

No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities and it is an offence to claim otherwise. These securities have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or any state securities laws and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to US persons except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of those laws.

PROSPECTUS



Continuous Distribution

May 10, 2024

This prospectus qualifies the distribution of units (the “Units”) of the following exchange-traded funds (each a “NBI ETF” and together the “NBI ETFs”):

NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF (NSSB)
NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF (NSCB)
NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF (NSCC)
NBI High Yield Bond ETF (NHYB)
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF (NUBF)
NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF (NPRF)
NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF (NDIV)

NBI Canadian Family Business ETF (NFAM)
NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF (NSCE)
NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF (NUSA)
NBI Active International Equity ETF (NINT)
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF (NREA)
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF (NSGE)
NBI Global Private Equity ETF (NGPE)

(each a “NBI Conventional ETF” and collectively the “NBI Conventional ETFs”)

NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF (NALT) (the “NBI Alternative ETF”)

The NBI ETFs are exchange-traded funds established as trusts under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

The NBI Alternative ETF is considered an “alternative mutual fund”, as defined under Regulation 81-102 *Investment Funds*. The NBI Alternative ETF has the ability to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. The NBI Alternative ETF uses derivatives to create leverage in the portfolio. Leverage amplifies gains and losses.

Investment Objectives

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF’s investment objective is to provide a steady flow of income with an emphasis on capital preservation while focusing on debt instruments designed to raise funds that promote a positive environmental and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of high quality Canadian corporate fixed-income securities with relatively shorter terms to maturity. It may also invest in short-term fixed income securities issued by federal, provincial or municipal governments in Canada.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF’s investment objective is to provide a high level of current income and sustained capital growth while focusing on debt instruments designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental or social impact. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian federal or provincial governments or by Canadian corporations.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF’s investment objective is to provide a sustained level of current income and capital growth, with an emphasis on bonds issued by Canadian corporations with a carbon intensity substantially lower than that of the estimated carbon intensity of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF’s benchmark, while considering ESG issues, climate risks and contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian corporations.

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investment objective is to provide a high level of long-term income. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of high-yield debt securities of developed market issuers.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's investment objective is to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of one or many other mutual funds or through the use of derivatives, in a diversified portfolio comprised primarily of fixed-income securities of issuers located throughout the world with various maturities and credit ratings.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's investment objective is to generate tax-efficient dividend income while focusing on capital preservation. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of preferred shares of Canadian companies and other income-generating securities of Canadian companies.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF's investment objective is to maximize the potential for long-term capital growth and to generate sustained dividend income. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of Canadian companies that pay dividends.

The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth by replicating, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of a Canadian equity index that measures the investment return of family-owned Canadian companies that are publicly listed. Currently, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF tracks the performance of the NBC Canadian Family Index (or any successor thereto). To do this, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of shares of family-owned Canadian companies.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth while following a sustainable approach to investing. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of Canadian companies.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of U.S. companies.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of international companies.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF's investment objective is to provide income and long-term capital growth while focusing on hedging against inflation. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of companies located around the world in industry sectors associated with real assets.

The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth while following a sustainable approach to investing. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of companies located around the world.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth by replicating, to the extent possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of a global private equity index that measures the investment returns of publicly-listed private equity issuers. Currently, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF tracks the performance of the Morningstar® PitchBook Developed Markets Listed Private Equity Select IndexSM (or any successor thereto). To do this, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of securities of globally listed private equity companies and investment vehicles.

The NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF's investment objective is to provide a positive return while maintaining low correlation to, and lower volatility than, the return of the global equity markets. It will aim to achieve this investment objective regardless of prevailing market conditions or general market direction. It will seek to achieve this objective by investing primarily in long and short positions on financial derivatives that provide exposure to different major global asset classes, such as government bonds, currencies, equities or commodities.

See "Investment Objectives".

National Bank Investments Inc. (the “**Manager**”), an investment fund manager, is the promoter and manager of the NBI ETFs and is responsible for the administration of the NBI ETFs. See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Manager of the NBI ETFs”. Natcan Trust Company (the “**Trustee**”) is the trustee of the NBI ETFs. See “Organization and Details of the NBI ETF – Trustee”. The Manager has retained the services of National Bank Trust Inc. (the “**Portfolio Manager**”), to act as portfolio manager to it in respect of the NBI ETFs. See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Portfolio Manager”.

Listing of Units

Each NBI ETF issues Units on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued.

The Units of the NBI ETFs are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“**TSX**”) and an investor may buy or sell Units of the NBI ETFs on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Holders of Units (“**Unitholders**”) may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by a Unitholder to the Manager or the NBI ETFs in connection with the buying or selling of Units on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace.

Unitholders may redeem Units in any number for cash for a redemption price per Unit of 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price of the applicable NAV per Unit (defined below), or may exchange a number of Units of an NBI ETF equal to the Prescribed Number of Units (defined below), or any multiple thereof for cash or, with the consent of the Manager, a Basket of Securities (defined below) and cash. Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers or investment advisers, and their tax advisers, before redeeming Units for cash. See “Redemption of Units”.

Each NBI ETF will issue Units directly to its Designated Broker and Dealers (each defined below). The initial issuance of Units of a new NBI ETF will not occur until it has received, in aggregate, subscriptions sufficient to satisfy the TSX’s original listing requirements.

Additional Considerations

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

For a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in Units of the NBI ETFs, see “Risk Factors”.

Registration of interests in, and transfer of, the 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.

Each NBI ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of the provinces and territories of Canada.

Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates, your investment in an NBI ETF is not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

The Units are not and will not be registered under the U.S. *Securities Act of 1933*, as amended. Subject to certain exceptions, the Units may not be offered or sold in the U.S. or offered or sold to U.S. persons. The NBI ETFs are not and will not be registered under, and the Manager is not registered under, the U.S. *Investment Company Act of 1940*, as amended.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Additional information about each NBI ETF is available in the most recently filed ETF Facts, in the most recently filed annual financial statements, if any, any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements, the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance (“**MRFP**”), if any, and any interim MRFP filed after that annual MRFP. These documents are incorporated herein by reference and are legally considered to be a part of this prospectus. These documents are publicly available on the Manager’s website at www.NBIinvestments.ca and may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling toll-free, at 1 866 603-3601 or by contacting a registered dealer. These documents and other information about the NBI ETFs are also publicly available at www.sedarplus.ca. See “Documents Incorporated by Reference” for further details.

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IMPORTANT TERMS

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

We, us, or the Manager – National Bank Investments Inc., a corporation amalgamated under the laws of Canada, or its successor.

You - each person that invests in an NBI ETF.

Accounting & Administrative Services Agreement – the accounting & administrative services agreement dated January 15, 2019 between the Manager and State Street Trust Company Canada as Fund Administrator of certain NBI ETFs, as the same may be amended or amended and restated from time to time; and the accounting & administrative services agreement dated February 12, 2024 between the Manager and Natcan Trust Company as Fund Administrator of certain NBI ETFs, as the same may be amended or amended and restated from time to time.

AllianceBernstein – AllianceBernstein Canada, Inc.

AlphaFixe – AlphaFixe Capital Inc.

ATR Rule – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “Risk Factors – Tax-Related Risks”.

Basket of Securities – (a) in relation to a particular NBI Active ETF means (i) a group of securities selected by the Portfolio Manager or by the applicable Portfolio Sub-Advisor from time to time that collectively reflect the constituents of, and their weightings in, the portfolio of the NBI Active ETF, or (ii) a group of securities selected by the Portfolio Manager or by the applicable Portfolio Sub-Advisor from time to time; (b) in relation to an NBI Passive ETF, means (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; or (ii) a group of some or all of the Constituent Securities and other securities selected by the Portfolio Manager from time to time that collectively reflect the aggregate investment characteristics of, or a representative sample of, the applicable Index.

business day – any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or statutory holiday in Ontario or Québec.

Canadian securities legislation – 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.

CapEx – Capital expenditures are funds used by a company to acquire, upgrade, and maintain physical assets such as property, plants, buildings, technology, or equipment.

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

CDS – CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.

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

CICERO - CICERO Shades of Green is a leading provider of second opinions on green bond frameworks. They provide independent environmental assessments of green and sustainability bond frameworks and the issuer’s relevant internal governance procedures.

closing price – market prices at the close of trading on the financial reporting date.

Constituent(s) Issuer(s) – (a) for each NBI ETF, the issuers included in the portfolio of that NBI ETF; (b) for the NBI Passive ETFs only, the issuers included in the applicable Index, from time to time.

Constituent Securities – the securities of a Constituent Issuer.

CRA – the Canada Revenue Agency.

CRS – means Part XIX of the Tax Act implementing the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Common Reporting Standard, and includes all guidance, published administrative positions and other information issued by the CRA in connection therewith.

Custodian – means Natcan Trust Company, or its successor, for all the NBI ETFs except the NBI High Yield Bond ETF and the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF and State Street Trust Company Canada, or its successor, for the NBI High Yield Bond ETF and the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF.

Custodian Contract – the custodian contract dated January 15, 2019 between the Manager, in its capacity of manager, and State Street Trust Company Canada as Custodian of certain NBI ETFs, as the same may be amended or amended and restated from time to time.

Custodian Agreement – the custodian agreement dated February 12, 2024 between the Manager, in its capacity of manager, and Natcan Trust Company as Custodian of certain NBI ETFs, as the same may be amended or amended and restated from time to time.

Cut-Off Time – is 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on the Trading Day, or, in any case, such later time as the Manager may agree to.

Dealer – a registered dealer (that may or may not be a Designated Broker), including National Bank Financial Inc., an affiliate of the Manager, that has entered into a continuous distribution dealer agreement with the Manager, on behalf of one or more NBI ETFs, and that subscribes for and purchases Units from such NBI ETFs as described under “Purchases of Units – Issuance of Units”.

Declaration of Trust – the master declaration of trust establishing the NBI ETFs dated January 15, 2019 (including its Schedule A as amended on January 20, 2022), as the same may be further amended or restated from time to time.

Designated Broker – National Bank Financial Inc., an affiliate of the Manager and a registered dealer that has entered into a designated broker agreement with the Manager, on behalf of one or more NBI ETFs, pursuant to which the Designated Broker agrees to perform certain duties in relation to those NBI ETFs.

Dialogue – The engagement of shareholders with companies on various ESG issues, either individually or collectively, to communicate their views and expectations, and to monitor and influence the company’s practices and disclosures. Dialogue can also involve collaboration with other stakeholders. Along with NBI’s internal engagement activities, we also encourage the portfolio manager and the portfolio sub-advisors to participate in dialogues with companies to improve their ESG practices, on an individual level or via collaborative initiatives and to report on these activities annually.

distribution payment date – a date, which is no later than the tenth business day following the applicable distribution record date, on which an NBI ETF pays a distribution to its Unitholders.

distribution record date – a date designated by the Manager as a record date for the determination of Unitholders entitled to receive a distribution from an NBI ETF.

ESG – ESG refers to environmental, social, and governance factors related to an investment. They represent three major non-financial factors used to identify material risks and/or growth opportunities in various investments. The Environmental criterion evaluates any environmental risks/opportunities a company might face and how the company is managing them. It can concern various topics such as energy use, waste, pollution, contaminated land or treatment of animals. The Social criterion covers the business’ relationships with clients, suppliers, employees, the community and any other relevant stakeholders. Employees’ working conditions, donations programs or local presence in smaller community are examples of Social aspects evaluated by this criterion. Finally, the Governance section evaluates a company’s corporate structure. Transparency, Board composition, executive compensation, ethical standards, conflict of interest management or political contributions can be various examples of this measure.

ESG Criteria – The ESG Criteria may include elements such as energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, water management, waste management, human capital, diversity and inclusion, health and safety, board composition, compensation and financial governance, among other issues.

ESG Integration – The inclusion of ESG considerations within financial analysis and investment decisions. This may be done in various ways, tailored to the investment style and approach of the portfolio manager or the portfolio sub-advisor.

ESG stewardship activities – The portfolio manager and portfolio sub-advisors use of influence to promote better management of ESG issues and improve long-term shareholder value. See section “Important Terms” for more details on ESG stewardship activities include proxy voting and dialogue.

ESG thematic investment – The investment in companies, organizations, or funds that stand to benefit from one or many disruptive themes or assets specifically related to sustainability (e.g. clean energy, climate change mitigation, sustainable agriculture, health system, green bonds, social bonds, UNSDGs alignment etc.).

ETF Facts – a document that summarizes certain features of the Units of an NBI ETF.

Family Index – the NBC Canadian Family Index.

FATCA – means Part XVIII of the Tax Act implementing the enhanced tax information exchange contemplated by the *Agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada to Improve International Tax Compliance through Enhanced Exchange of Information under the Convention Between the United States of America and Canada with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital*, and includes all guidance, published administrative positions and other information issued by the CRA in connection therewith.

Fiera – Fiera Capital Corporation.

financial reporting date – date of the financial statements.

Fund Administrator – means Natcan Trust Company, or its successor, for all the NBI ETFs except the NBI High Yield Bond ETF and the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF and State Street Trust Company Canada, or its successor, for the NBI High Yield Bond ETF and the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF.

Green bonds - Green bonds are fixed-income instruments that specifically target mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change, renewable energy and other environmentally friendly projects.

GST/HST/QST – taxes exigible under Part IX of the *Excise Tax Act* (Canada), the *Act Respecting the Quebec Sales Tax*, CQLR c T-0.1, and the regulations made thereunder, as amended from time to time, and under any equivalent or corresponding provision under any other applicable Canadian provincial or territorial legislation imposing a similar value added or multi-staged Tax.

Index/Indices – a benchmark or index, provided by an Index Provider, that is used by an NBI Passive ETF in relation to the NBI Passive ETF’s investment objective and includes, as required, a replacement or alternative benchmark or index that applies substantially similar criteria to those currently used by an 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 Licence Agreement - the licence agreement entered into by the Manager or National Bank of Canada, as applicable, with each Index Provider.

Index Provider – a provider of an Index, including but not limited to, National Bank of Canada and Morningstar Research Inc., with which, or in respect of which, the Manager or National Bank of Canada, as applicable, has entered into licensing arrangements permitting the Manager to use the relevant Index and certain trademarks in connection with the operation of the applicable NBI Passive ETF.

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards.

Intact – Intact Investments Management Inc.

Investment Management Agreement – The amended and restated investment management agreement dated February 5, 2024 between the Manager and the Portfolio Manager, as the same may be amended and restated from time to time.

IPO shares – shares issued by way of an initial public offering.

IRC – the Independent Review Committee of the NBI ETFs.

JPMIM – J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

Management Agreement – the amended and restated management agreement dated April 25, 2023 between Natcan Trust Company, as trustee of the NBI ETFs, and the Manager, as the same may be amended or amended and restated from time to time.

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

Montrusco Bolton – Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.

MRFP – management report of fund performance as defined in Regulation 81-106.

NAV and **NAV per Unit** – in relation to a particular NBI ETF, the aggregate net asset value of the Units of the NBI ETF and the net asset value per Unit, respectively, calculated by the Fund Administrator as described in “Calculation of Net Asset Value”.

NBI Active ETFs – the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF, the NBI High Yield Bond ETF, the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF, the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF, the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF, the NBI Active International Equity ETF, the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF, the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF and the NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF.

NBI Alternative ETF – the NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF.

NBI Conventional ETFs – the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF, the NBI High Yield Bond ETF, the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF, the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF, the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF, the NBI Active International Equity ETF, the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF, the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF and the NBI Global Private Equity ETF.

NBI ETFs – the exchange-traded funds listed from time to time on the front cover of this prospectus, each established as a trust under the laws of Ontario pursuant to the Declaration of Trust.

NBI Passive ETFs – the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF and the NBI Global Private Equity ETF.

Negative Screening (or Exclusions) – Negative screening involves the exclusion of certain sectors, companies or practices from a fund or portfolio based on specific ESG Criteria.

Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative – an international group of asset managers committed to supporting the goal of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 or sooner, in line with global efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius as well as investing aligned with net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner.

Nuveen – Nuveen Asset Management, LLC

Portfolio Manager – National Bank Trust Inc. or its successor.

Portfolio Sub-Advisors – collectively, AlphaFixe, JPMIM, Intact, Montrusco Bolton, Fiera, Nuveen and AllianceBernstein (and/or AllianceBernstein L.P.), and each, a “Portfolio Sub-Advisor”.

Positive Screening (or Best-in-class) – The inclusion of certain sectors, companies or practices in an exchange-traded fund or portfolio based on ESG Criteria that are desirable relative to industry peers. This can be achieved by applying a filter to a universe of securities, issuers, investments, sectors or other financial instruments to rule them in, based on their positive performance on ESG Criteria relative to industry peers or specific ESG Criteria.

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

Private Equity Index – Morningstar® PitchBook Developed Markets Listed Private Equity Select IndexSM

Proxy voting – The exercise of voting rights attached to shares owned by an investor. Proxy voting enables shareholders to participate in corporate governance decisions. The portfolio manager and the portfolio sub-advisors are mandated to exercise

their voting rights in the best interests of their investors and in accordance with the exchange-traded fund's strategy and their internal proxy voting policies. National Bank Trust Inc. exercises its proxy votes in accordance with the National Bank Trust Inc. Proxy Voting Policy, which utilizes the Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines (see section Proxy Voting Policies for more details about the proxy voting policies).

Registered Plans – means, collectively, registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, registered education savings plans, tax-free savings accounts, deferred profit-sharing plans, registered disability savings plans and first home savings accounts.

Registrar and Transfer Agent – means TSX Trust Company, or its successor, for all the NBI ETFs except the NBI High Yield Bond ETF and the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF and State Street Trust Company Canada, or its successor, for the NBI High Yield Bond ETF and the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF.

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

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

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

Securities Lending Agreement – the securities lending agreement that may be entered into between the Manager and a securities lending agent, as the same may be amended or restated from time to time.

Securities regulatory authorities – 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.

Social bonds – Social bonds are bonds whose proceeds will be allocated to raising funds for projects, both new and existing, that have positive social results. Social projects include, without limitation, affordable core infrastructure, access to essential services, affordable housing, job creation and food security.

Sub-Advisory Agreements – (a) the sub-advisory agreement dated January 15, 2019 between the Portfolio Manager and Intact; (b) the amended and restated sub-advisory agreement dated January 23, 2020 between the Portfolio Manager and JPMIM; (c) the amended and restated sub-advisory agreement dated February 28, 2024 between the Portfolio Manager and AlphaFixe; (d) the sub-advisory agreement dated November 30, 2022 between the Portfolio Manager and Fiera, as amended on March 28, 2024; (e) the sub-advisory agreement dated April 17, 2023 between the Portfolio Manager and AllianceBernstein; (f) the sub-advisory agreement dated November 15, 2022 between the Manager, the Portfolio Manager and Montrusco Bolton; and (g) the sub-advisory agreement dated February 21, 2023 between the Manager, the Portfolio Manager and Nuveen, and each, a “Sub-Advisory Agreement”.

SASB – refers to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, which guides the disclosure of financially material sustainability information by companies to their investors. The SASB standards identify the subset of ESG issues most relevant to financial performance in each industry.

Sustainable bonds - Sustainable bonds are bonds whose proceeds will be allocated exclusively to the financing and refinancing of a combination of green and social projects.

Sustainable ETFs – NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF, NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond, NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF and NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF.

Sustainalytics - A Morningstar company that provides high-quality, analytical environmental, social and governance (ESG) research, ratings and data to institutional investors and companies.

Tax Act – the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations made thereunder, as the same may be amended from time to time.

Tax Proposals – all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act that have been publicly announced in writing by the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date of this prospectus.

Trading Day – (a) for NBI Active ETF, unless otherwise agreed by the Manager, a business day upon which: (i) a session of the TSX is held; and (ii) the primary market or exchange for the securities held by the NBI Active ETF is open for trading; (b) for an NBI Passive ETF, unless otherwise agreed by the Manager, a business day upon which: (i) a session of the TSX is held; (ii) the primary market or exchange for the securities held by an NBI Passive ETF is open for trading; and (iii) the Index Provider calculates and publishes data relating to the Index.

Transfer Agency and Service Agreement - the transfer agency and service agreement dated January 15, 2019 between the Manager and State Street Trust Company Canada as Registrar and Transfer Agent of certain NBI ETFs, as the same may be amended or amended and restated from time to time; and the transfer agency and service agreement dated February 27, 2024 between the Manager and TSX Trust Company as Registrar and Transfer Agent of certain NBI ETFs, as the same may be amended or amended and restated from time to time.

Trustee – Natcan Trust Company or its successor.

TSX – the Toronto Stock Exchange.

underlying fund – an investment fund in which an NBI ETF invests its assets.

Unit – in relation to a particular NBI ETF, means a redeemable, transferable unit of an NBI ETF, which represents an equal, undivided interest in a proportionate share of the assets of the NBI ETF.

UN – United Nations.

UN Global Compact Principles - A voluntary initiative based on CEO commitments to implement universal sustainability principles and to take steps to support UN goals.

UN Sustainable Development Goals - In September 2015, all 193 Member States of the United Nations (or “UN”) adopted a plan for achieving a better future for all and agreed to 17 global goals (officially known as the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs) — laying out a path over the next 15 years to end extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and protect our planet.

UNSDG - UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Unitholder – a holder of Units of an NBI ETF.

U.S. – the United States.

