all share the same IRC. Fees and expenses of the IRC are borne and shared by all of the investment funds in the EFG family of funds.

Trustee

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Manager is also the trustee of the Evolve Funds. The Trustee may resign upon 90 days’ notice to Unitholders and the Manager. The Trustee must be removed if the Trustee ceases to (i) be resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act; (ii) carry out its function of managing the Evolve Funds in Canada; or (iii) exercise the main powers and discretions of the Trustee in respect of the Evolve Funds in Canada. If the Trustee resigns or if it becomes incapable of acting as trustee, the Trustee may appoint a successor trustee prior to its resignation, and its resignation shall become effective upon the acceptance of such appointment by its successor. If no successor has been appointed within 90 days after the Trustee has provided the Manager with 90 days’ notice of its intention to resign, the Evolve Funds will be terminated, and the property of the Evolve Fund shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustee shall act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of each Evolve Fund and shall perform its duties to the standard of care that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. In addition, the Declaration of Trust contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee and indemnifying the Trustee in respect of certain liabilities incurred by it in carrying out the Trustee’s duties.

At any time during which the Manager is the trustee, the Manager will receive no fee in respect of the provision of services as trustee.

Custodian

CIBC Mellon Trust Company, at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario, is custodian of the assets of the Evolve Funds pursuant to the Custodian Agreement. The Custodian has appointed qualified foreign sub-custodians in each jurisdiction in which the Evolve Funds have securities. The Manager or the Custodian may terminate the Custodian Agreement at any time upon ninety (90) days' written notice.

The Custodian is entitled to receive fees from the Manager as described under "Fees and Expenses" and to be reimbursed for all expenses and liabilities that are properly incurred by the Custodian in connection with the activities of the Evolve Funds.

Prime Broker

National Bank Independent Network (NBIN) will be providing UTES with prime brokerage services, including, in respect of UTES, margin facilities under a custody and securities services agreement. The Prime Broker is independent of the Manager. The Prime Broker will be providing margin lending to UTES to acquire additional equity securities. The custody and securities services agreement acts as a margin agreement in connection with UTES' cash borrowing. The custody and securities services agreement may be terminated at any time at the option of either party upon ninety (90) business days' prior notice to the other party.

Auditors

The auditors of the Evolve Funds are Ernst & Young LLP located at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario. The auditors of the Evolve Funds may not be changed unless the IRC has approved the change and Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change, or as otherwise required by Canadian Securities Legislation.

Registrar and Transfer Agent

TSX Trust Company, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the Registrar and Transfer Agent for each Evolve Fund pursuant to registrar and transfer agency agreements entered into as of the date of the initial issuance of ETF Units of each Evolve Fund.

Fund Administrator

CIBC Mellon Trust Company, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the Fund Administrator. The Fund Administrator is responsible for certain aspects of the day-to-day administration of the Evolve Funds, including NAV calculations, accounting for net income and net realized capital gains of the Evolve Funds and maintaining books and records with respect to each Evolve Fund.

Lending Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon may act as the securities lending agent for the Evolve Funds pursuant to a securities lending authorization agreement (a "**Securities Lending Agreement**") to be entered into between the Lending Agent, EFG, in its capacity as manager of each of the Evolve Funds, and The Bank of New York Mellon. The Lending Agent is not affiliates or associates of the Manager. The Manager or the Lending Agent may terminate the Securities Lending Agreement upon thirty (30) days' written notice to the other parties at any time.

Under the Securities Lending Agreement, the collateral posted by a securities borrower to the Evolve Funds will be required to have an aggregate value of not less than 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. In addition to the collateral held by the Evolve Funds, the Evolve Funds will also benefit from a borrower default indemnity provided by the Lending Agent. The Lending Agent's indemnity will provide for the replacement of a number of securities equal to the number of unreturned loaned securities.

Promoter

The Manager has taken the initiative in founding and organizing the Evolve Funds and is, accordingly, the promoter of the Evolve Funds within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. The Manager, in its capacity as manager of the Evolve Funds, receives compensation from the Evolve Funds. See "Fees and Expenses".

FUND GOVERNANCE

The Manager, in its capacity as trustee of the Evolve Funds, has overall responsibility for the management of the Evolve Funds.

Policies, procedures, practices and guidelines

As manager of the Evolve Funds, the Manager is responsible for the day-to-day management, administration and operation of the Evolve Funds.

The Manager has established appropriate policies, procedures, practices and guidelines to ensure the proper management of the Evolve Funds, including as required by NI 81-107, policies and procedures relating to conflicts of interest. The systems used by the Manager in relation to the Evolve Funds monitor and manage the business and sales practices, risk and internal conflicts of interest relating to the Evolve Funds, while ensuring compliance with applicable regulatory, compliance and corporate requirements. The Manager's personnel responsible for compliance, together with management of the Evolve Funds, ensure that these policies, procedures, practices and guidelines are communicated from time to time to all relevant persons and are updated as necessary (including the systems referred to above) to reflect changing circumstances. The Manager also monitors the application of all such policies, procedures, practices and guidelines to ensure their continuing effectiveness.