Valuation Date – each business day that the TSX is open for trading or any other day designated by the Manager on which the NAV and NAV per Unit of an NBI ETF is calculated.

Valuation Time – 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) or such other time that the Manager deems appropriate on each Valuation Date.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

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

Issuers:

- NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF
- NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF
- NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF
- NBI High Yield Bond ETF
- NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF
- NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF
- NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF
- NBI Canadian Family Business ETF
- NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF
- NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF
- NBI Active International Equity ETF
- NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF
- NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF
- NBI Global Private Equity ETF
- NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF

Each NBI ETF is an exchange-traded fund established as a trust under the laws of Ontario. The Alternative ETF is an “alternative mutual fund”, as defined under Regulation 81-102. Natcan Trust Company is the Trustee and National Bank Investments Inc. is the Manager of the NBI ETFs.

Units: Each NBI ETF offers Units under this prospectus.

Continuous Distribution: Units of the NBI ETFs are being offered on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued.

The Units of the NBI ETFs are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) and an investor may buy or sell Units of the NBI ETFs on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Unitholders may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by a Unitholder to the Manager or the NBI ETFs in connection with the buying or selling of Units on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace. Unitholders may trade Units in the same way as other securities listed on the TSX, including by using market orders and limit orders.

Units may not be purchased by, nor transferred to, US Persons, as defined in Regulation S under the United States *Securities Act of 1933*, as amended.

Each NBI ETF will issue Units directly to its Designated Broker and Dealers. The initial issuance of Units of a New NBI ETF will not occur until it has received, in aggregate, subscriptions sufficient to satisfy the TSX’s original listing requirements. National Bank Financial Inc., an affiliate of the Manager, will act as the Designated Broker and as a Dealer for each NBI ETF.

See “Purchases of Units – Issuance of Units” and “Purchases of Units – Buying and Selling Units”.

Investments Objectives

NBI ETF	Investment Objectives
NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF's investment objective is to provide a steady flow of income with an emphasis on capital preservation while focusing on debt instruments designed to raise funds that promote a positive environmental and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of high quality Canadian corporate fixed-income securities with relatively shorter terms to maturity. It may also invest in short-term fixed income securities issued by federal, provincial or municipal governments in Canada.

NBI ETF	Investment Objectives
NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income and sustained capital growth while focusing on debt instruments designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental or social impact. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian federal or provincial governments or by Canadian corporations.
NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's investment objective is to provide a sustained level of current income and capital growth, with an emphasis on bonds issued by Canadian corporations with a carbon intensity substantially lower than that of the estimated carbon intensity of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's benchmark, while considering ESG issues, climate risks and contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian corporations.
NBI High Yield Bond ETF	The NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investment objective is to provide a high level of long-term income. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of high-yield debt securities of developed market issuers.
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's investment objective is to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of one or many other mutual funds or through the use of derivatives, in a diversified portfolio comprised primarily of fixed-income securities of issuers located throughout the world with various maturities and credit ratings.
NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's investment objective is to generate tax-efficient dividend income while focusing on capital preservation. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of preferred shares of Canadian companies and other income-generating securities of Canadian companies.
NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF	The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF's investment objective is to maximize the potential for long-term capital growth and to generate sustained dividend income. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of Canadian companies that pay dividends.
NBI Canadian Family Business ETF	The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth by replicating, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of a Canadian equity index that measures the investment return of family-owned Canadian companies that are publicly listed. Currently, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF tracks the performance of the NBC Canadian Family Index (or any successor thereto). To do this, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of shares of family-owned Canadian companies.
NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth while following a sustainable approach to investing. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of Canadian companies.
NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of U.S. companies.
NBI Active International Equity ETF	The NBI Active International Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of international companies.
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF's investment objective is to provide income and long-term capital growth while focusing on hedging against inflation. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of companies located around the world in industry sectors associated with real assets.

NBI ETF	Investment Objectives
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth while following a sustainable approach to investing. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of companies located around the world.
NBI Global Private Equity ETF	The NBI Global Private Equity ETF's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth by replicating, to the extent possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of a global private equity index that measures the investment returns of publicly-listed private equity issuers. Currently, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF tracks the performance of the Morningstar® PitchBook Developed Markets Listed Private Equity Select Index SM (or any successor thereto). To do this, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of securities of globally listed private equity companies and investment vehicles.
NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF	The NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF's investment objective is to provide a positive return while maintaining low correlation to, and lower volatility than, the return of the global equity markets. It will aim to achieve this investment objective regardless of prevailing market conditions or general market direction. It will seek to achieve this objective by investing primarily in long and short positions on financial derivatives that provide exposure to different major global asset classes, such as government bonds, currencies, equities or commodities.

See "Investment Objectives".

Investment Strategies

NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of high quality Canadian corporate fixed-income securities with relatively shorter terms to maturity (five years or less) designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental impact and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development.

100% of the net asset value of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF shall be constituted of positive environmental impact and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development bonds and/or bonds from issuers that meet ESG best in class criteria.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may also invest in:

- High-yield corporate bonds and senior and second lien floating rate loans (cumulatively, up to 10% of the net asset value);
- Treasury bills, short-term notes and other money market instruments;
- Canadian corporate bonds;
- Exchange-traded funds;
- Canadian municipal, federal and provincial government debt securities;
- Bonds of international agencies or supranational entities; and
- Foreign corporate and government bonds.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may, pursuant to its investment objective, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us. The current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor determines the investable universe of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF by identifying green, social or sustainable bonds, as determined by an external rating agency (such as CICERO, Sustainalytics and Vigeo Eiris) or pursuant to the Portfolio Sub-Advisor internal analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor internal analysis is based on widely recognized guidelines, principles and/or sustainable development goals (such as the Green Bond Principles, the Social Bonds Principles, the Sustainability Bond Guidelines and the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Bonds Taxonomy).

When selecting securities, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a bottom-up approach. It selects issuers based on fundamental analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also carries out a credit and an ESG analysis on each security. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also carries out a credit analysis on each security which is combined to the ESG analysis described in the previous paragraph to determine the security's weighting in the portfolio. ESG issues are assessed using relevant indicators that

vary from one sector to another (in accordance with the relevant ESG issues of the sector). This analysis could include elements such as energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, water management, waste management, human capital, diversity and inclusion, health and safety, board composition, compensation and financial governance among other issues.

The securities of corporations that the Portfolio Sub-Advisor believes generate, from direct involvement, more than:

- 5% of their revenues from the production or 15% from the distribution of tobacco;
- 5% of their revenues from the mining of or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal;
- 5% of their revenues from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in offshore Arctic regions,

are excluded from the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF's investments.

It also aims to exclude companies:

- from the "oil and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas;
- that are involved (i.e., generating more than 0% revenue) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production, manufacturing, and distribution of assault weapons to civilians;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the offering of gambling services;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of recreative cannabis;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production of alcohol.

Moreover, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section "Important Terms" for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor leverages a process to identify and evaluate potential violations of such principles and practices.

As an exception to all the exclusions mentioned above that relate to fossil fuels, entities that are engaged in ambitious transition may be considered for investment if they commit to Net-Zero objectives that align with the Paris Agreement renowned scenarios (as exemplified by initiatives like the Science-Based Targets initiative, the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, and the Transition Pathway Initiative), and maintain a high level of transparency by providing verifiable and comprehensive documentation of their strategies, objectives, and progress.

In addition, sustainable use of proceeds bonds issued by excluded companies may also qualify, if the underlying projects or assets financed help the issuer implement its transition plan.

Engagement with issuers in the portfolio is done systematically by the Portfolio Sub-Advisor when it comes to raising awareness on ESG disclosure best practices. Then, when deemed necessary, engagement on ESG risks regarding the issuer's operations and products is conducted in a timely manner.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a top-down approach when managing the level of risk of the portfolio. It considers the economic outlook and analyzes the risks of the various assets constituting the portfolio.

For high quality securities, an analysis of macroeconomic factors such as economic growth, inflation, monetary and fiscal policy is conducted in order to position the maturity and credit quality of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF to weather different stages in the business cycle. Securities which have a lower credit quality are analyzed using a bottom-up approach to determine their valuation. The company specific analysis focuses on the stability of cash flows and the recovery value of the bonds.

The overall weighted average credit rating of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF's portfolio will be BBB- or higher as established by Standard & Poor's Rating Services (or an equivalent rating from another designated rating organization). The Portfolio Sub-Advisor may, however, invest in debt securities with a credit rating less than BBB-.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed a maximum of 10% of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF's net assets.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may engage, at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the other currencies of securities held by the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF. Where this hedging strategy is used,

the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF will not generally suffer or benefit from any fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar. While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor generally expects to utilize a currency hedging strategy for the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, it may choose not to use such strategy where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental or social impact and that are issued by Canadian federal or provincial governments or by Canadian corporations.

At least 85% of the net asset value of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF shall be constituted of bonds designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental or social impact.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may also invest in:

- High-yield corporate bonds and senior and second lien floating rate loans (cumulatively, up to 10% of the net asset value);
- Municipal bonds;
- Bonds issued by international and supranational entities;
- Debt securities issued by local or national foreign governments in developed countries; and Investment-grade debt securities issued by foreign corporations.

While the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor determines the investable universe of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF by identifying eligible bonds with a positive environmental or social impact pursuant to its internal analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's internal analysis is based on a proprietary assessment tool derived from widely recognized guidelines, principles and /or sustainable development goals (such as the Green Bond Principles, the Social Bond Principles, the Sustainability Bond Guidelines, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Bonds Taxonomy).

When selecting securities, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a bottom-up approach. It selects issuers based on fundamental analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also carries out a credit analysis on each security which is combined to the ESG analysis and to the internal analysis described in the previous paragraph to determine the security's weighting in the portfolio. ESG issues are assessed using relevant indicators that vary from one sector to another (in accordance with the relevant ESG issues of the sector). This analysis could include elements such as energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, water management, waste management, human capital, diversity and inclusion, health and safety, board composition, compensation and financial governance among other issues.

The securities of corporations that the Portfolio Sub-Advisor believes generate, from direct involvement, more than:

- 5% of their revenues from the production or 15% from the distribution of tobacco;
- 5% of their revenues from the mining of or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal;
- 5% of their revenues from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in offshore Arctic regions,

are excluded from the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF's investments.

It also aims to exclude companies:

- from the "oil and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas;
- that are involved (i.e., generating more than 0% revenue) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production, manufacturing, and distribution of assault weapons to civilians;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the offering of gambling services;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment;

- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of recreative cannabis;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production of alcohol.

Moreover, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section “Important Terms” for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor leverages a process to identify and evaluate potential violations of such principles and practices.

As an exception to all the exclusions mentioned above that relate to fossil fuels, entities that are engaged in ambitious transition may be considered for investment if they commit to Net-Zero objectives that align with the Paris Agreement renowned scenarios (as exemplified by initiatives like the Science-Based Targets initiative, the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, and the Transition Pathway Initiative), and maintain a high level of transparency by providing verifiable and comprehensive documentation of their strategies, objectives, and progress.

In addition, sustainable use of proceeds bonds issued by excluded companies may also qualify, if the underlying projects or assets financed help the issuer implement its transition plan.

Engagement with issuers in the portfolio is done systematically by the Portfolio Sub-Advisor when it comes to raising awareness on ESG disclosure best practices. Then, when deemed necessary, engagement on ESG risks regarding the issuer’s operations and products is conducted in a timely manner.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a top-down approach when managing the level of risk of the portfolio. It considers the economic outlook and analyzes the risks of the various assets constituting the portfolio.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 30% of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF’s net assets.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may engage, at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the other currencies of securities held by the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF. Where this hedging strategy is used, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF will not generally suffer or benefit from any fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar. While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor generally expects to utilize a currency hedging strategy for the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF, it may choose not to use such strategy where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian corporations with a carbon intensity substantially lower than that of the estimated carbon intensity of its benchmark (currently the FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index), while considering ESG issues, climate risks and contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals.

100% of the net asset value of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF shall be constituted of corporate bonds of Canadian issuers that have a positive environmental impact and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development bonds and/or bonds from issuers that meet ESG best in class criteria.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may also invest in:

- High-yield corporate bonds and senior and second lien floating rate loans (cumulatively, up to 10% of the net asset value);
- Investment-grade debt securities issued by foreign corporations;
- Bonds issued by international and supranational entities;
- Municipal bonds; and
- Debt securities issued by local or national foreign governments in developed countries.

While the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF’s investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor determines the investable universe of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF by identifying certified sustainable bonds pursuant to its internal analysis and, when available, pursuant to an external rating agency (such as CICERO, Sustainalytics, and Vigeo Eiris). The Portfolio Sub-Advisor’s internal analysis is based on widely

recognized guidelines, principles and/or sustainable development goals (such as the Green Bond Principles, the Social Bond Principles, the Sustainability Bond Guidelines, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Bonds Taxonomy).

When selecting securities, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a bottom-up approach. It selects issuers based on fundamental analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also carries out a credit analysis on each security which is combined to the ESG analysis described in the previous paragraph to determine the security's weighting in the portfolio. ESG issues are assessed using relevant indicators that vary from one sector to another (in accordance with the relevant ESG issues of the sector). This analysis could include elements such as energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, water management, waste management, human capital, diversity and inclusion, health and safety, board composition, compensation and financial governance among other issues.

The benchmark's carbon intensity is calculated using the benchmark's weight of each issuer and multiplying it with its carbon intensity, which is the carbon footprint of the corporate issuer divided by its enterprise value. The carbon footprint of an issuer is either directly disclosed by the issuer in its annual or sustainability report or estimated using proxies/models available on Bloomberg or the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project).

Currently, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF aims to reach a carbon intensity that is fifty percent (50%) lower than the estimated carbon intensity of the benchmark. This target may evolve through time as the general market becomes more and more conscious of its carbon footprint (thus reducing the carbon footprint of the benchmark).

The securities of corporations that the Portfolio Sub-Advisor believes generate, from direct involvement, more than:

- 5% of their revenues from the production or 15% from the distribution of tobacco;
- 5% of their revenues from the mining of or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal;
- 5% of their revenues from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in offshore Arctic regions,

are excluded from the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's investments.

It also aims to exclude companies:

- from the "oil and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas;
- that are involved (i.e., generating more than 0% revenue) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production, manufacturing, and distribution of assault weapons to civilians;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the offering of gambling services;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of recreative cannabis;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production of alcohol.

Moreover, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section "Important Terms" for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor leverages a process to identify and evaluate potential violations of such principles and practices.

As an exception to all the exclusions mentioned above that relate to fossil fuels, entities that are engaged in ambitious transition may be considered for investment if they commit to Net-Zero objectives that align with the Paris Agreement renowned scenarios (as exemplified by initiatives like the Science-Based Targets initiative, the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, and the Transition Pathway Initiative), and maintain a high level of transparency by providing verifiable and comprehensive documentation of their strategies, objectives, and progress.

In addition, sustainable use of proceeds bonds issued by excluded companies may also qualify, if the underlying projects or assets financed help the issuer implement its transition plan.

Engagement with issuers in the portfolio is done systematically by the Portfolio Sub-Advisor when it comes to raising awareness on ESG disclosure best practices. Then, when deemed necessary, engagement on ESG risks regarding the issuer's operations and products is conducted in a timely manner.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a top-down approach when managing the level of risk of the portfolio. It considers the economic outlook and analyzes the risks of the various assets constituting the portfolio.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 30% of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's net assets.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may engage, at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the other currencies of securities held by the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF. Where this hedging strategy is used, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF will not generally suffer or benefit from any fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar. While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor generally expects to utilize a currency hedging strategy for the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF, it may choose not to use such strategy where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

NBI High Yield Bond ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI High Yield Bond ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of high-yield debt securities of developed market issuers.

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF may also invest in:

- Other types of debt securities of Canadian, U.S. or foreign companies, including small capitalization companies;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by various levels of government in Canada and the United States;
- Floating-rate notes and floating-rate loans;
- Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities;
- Preferred shares;
- Convertible bond securities; and
- Rule 144A private placement securities.

While the NBI High Yield Bond ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor will apply a fundamental bottom-up investment process to achieve strong risk-adjusted returns based around a good diversification by sector, in-depth analysis of the company's strength, competitive position in the sector, management team, market trends and the return offered compared to risk and market conditions. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor therefore looks for well-managed companies with a well-defined business vision and significant competitive advantages.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also integrates financially material ESG (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) factors as part of its investment process ("ESG Integration"). ESG Integration is the systematic inclusion of ESG issues in investment analysis and investment decisions. As part of its investment process, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to assess the impact of ESG factors on certain issuers in the universe in which the NBI High Yield Bond ETF may invest. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to identify financially material issues on the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investments in issuers and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the NBI High Yield Bond ETF while the NBI High Yield Bond ETF may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors. In particular, ESG Integration does not change the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investment objective, exclude specific types of industries or companies or limit its investable universe. The NBI High Yield Bond ETF is not designed for investors who wish to screen out particular types of companies or investments or are looking for ETFs that meet specific ESG goals.

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

The portfolio's average credit rating will be not less than B-, and at least 80% of the net asset value of the securities making up the portfolio will have a credit rating of B- or higher, as established by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (Canada) or an equivalent credit rating established by Moody's Canada Inc., Fitch, Inc. or DBRS Limited.

NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF seeks to achieve its objective by managing portfolio duration, credit risk, and volatility. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF has significant latitude to pursue opportunities across the fixed-

income spectrum, and is not managed or compared to any specific index. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF has the flexibility to invest across different sectors, credit ratings, maturities and geographic regions, including moving between sectors or across credit risks, and may have long, short or negative duration.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may invest a significant portion of its net assets in a specific type of securities, by weighting one or other of the above criteria more heavily. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may invest up to 75% of its net assets in sub-investment grade securities.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may also invest in:

- Securities issued or guaranteed by governments or their subdivisions, government agencies or government-related entities;
- Bonds issued by international and supranational entities;
- Corporate bonds;
- Zero-coupon bonds;
- Convertible bonds;
- Floating-rate notes;
- Senior and second lien floating-rate loans (for not more than ten percent (10%) of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's net assets);
- Mortgage-backed securities of government or non-governmental bodies, asset backed securities, collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs);
- Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), commercial loan obligations (CLOs), credit-linked notes and To Be Announced (TBAs);
- Rule 144A private placement securities;
- Future, cleared and uncleared over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, such as forwards, options, swaps and options on swaps;
- Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs);
- Common shares or preferred shares (for not more than ten percent (10%) of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's net assets) and this includes equities due to restructuring; and
- Mutual fund securities managed by the Manager or by third parties, including exchange-traded funds.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may engage in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuations between the Canadian dollar and the currencies of securities held by the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF. A currency hedging strategy will generally be employed and the currencies of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF will generally be fully hedged, though the Sub-Advisor may choose not to hedge positions where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also integrates financially material ESG (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) factors as part of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor's investment process ("ESG Integration"). ESG Integration is the systematic inclusion of ESG issues in investment analysis and investment decisions. As part of its investment process, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to assess the impact of ESG factors on many issues or countries in the universe in which the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may invest. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to identify financially material issues with respect to the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's investments in issuers and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers or countries that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF while the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may divest or not invest in securities of issuers or countries that may be positively impacted by such factors. In particular, ESG Integration does not change the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's investment objective, exclude specific types of industries or companies or limit its investable universe. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF is not designed for investors who wish to screen out particular types of companies or investments or are looking for ETFs that meet specific ESG goals.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of preferred shares of Canadian companies and other income-generating securities of Canadian companies.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may also invest in:

- Canadian common shares and foreign equities;
- Fixed-income securities; and
- Income trusts.

While the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 10%). However, the weighting of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's investment process is principally based on fundamental research, but the Portfolio Sub-Advisor will also consider quantitative and technical factors. The portfolio securities selection is based on knowledge of the company, its industry and its growth prospects. An extensive credit analysis for each security and an assessment of the risk profiles, relative performance and general economic conditions are completed to confirm the selection and the relative weight of each portfolio security.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 10% of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's net assets.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF seeks to exclude:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor shall, where it deems appropriate, in light of the investment objectives and strategy outlined in the prospectus seek to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section "Important Terms" for more details) or that, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's position on thermal coal-related investments sets out a commitment to assess the transition plans of investments that generate or derive more than 25 % of their revenue from thermal coal. They review the investments annually and divest from those that do not have satisfactory transition objectives and governance in place. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also implemented an oil and gas position that seeks to assess the transition plans of top greenhouse gas (GHG) sector emitters in its investment universe. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor engages with companies with unsatisfactory transition plans to monitor improvements over a 24-month period. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor will divest from those companies if they do not respond or provide evidence of progress.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of Canadian companies that pay dividends.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may also invest in:

- Income trusts (including Real Estate Investment Trusts);
- Equity securities of Canadian and foreign companies, including preferred shares;
- Securities convertible into equity securities of Canadian and foreign companies, including rights and warrants; and
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

While the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF's investment process is primarily based on bottom-up, fundamental research. The focus is set on companies that pay a stable dividend with sustainable payout ratio, while diversifying across many sectors, industries and regions in order to reduce volatility. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor has a bias for the companies capable of increasing their dividend as well as those proceeding to shares repurchases. Thus, a company that eliminates its dividend will generally be fully redeemed.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 30% of the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF's assets.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may engage, at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the other currencies of securities held by the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF. Where this hedging strategy is used, the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF will not generally suffer or benefit from any fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar. While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor generally expects to utilize a currency hedging strategy for the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, it may choose not to use such strategy where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a proprietary sustainability scorecard to evaluate companies across five pillars (Planet, People & Society, Governance, Operations, Disclosure) and a minimum score is required in order to be considered for investment. Scorecard results are also used to identify corporate engagement topics.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF excludes from its investible universe:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section "Important Terms" for more details) based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor ESG evaluation framework.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Canadian Family Business ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF invests, directly or indirectly, in a portfolio comprised primarily of family-owned Canadian companies in substantially the same proportion as those securities are reflected in the Family Index.

In selecting securities for the portfolio, the Portfolio Manager follows a passive investment strategy designed to replicate the performance of the Family Index. The Portfolio Manager is not required to invest in all the stocks in the Family Index. The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF may be managed using an "optimization" technique, whereby securities are selected for the portfolio so that industry weightings, market capitalization and certain fundamental characteristics match the Family Index, or a full replication strategy in which the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF will generally hold the same investments and in the same proportion as the target index. Since National Bank of Canada is involved in the design and administration of the Family Index and such index is not, for the time being, widely recognized and used, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF is not an index mutual fund pursuant to Regulation 81-102. Therefore, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF shall not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of any issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting or equity securities of any issuer.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of Canadian medium and large capitalization companies.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Treasury bills, short-term notes and other money market instruments;
- Common shares of Canadian small capitalization companies;

- Securities convertible into common or preferred shares (including rights, warrants and subscription receipts);
- Income trusts (including royalty trusts and Real Estate Income Trusts); and
- Publicly-listed Canadian limited partnerships.

While the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor will apply a fundamental bottom-up investment process to invest in profitable, well-established companies with durable attributes presenting a strong potential for risk-adjusted returns. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor undertakes a thorough ESG (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) analysis to assess the quality, capital allocation ability and long-term sustainability of a business. ESG Criteria are assessed within the fundamental research process (see the section "Important Terms" for more details). The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's responsible investing analysis incorporates the Sustainable Accounting Standards Board's ("SASB", see the section "Important Terms" for more details) five sustainability dimensions. Furthermore, the responsible investing analysis allows the team to report on the alignment of portfolio companies with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals launched in 2016 by the UN. Those goals deal with social and environmental outcomes and align well with investing in good quality, well-run and durable businesses. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses an exclusionary screening when establishing the investable universe of the exchange-traded fund.

For example, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude securities of companies that it believes derives more revenues than the following threshold from their direct or indirect involvements in these activities:

- 10% from the manufacture of firearms and military material
- 5% from the mining of thermal coal or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal
- 10% from the offering of gambling services
- 10% from the production of alcohol
- 10% from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment
- 5% in the production and/or 15% in the distribution of tobacco
- 10% from the production of cannabis

Moreover, it also seeks to exclude:

- companies from the "oil or natural and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas
- companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are defined as: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary.
- companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the portfolio-sub-advisor's ESG evaluation framework.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also uses a positive screening approach (see the section "Important Terms" for more details), to select the companies. The screening is based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor commitments to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) and ensures that company selection considers alignment with the net zero target of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF as well as its science-based interim emissions targets.

As part of its commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to align the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF with net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner, which demonstrate positive contributions towards the Goal #13, Climate Action, of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (see section "Important Terms" for more details about the UNSDGs). The Portfolio Sub-Advisor assesses businesses' impact on climate change through public reports, and may use stewardship activities (see section "Important Terms" for more details), to promote better ESG practices. As part of its stewardship activity program, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a combination of dialogue, proxy voting (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) and collaborative engagement on subjects such as emission reduction targets, emission intensity and disclosure.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 10% of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's net assets.

NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF invests in a portfolio consisting primarily of common shares of U.S. large capitalization companies.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Preferred shares of U.S. companies;
- Securities convertible into common or preferred shares, including rights and warrants;
- Income trusts; and
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

While the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investment process relies on a bottom-up, fundamental-driven investment approach. Securities chosen to compose the portfolio are growth-oriented companies with significant barriers to entry and first-class management teams. In-depth knowledge of companies allows the Portfolio Sub-Advisor to manage risks by not relying on extended diversification, but rather on a quality over quantity selection.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a proprietary sustainability scorecard to evaluate companies across six pillars (Planet, People & Society, Governance, Productivity & Partnerships, Operations, Disclosure) and a minimum score is required in order to be considered for investment. Scorecard results are also used to identify corporate engagement topics.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF excludes from its investible universe:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section "Important Terms" for more details) based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor ESG evaluation framework.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Active International Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Active International Equity ETF invests in a portfolio consisting primarily of common shares of international large capitalization companies.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Preferred shares of international companies;
- Securities convertible into common or preferred shares, including rights and warrants;
- Income trusts; and
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

While the NBI Active International Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Active International Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF's investment process relies on a bottom-up, fundamental-driven investment approach. Securities chosen to compose the portfolio are growth-oriented companies with significant barriers to entry

and first-class management teams. In-depth knowledge of companies allows the Portfolio Sub-Advisor to manage risks by not relying on extended diversification, but rather on a quality over quantity selection.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a proprietary sustainability scorecard to evaluate companies across six pillars (Planet, People & Society, Governance, Productivity & Partnerships, Operations, Disclosure) and a minimum score is required in order to be considered for investment. Scorecard results are also used to identify corporate engagement topics.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF excludes from its investible universe:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section “Important Terms” for more details) based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor ESG evaluation framework.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Active International Equity ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of companies operating in the infrastructure and real estate sectors and located around the world.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may also invest in:

- Common shares of companies operating outside of the infrastructure and real estate sectors and located around the world;
- Income trusts and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs);
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs); and
- Securities convertible into common or preferred shares, including rights and warrants; and
- Preferred shares.

While the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF excludes from its investible universe:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions;
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section “Important Terms” for more details) based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor ESG evaluation framework.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor applies a bottom-up approach based on a disciplined valuation of high-quality companies while providing geographic diversification. The portfolio is constructed to achieve a balance between high income and opportunities for growth.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor accesses certain ESG (see the section “Important Terms” more details) research and considers significant ESG factors and risks to the extent deemed relevant to the economic value of an investment as part of its general investment process and not for purposes of seeking separate ESG outcomes. It incorporates these considerations through its own assessment, which is based on a proprietary ESG scorecard, as well as general shareholder engagement with company management on ESG issues where appropriate. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's proxy voting process similarly

considers ESG factors to the extent deemed relevant to the economic value of an investment. Shareholder engagement and proxy voting for ESG purposes are not expected to be material activities of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of medium and large capitalization companies located around the world.

The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Common shares of companies in emerging markets (up to 30% of the net asset value);
- Common shares of small companies;
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs); and
- Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

While the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor determines the investable universe of the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF by selecting companies that generate revenues from products and services that are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which address economic prosperity, environmental, sustainability and social inclusion. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor invests exclusively in themes directly aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and who are aligned with the portfolio's three investment themes of climate, health, and empowerment.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor employs a combination of a "top-down" and "bottom-up" investment process with the goal of identifying, based on its internal research and analysis, securities of companies worldwide that fit into sustainable investment themes. The investment team utilizes top-down research based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals to gain a deeper understanding of long-term secular themes, which can drive the market outlook for industries. The investment team then uses a bottom-up analysis of individual companies, focusing on prospective earnings growth, valuation, and quality of company management and on evaluating a company's exposure to ESG factors.

It is the combination of these two research views that gives the team the conviction to capitalize on attractive investment opportunities that have the potential to add substantial value.

While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor emphasizes company-specific positive selection criteria over broad-based negative screens in assessing a company's exposure to ESG factors, the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF will not invest in companies that generate from direct involvement, more than:

- 5% of their revenues from the production or 15% from the distribution of tobacco;
- 5% of their revenues from the mining of or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal;
- 5% of their revenues from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in offshore Arctic regions.

It also aims to exclude companies:

- from the "oil and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas;
- that are involved (i.e., generating more than 0% revenue) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production, manufacturing, and distribution of assault weapons to civilians;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the offering of gambling services;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of recreative cannabis.

Moreover, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section "Important Terms" for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor

governance practices. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor leverages a process to identify and evaluate potential violations of such principles and practices.

As an exception to all the exclusions mentioned above that relate to fossil fuels, entities that are engaged in ambitious transitions may be considered for investment if their misaligned segments are not structurally increasing and if at least 50% of CapEx is dedicated to UN SDG-aligned activities. These entities will be subject to additional due diligence criteria and must maintain a high level of transparency by providing verifiable and comprehensive documentation of their strategies, objectives, and progress.

In addition to the above exclusion list, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor will also follow its own policy:

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor may not invest in companies deriving 10% or more of their direct or indirect income from:

- Genetically modified organisms
- Military contracting
- Prisons

As part of its investment process, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor engages with issuers on a variety of topics for both gaining insights on the issuer and encouraging action that the Portfolio Sub-Advisor believes will benefit its clients as shareholders. During engagements, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor dialogues on ESG issues with company management may include, environmental footprint, improved resilience to future regulation, carbon taxes, and ability to retain market share and talented employees. Engagements, which the Portfolio Sub-Advisor initiates directly with the issuer, may take place both before the initial investment is made and as part of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor's ongoing monitoring.

When determining the weighting of each security in the portfolio, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor focuses on individual stock contribution to active risk and thematic exposure.

NBI Global Private Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of globally listed private equity companies and investment vehicles in substantially the same proportion as those securities are reflected in the Private Equity Index.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Depositary receipts
- Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs); and
- Canadian Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs).

While the NBI Global Private Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

In selecting securities for the portfolio, the Portfolio Manager follows a passive investment strategy designed to replicate the performance of the Private Equity Index. The index is primarily composed of globally listed private equity companies and investment vehicles listed on nationally recognized exchanges, all of whose principal businesses are to invest capital in privately held companies.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF will generally be managed using a full replication strategy in which the NBI Global Private Equity ETF will generally hold the same investments and in the same proportion as the target index. In certain circumstances, the Portfolio Manager may not invest in all the stocks of the Private Equity Index and the NBI Global Private Equity ETF will therefore not invest in the same proportion as the target index.

The Private Equity Index is not for the time being, widely recognized and used, therefore the NBI Global Private Equity ETF is not an index mutual fund pursuant to Regulation 81-102 and shall not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of any issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting or equity securities of any issuer.

NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF

The NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF uses a quantitative, rules-based strategy designed to evaluate the overall current expected return, risk and correlation of the investible universe available to the NBI Alternative ETF. The Portfolio Manager uses computer models that analyze the available information on the current interactions between different asset classes (correlation), their current risk levels and short, medium and long-term return expectations. Following this analysis, results are aggregated to automatically propose long and short positions to the Portfolio Manager that reduce risk and correlation while aiming to maintain a positive return.

The NBI Alternative ETF will hold long and short positions in a portfolio composed primarily of futures contracts which provide exposure to different major global asset classes, such as government bonds, currencies, equities or commodities. The NBI Alternative ETF will benefit from a long position in a security or instrument that increases in value or from a short position in a security or instrument that decreases in value. Forward contracts and swaps may also be used by the NBI Alternative ETF to achieve its objective.

The NBI Alternative ETF will hold cash as collateral to the derivatives transactions but may also invest such collateral in cash equivalent securities and instruments to increase the return of its required collateral.

The NBI Alternative ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions, though it is not currently expected to do so.

The NBI Alternative ETF may hold a portion of its net assets in securities of other investment funds, including exchange-traded funds, which may be managed by us, in accordance with its investment objectives.

The NBI Alternative ETF may use other derivative instruments, such as options, for hedging or non-hedging purposes under different market conditions.

The NBI Alternative ETF will take derivative positions in various OECD countries and could also take derivative positions in other countries if the market conditions make it favorable to do so.

See “Investment Strategies”.

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

Under normal market conditions, the NBI Alternative ETF’s leverage ratio, expressed as a ratio of aggregate gross exposure of the NBI Alternative ETF to borrowing, short selling and derivatives divided by its NAV, will not exceed three times (300% or 3:1). The aggregate gross exposure is calculated as the sum of the following: (i) the aggregate value of the NBI Alternative ETF’s outstanding indebtedness under any borrowing arrangements; plus (ii) the aggregate market value of the securities sold short by the NBI Alternative ETF; plus (iii) the aggregate notional amount of the NBI Alternative ETF’s derivatives positions, excluding the aggregate notional amount of any derivatives used for hedging and currency cross hedging purposes.

The NBI Alternative ETF determines its leverage ratio as of the close of business of each day on which its NAV is calculated, and if its aggregate gross exposure exceeds 300% of its NAV, the NBI Alternative ETF will, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce the aggregate gross exposure to 300% of its NAV or less. Leverage should not necessarily be seen as a direct measure of investment risk.

Special Considerations for Purchasers: The provisions of the so-called “early warning” reporting requirements in Canadian securities legislation do not apply if a person or company acquires 10% or more of the Units of an NBI ETF. The NBI ETFs have obtained exemptive relief to permit Unitholders to acquire more than 20% of the Units of any NBI ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation.

See “Purchases of Units – Special Considerations for Unitholders”.

Risk Factors: There are certain general risk factors inherent in an investment in the NBI ETFs, including:

- Reliance on the Manager, Portfolio Manager and Portfolio Sub-Advisors Risk;
- Large Investments Risk;
- Large Redemptions Risk;
- Tax-Related Risk;
- Regulatory Risk;
- Fluctuations in NAV and NAV per Unit Risk;
- Cybersecurity Risk;
- Trading Price of Units Risk;
- Investments in Underlying Funds Risk;

- Concentration Risk;
- Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk;
- Securities Lending Risk;
- Designated Broker and Dealer Concentration Risk;
- Absence of an Active Market for the Units Risk; and
- Halted Trading of Units Risk.

In addition to the general risk factors, the following additional (“Principal” (P) or “Secondary” (S)) risk factors are inherent in an investment in one of the NBI ETFs as indicated in the table below.

	NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	NBI High Yield Bond ETF	NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF	NBI Canadian Family Business ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	NBI Active International Equity ETF	NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	NBI Global Private Equity ETF	NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF
Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk				S	S										
Cease Trading of Constituent Securities Risk							S	S	S	S	S		S		
Commodities Exposure Risk															P
Controlling Shareholder Risk								P							
Convertible Securities Risk				S	S										
Counterparties Risk															P
Credit Rating Risk	P	P	P	P	P	P									
Currency Risk	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	P	P	P	P	P	P
Depository Receipts Risk							P			P	P	S	S	S	
Derivative Instruments Risk	S	S	S	S	P		S	S		S	S		S	S	P
Emerging Markets Risk					S						S	S	S		S
Equity Investment Risk				S		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S
ESG Integration Strategy Risk				S	S	S	S			S	S	S			
Floating-Rate Debt Securities Risk	S	S	S	S	S										
Floating-Rate Loans Risk	S	S	S	S	S										
Foreign Investments Risk	S	S	S	P	P	S	S		S	P	P	P	P	P	S
Illiquid Securities Risk												S		S	
Income Trust Risk						S	S		S	S	S	S		S	
Index and Data Risk								P						P	
Index Investment Strategy and Passive Investments Risks								P						P	
Information Technology Risk															S
Infrastructure Securities Risk	S	S	S									P		S	
Interest Rate Risk	P	P	P	P	P	S	S			S	S				P
International Advisors Risk				S	S							S	S		
Leverage Risk															S
Listed Private Equity Issuers Risk														P	
Model Risk															P
Prepayment Risk	S	S	S	S	S										
Preferred Shares Risk				S	S	P	S		S	S	S	S			
Real Estate Investment Trust Investments Risk					S		S		S			S	S	S	
Rule 144A under the United States <i>Securities Act of 1933</i> Risk				S	S										
Sampling Process Risk								S						S	
Small Companies Risk	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	

	NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	NBI High Yield Bond ETF	NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF	NBI Canadian Family Business ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	NBI Active International Equity ETF	NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	NBI Global Private Equity ETF	NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF
Specialization Risk	S	S	S		S	S			S			S	S	P	
Sustainable Investment Objective Risk	P	P	P						P				P		

Income Tax Considerations:

See “Risk Factors”.

This summary of Canadian federal income tax considerations is subject in its entirety to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions set out in “Income Tax Considerations”.

Each year, a Unitholder who is an individual (other than a trust) resident in Canada and who holds Units as capital property (all within the meaning of the Tax Act) will generally be required to include in computing income for tax purposes the amount of any income and the taxable portion of any capital gains of an NBI ETF that is paid or becomes payable to the Unitholder in the year (including Management Fee Distributions), whether or not the distribution is paid in cash or automatically reinvested in additional Units. Any other non-taxable distribution (other than the non-taxable portion of any capital gains of the NBI ETF) paid or payable to a Unitholder, such as a return of capital, reduces the Unitholder’s adjusted cost base of the Unitholder’s Units.

A Unitholder will generally realize a capital gain (or loss) on the sale, redemption, exchange or other disposition of a Unit to the extent that the proceeds of disposition for the Unit exceed (or are less than) the total of the adjusted cost base to the Unitholder of the Unit and any reasonable costs of disposition.

Each investor should satisfy himself, herself or itself as to the tax consequences of an investment in Units of the NBI ETFs by obtaining advice from his, her or its tax advisor.

See “Income Tax Considerations”.

Exchanges and Redemptions:

In addition to the ability to sell Units on the TSX or other exchange or marketplace, Unitholders may (i) redeem Units in any number for cash for a redemption price per Unit of 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price of the applicable NAV per Unit, or (ii) exchange a number of Units of a NBI ETF equal to the Prescribed Number of Units, or any multiple thereof, for cash or, with the consent of the Manager, for a Basket of Securities and cash.

See “Redemption of Units”.

Distributions:

Cash distributions on Units of the NBI ETFs will be payable periodically as set out in the table below, if appropriate.

NBI ETF	Frequency of cash distributions
NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	Monthly
NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	Monthly
NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	Monthly
NBI High Yield Bond ETF	Monthly
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	Monthly
NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	Monthly
NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF	Monthly
NBI Canadian Family Business ETF	Yearly
NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	Quarterly
NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	Quarterly

NBI ETF	Frequency of cash distributions
NBI Active International Equity ETF	Yearly
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	Monthly
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	Yearly
NBI Global Private Equity ETF	Yearly
NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF	Quarterly

The Manager may, at its discretion, change the frequency of cash distributions, and will issue a press release if such a change is made. The Manager may also make additional distributions in any year if determined to be appropriate.

Depending on the underlying investments of an NBI ETF, distributions on Units of an NBI ETF are expected to consist of income (Canadian dividend, Canadian interest or foreign income) but may also include net realized capital gains, in any case, less the expenses of that NBI ETF and may include returns of capital. Distributions are not fixed or guaranteed.

To the extent that the expenses of an NBI ETF exceed the income generated by such NBI ETF in any given month, quarter or year, as the case may be, it is not expected that a monthly, quarterly, or annual distribution will be paid. If an NBI ETF distributes more than its net income or net realized capital gains, the distribution will be constituted of a return of capital and reduce the adjusted cost base of the Units.

Each NBI ETF should distribute a sufficient amount of its net income and net realized capital gains to Unitholders for each taxation year so that the NBI ETF will not be liable for ordinary income tax. To the extent that an NBI ETF has not otherwise distributed a sufficient amount of its net income or net realized capital gains, a distribution will be paid or made payable to Unitholders at the end of the year and that distribution will be automatically reinvested in additional Units. Immediately following such reinvestment, the number of Units outstanding will be consolidated so that the NAV per Unit following the distribution and reinvestment is the same as it would have been if the distribution had not been paid. These reinvestment distributions may be subject to withholding tax.

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

See “Distribution Policy”.

Termination:

The NBI ETFs do not have a fixed termination date but may be terminated by the Manager upon not less than 60 days’ written notice to Unitholders.

In the event that an Index Provider ceases to provide an Index or an Index License Agreement (defined herein) is terminated, the Manager may terminate the applicable NBI Passive ETF on 60 days’ notice, change the investment objective of the NBI Passive ETF to seek to track an alternative index or make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders of the applicable NBI Passive ETF in the circumstances.

See “Termination of the NBI ETFs”.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Additional information about each NBI ETF is available in the most recently filed ETF Facts, in the most recently filed annual financial statements, if any, any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements and in the most recently filed annual MRFP, if any, and any interim MRFP filed after that annual MRFP. These documents are incorporated herein by reference and are legally considered to be a part of this prospectus. These documents are publicly available on the Manager’s website at www.NBIinvestments.ca and may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling toll-free at 1 866 603-3601 or by contacting a registered dealer. These documents and other information about the NBI ETFs are also publicly available at www.sedarplus.ca.

See “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.

Eligibility for Investment:

The Units of an NBI ETF will be a “qualified investment” under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan at any time that the NBI ETF qualifies or is deemed to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act or that the Units are listed on a “designated stock exchange” for the purposes of the Tax Act, which includes the TSX.

Investors should consult their own tax advisers for advice on whether Units of an NBI ETF would be a “prohibited investment” under the Tax Act for their Registered Plan in their particular circumstances.

See “Eligibility for Investment”.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NBI ETFs

Trustee: Natcan Trust Company is the Trustee of the NBI ETFs pursuant to the Declaration of Trust and holds title to the assets of each NBI ETF in trust for the Unitholders. The head office of the Trustee is located in Montreal, Québec.

See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Trustee”.