Compliance with the investment practices and investment restrictions mandated by securities legislation is monitored by the Manager on a regular basis.

The Manager has also developed a personal trading policy for employees (the "**Policy**") which is designed to prevent potential, perceived or actual conflicts between the interests of the Manager and its staff and the interests of clients and the Evolve Funds. Under the Policy, certain of the Manager's personnel are required to pre-clear certain personal securities transactions in order to ensure that those trades do not conflict with the best interests of the Evolve Funds and have not been offered to the person because of the position they hold with the Manager. The Manager has also adopted the basic principles set out in the Code of Ethics on Personal Investing established by The Investment Funds Institute of Canada.

CALCULATION OF NAV

The NAV and NAV per Unit of a class of Units of an Evolve Fund are calculated by the Fund Administrator as of the Valuation Time on each Valuation Date. The NAV of a class of Units of an Evolve Fund on a particular date is equal to the aggregate value of the assets of the Evolve Fund attributable to that class less the aggregate value of the liabilities of Evolve Fund attributable to that class, including any accrued management fees and any income, net realized capital gains or other amounts payable to Unitholders on or before such date, expressed in Canadian dollars. The NAV per Unit of a class of Units on any day is obtained by dividing the NAV of an Evolve Fund attributable to that class on such day by the applicable number of Units of that class of the Evolve Fund then outstanding.

The issue and redemption price of Mutual Fund Units is based on the applicable Evolve Fund's NAV next determined after the receipt of a purchase order and a redemption order.

Valuation Policies and Procedures of the Evolve Funds

In determining the NAV of each Evolve Fund at any time, the Fund Administrator uses the following valuation principles:

- a) cash on hand or on deposit, bills, demand notes, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends received or receivable and interest accrued and not yet received, shall be deemed to be the face value thereof unless the Manager has determined that any such deposit, bill, demand note, account receivable, prepaid expense, cash dividend received or receivable or interest is not worth the full face value, in which event the value thereof shall be deemed to be such value as the Manager determines to be reasonable;
- b) bonds, debentures, notes, money market instruments and other obligations shall be valued by taking the average of the most recently available bid and asked quotations at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date;
- c) loans, including senior secured loans, shall be valued at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date in the following manner:

- (i) the bid-side quote determined by any of Loan Pricing Corporation, MarkIt Partners or any other nationally recognized loan pricing service selected by the Sub-Advisor or Manager, as applicable; or
 - (ii) if such quote described in clause (i) above is not available, the average of the bid-side quotes determined by the Sub-Advisor or Manager, as applicable, from three independent broker-dealers active in the trading of such asset; or (A) if only two such bids can be obtained, the average of the bid-side quotes of such two bids; or (B) if only one such bid can be obtained, such bid; or
 - (iii) if such quote or bid described in clauses (i) and (ii) above are not available, the value of such loan (expressed as a percentage of par) shall be the value assigned by the Manager or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, based on its best estimate of fair value, taking into consideration all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the earnings and cash flow of the applicable obligor, comparable loans and/or obligors in the market, credit ratings and/or market credit spreads, interest rate levels, liquidity levels and position concentration levels;
- d) any security which is listed or dealt in upon a stock exchange shall be valued at its current market value;
- e) any security which is not listed or dealt in upon a stock exchange shall be valued at the most recently available sale price on the Valuation Date, or if such sale price is unavailable, the average of the bid and asked quotations immediately prior to the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date shall be used;
- f) restricted securities shall be valued at the lesser of:
 - (i) the value thereof based on reported quotations in common use; and
 - (ii) that percentage of the market value of securities of the same class, the trading of which is not restricted or limited by reason of any representation, undertaking or agreement or by law, equal to the percentage that the Evolve Fund's acquisition cost was of the market value of such securities at the time of acquisition, as applicable, provided that a gradual taking into account of the actual value of the securities may be made where the date on which the restrictions will be lifted is known;
- g) purchased or written clearing corporation options, options on futures, over-the-counter options, debt-like securities and listed warrants shall be valued at the current market value thereof;
- h) where a covered clearing corporation option, option on futures or over-the-counter option is written, the premium received by the Evolve Fund shall be reflected as a deferred credit which shall be valued at an amount equal to the current market value of the clearing corporation option, option on futures or over-the-counter option that would have the effect of closing the position. Any difference resulting from revaluation shall be treated as an unrealized gain or loss on investment. The deferred credit shall be deducted in arriving at the NAV. The securities, if any, which are the subject of a written clearing corporation option or over-the-counter option shall be valued at their current market value;
- i) the value of a futures contract, forward contract or other Derivatives, such as swap contracts or options on financial futures, shall be the gain or loss with respect thereto that would be realized if, at the Valuation Time, the position in the futures contract, or the forward contract, as the case may be, were to be closed out in accordance with its terms, unless "daily limits" are in effect, in which case fair value shall be based on the current market value of the underlying interest;
- j) margin paid or deposited in respect of futures contracts and forward contracts shall be reflected as an account receivable and margin consisting of assets other than cash shall be noted as held as margin;
- k) translating amounts in a foreign currency to Canadian currency shall be based on the rate of exchange in effect on the applicable Valuation Date, as quoted by a recognized source, at the Manager's sole discretion;
- l) if any Valuation Date is not a business day in any jurisdiction which is relevant for the purposes of valuing investments of the Evolve Funds, the prices or quotations as of the preceding business day in such jurisdiction shall be used for the purposes of such valuation;