Manager: The Trustee has retained the services of National Bank Investments Inc. to act as the Manager of the NBI ETFs. The Manager is responsible for managing the overall business of each of the NBI ETFs, including selecting the portfolio manager of each NBI ETF’s portfolio and providing each NBI ETF with accounting and administrative services. The head office of the NBI ETFs and the Manager is located at 800 Saint-Jacques Street, Transit 43671, Montreal, Québec H3C 1A3.

See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Manager of the NBI ETFs”.

Portfolio Manager: The Manager has retained the services of National Bank Trust Inc. to act as Portfolio Manager to the NBI ETFs. The Portfolio Manager is responsible for the investment advice provided by the Portfolio Sub-Advisors. The Portfolio Manager provides investment management services with respect to the NBI Passive ETFs and the NBI Alternative ETF. For the NBI Active ETFs (except the NBI Alternative ETF), the Portfolio Manager has retained the services of certain Portfolio Sub-Advisors (see the Portfolio Sub-Advisors’ table below). The head office of the Portfolio Manager is located in Montreal, Québec.

See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Portfolio Manager and Details of Investment Management Agreement”.

Portfolio Sub-Advisors: Each of the entities set out below (each a “Portfolio Sub-Advisor”) acts as Portfolio Sub-Advisor to the NBI Active ETF (except the NBI Alternative ETF) set opposite its name and provides portfolio sub-advisory services to such NBI Active ETF.

NBI ETF	Portfolio Sub-Advisors	Location
NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF and NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	AlphaFixe Capital Inc.	Montreal, Québec
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF and NBI High Yield Bond ETF	J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ¹	New York, New York
NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	Intact Investment Management Inc.	Montreal, Québec
NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF and NBI Active International Equity ETF	Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.	Montreal, Québec
NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	Fiera Capital Corporation	Montreal, Québec
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	Nuveen Asset Management, LLC ¹	Chicago, Illinois
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	AllianceBernstein Canada, Inc. ²	Toronto, Ontario

¹ These Portfolio Sub-Advisors are registered investment advisors in the U.S. As they are located outside of Canada, it may be difficult to enforce legal rights against them.

² AllianceBernstein Canada, Inc. has in turn delegated its functions to an affiliate, AllianceBernstein L.P. AllianceBernstein L.P. is a registered investment advisor in the U.S. As it is located outside of Canada, it may be difficult to enforce legal rights against it.

See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Portfolio Sub-Advisors”.

Promoter:	<p>National Bank Investments Inc. has taken the initiative in founding and organizing the NBI ETFs and is, accordingly, the promoter of the NBI ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada.</p> <p>See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Promoter”.</p>
Custodian:	<p>The Manager has retained the services of State Street Trust Company Canada and Natcan Trust Company to act as Custodian of the assets of the NBI ETFs and to hold 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 NBI ETFs. The head office of State Street Trust Company Canada is located in Toronto, Ontario and the head office of Natcan Trust Company is located in Montreal, Québec.</p> <p>See “Important Terms” and “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Custodian”.</p>
Securities Lending Agent:	<p>The Manager may retain the services of the Custodian or a sub-custodian to act as a securities lending agent for the NBI ETFs.</p> <p>See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Securities Lending Agent”.</p>
Registrar and Transfer Agent:	<p>The Manager has retained the services of State Street Trust Company Canada and TSX Trust Company to act as Registrar and Transfer Agent for the Units of the NBI ETFs and to maintain the register of registered Unitholders. The registers of the NBI ETFs are kept in Toronto, Ontario.</p> <p>See “Important Terms” and “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Registrar and Transfer Agents”.</p>
Auditor:	<p>PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is the auditor of the NBI ETFs. The auditor audits each NBI ETF’s annual financial statements and provides an opinion as to whether they present fairly the NBI ETF’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows on an annual basis. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, a partnership of Chartered Professional Accountants, has confirmed that it is independent with respect to the Manager of the NBI ETFs within the meaning of Code of ethics of chartered professional accountants (Québec). The office of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is located in Montreal, Québec.</p> <p>See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Auditor”.</p>
Fund Administrator:	<p>The Manager has retained the services of State Street Trust Company Canada and Natcan Trust Company to act as Fund Administrator. The Fund Administrator is responsible for certain aspects of the day-to-day administration of the NBI ETFs, including NAV calculations, accounting for net income and net realized capital gains of the NBI ETFs and maintaining books and records with respect to each NBI ETF. The principal office of State Street Trust Company Canada is located in Toronto, Ontario and the head office of Natcan Trust Company is located in Montreal, Québec.</p> <p>See “Important Terms” and “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs – Fund Administrator”.</p>

SUMMARY OF FEES AND EXPENSES

This table lists the fees and expenses that a Unitholder may have to pay if the Unitholder invests in the NBI ETFs. A Unitholder may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. The NBI ETFs may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will therefore reduce the value of an investment in the NBI ETFs.

See “Fees and Expenses”.

Fees and Expenses Payable by the NBI ETFs

Type of Fee**Amount and Description****Management Fee:**

Each NBI ETF will pay the Manager a management fee as set forth in the table below based on the average daily NAV of the applicable NBI ETF. The management fee, plus applicable taxes, including GST/HST/QST, will be accrued daily and paid monthly. The management fee is payable to the Manager in consideration of the services that the Manager provides to each NBI ETF in its capacity as the manager such as, managing the day-to-day business and affairs of the NBI ETFs, which includes:

- calculating NAV;
- determining the amount and the frequency of distributions to be made by the NBI ETFs;
- authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the NBI ETFs;
- drafting of the investment policies; and
- ensuring that the Portfolio Manager respects the terms of the investment policies; and
- ensuring that financial statements and other reports are sent to Unitholders.

The management fee also includes:

- the negotiation and the management of the contractual agreements with third-party service providers, including the Trustee, the Designated Broker, the Custodian, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Fund Administrator and the Portfolio Manager;
- the fees for the services of the Portfolio Manager;
- the fees for the services of the Trustee, the Custodian, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Fund Administrator and other service providers; and
- assuring the maintenance of the accounting records and the production of the financial statements (and other financial information documents).

See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs” for more information.

The Manager may, from time to time at its discretion, waive a portion of the management fees charged to the NBI ETFs.

NBI ETF	Management fee (annual rate)
NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	0.25%
NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	0.55%
NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	0.55%
NBI High Yield Bond ETF	0.60%
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	0.75%
NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	0.50%
NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF	0.55%
NBI Canadian Family Business ETF	0.35%
NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	0.60%
NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	0.55%
NBI Active International Equity ETF	0.60%
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	0.80%
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	0.65%
NBI Global Private Equity ETF	0.55%
NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF	0.60%

Management Fee Distributions:

To achieve effective and competitive management fees, the Manager may agree to charge a reduced management fee as compared to the management fee it would otherwise receive from the NBI ETFs with respect to investments in the NBI ETFs by certain Unitholders. In such cases, the Manager will reduce the management fee charged to an NBI ETF or will reduce the amount charged to an NBI ETF for certain expenses and such NBI ETF will pay an amount equivalent to the reduction to the Unitholders concerned as a special distribution (the “**Management Fee Distribution**”). Management Fee Distributions, paid in cash, will be first paid out of net income and net realized capital gains of the NBI ETF and then out of capital. The availability, amount and timing of Management Fee Distributions with respect to Units of an NBI ETF will be determined from time to time by the Manager at its sole discretion.

Operating Expenses:

Each NBI ETF is responsible for paying its operating expenses, including:

- legal fees;
- audit fees;
- costs for the services provided to Unitholders;
- fees and expenses related to the IRC (namely their compensation, travel expenses and the insurance premiums for the members);
- initial listing and annual stock exchange fees;
- index licensing fees (if applicable);
- CDS fees;
- prospectus filing fees;
- bank related fees and interest charges;
- brokerage expenses and commissions;
- fees and other costs relating to derivatives;
- costs of complying with any new governmental or regulatory requirement imposed after the creation of the NBI ETF;
- income tax, including withholding taxes (foreign or Canadian); and
- any other applicable taxes, including GST/HST.

The Manager may, from time to time, decide to reimburse the NBI ETFs, or directly pay, certain operating expenses that are chargeable to the NBI ETFs.

Fees Relating to the Underlying Funds:

The NBI ETFs may, in accordance with applicable Canadian securities legislation and, if applicable, exemptive relief, invest in other investment funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates, as well as other investment funds managed by third parties. With respect to such investments, no management or incentive fees are payable by the NBI ETFs that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the other investment funds for the same service. No sales or redemption fees are payable by the NBI ETFs in relation to any purchase or redemption of the securities of investment funds managed by the Manager or an affiliate. No sales or redemption fees are payable by the NBI ETFs in relation to any purchase or redemption of securities of investment funds managed by third parties that would duplicate a fee payable by a Unitholder. However, brokerage commissions may apply to the purchase or sale of securities of investment funds traded on an exchange.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders

Type of Fee
Other Charges:

Amount and Description

An amount may be charged to the Designated Broker or a Dealer to offset certain transaction and other costs associated with the listing, issue, exchange and/or redemption of Units of an NBI ETF. This charge is payable to the applicable NBI ETF. See "Purchases of Units" and "Redemption of Units".

A Unitholder may have to pay a commission every time it buys and sells Units of an NBI ETF. Commissions may vary by brokerage firm. Some brokerage firms may offer commission-free exchange-traded funds or require a minimum purchase amount.

See "Fees and Expenses".

OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE NBI ETFs

The NBI ETFs are exchange-traded funds established as trusts under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to the Declaration of Trust.

Each NBI ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of the provinces and territories of Canada and is subject to the provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to mutual funds, including Regulation 81-102. Each NBI Conventional ETF has obtained exemptive relief from certain provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to conventional mutual funds. The NBI Alternative ETF is considered an 'alternative mutual fund' and thus certain provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to conventional mutual funds do not apply to the NBI Alternative ETF. The NBI Alternative ETF is subject to the restrictions and practices contained in Canadian securities legislation applicable to alternative mutual funds, including Regulation 81-102, and the NBI Alternative ETF is managed in accordance with these restrictions, except as otherwise permitted by any exemptions from such restrictions obtained by the NBI Alternative ETF. See "Exemptions and Approvals".

The head office of each of the NBI ETFs and the Manager is 800 Saint-Jacques Street, Transit 43671, Montreal, Québec H3C 1A3.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF

The NBI ETF's investment objective is to provide a steady flow of income with an emphasis on capital preservation while focusing on debt instruments designed to raise funds that promote a positive environmental and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of high quality Canadian corporate fixed-income securities with relatively shorter terms to maturity. It may also invest in short-term fixed income securities issued by federal, provincial or municipal governments in Canada.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income and sustained capital growth while focusing on debt instruments designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental or social impact. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian federal or provincial governments or by Canadian corporations.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's investment objective is to provide a sustained level of current income and capital growth with an emphasis on bonds issued by Canadian corporations with a carbon intensity substantially lower than that of the estimated carbon intensity of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's benchmark, while considering ESG issues, climate risks and contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian corporations.

NBI High Yield Bond ETF

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investment objective is to provide a high level of long-term income. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of high-yield debt securities of developed market issuers.

NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF

The investment objective of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF is to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of one or many other mutual funds or through the use of derivatives, in a diversified portfolio comprised primarily of fixed-income securities of issuers located throughout the world with various maturities and credit ratings.

NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF

The investment objective of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF is to generate tax-efficient dividend income while focusing on capital preservation. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of preferred shares of Canadian companies and other income-generating securities of Canadian companies.

NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF's investment objective is to maximize the potential for long-term capital growth and to generate sustained dividend income. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of Canadian companies that pay dividends.

NBI Canadian Family Business ETF

The investment objective of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF is to generate long-term capital growth by replicating, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of a Canadian equity index that measures the investment return of family-owned Canadian companies that are publicly listed. Currently, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF tracks the performance of the NBC Canadian Family Index (or any successor thereto). To do this, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of shares of family-owned Canadian companies.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth while following a sustainable approach to investing. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of Canadian companies.

NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of U.S. companies.

NBI Active International Equity ETF

The NBI Active International Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of international companies.

NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF

The investment objective of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF is to provide income and long-term capital growth while focusing on hedging against inflation. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of companies located around the world in industry sectors associated with real assets.

NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF

The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth while following a sustainable approach to investing. It invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of companies located around the world.

NBI Global Private Equity ETF

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth by replicating, to the extent possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of a global private equity index that measures the investment returns of publicly-listed private equity issuers. Currently, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF tracks the performance of the Morningstar® PitchBook Developed Markets Listed Private Equity Select IndexSM (or any successor thereto). To do this, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF invests, directly or indirectly through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio comprised primarily of securities of globally listed private equity companies and investment vehicles.

NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF

The NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF's investment objective is to provide a positive return while maintaining low correlation to, and lower volatility than, the return of the global equity markets. It will aim to achieve this investment objective regardless of prevailing market conditions or general market direction. It will seek to achieve this objective by investing primarily in long and short positions on financial derivatives that provide exposure to different major global asset classes, such as government bonds, currencies, equities or commodities.

The use of derivatives by the NBI Liquid Alternative ETF may introduce leverage into the NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF. It does not currently anticipate borrowing or engaging in short selling but may do so in the future. Under normal market conditions, the NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF's leverage ratio, expressed as a ratio of aggregate gross exposure of the NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF to borrowing, short selling and derivatives divided by its NAV, will not exceed three times (300% or 3:1).

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of high quality Canadian corporate fixed-income securities with relatively shorter terms to maturity (five years or less) designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental impact and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development.

100% of the net asset value of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF shall be constituted of positive environmental impact and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development bonds and/or bonds from issuers that meet ESG best in class criteria.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may also invest in:

- High-yield corporate bonds and senior and second lien floating rate loans (cumulatively, up to 10% of the net asset value);
- Treasury bills, short-term notes and other money market instruments;
- Canadian corporate bonds;
- Exchange-traded funds;
- Canadian municipal, federal and provincial government debt securities;
- Bonds of international agencies or supranational entities; and
- Foreign corporate and government bonds.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may, pursuant to its investment objective, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us. The current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor determines the investable universe of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF by identifying green, social or sustainable bonds, as determined by an external rating agency (such as CICERO, Sustainalytics and Vigeo Eiris) or pursuant to the Portfolio Sub-Advisor internal analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor internal analysis is based on widely recognized guidelines, principles and/or sustainable development goals (such as the Green Bond Principles, the Social Bonds Principles, the Sustainability Bond Guidelines and the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Bonds Taxonomy).

When selecting securities, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a bottom-up approach. It selects issuers based on fundamental analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also carries out a credit and an ESG analysis on each security. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also carries out a credit analysis on each security which is combined to the ESG analysis described in the previous paragraph to determine the security's weighting in the portfolio. ESG issues are assessed using relevant indicators that vary from one sector to another (in accordance with the relevant ESG issues of the sector). This analysis could include elements such as energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, water management, waste management, human capital, diversity and inclusion, health and safety, board composition, compensation and financial governance among other issues.

The securities of corporations that the Portfolio Sub-Advisor believes generate, from direct involvement, more than:

- 5% of their revenues from the production or 15% from the distribution of tobacco;
- 5% of their revenues from the mining of or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal;
- 5% of their revenues from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in offshore Arctic regions,

are excluded from the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF's investments.

It also aims to exclude companies:

- from the "oil and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas;

- that are involved (i.e., generating more than 0% revenue) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production, manufacturing, and distribution of assault weapons to civilians;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the offering of gambling services;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of recreative cannabis;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production of alcohol.

Moreover, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section “Important Terms” for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor leverages a process to identify and evaluate potential violations of such principles and practices.

As an exception to all the exclusions mentioned above that relate to fossil fuels, entities that are engaged in ambitious transition may be considered for investment if they commit to Net-Zero objectives that align with the Paris Agreement renowned scenarios (as exemplified by initiatives like the Science-Based Targets initiative, the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, and the Transition Pathway Initiative), and maintain a high level of transparency by providing verifiable and comprehensive documentation of their strategies, objectives, and progress.

In addition, sustainable use of proceeds bonds issued by excluded companies may also qualify, if the underlying projects or assets financed help the issuer implement its transition plan.

Engagement with issuers in the portfolio is done systematically by the Portfolio Sub-Advisor when it comes to raising awareness on ESG disclosure best practices. Then, when deemed necessary, engagement on ESG risks regarding the issuer’s operations and products is conducted in a timely manner.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a top-down approach when managing the level of risk of the portfolio. It considers the economic outlook and analyzes the risks of the various assets constituting the portfolio.

For high quality securities, an analysis of macroeconomic factors such as economic growth, inflation, monetary and fiscal policy is conducted in order to position the maturity and credit quality of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF to weather different stages in the business cycle. Securities which have a lower credit quality are analyzed using a bottom-up approach to determine their valuation. The company specific analysis focuses on the stability of cash flows and the recovery value of the bonds.

The overall weighted average credit rating of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF’s portfolio will be BBB- or higher as established by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services (or an equivalent rating from another designated rating organization). The Portfolio Sub-Advisor may, however, invest in debt securities with a credit rating less than BBB-.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed a maximum of 10% of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF’s net assets.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may engage, at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the other currencies of securities held by the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF. Where this hedging strategy is used, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF will not generally suffer or benefit from any fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar. While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor generally expects to utilize a currency hedging strategy for the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, it may choose not to use such strategy where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term

Bond ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of or in response to adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental or social impact and that are issued by Canadian federal or provincial governments or by Canadian corporations.

At least 85% of the net asset value of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF shall be constituted of bonds designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental or social impact.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may also invest in:

- High-yield corporate bonds and senior and second lien floating rate loans (cumulatively, up to 10% of the net asset value);
- Municipal bonds;
- Bonds issued by international and supranational entities;
- Debt securities issued by local or national foreign governments in developed countries; and
- Investment-grade debt securities issued by foreign corporations.

While the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor determines the investable universe of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF by identifying eligible bonds with a positive environmental or social impact pursuant to its internal analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's internal analysis is based on a proprietary assessment tool derived from widely recognized guidelines, principles and /or sustainable development goals (such as the Green Bond Principles, the Social Bond Principles, the Sustainability Bond Guidelines, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Bonds Taxonomy).

When selecting securities, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a bottom-up approach. It selects issuers based on fundamental analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also carries out a credit analysis on each security which is combined to the ESG analysis and to the internal analysis described in the previous paragraph to determine the security's weighting in the portfolio. ESG issues are assessed using relevant indicators that vary from one sector to another (in accordance with the relevant ESG issues of the sector). This analysis could include elements such as energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, water management, waste management, human capital, diversity and inclusion, health and safety, board composition, compensation and financial governance among other issues.

The securities of corporations that the Portfolio Sub-Advisor believes generate, from direct involvement, more than:

- 5% of their revenues from the production or 15% from the distribution of tobacco;
- 5% of their revenues from the mining of or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal;
- 5% of their revenues from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in offshore Arctic regions,

are excluded from the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF's investments.

It also aims to exclude companies:

- from the "oil and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas;
- that are involved (i.e., generating more than 0% revenue) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production, manufacturing, and distribution of assault weapons to civilians;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the offering of gambling services;

- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of recreative cannabis;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production of alcohol.

Moreover, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section “Important Terms” for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor leverages a process to identify and evaluate potential violations of such principles and practices.

As an exception to all the exclusions mentioned above that relate to fossil fuels, entities that are engaged in ambitious transition may be considered for investment if they commit to Net-Zero objectives that align with the Paris Agreement renowned scenarios (as exemplified by initiatives like the Science-Based Targets initiative, the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, and the Transition Pathway Initiative), and maintain a high level of transparency by providing verifiable and comprehensive documentation of their strategies, objectives, and progress.

In addition, sustainable use of proceeds bonds issued by excluded companies may also qualify, if the underlying projects or assets financed help the issuer implement its transition plan.

Engagement with issuers in the portfolio is done systematically by the Portfolio Sub-Advisor when it comes to raising awareness on ESG disclosure best practices. Then, when deemed necessary, engagement on ESG risks regarding the issuer’s operations and products is conducted in a timely manner.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a top-down approach when managing the level of risk of the portfolio. It considers the economic outlook and analyzes the risks of the various assets constituting the portfolio.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 30% of the Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF’s net assets.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may engage, at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the other currencies of securities held by the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF. Where this hedging strategy is used, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF will not generally suffer or benefit from any fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar. While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor generally expects to utilize a currency hedging strategy for the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF, it may choose not to use such strategy where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF’s other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian corporations with a carbon intensity substantially lower than that of the estimated carbon intensity of its benchmark (currently the FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index), while considering ESG issues, climate risks and contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals.

100% of the net asset value of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF shall be constituted of corporate bonds Canadian issuers that have a positive environmental impact and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development bonds and/or bonds from issuers that meet ESG best in class criteria.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may also invest in:

- High-yield corporate bonds and senior and second lien floating rate loans (cumulatively, up to 10% of the net asset value);
- Investment-grade debt securities issued by foreign corporations;
- Bonds issued by international and supranational entities;
- Municipal bonds; and
- Debt securities issued by local or national foreign governments in developed countries.

While the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor determines the investable universe of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF by identifying certified sustainable bonds pursuant to its internal analysis and, when available, pursuant to an external rating agency (such as CICERO, Sustainalytics, and Vigeo Eiris). The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's internal analysis is based on widely recognized guidelines, principles and/or sustainable development goals (such as the Green Bond Principles, the Social Bond Principles, the Sustainability Bond Guidelines, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Bonds Taxonomy).

When selecting securities, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a bottom-up approach. It selects issuers based on fundamental analysis. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also carries out a credit analysis on each security which is combined to the ESG analysis described in the previous paragraph to determine the security's weighting in the portfolio. ESG issues are assessed using relevant indicators that vary from one sector to another (in accordance with the relevant ESG issues of the sector). This analysis could include elements such as energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, water management, waste management, human capital, diversity and inclusion, health and safety, board composition, compensation and financial governance among other issues.

The benchmark's carbon intensity is calculated using the benchmark's weight of each issuer and multiplying it with its carbon intensity, which is the carbon footprint of the corporate issuer divided by its enterprise value. The carbon footprint of an issuer is either directly disclosed by the issuer in its annual or sustainability report or estimated using proxies/models available on Bloomberg or the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project).

Currently, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF aims to reach a carbon intensity that is fifty percent (50%) lower than the estimated carbon intensity of the benchmark. This target may evolve through time as the general market becomes more and more conscious of its carbon footprint (thus reducing the carbon footprint of the benchmark).

The securities of corporations that the Portfolio Sub-Advisor believes generate, from direct involvement, more than:

- 5% of their revenues from the production or 15% from the distribution of tobacco;
- 5% of their revenues from the mining of or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal;
- 5% of their revenues from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in offshore Arctic regions,

are excluded from the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's investments.

It also aims to exclude companies:

- from the "oil and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas;
- that are involved (i.e., generating more than 0% revenue) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production, manufacturing, and distribution of assault weapons to civilians;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the offering of gambling services;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of recreative cannabis;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production of alcohol.

Moreover, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see section *Important Terms* for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor leverages a process to identify and evaluate potential violations of such principles and practices.

As an exception to all the exclusions mentioned above that relate to fossil fuels, entities that are engaged in ambitious transition may be considered for investment if they commit to Net-Zero objectives that align with the Paris Agreement renowned scenarios (as exemplified by initiatives like the Science-Based Targets initiative, the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero, and the Transition Pathway Initiative), and maintain a high level of transparency by providing verifiable and comprehensive documentation of their strategies, objectives, and progress.

In addition, sustainable use of proceeds bonds issued by excluded companies may also qualify, if the underlying projects or assets financed help the issuer implement its transition plan.

Engagement with issuers in the portfolio is done systematically by the Portfolio Sub-Advisor when it comes to raising awareness on ESG disclosure best practices. Then, when deemed necessary, engagement on ESG risks regarding the issuer's operations and products is conducted in a timely manner.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a top-down approach when managing the level of risk of the portfolio. It considers the economic outlook and analyzes the risks of the various assets constituting the portfolio.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 30% of the Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's net assets.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may engage, at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the other currencies of securities held by the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF. Where this hedging strategy is used, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF will not generally suffer or benefit from any fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar. While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor generally expects to utilize a currency hedging strategy for the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF, it may choose not to use such strategy where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

NBI High Yield Bond ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI High Yield Bond ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of high-yield debt securities of developed market issuers.

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF may also invest in:

- Other types of debt securities of Canadian, U.S. or foreign companies, including small capitalization companies;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by various levels of government in Canada and the United States;
- Floating-rate notes and floating-rate loans;
- Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities;
- Preferred shares;
- Convertible bond securities; and
- Rule 144A private placement securities.

While the NBI High Yield Bond ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio

Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor will apply a fundamental bottom-up investment process to achieve strong risk-adjusted returns based around a good diversification by sector, in-depth analysis of the company's strength, competitive position in the sector, management team, market trends and the return offered compared to risk and market conditions. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor therefore looks for well-managed companies with a well-defined business vision and significant competitive advantages.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also integrates financially material ESG (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) factors as part of its investment process ("ESG Integration"). ESG Integration is the systematic inclusion of ESG issues in investment analysis and investment decisions. As part of its investment process, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to assess the impact of ESG factors on certain issuers in the universe in which the NBI High Yield Bond ETF may invest. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to identify financially material issues on the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investments in issuers and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the NBI High Yield Bond ETF while the NBI High Yield Bond ETF may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors. In particular, ESG Integration does not change the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investment objective, exclude specific types of industries or companies or limit its investable universe. The NBI High Yield Bond ETF is not designed for investors who wish to screen out particular types of companies or investments or are looking for ETFs that meet specific ESG goals.

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

The portfolio's average credit rating will not be less than B-, and at least 80% of the net asset value of the securities making up the portfolio will have a credit rating of B- or higher, as established by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (Canada) or an equivalent credit rating established by Moody's Canada Inc., Fitch, Inc. or DBRS Limited.

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI High Yield Bond ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI High Yield Bond ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI High Yield Bond ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI High Yield Bond ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI High Yield Bond ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF seeks to achieve its objective by managing portfolio duration, credit risk, and volatility. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF has significant latitude to pursue opportunities across the fixed-income spectrum, and is not managed or compared to any specific index. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF has the flexibility to invest across different sectors, credit ratings, maturities and geographic regions, including moving between sectors or across credit risk, and may have long, short or negative duration.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may invest a significant portion of its net assets in a specific type of securities, by weighting one or other of the above criteria more heavily. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may invest up to 75% of its net assets in sub-investment grade securities.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may invest in:

- Securities issued or guaranteed by governments or their subdivisions, government agencies or government-related entities;
- Bonds issued by international and supranational entities;

- Corporate bonds;
- Zero-coupon bonds;
- Convertible bonds;
- Floating-rate notes;
- Senior and second lien floating-rate loans (for not more than ten percent (10%) of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's net assets);
- Mortgage-backed securities of government or non-governmental bodies, asset-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs);
- Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), commercial loan obligations (CLOs), credit-linked notes and To Be Announced (TBAs);
- Rule 144A private placement securities;
- Future, cleared and uncleared over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, such as forwards, options, swaps and options on swaps;
- Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs);
- Common shares or preferred shares (for not more than ten percent (10%) of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's net assets) and this includes equities due to restructuring; and
- Mutual fund securities managed by the Manager or by third parties, including exchange-traded funds.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF has obtained an exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities permitting it to invest up to 20% of its net asset value at the time of transaction in debt securities of an issuer if those debt securities are issued, or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest, by supranational agencies or by governments other than the government of Canada, the government of a jurisdiction of Canada or the government of the United States and are rated "AA" by Standard & Poor's Rating Services (Canada) and any of its affiliates ("**S&P**") or have an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations or their affiliates.

In addition, up to 35% of its net asset value at the time of transaction may be invested in debt securities of any one issuer, if such issuer is an issuer contemplated in the preceding paragraph and the debt securities are rated "AAA" by S&P or have an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations or their affiliates.

The exemptive relief indicated in the above two paragraphs cannot be combined for any one issuer and debt securities must be traded on a mature and liquid market.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may engage in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuations between the Canadian dollar and the currencies of securities held by the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF. A currency hedging strategy will generally be employed and the currencies of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF will generally be fully hedged, though the Sub-Advisor may choose not to hedge positions where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also integrates financially material ESG (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) factors as part of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor's investment process ("ESG Integration"). ESG Integration is the systematic inclusion of ESG issues in investment analysis and investment decisions. As part of its investment process, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to assess the impact of ESG factors on many issues or countries in the universe in which the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may invest. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to identify financially material issues with respect to the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's investments in issuers and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers or countries that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF while the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may divest or not invest in securities of issuers or countries that may be positively impacted by such factors. In particular, ESG Integration does not change the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's investment objective, exclude specific types of industries or companies or limit its investable universe. The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF is not designed for investors who wish to screen out particular types of companies or investments or are looking for ETFs that meet specific ESG goals.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment

approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of preferred shares of Canadian companies and other income-generating securities of Canadian companies.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may also invest in:

- Canadian common shares and foreign equities;
- Fixed-income securities; and
- Income trusts.

While the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 10%). However, the weighting of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's investment process is principally based on fundamental research, but the Portfolio Sub-Advisor will also consider quantitative and technical factors. The portfolio securities selection is based on knowledge of the company, its industry and its growth prospects. An extensive credit analysis for each security and an assessment of the risk profiles, relative performance and general economic conditions are completed to confirm the selection and the relative weight of each portfolio security.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 10% of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's net assets.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF seeks to exclude:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor shall, where it deems appropriate, in light of the investment objectives and strategy outlined in the prospectus seek to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles ("UN Global Compact

Principles”, see section “Important Terms” for more details) or that, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices.

- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor’s position on thermal coal-related investments sets out a commitment to assess the transition plans of investments that generate or derive more than 25 % of their revenue from thermal coal. They review the investments annually and divest from those that do not have satisfactory transition objectives and governance in place. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also implemented an oil and gas position that seeks to assess the transition plans of top greenhouse gas (GHG) sector emitters in its investment universe. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor engages with companies with unsatisfactory transition plans to monitor improvements over a 24-month period. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor will divest from those companies if they do not respond or provide evidence of progress.

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF’s investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of Canadian companies that pay dividends.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may also invest in:

- Income trusts (including Real Estate Investment Trusts);
- Equity securities of Canadian and foreign companies, including preferred shares;
- Securities convertible into equity securities of Canadian and foreign companies, including rights and warrants; and
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

While the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF’s investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF’s investment process is primarily based on bottom-up, fundamental research. The focus is set on companies that pay a stable dividend with sustainable payout ratio, while diversifying across many sectors, industries and regions in order to reduce volatility. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor has a bias for the companies capable of increasing their dividend as well as those proceeding to shares repurchases. Thus, a company that eliminates its dividend will generally be fully redeemed.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 30% of the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF’s assets.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging purposes. The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may engage, at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, in currency management strategies to hedge against the risk of currency fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the other currencies of securities held by the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF. Where this hedging strategy is used, the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF will not generally suffer or benefit from any fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar. While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor generally expects to utilize a currency hedging strategy for the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, it may choose not to use such strategy where it believes that the foreign currencies to which the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF is exposed are likely to appreciate in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF’s other

investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a proprietary sustainability scorecard to evaluate companies across five pillars (Planet, People & Society, Governance, Operations, Disclosure) and a minimum score is required in order to be considered for investment. Scorecard results are also used to identify corporate engagement topics.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF excludes from its investible universe:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (“UN Global Compact Principles”, see section “Important Terms” for more details) based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor ESG evaluation framework.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF’s investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Canadian Family Business ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF invests, directly or indirectly, in a portfolio comprised primarily of family-owned Canadian companies in substantially the same proportion as those securities are reflected in the Family Index.

In selecting securities for the portfolio, the Portfolio Manager follows a passive investment strategy designed to replicate the performance of the Family Index. The Portfolio Manager is not required to invest in all the stocks in the Family Index. The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF may be managed using an “optimization” technique, whereby securities are selected for the portfolio so that industry weightings, market capitalization and certain fundamental characteristics match the Family Index, or a full replication strategy in which the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF will generally hold the same investments and in the same proportion as the target index. Since National Bank of Canada is involved in the design and administration of the Family Index and such index is not, for the time being, widely recognized and used, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF is not an index mutual fund pursuant to Regulation 81-102. Therefore, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF shall not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of any issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting or equity securities of any issuer.

The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for non-hedging purposes. The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment.

The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF’s other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of Canadian medium and large capitalization companies.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Treasury bills, short-term notes and other money market instruments;

- Common shares of Canadian small capitalization companies;
- Securities convertible into common or preferred shares (including rights, warrants and subscription receipts);
- Income trusts (including royalty trusts and Real Estate Income Trusts); and
- Publicly-listed Canadian limited partnerships.

While the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor will apply a fundamental bottom-up investment process to invest in profitable, well-established companies with durable attributes presenting a strong potential for risk-adjusted returns. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor undertakes a thorough Environmental, Social, and Governance (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) analysis to assess the quality, capital allocation ability and long-term sustainability of a business. ESG Criteria are assessed within the fundamental research process (see the section "Important Terms" for more details). The analysis incorporates the Sustainable Accounting Standards Board's ("SASB", see the section "Important Terms" for more details) five sustainability dimensions. Furthermore, the responsible investing analysis allows the team to report on the alignment of portfolio companies with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals launched in 2016 by the UN. Those goals deal with social and environmental outcomes and align well with investing in good quality, well-run and durable businesses. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses an exclusionary screening when establishing the investable universe of the exchange-traded fund.

For example, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude securities of companies that it believes derives more revenues than the following threshold from their direct or indirect involvements in these activities:

- 10% from the manufacture of firearms and military material
- 5% from the mining of thermal coal or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal
- 10% from the offering of gambling services
- 10% from the production of alcohol
- 10% from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment
- 5% in the production and/or 15% in the distribution of tobacco,
- 10% from the production of cannabis

Moreover, it also seeks to exclude:

- companies from the "oil or natural and gas producers" and "refiners and pipelines" industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas
- companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are defined as: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary.
- companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the portfolio-sub-advisor's ESG evaluation framework.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also uses a positive screening approach (see the section "Important Terms" for more details), to select the companies. The screening is based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor commitments to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) and ensures that company selection considers alignment with the net zero target of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF as well as its science-based interim emissions targets.

As part of its commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to align the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF with net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner, which demonstrate positive contributions towards the Goal #13, Climate Action, of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UNSDGs", see section "Important Terms" for more details about the UNSDGs). The Portfolio Sub-Advisor assesses businesses' impact on climate change through public reports, and may use stewardship activities (see section "Important Terms" for more details), to promote better ESG practices. As part of its stewardship activity program, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a combination of dialogue, proxy voting (see the section "Important Terms" for more details) and collaborative engagement on subjects such as emission reduction targets, emission intensity and disclosure.

It is expected that investments in foreign securities will not exceed approximately 10% of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's net assets.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF invests in a portfolio consisting primarily of common shares of U.S. large capitalization companies.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Preferred shares of U.S. companies;
- Securities convertible into common or preferred shares, including rights and warrants;
- Income trusts; and
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

While the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investment process relies on a bottom-up, fundamental-driven investment approach. Securities chosen to compose the portfolio are growth-oriented companies with significant barriers to entry and first-class management teams. In-depth knowledge of companies allows the Portfolio Sub-Advisor to manage risks by not relying on extended diversification, but rather on a quality over quantity selection.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a proprietary sustainability scorecard to evaluate companies across six pillars (Planet, People & Society, Governance, Productivity & Partnerships, Operations, Disclosure) and a minimum score is required in order to be considered for investment. Scorecard results are also used to identify corporate engagement topics.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF excludes from its investible universe:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (“UN Global Compact Principles”, see section “Important Terms” for more details) based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor ESG evaluation framework.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Active International Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Active International Equity ETF invests in a portfolio consisting primarily of common shares of international large capitalization companies.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Preferred shares of international companies;
- Securities convertible into common or preferred shares, including rights and warrants;
- Income trusts; and
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

While the NBI Active International Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Active International Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF's investment process relies on a bottom-up, fundamental-driven investment approach. Securities chosen to compose the portfolio are growth-oriented companies with significant barriers to entry and first-class management teams. In-depth knowledge of companies allows the Portfolio Sub-Advisor to manage risks by not relying on extended diversification, but rather on a quality over quantity selection.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Active International Equity ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Active International Equity ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Active International Equity ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Active International Equity ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Active International Equity ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses a proprietary sustainability scorecard to evaluate companies across six pillars (Planet, People & Society, Governance, Productivity & Partnerships, Operations, Disclosure) and a minimum score is required in order to be considered for investment. Scorecard results are also used to identify corporate engagement topics.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF excludes from its investible universe:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (“UN Global Compact Principles”, see section “Important Terms” for more details) based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor ESG evaluation framework.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its objective. The responsible investment approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Active International Equity ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of common shares of companies operating in the infrastructure and the real estate sectors and located around the world.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may also invest in:

- Common shares of companies operating outside of the infrastructure and real estate sectors and located around the world;
- Income trusts and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs);
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs);
- Securities convertible into common or preferred shares, including rights and warrants; and
- Preferred shares.

While the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF excludes from its investible universe:

- Companies that generate more than 5% of their revenue from the production of tobacco, the mining of thermal coal or the exploration and extraction of oil & gas in offshore Arctic regions.
- Companies that are involved in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor also seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (“UN Global Compact Principles”, see section “Important Terms” for more details) based on the evaluation framework from an outside ESG data provider or based on the Portfolio Sub-Advisor ESG evaluation framework.
- The Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the strategy may make exceptions based on documented and comprehensive explanations, provided they have made reasonable efforts to apply the above exclusions.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor applies a bottom-up approach based on a disciplined valuation of high-quality companies while providing geographic diversification. The portfolio is constructed to achieve a balance between high income and opportunities for growth.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor accesses certain environmental, social and governance (see the section “Important Terms” for more details) research and considers significant ESG factors and risks to the extent deemed relevant to the economic value of an investment as part of its general investment process and not for purposes of seeking separate ESG outcomes. It incorporates these considerations through its own assessment, which is based on a proprietary ESG scorecard, as well as general shareholder engagement with company management on ESG issues where appropriate. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor's proxy voting process similarly considers ESG factors to the extent deemed relevant to the economic value of an investment. Shareholder engagement and proxy voting for ESG purposes are not expected to be material activities of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may use a responsible investment approach, as described above, this approach being one of many components of the investment strategies used to help achieve its investment objective. The responsible investment

approach and ESG factors are not part of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF's investment objective and, therefore, are not its principal strategy.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of equity securities of medium and large capitalization companies located around the world.

The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Common shares of companies in emerging markets (up to 30% of the net asset value);
- Common shares of small companies;
- American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs); and
- Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

While the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor determines the investable universe of the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF by selecting companies that generate revenues from products and services that are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which address economic prosperity, environmental, sustainability and social inclusion. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor invests exclusively in themes directly aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and who are aligned with the portfolio's three investment themes of climate, health, and empowerment.

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor employs a combination of a "top-down" and "bottom-up" investment process with the goal of identifying, based on its internal research and analysis, securities of companies worldwide that fit into sustainable investment themes. The investment team utilizes top-down research based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals to gain a deeper understanding of long-term secular themes, which can drive the market outlook for industries. The investment team then uses a bottom-up analysis of individual companies, focusing on prospective earnings growth, valuation, and quality of company management and on evaluating a company's exposure to ESG factors.

It is the combination of these two research views that gives the team the conviction to capitalize on attractive investment opportunities that have the potential to add substantial value.

While the Portfolio Sub-Advisor emphasizes company-specific positive selection criteria over broad-based negative screens in assessing a company's exposure to ESG factors, the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF will not invest in companies that generate from direct involvement, more than:

- 5% of their revenues from the production or 15% from the distribution of tobacco;
- 5% of their revenues from the mining of or 10% from generating electricity from thermal coal;
- 5% of their revenues from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas in offshore Arctic regions.

It also aims to exclude companies:

- from the “oil and gas producers” and “refiners and pipelines” industries deriving 10% or more of their revenues from extracting, processing and transporting oil and gas;
- that are involved (i.e., generating more than 0% revenue) in the manufacturing of controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are: cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons and incendiary weapons;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production, manufacturing, and distribution of assault weapons to civilians;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the offering of gambling services;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of adult entertainment;
- deriving 10% or more of their revenues from the production and/or distribution of recreative cannabis.

Moreover, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor seeks to exclude companies that have violated UN Global Compact Principles (“UN Global Compact Principles”, see section “Important Terms” for more details) or, in the opinion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, otherwise exhibit poor governance practices. The Portfolio Sub-Advisor leverages a process to identify and evaluate potential violations of such principles and practices.

As an exception to all the exclusions mentioned above that relate to fossil fuels, entities that are engaged in ambitious transitions may be considered for investment if their misaligned segments are not structurally increasing and if at least 50% of CapEx is dedicated to UN SDG-aligned activities. These entities will be subject to additional due diligence criteria and must maintain a high level of transparency by providing verifiable and comprehensive documentation of their strategies, objectives, and progress.

In addition to the above exclusion list, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor will also follow its own policy:

The Portfolio Sub-Advisor may not invest in companies deriving 10% or more of their direct or indirect income from:

- Genetically modified organisms
- Military contracting
- Prisons

As part of its investment process for the portfolio, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor engages with issuers on a variety of topics for both gaining insights on the issuer and encouraging action that the Portfolio Sub-Advisor believes will benefit its clients as shareholders. During engagements, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor dialogues on ESG issues with company management may include, environmental footprint, improved resilience to future regulation, carbon taxes, and ability to retain market share and talented employees. Engagements, which the Portfolio Sub-Advisor initiates directly with the issuer, may take place both before the initial investment is made and as part of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor’s ongoing monitoring.

When determining the weighting of each security in the portfolio, the Portfolio Sub-Advisor focuses on individual stock contribution to active risk and thematic exposure.

The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, swaps and other similar instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment. Derivative instruments may also be used to manage the risks to which the investment portfolio is exposed.

The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF’s other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

In anticipation of, or in response to, adverse market conditions, for cash management purposes, for defensive purposes or for purposes of an amalgamation or other transaction, the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market instruments or securities of affiliated money market funds. As a result, the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF may not be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective.

NBI Global Private Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objective, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF invests in a portfolio comprised primarily of globally listed private equity companies and investment vehicles in substantially the same proportion as those securities are reflected in the Private Equity Index.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF may also invest in:

- Depositary receipts;
- Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs); and
- Canadian Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs).