- m) any security purchased, the purchase price of which has not been paid, shall be included for valuation purposes as a security held, and the purchase price, including brokers' commissions and other expenses, shall be treated as a liability of the Evolve Fund;
- n) any security sold, but not delivered, pending receipt of the proceeds, shall be excluded for valuation purposes as a security held, and the selling price, net of brokers' commissions and other expenses, shall be treated as an asset of the Evolve Fund; and
- o) if any investment cannot be valued under the foregoing rules or if the foregoing rules are at any time considered by the Manager to be inappropriate under the circumstances, then notwithstanding the foregoing rules, the Manager shall make such valuation as it considers fair and reasonable.

Unless otherwise indicated, for purposes hereof, "current market value" means the most recently available sale price applicable to the relevant security on the principal exchange on which it is traded immediately preceding the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, provided that, if no sale has taken place on a Valuation Date, the average of the bid and asked quotations immediately prior to the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date shall be used.

For the purposes of the foregoing valuation policies, quotations may be obtained from any report in common use, or from a reputable broker or other financial institutions, provided always that the Manager shall retain sole discretion to use such information and methods as it deems to be necessary or desirable for valuing the assets of the Evolve Funds, including the use of a formula computation.

If any investment cannot be valued under the foregoing rules or if the foregoing rules are at any time considered by the Manager to be inappropriate under the circumstances, then notwithstanding the foregoing rules, the Manager shall make such valuation as it considers fair and reasonable under the circumstances and, if there is an industry practice, in a manner consistent with such industry practice for valuing such investment.

Pursuant to NI 81-106, investment funds calculate their NAV using fair value for purposes of securityholder transactions. The Manager considers the policies above to result in fair valuation of the securities held by the Evolve Funds in accordance with NI 81-106 and such policies have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Manager. Net assets of the Evolve Funds will continue to be calculated in accordance with the rules and policies of the Canadian Securities Administrators or any exemption therefrom that the Evolve Funds may obtain.

Although the purchases and redemptions of Units are recorded on a class basis, the assets attributable to all of the classes or series of the Evolve Fund are pooled to create one fund for investment purposes. Each class or series pays its proportionate share of Fund Costs in addition to its Management Fee and Administration Fee. The difference in Fund Costs, Management Fees and Administration Fees between each class means that each class has a different NAV per Unit.

Although no assurance can be given that this will always be the case, the Manager intends to maintain a NAV per Unit of \$10.00 for Class A Mutual Fund Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units, and Class I Mutual Fund Units of HISA and HISU by making income payable daily and paying such income monthly.

Reporting of NAV

The Manager will publish the NAV and NAV per Unit for each Evolve Fund following the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date on its website at www.evolveetfs.com. This information will be available at no cost to the public.

ATTRIBUTES OF THE SECURITIES

Description of the Securities Distributed

Each Evolve Fund is divided into multiple classes of Units and each class of Units is divided into Units of participation of equal value. Each Evolve Fund is offering the following Units:

Evolve Fund	ETF Units			Mutual Fund Units				
	Unhedged ETF Units (CAD\$)	Hedged ETF Units (CAD\$)	USD Unhedged ETF Units (US\$)	Hedged Mutual Fund Units		Unhedged Mutual Fund Units ¹		
				Hedged Class A Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Hedged Class F Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class A Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class F Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)	Unhedged Class I Mutual Fund Units (CAD\$)
CYBR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
CARS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
CALL	✓	✓	✓					
LIFE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
DIVS	✓					✓	✓	
EARN		✓		✓	✓			
HISA	✓					✓	✓	✓
LEAD	✓	✓	✓					
ETC	✓		✓			✓	✓	
HISU			✓			✓	✓	✓
QQQY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
BOND	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
AGG	✓					✓	✓	
UTES	✓					✓	✓	