While the NBI Global Private Equity ETF may, pursuant to its investment objectives, invest a portion or all of its net assets in securities of other investment funds including exchange-traded funds which may be managed by us, the current strategy of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is to invest a relatively small percentage in underlying funds (generally less than 15%). However, the weighting of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF's investments in underlying funds is at the discretion of the Portfolio Sub-Advisor and may vary over time.

In selecting securities for the portfolio, the Portfolio Manager follows a passive investment strategy designed to replicate the performance of the Private Equity Index. The index is primarily composed of globally listed private equity companies and investment vehicles listed on nationally recognized exchanges, all of whose principal businesses are to invest capital in privately held companies.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF will generally be managed using a full replication strategy in which the NBI Global Private Equity ETF will generally hold the same investments and in the same proportion as the target index. In certain circumstances, the Portfolio Manager may not invest in all the stocks of the Private Equity Index and the NBI Global Private Equity ETF will therefore not invest in the same proportion as the target index.

The Private Equity Index is not, for the time being, widely recognized and used, therefore the NBI Global Private Equity ETF is not an index mutual fund pursuant to Regulation 81-102 and shall not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of any issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting or equity securities of any issuer.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF may use derivative instruments in accordance with its investment objective and in compliance with applicable legislation. Such derivative instruments may include options, futures, forwards, forward currency contracts, swaps and other similar instruments for non-hedging purposes. The NBI Global Private Equity ETF may use such instruments to gain exposure to securities, indices or currencies without otherwise making a direct investment.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions. These transactions will be used in combination with the NBI Global Private Equity ETF's other investment strategies in the most appropriate manner to allow the NBI Global Private Equity ETF to meet its investment objective and improve its performance.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF may hold securities of one or more private equity fund issuers. Each such issuer may pay a management fee and/or other fees to its sponsor, as well as incur expenses related to its investment portfolio, which costs are included in the price of the issuer. As a result, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF indirectly pays these underlying funds costs, in addition to the management fee payable by the NBI Global Private Equity ETF directly to the Manager and the operating expenses directly incurred by the NBI Global Private Equity ETF. There shall be no duplication of management fees chargeable in connection with the NBI Global Private Equity ETF and its investment in the underlying private equity fund issuers.

NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF

The NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF uses a quantitative, rules-based strategy designed to evaluate the overall current expected return, risk and correlation of the investible universe available to the NBI Alternative ETF. The Portfolio Manager uses computer models that analyze the available information on the current interactions between different asset classes (correlation), their current risk levels and short, medium and long-term return expectations. Following this analysis, results are aggregated to automatically propose long and short positions to the Portfolio Manager that reduce risk and correlation while aiming to maintain a positive return.

The positions suggested to the Portfolio Manager by the models are in response to specific rules identified by the Portfolio Manager, covering topics such as minimal and maximal exposure to an asset class, leverage ratio, volatility and correlation of the portfolio to various markets. The Portfolio Manager believes that the automation of these rules reduces the human bias a portfolio manager could bring to his analysis.

The analysis set out above is undertaken on a continuous basis. The Portfolio Manager reviews the positions proposed by its models and executes the required trades on a weekly basis. On an exceptional basis, the Portfolio Manager may trade more often and/or ignore the results of its models and make discretionary investment decisions when he is highly convinced that market conditions are severely disordered.

The NBI Alternative ETF will hold long and short positions in a portfolio composed primarily of futures contracts which provide exposure to different major global asset classes, such as government bonds, currencies, equities or commodities. The NBI Alternative ETF will benefit from a long position in a security or instrument that increases in value or from a short position in a security or instrument that decreases in value. Forward contracts and swaps may also be used by the NBI Alternative ETF to achieve its objective.

The NBI Alternative ETF will hold cash as collateral to the derivatives transactions but may also invest such collateral in cash equivalent securities and instruments to increase the return of its required collateral.

The NBI Alternative ETF may engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and carry out securities lending transactions, though it is not currently expected to do so.

The NBI Alternative ETF may hold a portion of its net assets in securities of other investment funds, including exchange-traded funds, which may be managed by us, in accordance with its investment objectives.

The NBI Alternative ETF may use other derivative instruments, such as options, for hedging or non-hedging purposes under different market conditions.

The NBI Alternative ETF will take derivative positions in various OECD countries and could also take derivative positions in other countries if the market conditions make it favorable to do so.

Use of Derivative Instruments

The NBI Conventional ETFs

The NBI Conventional ETFs may use derivative instruments from time to time for hedging and/or non-hedging purposes. Any use of derivative instruments by an NBI Conventional ETF must be in compliance with Regulation 81-102 and any exemptive relief obtained by the NBI Conventional ETF from the requirements of Regulation 81-102 and must be consistent with the investment objectives and investment strategies of the NBI Conventional ETF.

For example, an NBI Conventional ETF may use futures or other derivative instruments to gain exposure to a particular security or to a class of securities in circumstances where the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor has determined that synthetic exposure would be preferable to a direct investment. Derivatives may also be used for a variety of purposes that do not constitute speculation, such as risk management, seeking to stay fully invested, seeking to equitize any cash and dividend receivables, seeking to reduce transaction costs, seeking to simulate investment in equity securities or other investments and seeking to add value by using derivatives to more efficiently implement portfolio positions when derivatives are favourably priced relative to equity securities or other investments and for other purposes. In connection with its use of derivatives, an NBI Conventional ETF may purchase or hold cash and/or fixed-income and other instruments that it may pledge or transfer as collateral or margin to its counterparties or futures commission merchants.

The derivatives most likely to be used by the NBI Conventional ETFs are options, forwards, futures or swaps. If an NBI Conventional ETF purchases an option, it has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the underlying interest at an agreed price within a certain time period. A purchased call option gives an NBI Conventional ETF the right to buy; a purchased put option gives an NBI Conventional ETF the right to sell. If an NBI Conventional ETF writes an option, it has the obligation, at the election of the holder of the option, to buy or sell the underlying interest at an agreed price within a certain time period. A written call option obliges an NBI Conventional ETF to sell if the option is exercised; a written put option obliges an NBI Conventional ETF to purchase if the option is exercised. A forward is a commitment to buy or sell the underlying interest for an agreed price on a future date. A future is similar to a forward, except that futures are traded on exchanges. A swap is a commitment to exchange one set of payments for another set of payments.

The NBI Alternative ETF

The NBI Alternative ETF will use derivative instruments to access alternative investment strategies with low correlation to traditional North American equity investments in an effort to seek to capture the excess return associated with each investment, while also enhancing the risk-return profile of the overall portfolio. The NBI Alternative ETF may only acquire and use derivatives that comply with its investment objectives and the guidelines set out by the Canadian Securities Administrators on the use of derivatives.

Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from an underlying asset and are generally seen in the form of a security or an asset. Usually, derivatives grant the right or the option to buy or sell a specific underlying asset at or during a certain period of time for an agreed-upon price. There are several types of derivatives, either exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC"), each based on an underlying asset sold in a market or on a market index.

The Portfolio Manager may use derivatives for non-hedging purposes, or what is also called “effective exposure”. This strategy makes it possible to gain exposure to various financial instruments to decrease transaction costs or to provide increased liquidity. In accordance with this concept, the NBI Alternative ETF primarily uses futures contracts to obtain exposure to government bonds, currencies, equity indices and commodities.

A futures contract is a contract generally traded on a centralized exchange, to buy or sell a particular underlying asset at a predetermined price in the future. Futures contracts detail the quality and quantity of the underlying asset; they are standardized to facilitate trading on a futures exchange. Futures contracts settlement can occur on a cash or physical delivery basis.

The NBI Alternative ETF may also use forward contracts, options and swaps. A forward contract is a customized contract between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a specified price on a future date. Unlike futures contracts, a forward contract can be customized to any commodity, amount and delivery date. A forward contract settlement can occur on a cash or physical delivery basis. Forward contracts do not trade on a centralized exchange and are therefore regarded as OTC instruments. Options are exchange-traded or OTC instruments involving the right – but not the obligation – of a holder to sell (put) or buy (call) certain assets (for example a security or currency) from another party at a set price and at a set time. A premium, which is a cash payment, is normally paid by the buyer of the option to the seller in order to write the option. A swap is an OTC instrument between two or more parties used to exchange periodic payments in the future based on a formula that the parties have agreed upon. Swaps are generally equivalent to a series of forward contracts packaged together. They are not traded on organized exchanges and are not subject to standardized terms and conditions. Derivatives can help increase the speed and flexibility with which they trade, but there is no guarantee that using derivatives will result in positive returns.

The NBI Alternative ETF may take “short” positions in derivative instruments such as futures, forwards or swaps. A “short” position will benefit from a decrease in price of the underlying instrument and will lose value if the price of the underlying instrument increases. A “long” position will benefit from an increase in price of the security and will lose value if the price of the security decreases.

The futures positions of the NBI Alternative ETF will be determined by a set of quantitative models. Rebalancing of these positions will occur on a weekly basis under normal market conditions, or more frequently, if necessary.

Derivatives may also be used for hedging purposes. The Portfolio Manager may use derivatives to offset or reduce a risk associated with investments of the NBI Alternative ETF. The Portfolio Manager may seek to improve the portfolio’s rate of return by using derivatives and accepting a lower, more predictable rate of return through hedging transactions, rather than a higher but less predictable potential rate of return. This is called hedging.

The Portfolio Manager may use derivatives to reduce the risk of stock market volatility, interest rate fluctuations and currency fluctuations. However, there is no guarantee that using derivatives will prevent losses.

Leverage

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

Under normal market conditions, the NBI Alternative ETF’s leverage ratio, expressed as a ratio of aggregate gross exposure of the NBI Alternative ETF to borrowing, short selling and derivatives divided by its NAV, will not exceed three times (300% or 3:1). The aggregate gross exposure is calculated as the sum of the following: (i) the aggregate value of the NBI Alternative ETF’s outstanding indebtedness under any borrowing arrangements; plus (ii) the aggregate market value of the securities sold short by the NBI Alternative ETF; plus (iii) the aggregate notional amount of the NBI Alternative ETF’s derivatives positions, excluding the aggregate notional amount of any derivatives used for hedging and currency cross hedging purposes.

The NBI Alternative ETF will determine its leverage ratio as of the close of business of each day on which its NAV is calculated, and if its aggregate gross exposure exceeds 300% of its NAV, the NBI Alternative ETF will, as quickly as is commercially reasonable, take all necessary steps to reduce the aggregate gross exposure to 300% of its NAV or less. Leverage should not necessarily be seen as a direct measure of investment risk.

High Portfolio Turnover

The NBI Alternative ETF may engage in active trading and there may be a high portfolio turnover rate. Portfolio turnover refers to the percentage of portfolio assets being bought and sold during the year, which may increase overall costs. A high portfolio turnover rate may result in correspondingly greater brokerage commission expenses and distributions to Unitholders, some of which may be taxable at ordinary income rates. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high portfolio turnover rate and the NBI Alternative ETF's performance.

Securities Lending and Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

Before engaging in any securities lending transaction, a Securities Lending Agreement in connection with securities lending transactions will be entered into on behalf of the NBI ETFs with a securities lending agent. The securities lending agent will manage securities lending operations for the NBI ETFs. The Securities Lending Agreement will comply with the relevant provisions of Regulation 81-102.

The Manager will manage the risks associated with securities lending transactions. See "Risk Factors". The Securities Lending Agreement will provide that the securities lending agent must:

- ensure that the applicable provisions of Regulation 81-102 are complied with, and in particular that the aggregate value of the securities lent in lending transactions does not exceed 50% of the net asset value of the NBI ETF concerned;
- engage in securities lending transactions with dealers and institutions in Canada and abroad that have solid credentials and have first undergone a stringent credit evaluation (the "counterparties");
- maintain controls, risk management policies and procedures, internal records (including a list of approved counterparties based on generally accepted solvency standards), limits pertaining to operations and credit for each counterparty and diversification standards for property given as security; and
- determine daily the market value of the securities lent by an NBI ETF in connection with a securities lending transaction and the liquid assets or other securities held by the NBI ETF. In the event the value of the security is less than 102% of the market value of the lent securities, the Agent will ask the counterparty to provide other liquid assets or securities given as security to the NBI ETF to cover the shortfall.

At least once a year, the Manager and the securities lending agent will review the securities lending agent's policies and procedures so that the risks associated with securities lending transactions are duly managed.

Before initiating any repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, the Manager will enter into a written agreement. The agreement will comply with the applicable provisions of Regulation 81-102 and will also provide for control measures.

Surplus Cash Management

From time to time, an NBI ETF may receive or hold surplus cash. The NBI ETF may temporarily hold this cash or invest it in money market instruments or other cash management investment vehicles managed by the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager. Alternatively, the NBI ETF may use the cash to pay those operating expenses that the NBI ETF is responsible for paying, to purchase additional securities or to increase the notional amount under its derivative instruments, as applicable.

Rebalancing Events

Whenever an Index Provider rebalances or adjusts an Index, including by adding securities to or subtracting securities from an Index, or whenever the Portfolio Manager determines that there should be a change to the representative sample of an Index, the applicable NBI Passive ETF, will acquire and/or dispose of the appropriate number of securities, either through the Designated Broker or one or more Dealers or through other brokers in the open market. If the rebalancing is done through the Designated Broker and if the value of all securities purchased by the NBI Passive ETF exceeds the value of all securities disposed of by such NBI Passive ETF, as part of the rebalancing process, the NBI Passive ETF may issue to the Designated Broker Units with an aggregate NAV per 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 NBI Passive ETF exceeds the value of all securities acquired by such NBI Passive ETF, the NBI Passive ETF may receive the excess value in cash and will manage this cash as described above under "Surplus Cash Management".

If a cash dividend or distribution is paid on a Constituent Security of the applicable Index, the dividend or distribution will be managed as described above under "Surplus 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 Portfolio Manager will determine, at its discretion, what steps, if any, the NBI Passive ETF will take to address the action. In exercising such discretion, the Portfolio Manager will generally take those steps necessary to ensure that the NBI Passive ETF continues to seek to replicate, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the applicable Index, or, if a sampling methodology is being used, that the NBI Passive ETF continues to have, in the aggregate, the investment characteristics that are similar to the applicable Index.

OVERVIEW OF THE INVESTMENT STRUCTURE

In accordance with their investment objective and strategies, the NBI Active ETFs invest in an actively managed portfolio based on the investment ideas and opportunities identified by their Portfolio Sub-Advisor. The NBI Passive ETFs employ a “passive management” - or indexing - investment approach designed to track the performance of an Index.

Please see “Investment Objectives” and “Investment Strategies” for additional information on the types of investments applicable to each NBI ETF.

OVERVIEW OF THE SECTORS IN WHICH THE NBI ETFS INVEST

NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF, NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF, NBI High Yield Bond ETF and NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF’s investment objective is to provide a steady flow of income with an emphasis on capital preservation while focusing on debt instruments designed to raise funds that promote a positive environmental and/or social impact and/or contribute to sustainable development. It is expected to invest in a portfolio comprised primarily of high quality Canadian corporate fixed-income securities with relatively shorter terms to maturity.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF’s investment objective is to provide a high level of current income and sustained capital growth while focusing on debt instruments designed to raise funds for projects or businesses that have a positive environmental or social impact. It is expected to invest in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian federal or provincial governments or by Canadian corporations.

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF’s investment objective is to provide a sustained level of current income and capital growth while focusing on bonds issued by Canadian corporations that have a positive environmental or social impact. It is expected to invest in a portfolio comprised primarily of bonds issued by Canadian corporations.

The NBI High Yield Bond ETF is expected to invest in high-yield bonds of developed market issuers. High-yield bonds are fixed-income securities rated below investment grade. These bonds have a higher risk of default or other adverse credit events but they generally pay higher yields than investment grade bonds.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF is expected to invest in fixed-income securities of issuers located throughout the world.

Fixed-income securities provide returns in the form of interest paid at a regular interval. The principal is generally paid back at maturity. Debt instruments do not provide for an ownership interest in a corporation. They are issued by governments and corporations, with a fixed par value and pay interest based on a percentage of that par value and often have a liquidation price also equal to par value.

NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF

The NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF is expected to invest in preferred shares issued by Canadian companies. Preferred shares are a class of security that pay a specified dividend that must be paid before any dividends can be paid to common shareholders. Preferred shares also have precedence over common shares in the event of the company’s liquidation.

Although preferred shares represent an ownership interest in a company, preferred shares have economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. Preferred shares are normally issued with a fixed par value, pay a dividend based on a percentage of that par value and often have a liquidation price also equal to par value. These economic characteristics explain why preferred shares are exposed to interest rate risk in a way similar to corporate bonds.

NBI Canadian Family Business ETF

The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Family Index. The Family Index tracks and measures the performance of family-controlled businesses in Canada and comprises family-controlled public companies having either the founding family controlling at least 10.0%, or an individual (and/or related entities) controlling at least 33.3%, of the company's voting rights. To be eligible, companies must also satisfy size, liquidity and listing criteria. The Family Index includes qualified Canadian family-controlled businesses across different industries and regions of the country. The Family Index uses an equal weight methodology. The weight of each constituent is brought back to its percentage share of the total number of constituents in the Family Index at each quarterly effective rebalance date according to equal weight methodology. The Family Index is currently comprised of 43 companies.

The Manager may, subject to any required Unitholder approval, change the index of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF to another index in order to provide investors with substantially the same exposure to the asset class to which the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF is currently exposed. If the Manager changes the index, or any index replacing the Family 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.

The Index Provider determines and administers the Family Index. In the event that the Index Provider ceases to provide the Family Index or the Index License Agreement is terminated, the Manager may terminate the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF on 60 days' notice, change the investment objective of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF, seek to track an alternative index or make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF in the circumstances.

The Manager and the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF are permitted to use the Family Index pursuant to the Index License Agreement. The Manager and the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF do not accept responsibility for, or guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of, the Family Index or any data included in the Family Index.

Further information about the Family Index and its Constituent Issuers is available at <https://nbfm.ca/en/products-and-services/investment-products-solutions/nbc-canadian-family-index/>. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, an independent calculation agent, calculates the Family Index.

NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF and NBI Active International Equity ETF

The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF's investment objective is to maximize the potential for long-term capital growth and to generate sustained dividend income. The NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF offers an opportunity for capital appreciation and stable high Canadian dividend income of common shares of Canadian companies.

The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth. The NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF offers an opportunity for capital appreciation oriented around U.S. large capitalization companies.

The NBI Active International Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth. The NBI Active International Equity ETF offers an opportunity for capital appreciation focused around international large capitalization companies.

Equity securities are an asset class which represent an ownership interest in a company. Equity securities can pay dividends either quarterly or annually. Equity securities, specifically common shares, are generally offered the least precedence in the event of a company's liquidation. The value of equity securities generally tends to change more frequently and varies more widely than the value of fixed-income securities. However, in the long term, their value is expected to appreciate at a faster rate than other asset classes, including the aforementioned fixed-income securities.

Large-capitalization corporations are companies with a market value exceeding \$10 billion. These firms' stocks usually offer a greater price stability (i.e. less volatility) as opposed to mid and small-sized companies, but often at the expense of a slower growth rate. As those firms tend to be more mature than smaller ones, hence the lower volatility, they may fare better during rough markets as risk-averse investors seek quality and safer investments.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF and NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF

The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF's investment objective is to provide long-term capital growth while following a sustainable approach to investing. The NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF offers an opportunity for capital appreciation and

Canadian dividend income centered around medium and large capitalization Canadian companies with a positive environmental or social impact.

The NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF is expected to invest in equity securities of medium and large capitalization companies located around the world that generate revenues from products and services that are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Equity securities are an asset class which represent an ownership interest in a company. Equity securities can pay dividends either quarterly or annually. Equity securities, specifically common shares, are generally offered the least precedence in the event of a company's liquidation. The value of equity securities generally tends to change more frequently and varies more widely than the value of fixed-income securities.

NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF

The NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF is expected to invest in real asset related sectors, such as infrastructure and real estate. Infrastructure assets represent a broad mix of businesses that provide essential services including transportation structure (such as roads and airports), communications networks, energy distribution systems (such as electricity transmission and pipelines), and utilities (such as electric, water, and gas). Real estate companies are dedicated to owning and operating income-producing goods, such as apartments, shopping centers, offices and warehouses.

As an asset class, real assets offer the opportunity for diversification, attractive total return and current income. Real assets typically provide relatively stable and predictable income streams (stable dividend yield) as revenues are, for the most part, linked to inflation rates by local government regulation or long-term rental agreements. This stable revenue stream explains the generally lower correlation to other asset classes.

NBI Global Private Equity ETF

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF seeks to track, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the performance of the Private Equity Index. The Private Equity Index tracks and measures the performance of globally listed private equity companies and investment vehicles. It is reconstituted annually and is rebalanced quarterly. The Private Equity Index will aim to have a minimum of 40 securities. Publicly traded private equity securities are securities of investment firms or investment vehicles that are listed on a public stock exchange. Those investment firms or investment vehicles make investments conforming to one of the various private equity strategies.

The Manager may, subject to any required Unitholder approval, change the index of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF to another index in order to provide investors with substantially the same exposure to the asset class to which the NBI Global Private Equity ETF is currently exposed. If the Manager changes the index, or any index replacing the Private Equity 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.