¹HISU's Unhedged Mutual Fund Units are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Class A Mutual Fund Units are available to all investors. Class F Mutual Fund Units are available to investors who have fee-based accounts with their dealer or to investors who have an account with a discount broker (provided the discount broker offers Class F Mutual Fund Units on its platform). Class F Mutual Fund Units can only be purchased through a registered dealer, including discount brokers, who have entered into an agreement with the Manager and only with the Manager's prior approval. The Manager has designed the Class F Mutual Fund Units to offer investors an alternative means of paying their dealer for investment advice and other services. Instead of paying sales charges, investors buying Class F Mutual Fund Units pay fees to their dealer for investment advice and other services. The Manager does not pay any commissions to dealers in respect of the Class F Mutual Fund Units which allows it to charge a lower Management Fee. Discount brokers do not provide investment recommendation or advice to their clients. Class I Mutual Fund Units are available to institutional investors, including funds, who meet the criteria established by the Manager. The management fees for Class I Mutual Fund Units are negotiated in a subscription agreement with the Manager and paid directly by Unitholders of Class I Mutual Fund Units, not by an Evolve Fund. Class I Mutual Fund Units may not be purchased by individuals. Management fees paid directly by the investor are generally not deductible for tax purposes. Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of management and advisory fees paid directly by the investor. Since Class I Mutual Fund Unit investors are typically financial services companies, their need for portfolio information may be different from other investors. As a result, the Manager may provide them with portfolio disclosure more frequently than the Manager provides this disclosure to other investors, and the information provided may be more detailed and/or presented in a

somewhat different fashion. This information is only provided subject to an agreement limiting the investor's use of the information and prohibiting the investor from disclosing it to any other party.

The Evolve Funds are authorized to issue an unlimited number of Units of each class. All Units of each class of an Evolve Fund have equal rights and privileges. The interest of each Unitholder in an Evolve Fund is shown by how many Units are registered in the name of such Unitholder. There is no fixed issue price. No Unit of a class of an Evolve Fund has any preference or priority over another Unit of the same class of that Evolve Fund.

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 the province of Ontario. Each Evolve Fund is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and each Evolve Fund is governed by the laws of Ontario by virtue of the provisions of the Declaration of Trust.

Certain Provisions of the Units

Each Unit entitles the holder thereof to one vote at meetings of Unitholders and to participate equally with all other Units of the same class of the Evolve Fund with respect to all payments made to Unitholders, other than Management Fee Distributions, including distributions of net income and net realized capital gains and, on liquidation, to participate equally in the net assets of the Evolve Fund remaining after satisfaction of any outstanding liabilities that are attributable to Units of that class of the Evolve Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Evolve Fund may allocate and designate as payable certain capital gains to a Unitholder whose Units are being redeemed or exchanged as described under "Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Allocations of Capital Gains to Redeeming or Exchanging Unitholders" and "Switches and Redemptions of Mutual Fund Units – Allocations of Capital Gains to Redeeming or Exchanging Unitholders". All Units will be fully paid, with no liability for future assessments, when issued and will not be transferable except by operation of law. Unitholders are entitled to require an Evolve Fund to redeem their Units of such Evolve Fund as outlined under "Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Redemption of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund for Cash" and "Switches and Redemptions of Mutual Fund Units – Redemptions".

Exchange of ETF Units for Baskets of Securities

As set out under "Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Exchange of ETF Units of an Evolve Fund at NAV per ETF Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash", Unitholders may exchange the applicable PNU (or an integral multiple thereof) of an Evolve Fund on any Trading Day for Baskets of Securities and/or cash, subject to the requirement that a minimum PNU be exchanged.

Redemptions of ETF Units for Cash

ETF Units of an Evolve Fund may be bought and sold over a designated exchange. However, on any Trading Day, Unitholders may also redeem ETF Units of any Evolve Fund for cash at a redemption price per ETF Unit equal to 95% of the closing price of the applicable Units on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange on the effective day of redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per ETF Unit equal to the NAV per ETF Unit on the effective day of redemption, less any applicable administrative fee determined by the Manager, in its sole discretion, from time to time. Because Unitholders will generally be able to sell ETF Units at the market price on the Designated Stock Exchange through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisers before redeeming their ETF Units for cash.

Modification of Terms

All rights attached to the Units may only be modified, amended or varied in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust. See "Unitholder Matters – Amendments to the Declaration of Trust".

The Manager may amend the Declaration of Trust from time to time to redesignate the name of an Evolve Fund or to create a new class or series of Units of an Evolve Fund without notice to existing Unitholders of the Evolve Funds.

Voting Rights in the Portfolio Securities

Holders of Units will not have any voting rights in respect of the securities in an Evolve Fund's portfolio.

UNITHOLDER MATTERS

Meetings of Unitholders

Meetings of Unitholders of an Evolve Fund will be held if called by the Manager or upon the written request to the Manager of Unitholders of the Evolve Fund holding not less than 25% of the then outstanding Units of the Evolve Fund.

Matters Requiring Unitholder Approval

NI 81-102 requires a meeting of Unitholders of an Evolve Fund to be called to approve certain changes as follows:

- (i) the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to the Evolve Fund or its Unitholders is changed in a way that could result in an increase in charges to the Evolve Fund or to its Unitholders, except where (a) the Evolve Fund is at arm's length with the person or company charging the fee; and (b) the Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change;
- (ii) a fee or expense, to be charged to an Evolve Fund or directly to its Unitholders by the Evolve Fund or the Manager in connection with the holding of Units of the Evolve Fund that could result in an increase in charges to the Evolve Fund or its Unitholders, is introduced;
- (iii) the Manager is changed, unless the new manager of the Evolve Fund is an affiliate of the Manager;
- (iv) the fundamental investment objective of the Evolve Fund is changed;
- (v) the Evolve Fund decreases the frequency of the calculation of its NAV per Unit;
- (vi) other than a Permitted Merger (as defined below) for which Unitholder approval is not required, the Evolve Fund undertakes a reorganization with, or transfers its assets to, another mutual fund, if the Evolve Fund ceases to continue after the reorganization or transfer of assets and the transaction results in the Unitholders of the Evolve Fund becoming securityholders in the other mutual fund;
- (vii) the Evolve Fund undertakes a reorganization with, or acquires assets from, another mutual fund, if the Evolve Fund continues after the reorganization or acquisition of assets, the transaction results in the securityholders of the other mutual fund becoming Unitholders, and the transaction would be a material change to the Evolve Fund; or
- (viii) any matter which is required by the constitutive documents of the Evolve Fund, by the laws applicable to the Evolve Fund or by any agreement to be submitted to a vote of the Unitholders.

In addition, the auditors of an Evolve Fund may not be changed unless the IRC of the Evolve Fund has approved the change and Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change.

Approval of Unitholders of an Evolve Fund of any such matter will be given if a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of Unitholders of the Evolve Fund duly called and held for the purpose of considering the same approve the related resolution.

Amendments to the Declaration of Trust

The Trustee may amend the Declaration of Trust from time to time but may not, without the approval of a majority of the votes of Unitholders of the Evolve Fund voting at a meeting of Unitholders duly called for such purpose, make any amendment relating to any matter in respect of which NI 81-102 requires a meeting, as set out above, or any amendment that will adversely affect the voting rights of Unitholders. All Unitholders of an Evolve Fund shall be bound by an amendment affecting the Evolve Fund from the effective date of the amendment.

Permitted Mergers

An Evolve Fund may, without Unitholder approval, enter into a merger or other similar transaction (a "**Permitted Merger**") that has the effect of combining that Evolve Fund with any other investment fund or funds that have investment objectives, valuation procedures and fee structures that are similar to the Evolve Fund, subject to:

- (i) approval of the merger by the IRC;
- (ii) compliance with certain merger pre-approval conditions set out in NI 81-102; and

- (iii) written notice being sent to Unitholders at least 60 days before the effective date of the merger.

In connection with a Permitted Merger, the merging funds will be valued at their respective NAVs and Unitholders of the Evolve Fund will be offered the right to redeem their Units for cash at the applicable NAV per Unit.

Accounting and Reporting to Unitholders

The fiscal year-end of the Evolve Funds is December 31. The Evolve Funds will deliver or make available to Unitholders: (i) audited annual financial statements; (ii) unaudited interim financial statements; and (iii) annual and interim management reports of fund performance. Such documents are, or will be, incorporated by reference into, and form an integral part of, this prospectus. See “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.

Each Unitholder will also be mailed annually, by his, her or its broker, as and when required under applicable law, information necessary to enable such Unitholder to complete an income tax return with respect to amounts paid or payable by each Evolve Fund owned by such Unitholder in respect of the preceding taxation year of such Evolve Fund. Neither the Manager nor the Registrar and Transfer Agent are responsible for tracking the adjusted cost base of a Unitholder’s Units. Unitholders should consult with their tax or investment adviser in respect of how to compute the adjusted cost base of their Units and in particular how distributions made by the Evolve Fund to a Unitholder affect the Unitholder’s tax position. See “Income Tax Considerations”.

The Manager will ensure that each Evolve Fund complies with all applicable reporting and administrative requirements. The Manager will also ensure that adequate books and records are kept reflecting the activities of each Evolve Fund. A Unitholder or his, her or its duly authorized representative has the right to examine the books and records of the applicable Evolve Fund during normal business hours at the offices of the Fund Administrator. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Unitholder shall not have access to any information that, in the opinion of the Manager, should be kept confidential in the interests of the Evolve Funds.

International Information Reporting

The Tax Act includes provisions which implement the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Common Reporting Standard (the “CRS”) and the Canada-United States Enhanced Tax Information Exchange Agreement (together with the CRS, the “**International Information Exchange Legislation**”). Pursuant to the International Information Exchange Legislation, certain “Canadian financial institutions” (as defined in the International Information Exchange Legislation) are required to have procedures in place, in general terms, to identify accounts held by residents of foreign countries or by certain entities organized in, or the “controlling persons” of which are resident in, a foreign country (or, in the case of the U.S., of which the holder or any such controlling person is a citizen or resident, including U.S. persons not residing in the U.S.) and to report required information to the CRA. Under the International Information Exchange Legislation, Unitholders may be required to provide certain information including citizenship, tax residence and tax identification numbers, which information may be required to be reported to the CRA unless the investment is held within a Plan. Such information is exchanged by the CRA on a reciprocal, bilateral basis with the countries in which the account holder or any such controlling person is resident (or of which such holder or person is a citizen or resident, where applicable), where such countries (including the U.S.) have agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada to which the International Information Exchange Legislation applies.