The Index Provider determines and administers the Private Equity Index. In the event that the Index Provider ceases to provide the Private Equity Index or the Index License Agreement is terminated, the Manager may terminate the NBI Global Private Equity ETF on 60 days' notice, change the investment objective of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF, seek to track an alternative index or make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF in the circumstances.

The Manager and the NBI Global Private Equity ETF are permitted to use the Private Equity Index pursuant to the Index License Agreement. The Manager and the NBI Global Private Equity ETF do not accept responsibility for, or guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of, the Private Equity Index or any data included in the Private Equity Index.

Further information about the Private Equity Index and its Constituent Issuers is available at <https://indexes.morningstar.com/methodology>.

NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF

The NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF provides the opportunity to gain exposure to an actively managed portfolio of derivative instruments. Primarily through the use of futures, it has broad and diversified exposure to multiple indices and sectors such as government bonds, currencies, equities or commodities. It provides the opportunity to gain exposure to global markets and global investment instruments, as it may take positions in derivatives on markets located in Canada, the U.S., the United Kingdom, the European Union, China, Australia and Singapore.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The NBI ETFs are subject to certain restrictions and practices contained in securities legislation, including Regulation 81-102, but certain restrictions and practices that are applicable to conventional mutual funds are not applicable to the NBI Alternative ETF because it is 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 in a manner that is not permitted by other mutual funds under Regulation 81-102. The NBI ETFs are managed in accordance with their respective restrictions and practices, except as otherwise permitted by exemptions obtained from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Please see “Exemptions and Approvals”.

Each NBI ETF is also restricted from making an investment or undertaking an activity that would result in such NBI ETF failing to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for the purposes of the Tax Act. In addition, each NBI ETF may not invest in any property or engage in any undertaking that would cause the NBI ETF to be a “SIFT trust” (a *specified investment flow-through trust*, as defined in the Tax Act).

A change to the investment objective of an NBI ETF would require the approval of the Unitholders. Please see “Unitholder Matters – Matters Requiring Unitholders Approval”.

Exemptions and Approvals

The NBI ETFs have obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit:

- the NBI ETFs to engage in certain principal trading transactions in debt securities which, without the exemption, would be prohibited. Pursuant to such exemption, an NBI ETF may, with the approval of the IRC in accordance with Regulation 81-107 and subject to compliance with certain other provisions of Regulation 81-107, purchase from or sell to related dealers that are principal dealers in the Canadian debt securities market, non-government debt securities or government debt securities in the secondary market, provided that the purchase or sale is consistent with, or is necessary to meet, the investment objective of the NBI ETF;
- the NBI ETFs to purchase on the secondary market securities of a related issuer which are not exchange-traded if certain conditions are met. In particular, the investment must be consistent with, or necessary to meet, the investment objective of the NBI ETF. The investment must also be approved by the IRC as described in Regulation 81-107 and is subject to certain other provisions of Regulation 81-107;
- the NBI ETFs to purchase non-exchange-traded related issuer debt securities having maturities of 365 days or more, other than asset-backed commercial paper, on the primary market if certain conditions are met, in particular the approval of the IRC;
- the NBI ETFs to use as cover a right or obligation to sell an equivalent quantity of the underlying interest of the future or forward contract or swap when i) opening or maintaining a long position in a debt security that has a component that is a long position in a future or forward contract or (ii) when entering into or maintaining a swap position during periods when the NBI ETF has a right to receive payments under the swap;

This exemption is subject to the condition that the NBI ETFs hold cash cover (together with margin on account for the position), the aforementioned right or obligation or a combination of such positions that is sufficient, without recourse to other assets of the NBI ETFs, to enable the NBI ETFs to satisfy their obligations pursuant to the derivative. The NBI ETFs’ ability to use options as cover is subject to the 10% limit provided for in Regulation 81-102;

- the purchase by a Unitholder of more than 20% of the Units of any NBI ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation; and
- the NBI ETFs to prepare a prospectus without including a certificate of an underwriter.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF has obtained an exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities permitting it to invest up to 20% of its net asset value at the time of transaction in debt securities of an issuer if those debt securities are issued, or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest, by supranational agencies or by governments other than the government of Canada, the government of a jurisdiction of Canada or the government of the United States and are rated “AA” by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services (Canada) and any of its affiliates (“**S&P**”) or have an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations or their affiliates.

In addition, up to 35% of its net asset value at the time of transaction may be invested in debt securities of any one issuer, if such issuer is an issuer contemplated in the preceding paragraph and the debt securities are rated “AAA” by S&P or have an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations or their affiliates.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This section details the fees and expenses that a Unitholder may have to pay if the Unitholder invests in the NBI ETFs. A Unitholder may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. The NBI ETFs may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will therefore reduce the value of an investment in the NBI ETFs.

Fees and Expenses Payable by the NBI ETFs

Management Fee

Each NBI ETF will pay the Manager a management fee as set forth in the table below based on the average daily NAV of the applicable NBI ETF. The management fee, plus applicable taxes, including GST/HST/QST, will be accrued daily and paid monthly. The management fee is payable to the Manager in consideration of the services that the Manager provides to each NBI ETF in its capacity as manager, such as managing the day-to-day business and affairs of the NBI ETFs, which includes:

- calculating NAV;
- determining the amount and the frequency of distributions to be made by the NBI ETFs;
- authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the NBI ETFs;
- drafting the investment policies;
- ensuring that the Portfolio Manager respects the terms of the investments policies; and
- ensuring that financial statements and other reports are sent to Unitholders.

The management fee also includes:

- the negotiation and the management of the contractual agreements with third-party service providers, including the Trustee, the Designated Broker, the Custodian, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Fund Administrator and the Portfolio Manager;
- the fees for the services of the Portfolio Manager;
- the fees for the services of the Trustee, the Custodian, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Fund Administrator and other service providers; and
- assuring the maintenance of the accounting records and the production of the financial statements (and other financial information documents).

See “Organization and Management Details of the NBI ETFs” for more information.

The Manager may, from time to time at its discretion, waive a portion of the management fees charged to the NBI ETFs.

NBI ETF	Management fee (annual rate)
NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	0.25%
NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	0.55%
NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	0.55%
NBI High Yield Bond ETF	0.60%
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	0.75%
NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	0.50%
NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF	0.55%
NBI Canadian Family Business ETF	0.35%
NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	0.60%
NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	0.55%
NBI Active International Equity ETF	0.60%
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	0.80%
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	0.65%
NBI Global Private Equity ETF	0.55%
NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF	0.60%

Management Fee Distributions

To achieve effective and competitive management fees, the Manager may agree to charge a reduced management fee as compared to the management fee it would otherwise receive from the NBI ETFs with respect to investments in the NBI ETFs by certain Unitholders. In such cases, the Manager will reduce the management fee charged to an NBI ETF or will reduce the amount charged to an NBI ETF for certain expenses and such NBI ETF will pay an amount equivalent to the reduction to the Unitholders concerned as a special distribution (the “**Management Fee Distribution**”). Management Fee Distributions, paid in cash, will be first paid out of net income and net realized capital gains of the NBI ETF and then out of capital. The availability,

amount and timing of Management Fee Distributions with respect to Units of an NBI ETF will be determined from time to time by the Manager at its sole discretion.

Operating Expenses

Each NBI ETF is responsible for paying its operating expenses, including:

- legal fees;
- audit fees;
- costs for the services provided to Unitholders;
- fees and expenses related to the IRC (namely their compensation, travel expenses and the insurance premiums for the members);
- initial listing and annual stock exchange fees;
- index licensing fees (if applicable);
- CDS fees;
- prospectus filing fees;
- bank related fees and interest charges;
- brokerage expenses and commissions;
- fees and other costs relating to derivatives;
- costs of complying with any new governmental or regulatory requirement imposed after the creation of the NBI ETF;
- income tax, including withholding taxes (foreign or Canadian); and
- any other applicable taxes, including GST/HST.

The Manager may, from time to time, decide to reimburse the NBI ETFs, or directly pay, certain operating expenses that are chargeable to the NBI ETFs.

Fees Relating to the Underlying Funds or Private Equity Fund Issuers

The NBI ETFs may, in accordance with applicable Canadian securities legislation and, if applicable, exemptive relief, invest in other investment funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates, as well as other investment funds managed by third parties. With respect to such investments, no management or incentive fees are payable by the NBI ETFs that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the other investment funds for the same service. No sales or redemption fees are payable by the NBI ETFs in relation to any purchase or redemption of the securities of investment funds managed by the Manager or an affiliate. No sales or redemption fees are payable by the NBI ETFs in relation to any purchase or redemption of securities of investment funds managed by third parties that would duplicate a fee payable by a Unitholder. However, brokerage commissions may apply to the purchase or sale of securities of investment funds traded on an exchange.

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF may hold securities of one or more private equity fund issuers. Each such issuer may pay a management fee and/or other fees to its sponsor, as well as incur expenses related to its investment portfolio, which costs are included in the price of the issuer. As a result, the NBI Global Private Equity ETF indirectly pays these underlying funds costs, in addition to the management fee payable by the NBI Global Private Equity ETF directly to the Manager and the operating expenses directly incurred by the NBI Global Private Equity ETF. There shall be no duplication of management fees chargeable in connection with the NBI Global Private Equity ETF and its investment in the underlying private equity fund issuers.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders

Other Charges:

An amount may be charged to the Designated Broker or a Dealer to offset certain transaction and other costs associated with the listing, issue, exchange and/or redemption of Units of an NBI ETF. This charge is payable to the applicable NBI ETF. See “Purchases of Units” and “Redemption of Units”.

A Unitholder may have to pay a commission every time it buys and sells Units of an NBI ETF. Commissions may vary by brokerage firm. Some brokerage firms may offer commission-free exchange-traded funds or require a minimum purchase amount.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the considerations set out elsewhere in this prospectus, the following are certain risk factors inherent in an investment in Units of an NBI ETF.

General Risks Relating to an Investment in the NBI ETFs

Reliance on the Manager, Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors Risk

Unitholders will be dependent on the ability of the Manager to effectively manage the NBI ETFs in a manner consistent with the investment objective, strategies and restrictions of the NBI ETFs. There is no certainty that the individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to the NBI ETFs will continue to be employed by the Manager or the Portfolio Manager.

The NBI Active ETFs are actively managed, which means they are dependent on the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisors to select individual securities or other investments and, therefore, are subject to the risk that poor security selection or market allocation will cause those NBI Active ETFs to underperform relative to their benchmark or to other mutual funds with similar investment objectives.

The NBI ETFs are exposed to operational risk relating to the NBI ETF's Manager and other service providers which may arise from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. The NBI ETFs seek to reduce these risks through thorough controls and procedures believed to be reasonably designed to address these risks. However, these controls and procedures cannot address every possible risk and may not fully mitigate the risks that they are intended to address.

Large Investments Risk

A large purchase of an NBI ETF's Units could result in a subscription of additional Units by the Designated Broker or Dealer, which could create a relatively large cash position in that NBI ETF's portfolio. The presence of this cash position may adversely impact the performance of the NBI ETF. The investment of this cash position may also result in significant incremental trading costs, although these costs are generally borne by the applicable Dealer.

Large Redemptions Risk

An NBI ETF may have one or more investors who hold a significant amount of Units. For example, financial institutions or a mutual fund may make significant principal investments in an NBI ETF or retail investors may own a significant number of Units.

A large sale of an NBI ETF's Units could result in a large redemption of Units by the Designated Broker or a Dealer, which may require such NBI ETF to sell portfolio investments so that it can pay the redemption proceeds. This sale may impact the market value of those portfolio investments and it may accelerate or increase the payment of capital gains distributions or capital gains dividends to these investors. In addition, this sale may result in significant incremental trading costs, although these costs are generally borne by the applicable Dealer.

Tax-Related Risk

The NBI ETFs are subject to certain tax risks generally applicable to Canadian investment funds, including the following:

Each NBI ETF currently qualifies and is expected to continue to qualify or be deemed to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" for the purposes of the Tax Act at all material times. If an NBI ETF ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act, the income tax considerations described under the heading "Income Tax Considerations" could be materially and adversely different in some respects. For example, if an NBI ETF does not qualify as a mutual fund trust within the meaning of the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, the NBI ETF (i) may become liable for alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act (subject to certain Tax Proposals), (ii) will not be eligible for the Capital Gains Refund; (iii) may be subject to Part XII.2 tax under the Tax Act and (iv) may be subject to the mark-to-market rules applicable to financial institutions under the Tax Act. Tax Proposals released as part of the 2024 Federal Budget propose to exempt unit trusts from the alternative minimum tax regime if the total fair market value of the units of the trust that are listed on a designated stock exchange for purpose of the Tax Act (which includes the TSX) represents all or substantially all of the total fair market value of all the units of the trust. The Manager advised that each of the NBI ETFs is expected to qualify for this new proposed exemption.

In addition, if an NBI ETF 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 the Units are held by "financial institutions" within the meaning of the Tax Act for purposes of the "mark-to-market" rules. In such a case, the NBI ETF will be required to recognize on income account any gains and losses accruing on certain types of debt obligations and equity securities that it holds and also will be subject to special rules with respect to income inclusion on these securities. Any income arising from such treatment will be included in the amounts distributed to Unitholders. Each time an NBI ETF becomes or ceases to be a financial institution in accordance with

the mark-to-market rules, the tax year of the NBI ETF will be deemed to end immediately before that time, and gains or losses accrued on certain securities before that time will be deemed realized by the NBI ETF and will be distributed to Unitholders. A new taxation year for the NBI ETF will then begin, and for that and subsequent taxation years, for so long as not more than 50% of the Units of the NBI ETF are held by financial institutions, or the NBI ETF is a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act, the NBI ETF will not be subject to the mark-to-market rules. As the Units are publicly-traded on an exchange and/or marketplace, an NBI ETF may not know with certainty who the owners of its Units are, or may have difficulty ascertaining the number of Units owned, at any given point in time. Accordingly, there will be circumstances in which it will not be possible to control or may be difficult to identify whether an NBI ETF has, or has ceased to, become a “financial institution”. In addition, Dealers and other market makers (which may be considered a “financial institution”) may hold Units of an NBI ETF for their own account and/or in connection with their market making activities. As a result, there can be no assurance that an NBI ETF is not a “financial institution” or will not in the future become, or cease to be, a “financial institution” and no assurance as to when and to whom any distributions arising on the change in “financial institution” status of an NBI ETF will be made, or that the NBI ETF will not be required to pay tax on any undistributed income or taxable capital gains realized by the NBI ETF on such event. This may result in additional or adverse tax consequences to an NBI ETF’s Unitholders.

There can be no assurances that the CRA will agree with the tax treatment adopted by an NBI ETF in filing its tax return and the CRA could reassess an NBI ETF on a basis that results in tax being payable by that NBI ETF or in an increase in the taxable component of distributions considered to have been paid to Unitholders. A reassessment by the CRA may result in an NBI ETF being liable for unremitted withholding tax on prior distributions to non-resident Unitholders. Such liability may reduce the NAV of, or trading price of, Units of the NBI ETF.

Rules in the Tax Act that apply to “loss restriction events” (as defined in the Tax Act) of certain trusts (the “LRE Rules”) may have an impact on the NBI ETF in certain circumstances. Generally, the NBI ETF will have a “loss restriction event” if any person, together with other persons with whom that person is affiliated within the meaning of the Tax Act, or a group of persons acting in concert, acquires Units of the NBI ETF having a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the fair market value of all Units of the NBI ETF. If an NBI ETF experiences a “loss restriction event” for the purposes of the Tax Act, the taxation year of the NBI ETF will be deemed to end and the NBI ETF will be deemed to realize its unrealized capital losses. The NBI ETF may elect to realize capital gains in order to offset its capital losses and non-capital losses, including undeducted losses from prior years. Any undeducted capital losses and non-capital losses will expire and may not be deducted from the NBI ETF in future years, with the result that income and capital gains distributions in the future may be larger. The Declaration of Trust provides for the automatic distribution to Unitholders of a sufficient amount of income and capital gains of the NBI ETF for each taxation year (including a taxation year that is deemed to end by virtue of a loss restriction event) so that the NBI ETF will not be liable for ordinary income tax. The Declaration of Trust provides that any such distribution is automatically reinvested in Units of the NBI ETF and the Units of the NBI ETF are immediately consolidated to the pre-distribution NAV. It may not be possible for an NBI ETF to determine if or when a loss restriction event has occurred because of the nature of its investments and the way Units are bought and sold. There can be no assurances that an NBI ETF will not experience a loss restriction event and there can be no assurances regarding when or to whom the distributions resulting from a loss restriction event will be made, or that an NBI ETF will not be required to pay tax notwithstanding such distributions.

An NBI ETF will not be subject to the application of the LRE rules if it has at all times met the “investment fund” definition for purposes of these 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 using any property in the course of carrying on a business and complying with certain asset diversification requirements. As described above, no assurance can be given that the NBI ETF will meet or continue to meet the “investment fund” definition.

An NBI ETF will be a SIFT trust (as defined in the Tax Act) if it holds a “non-portfolio property” (as defined in the Tax Act). If an NBI ETF is a SIFT trust, it will generally be subject to tax at rates applicable to a Canadian corporation on income from a non-portfolio property and net taxable capital gains realized on the disposition of a non-portfolio property. Unitholders who receive distributions from an NBI ETF of this type of income and capital gains are deemed to receive an eligible dividend from a Canadian corporation for tax purposes. The total of the tax payable by an NBI ETF on its non-portfolio earnings and the tax payable by a Unitholder on the distribution of those earnings will generally be more than the tax that would have been payable in the absence of the tax rules that apply to a SIFT trust. The Declaration of Trust requires each NBI ETF to restrict its investments and activities so that it will not be a SIFT trust.

The NBI Alternative ETF intends to take the position that it will not use the derivative instruments held in its portfolio or any other property in the course of carrying on a business in Canada and, therefore, will not be a “SIFT trust” as defined in the Tax Act. On that basis, it is anticipated that the NBI Alternative ETF will make sufficient distributions in each year of any income realized by the NBI Alternative ETF for Canadian tax purposes in the year so as to ensure that it will not be subject to Canadian income tax on such income. However, if the NBI Alternative ETF constitutes a SIFT trust in a particular year, any “non-portfolio earnings” (as defined in the Tax Act) will generally be subject to tax under Part I of the Tax Act, even if distributed in full to Unitholders. No advance income tax ruling has been sought or obtained from the CRA in respect of the status of the NBI

Alternative ETF and the CRA could seek to assess or reassess the NBI Alternative ETF (and Unitholders of the exchange-traded fund) on the basis that it was a SIFT trust.

If an NBI ETF realizes capital gains as a result of the transfer or disposition of its property undertaken to permit an exchange or redemption of Units by a Unitholder, allocation of fund-level capital gains may be permitted pursuant to the Declaration of Trust. Pursuant to recent amendments to the Tax Act (the “**ATR Rule**”), an NBI ETF will be able to allocate and designate capital gains to Unitholders on an exchange or redemption of Units in an amount determined by a formula (the “**Capital Gains Designation Limit**”) which is based on (i) the amount of capital gains designated to Unitholders on an exchange or redemption of Units in the taxation year, (ii) the total amount paid for exchanges or redemptions of the Units in the taxation year, (iii) the NBI ETF’s NAV at the end of the taxation year and the end of the previous taxation year (where applicable), and (iv) the NBI ETF’s net taxable capital gains for the taxation year. In general, the formula contained in the ATR Rule is meant to limit the NBI ETFs’ designations to an amount that does not exceed the portion of the NBI ETF’s taxable capital gains considered to be attributable to Unitholders that exchanged or redeemed their Units in the year. The amount of capital gains allocated and designated to each redeeming or exchanging Unitholder shall be equal to the Unitholder’s *pro rata* share of the Capital Gains Designation Limit. The amount of taxable distributions made to Unitholders of an NBI ETF may be greater than they would have been in the absence of these recent amendments.

Regulatory Risk

There can be no assurance that tax, securities or other laws will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the NBI ETFs 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 will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects the NBI ETFs or the Unitholders. For example, changes to tax legislation or the administration thereof could affect the taxation of an NBI ETF or the issuers in which it invests.

Fluctuations in NAV and NAV per Unit Risk

The NAV per Unit of an NBI ETF will vary according to, among other things, the value of the securities held by the NBI ETFs. The Manager and the NBI ETF have no control over the factors that affect the value of the securities held by the NBI ETFs, including factors that affect the equity and bond markets generally, such as general economic and political conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and other global market developments and disruptions including those arising from war, foreign invasion, armed conflict, terrorism, market manipulation, government interventions, defaults and shutdowns, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, epidemics and pandemics), climate change and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets and cause an NBI ETF to lose value. The value of the securities held by the NBI ETFs may also be affected by factors unique to each Constituent Issuer (i.e., 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).

Cybersecurity Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the Manager and the NBI ETFs are susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the NBI ETFs, the Manager or the NBI ETFs’ service providers (including, but not limited to, the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor, as the case may be, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Custodian and any sub-custodians) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact each of their respective business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the NBI ETFs’ ability to calculate their net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of Unitholders to transact business with the NBI ETFs and the inability of the NBI ETFs to process transactions including redeeming securities, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs associated with the implementation of any corrective measures. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting the issuers of securities in which the NBI ETFs invest and counterparties with which the NBI ETFs engage in transactions. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Manager and the NBI ETFs have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, inherent limitations exist in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Manager and the NBI ETFs cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the NBI ETFs’ service providers, the issuers of securities in which the NBI ETFs invest or any other third parties whose operations may affect the NBI ETFs or their Unitholders. As a result, the NBI ETFs and their Unitholders could be negatively affected.