TERMINATION OF THE EVOLVE FUNDS

An Evolve Fund may be terminated by the Manager on at least sixty (60) days’ notice to Unitholders of such termination and the Manager will issue a press release in advance thereof. The Manager may also terminate an Evolve Fund if the Trustee resigns or becomes incapable of acting and is not replaced or if the Index Provider ceases to calculate the applicable Index or the Index License Agreement in respect of the applicable Index is terminated. The rights of Unitholders to exchange and redeem are Units described under “Switches and Redemptions of Mutual Fund Units” and “Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units” will cease as and from the date of termination of that Evolve Fund.

The Trustee shall be entitled to retain out of any assets of an Evolve Fund, at the date of termination of the Evolve Fund, full provision for all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands incurred or believed by the Trustee to be due or to become due in connection with or arising out of the termination of the Evolve Fund and the distribution of its assets to the Unitholders of the Evolve Fund. Out of the moneys so retained, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified and saved harmless against all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands. Upon such termination, the Constituent

Securities, cash and other assets based on NAV remaining after paying or providing for all liabilities and obligations of the Evolve Fund shall be distributed pro rata among the Unitholders of the Evolve Fund.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Units are being offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued. The Units shall be offered for sale at a price equal to the NAV of such class of Units determined at the Valuation Time on the effective date of the subscription order.

Non-Resident Unitholders

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

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

DEALER COMPENSATION

How an investment professional and dealer are paid

An investment professional is usually the person through whom an investor purchases Units of an Evolve Fund. An investment professional could be a broker, financial planner or advisor who is registered to sell mutual funds. A dealer is the firm for which the investment professional works.

Class A Mutual Fund Units

If an investor buys Class A Mutual Fund Units, the negotiated commission (up to 5% of the purchase amount) is deducted from the purchase amount and paid by the Unitholder, through the Manager, to the dealer. In addition, the Manager pays the dealer a service fee when holding Class A Mutual Fund Units. An Evolve Fund may also charge a short-term trading fee if the Manager redeems a Unitholder's Class A Mutual Fund Units within 30 days of purchase.

Trailing Commission

The Manager pays a service fee known as a "trailing commission" to a Unitholder's dealer, either monthly or quarterly for ongoing services that the dealer provides to purchasers on the Class A Mutual Fund Units. The service fee is a percentage of the value of the Class A Mutual Fund Units held. The Manager pays the dealer the service fee out of the Management Fee payable to the Manager for as long as the Class A Mutual Fund Units are held. The Manager may change the terms of the service fee, including the manner and frequency with which it is paid at any time. The Manager

may do this without informing Unitholders. Dealers typically pay a portion of the service fee they receive to their investment professionals for the services they provide to their clients.

Trailing commissions are not paid on ETF Units, Class F Mutual Fund Units or Class I Mutual Fund Units.

Class F Mutual Fund Units

The Manager does not pay dealers a commission if an investor buys Class F Mutual Fund Units. Investors who buy Class F Mutual Fund Units pay a negotiated fee to their dealer for investment advice and other services. An Evolve Fund may also charge a short-term trading fee if a Unitholder redeems their units within 30 days of buying them.

Class I Mutual Fund Units

The Manager does not pay dealers a commission if an investor buys Class I Mutual Fund Units. An Evolve Fund may charge a short-term trading fee if a Unitholder redeems their units within 30 days of buying them.

ETF Units

The Manager does not pay any dealer a commission for the purchase of ETF Units. At the present time, the Manager is of the view that it is not necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETF Units. See “Exchange and Redemption of ETF Units – Short-term Trading”.

Other forms of dealer support

The Manager may participate in co-operative advertising programs with dealers to help them market an Evolve Fund. The Manager may use part of the Management Fee to pay up to 50% of the cost of these advertising programs in accordance with rules set out in National Instrument 81-105 – *Mutual Fund Sales Practices*.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EVOLVE FUNDS AND THE DEALERS

The Manager, on behalf of an Evolve Fund, may enter into various agreements with registered dealers (that may or may not be the Designated Broker) pursuant to which the Dealers may subscribe for ETF Units of the Evolve Fund as described under “Purchases of Units”.

No Designated Broker or Dealer has been involved in the preparation of this prospectus or has performed any review of the contents of this prospectus and, as such, the Designated Broker and the Dealers do not perform many of the usual underwriting activities in connection with the distribution by the Evolve Funds of their Units under this prospectus. ETF Units of an Evolve Fund do not represent an interest or an obligation of the applicable Designated Broker, any Dealer or any affiliate thereof and a Unitholder does not have any recourse against any such parties in respect of amounts payable by an Evolve Fund to the applicable Designated Broker or applicable Dealers. See “Organization and Management Details of the Evolve Funds – Conflicts of Interest”.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF UNITS

CDS & Co., the nominee of CDS, is the registered owner of the ETF Units of the Evolve Funds, which it holds for various brokers and other persons on behalf of their clients and others. From time to time, a Designated Broker, Dealer, Evolve Fund or another investment fund managed by the Manager or an affiliate thereof, may beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the ETF Units of an Evolve Fund.

PROXY VOTING DISCLOSURE FOR PORTFOLIO SECURITIES HELD

The Manager has established policies and procedures with respect to the voting of proxies received from issuers of securities held in an Evolve Fund’s portfolio (the “**Proxy Voting Policy**”). Unless a Sub-Advisor’s proxy voting policies have been adopted, the Manager’s Proxy Voting Policy provides that the Manager will vote (or refrain from voting) proxies for each Evolve Fund for which it has voting power in the best economic interests of the Evolve Fund. The Proxy Voting Policy is not exhaustive and due to the variety of proxy voting issues that the Manager may be required to consider, are intended only to provide guidance and are not intended to dictate how proxies are to be voted in each instance. The Manager may depart from the Proxy Voting Policy in order to avoid voting decisions that may be contrary to the best interests of the Evolve Funds.

The Manager will publish these records on an annual basis on the Evolve Funds' website at www.evolveetfs.com. Each Evolve Fund's proxy voting record for the annual period from July 1 to June 30 is available at any time after August 31 following the end of that annual period, to any Unitholder on request, at no cost, and is also available at www.evolveetfs.com.

The Manager has delegated the right and obligation to vote proxies relating to the portfolio securities of the following Sub-Advisors as part of their respective portfolio management responsibilities.

Proxy Policies for Addenda Capital Inc.

In respect of Evolve Funds for which Addenda Capital Inc. has been appointed as sub-advisor, pursuant to the terms of the Addenda Sub-Advisory Agreement, Addenda Capital Inc. is authorized to exercise all rights and privileges incidental to ownership of the securities comprising the portfolio of the applicable Evolve Funds in accordance with Addenda Capital Inc.'s proxy voting policy, which has been or will be adopted for the voting of proxies in compliance with applicable legislation. Addenda Capital Inc. has adopted a proxy voting policy to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of its clients.

Proxy Voting Policies for Allianz Global Investors GmbH

In respect of the Evolve Fund for which Allianz Global Investors GmbH has been appointed as sub-advisor, pursuant to the terms of the Allianz Sub-Advisory Agreement, Allianz Global Investors GmbH is authorized to exercise all rights and privileges incidental to ownership of the securities comprising the portfolio of the Evolve Fund in accordance with Allianz Global Investors GmbH's proxy voting policy, which has been or will be adopted for the voting of proxies in compliance with applicable legislation. Allianz Global Investors GmbH has adopted a proxy voting policy to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of its clients.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only contracts material to the Evolve Funds are the Declaration of Trust, Custodian Agreement, Sub-Advisory Agreements and Index License Agreements.

Copies of these agreements may be examined at the head office of the Manager at TD Canada Trust Tower, 161 Bay Street, Suite 1210, Toronto, ON M5J 2S1.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The Evolve Funds are not involved in any legal proceedings, nor is the Manager aware of existing or pending legal or arbitration proceedings involving the Evolve Funds.

EXPERTS

The auditors of the Evolve Funds, Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants, have consented to the use of their report dated March 24, 2025 to the Unitholders of the Evolve Funds. Ernst & Young LLP has advised that it is independent with respect to the Evolve Funds within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

EXEMPTIONS AND APPROVALS

The Manager, on behalf of the Evolve Funds, has obtained exemptive relief from the Securities Regulatory Authorities:

- (a) to permit a Unitholder to acquire more than 20% of the Units of an Evolve Fund through purchases on the applicable Designated Stock Exchange without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian Securities Legislation. See "Purchases of Units – Purchases of Mutual Fund Units – Special Considerations for Unitholders";
- (b) to relieve the Evolve Funds from the requirement that a prospectus contain a certificate of the underwriters;

- (c) to permit the Evolve Funds to invest in other underlying exchange traded funds that do not qualify as index participation units;
- (d) to relieve the Evolve Funds from the requirement to prepare and file a simplified prospectus and annual information form in accordance with National Instrument 81-101 – *Mutual Fund Prospectus Disclosure* for the Mutual Fund Units in the form prescribed by Form 81-101F1 – *Contents of Simplified Prospectus* and Form 81-101F2 – *Contents of Annual Information Form*, provided that the Evolve Funds file a long form prospectus for the Mutual Fund Units in accordance with the provisions of National Instrument 41-101 – *Distribution Requirements*; and
- (e) to treat the ETF Units and Mutual Fund Units of each Evolve Fund as if such securities were separate funds in connection with their compliance with the provisions of Parts 9, 10 and 14 of NI 81-102.

OTHER MATERIAL FACTS

Index Provider Disclaimers

Solactive AG

The Evolve Funds are not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by Solactive AG nor does Solactive AG offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using the applicable Index and/or Index trade mark or the Index price at any time or in any other respect. The Indexes are calculated and published by Solactive AG. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Indexes are calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards the Manager or the applicable Evolve Funds, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Indexes to third parties including but not limited to investors and/or financial intermediaries of the Evolve Funds. Neither publication of the Indexes by Solactive AG nor the licensing of such Indexes or applicable Index trade mark for the purpose of use in connection with the Evolve Funds constitutes a recommendation by Solactive AG to invest capital in said financial instruments nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of Solactive AG with regard to any investment in these Evolve Funds.

Nasdaq, Inc.

QQQY is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Nasdaq, Inc. or its affiliates (Nasdaq, with its affiliates, are referred to as the “Corporations”). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, QQQY. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of QQQY or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in QQQY particularly, or the ability of the Nasdaq-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-cap Weighted™ Index to track general stock market performance. The Corporations’ only relationship to Evolve Funds Group Inc. (“Licensee”) is in the licensing of the Nasdaq-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-cap Weighted™ Index and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the Nasdaq-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-cap Weighted™ Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to Licensee or QQQY. Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of QQQY into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the NASDAQ-100 Technology Sector Adjusted Market-cap Weighted™ Index. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of QQQY to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which QQQY is to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of QQQY.

THE CORPORATIONS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR UNINTERRUPTED CALCULATION OF THE NASDAQ-100 TECHNOLOGY SECTOR ADJUSTED MARKET-CAP WEIGHTED™ INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF QQQY, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE NASDAQ-100 TECHNOLOGY SECTOR ADJUSTED MARKET-CAP WEIGHTED™ INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE NASDAQ-100 TECHNOLOGY SECTOR ADJUSTED MARKET-CAP WEIGHTED™ INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CORPORATIONS HAVE ANY

LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

PURCHASERS' STATUTORY RIGHTS OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESCISSION

Mutual Fund Units

Securities legislation in some provinces gives Unitholders the right to withdraw from an agreement to buy mutual funds within two business days of receiving the prospectus or fund facts, or to cancel their purchase within 48 hours of receiving confirmation of the order.

Securities legislation in some provinces and territories also allows Unitholders to cancel an agreement to buy units and get their money back or to make a claim for damages, if the prospectus, fund facts or financial statements misrepresent any facts about the fund. These rights must usually be exercised within certain time limits.

The purchaser should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the province or territory for the particulars of these rights or should consult with a legal adviser.

ETF Units

Securities legislation in certain of the provinces and territories of Canada provides purchasers with the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase exchange traded mutual fund securities within 48 hours after the receipt of a confirmation of a purchase of such securities. In several of the provinces and territories of Canada, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or, in some jurisdictions, revisions of the price or damages if the prospectus and any amendment contains a misrepresentation, or for non-delivery of the ETF Facts, provided that the remedies for rescission, revisions of the price or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory.

The purchaser should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the province or territory for the particulars of these rights or should consult with a legal adviser.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Additional information about each of the Evolve Funds is, or will be, available in the following documents:

- (i) the most recently filed ETF Facts or Fund Facts (as applicable) of the Evolve Funds;
- (ii) the most recently filed comparative annual financial statements of the Evolve Funds, together with the accompanying report of the auditors;
- (iii) any unaudited interim financial statements of the Evolve Funds of the Evolve Funds filed after the most recently filed comparative annual financial statements of the Evolve Funds;
- (iv) the most recently filed annual MRFP of the Evolve Funds; and
- (v) any interim MRFP of the Evolve Funds filed after that most recently filed annual MRFP of the Evolve Funds.

These documents are or will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus, which means that they legally form part of this document just as if they were printed as part of this document.

These documents are available on the Manager's website at www.evolveetfs.com or by contacting the Manager at (416) 214-4884 or toll-free at 1-844-370-4884 or by email at info@evolveetfs.com. These documents and other information about the Evolve Funds are available on the Internet at www.sedarplus.ca.

In addition to the documents listed above, any documents of the type described above that are filed on behalf of the Evolve Funds after the date of this prospectus and before the termination of the distribution of the Evolve Funds are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

DESIGNATED WEBSITE

A mutual fund is required to post certain regulatory disclosure documents on a designated website. The designated website of the Evolve Funds this document pertains to can be found at the following location: www.evolveetfs.com. These documents and other information about the Evolve Funds, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available at www.sedarplus.ca.

CERTIFICATE OF THE EVOLVE FUNDS, THE MANAGER AND PROMOTER

Dated: August 16, 2025

This prospectus, together with the documents incorporated herein by reference, constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by the securities legislation of each of the provinces and territories of Canada.

EVOLVE FUNDS GROUP INC.

(As manager, trustee and promoter and on behalf of the Evolve Funds)

(signed) "*Raj Lala*"

Raj Lala

Chief Executive Officer of Evolve Funds Group Inc., the
Manager, Trustee and Promoter of the Evolve Funds, and
on behalf of the Evolve Funds

(signed) "*Scharlet Diradour*"

Scharlet Diradour

Chief Financial Officer of Evolve Funds Group Inc.,
the Manager, Trustee and Promoter of the Evolve
Funds, and on behalf of the Evolve Funds

On behalf of the Board of Directors
of Evolve Funds Group Inc.

(signed) "*Keith Crone*"

Keith Crone

Director

(signed) "*Elliot Johnson*"

Elliot Johnson

Director