Trading Price of Units Risk

Units may trade in the market at a premium or discount to the NAV per Unit. There can be no assurance that Units will trade at prices that reflect their NAV. The trading price of the Units will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the NBI ETF's NAV, as well as market supply and demand on the TSX. However, given that generally only a Prescribed Number of Units are issued to the Designated Broker and Dealers, and that holders of a Prescribed Number of Units (or an integral multiple thereof) may redeem such Units at their NAV, the Manager believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV per Unit of an NBI ETF should not be sustained. If a Unitholder purchases Units of an NBI ETF at a time when the market price of a Unit is at a premium to the NAV per Unit or sells Units of an NBI ETF at a time when the market price of a Unit is at a discount to the NAV per Unit, the Unitholder may sustain a loss.

Investments in Underlying Funds Risk

If a large investor invests its assets in securities of an underlying fund, the underlying fund may have to dispose of its investments at unfavourable prices to meet the redemption requests by the large investor. This could have a harmful effect on the performance of the underlying fund that meets a large redemption. Furthermore, the performance of the NBI ETFs is directly linked to the performance of the underlying fund and is therefore subject to the risks of the underlying fund in proportion to the amount of its investment in the underlying fund.

Concentration Risk

If an NBI ETF invests a large proportion of its assets in securities issued by one or a few issuers, it will face risk relating to concentration. Consequently, the NBI ETF's portfolio may be less diversified when compared to a less concentrated investment portfolio. Also, the NAV of such NBI ETF may be more volatile than that of a more broadly-diversified portfolio and may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time. Although a more concentrated portfolio can sometimes result in increased liquidity risk, which may, in turn, have an effect on the ability of a mutual fund to satisfy redemptions, the Canadian Securities Administrators have established guidelines and restrictions for investments by mutual funds. Among the restrictions is an investment limit of 10% of net assets in a single issuer.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk

Repurchase agreements enable the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor to sell securities in an NBI ETF's portfolio to a purchaser for cash at one price, with an agreement to buy an identical quantity of the same securities back at a later date for a higher price. These securities are sold to obtain liquidity for an NBI ETF. Such a transaction does not normally exceed 30 days. To protect the interests of an NBI ETF in a repurchase transaction, such NBI ETF will receive, as collateral for the securities sold, a cash consideration equal to 102% of the market value of the securities sold. It should be mentioned that if the value of the securities sold increases, the purchaser would be required to pay an additional amount of money to maintain the collateral at 102% of the market value of the securities sold at all times.

The risk for an NBI ETF in a repurchase agreement is mainly the purchaser's inability to pay the necessary consideration to maintain the collateral at 102%. If the purchaser is unable to deliver the securities sold by the end of the agreed upon period for the repurchase transaction and the market value of the securities sold increases during this same period, the collateral will no longer be adequate to buy back these same securities on the market. The Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor will then have to use the money in an NBI ETF to repurchase the securities and will sustain a loss. The market value of the securities forming part of a repurchase transaction by an NBI ETF may not exceed 50% of NAV, excluding the value of the collateral.

Reverse repurchase agreements enable the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor to buy securities for an NBI ETF from a seller at one price with an agreement to sell an identical quantity of the same securities back at a higher price at a later date. Such a transaction does not normally exceed 30 days. To protect the interests of an NBI ETF in a reverse repurchase agreement, the bought securities must have a market value equal to at least 102% of the amount paid by such NBI ETF to purchase them.

The risk for an NBI ETF in a reverse repurchase agreement is mainly the inability of the seller to maintain the collateral at 102% of the cash consideration paid for the securities. An NBI ETF could sustain a loss if the seller is unable to buy back the securities sold at the end of the agreed upon period for the reverse repurchase transaction and the market value of the securities sold decreases during this same period. The amount obtained by selling securities forming part of a reverse repurchase transaction will be less than the cash consideration given by an NBI ETF in exchange for the securities, resulting in a loss for such NBI ETF.

The risks described above can be minimized by selecting parties with solid credentials, which have undergone a stringent credit evaluation.

Securities Lending Risk

An NBI ETF may, for a fixed period of time, lend securities of its portfolio in exchange for collateral. This collateral may be in cash, qualified securities or securities that may be immediately converted into the same securities that have been loaned. To limit the risks, the value of the assets given as collateral and held by the NBI ETF must at all times be equal to at least 102% of

the market value of the loaned securities. The risk associated with a securities lending transaction is mainly the borrower's inability to pay the necessary consideration to maintain the collateral at 102%. the NBI ETF could sustain a loss if the borrower is unable to return the loaned securities by the end of the agreed upon period and the market value of the securities loaned increases before the NBI ETF buys back the securities. In this case, the collateral will no longer be sufficient to purchase the same securities on the market. Consequently, money in the NBI ETF's portfolio will have to be used to buy back the securities and the NBI ETF will sustain a loss. The market value of the securities forming part of a securities lending transaction by an NBI ETF may not exceed 50% of its net asset value, excluding the value of the collateral.

This risk can be minimized by selecting borrowing parties with solid credentials, which have undergone a stringent credit evaluation.

The securities lent out may not always be recalled in advance of a shareholder vote. In such case, the portfolio manager and/or the portfolio sub-advisor of an NBI ETF may be limited in its capacity to advance its priorities disclosed in its proxy voting policy, including its ESG priorities, as it may not be able to cast its proxy voting rights during a shareholder vote. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all NBI ETFs have the option to recall any securities lent out on demand.

For more information, see the sections entitled "*Securities Lending and Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions*" and "*Proxy Voting Disclosure for Portfolio Securities Held*".

Designated Broker and Dealer Concentration Risk

Only the Designated Broker and Dealers may engage in subscription or redemption transactions for Prescribed Number of Units directly with an NBI ETF. Each NBI ETF has one Designated Broker and a limited number of institutions that act as Dealer. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with subscription and/or redemption orders for Prescribed Number of Units with respect to an NBI ETF and no other Designated Broker or Dealers are able to step forward to subscribe for or redeem a Prescribed Number of Units, the Units of such NBI ETF may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. This risk may be more pronounced in volatile markets, potentially where there are significant redemptions in the NBI ETFs generally.

Absence of an Active Market for the Units Risk

The NBI ETFs are newly organized exchange-traded funds with no previous or a limited operating history. Although the NBI ETFs are listed on the TSX, there can be no assurance that an active public market for the Units will develop or be sustained.

Halted Trading of Units Risk

Trading of Units on the TSX may be halted by the activation of individual or market-wide "circuit breakers" (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of Units may also be halted if: (i) the Units are delisted from the TSX without first being listed on another exchange; or (ii) TSX officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or to protect Unitholders.

Additional Risks Relating to an Investment in one or more NBI ETFs

In addition to the general risk factors, the following additional "Principal" (P) or "Secondary" (S) risk factors are inherent in an investment in one or more of the NBI ETFs indicated in the table below.

	NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	NBI High Yield Bond ETF	NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF	NBI Canadian Family Business ETF	NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	NBI Active International Equity ETF	NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	NBI Global Private Equity ETF	NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF
Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk				S	S										
Cease Trading of Constituent Securities Risk							S	S	S	S	S		S		
Commodities Exposure Risk															P
Controlling Shareholder Risk								P							
Convertible Securities Risk				S	S										
Counterparties Risk															P
Credit Rating Risk	P	P	P	P	P	P									
Currency Risk	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	P	P	P	P	P	P
Depository Receipts Risk							P			P	P	S	S	S	
Derivative Instruments Risk	S	S	S	S	P		S	S		S	S		S	S	P
Emerging Markets Risk					S						S	S	S		S
Equity Investment Risk				S		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S
ESG Integration Strategy Risk				S	S	S	S			S	S	S			
Floating-Rate Debt Securities Risk	S	S	S	S	S										
Floating-Rate Loans Risk	S	S	S	S	S										
Foreign Investments Risk	S	S	S	P	P	S	S		S	P	P	P	P	P	S
Illiquid Securities Risk												S		S	
Income Trust Risk						S	S		S	S	S	S		S	
Index and Data Risk								P						P	
Index Investment Strategy and Passive Investments Risks								P						P	
Information Technology Risk															S
Infrastructure Securities Risk	S	S	S									P		S	
Interest Rate Risk	P	P	P	P	P	S	S			S	S				P
International Advisors Risk				S	S							S	S		
Leverage Risk															S
Listed Private Equity Issuers Risk														P	
Model Risk															P
Prepayment Risk	S	S	S	S	S										
Preferred Shares Risk				S	S	P	S		S	S	S	S			
Real Estate Investment Trust Investments Risk					S		S		S			S	S	S	
Rule 144A under the United States <i>Securities Act of 1933</i> Risk				S	S										
Sampling Process Risk								S						S	
Small Companies Risk	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	
Specialization Risk	S	S	S		S	S			S			S	S	P	
Sustainable Investment Objective Risk	P	P	P						P				P		

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

Asset-backed securities are debt obligations that are backed by pools of consumer or business loans. Some asset-backed securities are short-term debt obligations, called asset-backed commercial paper (“ABCP”). Mortgage-backed securities are debt obligations backed by pools of mortgages on commercial or residential real estate. If there are changes in the market’s perception of the issuers of these types of securities, or in the creditworthiness of the parties involved, then the value of the securities may be affected. In addition, for ABCP, there is a risk that there may be a mismatch in timing between the cash flow of the underlying assets backing the security and the repayment obligation of the security upon maturity. In the use of mortgage-backed securities, there is also a risk that there may be a drop in the interest rates charged on mortgages, a mortgagor may default on its obligations under a mortgage or there may be a drop in the value of the property secured by the mortgage.

An NBI ETF may invest in mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by The Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) or The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and the actions of the U.S. government may not be adequate for their needs. The maximum potential liability of such entities may greatly exceed their current resources, and it is possible that they will not be able to meet their obligations in the future. Concerns about Freddie Mac’s and Fannie Mae’s solvency during the volatility and disruption that impacted the capital and credit markets during late 2008 and into 2009 led to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae being placed under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) and receiving a capital infusion from the U.S. Treasury. While the U.S. Treasury Department has said that it will ensure that both agencies can maintain a positive net worth and fulfill all of their financial obligations, the value of the mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae held by an NBI ETF may be affected by future actions taken by the FHFA, the U.S. Treasury or the U.S. government with respect to these entities and market perceptions. For example, in February 2011, the U.S. Department of Treasury issued a White Paper that lays out proposals to limit or potentially wind down the role that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac play in the mortgage market. Any such proposals, if enacted, may have broad adverse implications for the mortgage-backed securities market. Any changes to the nature of their guarantee obligations could redefine what constitutes an agency mortgage-backed security and could have adverse implications for the market. Any reduction in the supply of agency mortgage-backed securities could negatively affect the pricing of such securities and the ability to acquire such securities.

To the extent that an NBI ETF invests in mortgage-backed securities offered by private issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers, the NBI ETF may be subject to additional risks. Timely payment of interest and principal of non-governmental issuers is supported by various forms of private insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance purchased by the issuer. There can be no assurance that private insurers can meet their obligations under such policies.

Cease Trading of Constituent Securities Risk

If Constituent Securities are cease-traded at any time by order of the TSX, a securities regulatory authority or other relevant regulator or stock exchange, the Manager may, subject to any required regulatory approvals, suspend the exchange or redemption of Units until such time as the transfer of the securities is permitted by law.

Commodities Exposure Risk

The NBI Alternative ETF’s exposure to investments in commodities-related instruments presents unique risks. Investing in commodities-related instruments, including trading in commodities indices and financial derivative instruments related to commodities, is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Market prices of commodities can change as a result of a number of factors, including supply and demand, speculation, government and regulatory activities, international monetary and political factors, central bank activity and changes in interest rates and currency values. The current or “spot” prices of physical commodities may also affect, in a volatile and inconsistent manner, the prices of futures contracts in respect of the relevant commodity. Certain commodities are used primarily in one industry, and fluctuations in levels of activity in (or the availability of alternative resources to) one industry may have a disproportionate effect on global demand for a particular commodity.

Controlling Shareholder Risk

The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF invests in family-controlled public companies having either the founding family controlling at least 10.0%, or an individual (and/or related entities) controlling at least 33.3%, of the company’s voting rights (the “controlling shareholders”). With an important concentration of voting rights in a small group it could be harder for the shareholders of a company represented in the Family Index, including for the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF, to win a vote against the management and/or controlling shareholder(s) even if such vote would be in the best interest of the company’s shareholders in general, including the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF.

Convertible Securities Risk

Convertible securities are fixed-income securities, preferred shares or other securities that are convertible into common shares or other securities. The market value of convertible securities tends to decline when interest rates increase and, inversely, to increase when interest rates decline. However, the market value of convertible securities tends to mirror the price of the issuer's common shares when the common share price approaches or exceeds the "conversion price" of the convertible security. The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible security may be exchanged for the related share. When the price of the common share declines, the price of the convertible security tends to depend more on the convertible security's return. Therefore, the price may not drop to the same extent as the underlying common share. If the issuer company is liquidated, holders of convertible securities will be paid before holders of common shares of the company, but after holders of senior debt securities. Consequently, an investment in an issuer's convertible securities generally entails less risk than an investment in the issuer's common shares, but more risk than an investment in the issuer's debt securities.

Counterparties Risk

Risks relating to counterparties are associated with the possibility of a counterparty, pursuant to a derivative contract in which a clearing house does not intervene, not being able to fulfill its obligations on time or at all. Such event, if it occurs, may result in a loss for the NBI Alternative ETF, although such derivative transactions normally have collateral agreements to mitigate such risk.

Credit Rating Risk

An NBI ETF can lose money if the issuer of a bond or other security can't pay interest or repay principal when it is due. This risk is higher if the security has a low credit rating or no rating at all. Fixed-income securities with a low credit rating usually offer a better return than securities with a high credit rating, but they also have the potential for substantial loss. These are known as "high-yield securities".

Currency Risk

The NBI ETFs determine value of their securities in Canadian dollars. Whenever an NBI ETF must buy its assets in a currency other than Canadian dollars, there are risks relating to exchange rates. As different currencies change in value in relation to each other, the value of the securities purchased in those other currencies will fluctuate.

The Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisors may use derivatives to reduce the risk of currency fluctuations. See *Derivative Instruments Risk* for more information.

Depository Receipts Risk

Banks or other financial institutions, known as depositories, issue depository receipts that represent the value of securities issued by foreign companies. These receipts are better known as ADRs (American Depositary Receipts), GDRs (Global Depositary Receipts), or EDRs (European Depositary Receipts), according to the location of the depository. An NBI ETF invests in depository receipts to obtain indirect ownership of foreign securities without trading on foreign markets. There is a risk that the value of the depository receipts may be less than the value of the foreign securities. This difference can result from several factors: fees and expenses related to the depository receipts; fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency of the depository receipts and the currency of the foreign securities; differences in taxes between the depository receipts' and the foreign securities' jurisdictions; and the impact of the tax treaty, if any, between the depository receipts' and the foreign securities' jurisdictions. An NBI ETF investing in depository receipts faces the risk that depository receipts may be less liquid, that the holders of depository receipts may have fewer legal rights than if they held the foreign securities directly, and that the depository may change the terms of a depository receipt, including terminating the depository receipt, in such a way that the NBI ETF would be forced to sell at an inopportune time.

Derivative Instruments Risk

Here are examples of the most common risks that the NBI ETFs may be subject to if they use derivatives:

- The use of derivatives to reduce risk associated with an underlying asset such as foreign markets, currencies or specific stocks, called hedging, is not always effective. There may be an imperfect correlation between changes in the market value of the investment being hedged and the hedging derivative. Furthermore, any past correlation may not be maintained during the hedging period.
- There is no assurance that the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor will be able to sell the derivatives to protect a portfolio. It may not always be possible to close out a derivative position quickly or easily. An over-the-counter market may not exist or may not be liquid. Derivatives traded on foreign markets may be less liquid and take longer to close out and therefore have more risk than derivatives traded on North American markets.

- Speculation in a derivative by investors can affect the price upwards or downwards. This could cause the change in price of a derivative to be more significant than the change in price of the underlying asset.
- A halt or interruption affecting the trading of a large number of stocks or bonds in an index may affect the derivatives (more specifically the standardized futures contracts and options) that are based on the underlying asset.
- There may be a credit risk associated with those who trade in derivatives. An NBI ETF may not be able to complete settlement because the other party cannot honour the terms of the contract.
- There may be a credit risk related to the other party to the contract, such a dealer who trades in derivatives. Indeed, if such party went bankrupt, it could lead the NBI ETF to lose any deposits made as part of the contract.
- A securities exchange could impose daily limits on trading of derivatives, making it difficult to complete an option or futures contract. Such trading limits can also be imposed by government authorities.
- If an NBI ETF is unable to close out its position on options and futures contracts, this can affect its ability to hedge against losses or implement its investment strategy.
- When a price change is expected by the market, it may not be possible to buy or sell a derivative at the desired price.
- If trading in stock index options or futures contracts is restricted by a stock exchange, an NBI ETF could experience substantial losses.
- Should an NBI ETF be required to give a security interest in order to enter into a derivative transaction, such security interest may be enforced by the other party against such NBI ETF's assets.
- Currency hedging does not result in the impact of the currency fluctuations being eliminated altogether.
- Hedging may be expensive.
- Regulation with respect to derivatives is subject to modification which may make it more difficult, or even impossible, for an NBI ETF to use certain derivatives.
- The Tax Act, or its interpretation, may change in respect of the tax treatment of derivatives.

Emerging Markets Risk

An NBI ETFs may be subject to a number of risks specific to having exposure to issuers in emerging market countries. Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Emerging markets can be substantially more volatile, and substantially less liquid, than more developed markets such as Canada. 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 market countries 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, and therefore, shareholders in such companies may not receive many of the protections available to shareholders in Canada.

Securities laws in many emerging markets countries are relatively new and unsettled. In addition, 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 market countries may be inconsistent, and subject to sudden change.

Equity Investment Risk

Equities such as common shares give the holder part ownership in a company. The value of an equity security changes with the fortunes of the company that issued it. General market conditions and the health of the economy as a whole can also affect equity prices. Certain securities may be particularly sensitive to general market movements, which may result in a greater degree of price volatility for such securities and in the NAV of an NBI ETF that invests in such securities under specific market conditions and over time. Equity related securities that provide indirect exposure to the equity securities of an issuer, such as convertible debentures, can also be affected by equity investment risk.

Some NBI ETFs may invest in IPO shares. The market value of IPO shares may be subject to greater fluctuations due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to liquidity risk.

Common shares are the most frequent type of equity securities. However, equity securities also include preferred shares, securities convertible into common shares and warrants.

A company may distribute part of its income to shareholders in the form of dividends, but is not obliged to do so. In the event that an issuer experiences financial difficulties, its equity securities may decline in value, especially due to the reduced likelihood that its board of directors will declare a dividend.

ESG Integration Strategy Risk

The Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses its own ESG Integration process with its own methods to integrate material ESG factors into their investment analysis and decision making, with different sources and types of ESG information. Furthermore, ESG data is known to vary widely and risks being incomplete, outdated, estimated, or modeled, and/or subjectively interpreted, which may impact the Portfolio Manager or Portfolio Sub-Advisor's ESG assessment. Therefore, the NBI ETFs or their underlying funds may invest in issuers that do not align with convictions and assessments of any given investor. In addition, integrating ESG factors in an investment strategy does not eliminate exposure to issuers that may be perceived as having negative ESG characteristics. For NBI ETFs or underlying funds that seek to implement a sustainable investment objective, see "*Sustainable Investment Objective Risk*" below.

Floating-Rate Debt Securities Risk

The liquidity of floating-rate debt securities, including the volume and frequency of trading in these securities on the secondary market, can vary significantly over time and from one floating-rate debt security to the next. For example, if the credit rating of a floating-rate debt security is significantly and unexpectedly downgraded, trading in that floating-rate debt security on the secondary market may also decline for a certain time. During periods of irregular trading, it may be hard to determine a floating-rate debt security's valuation and buying or selling the security could be difficult and even delayed. Difficulty in selling a floating-rate debt security may result in a loss.

Some floating-rate debt securities may be redeemed before maturity. In such an event, the floating-rate debt security may yield less income or provide less potential for capital gains, or both.

Floating-Rate Loans Risk

In addition to risks generally associated with floating-rate debt securities, investments relating to floating-rate loans are subject to other risks.

Although a floating-rate loan may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment.

Many floating-rate loans are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and may be relatively illiquid and difficult to value. There is less readily available, reliable information about most loan investments than is the case for many other types of securities, and the Portfolio Sub-Advisor relies primarily on its own evaluation of a borrower's credit quality rather than on any available independent sources.

The ability of an NBI ETF to realize full value in the event of the need to sell a loan investment may be impaired by the lack of an active trading market for certain loans or adverse market conditions limiting liquidity. Floating-rate loans are not traded on a stock exchange, purchasers and sellers rely on certain market makers, such as the administrative agent, to trade them. To the extent that a secondary market does exist, the market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Settlement of floating-rate loan transactions may take up to three weeks and sometimes more.

Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in floating-rate loan defaults.

With respect to floating-rate loan participations, an NBI ETF: may not always have direct recourse against a borrower if the borrower fails to pay scheduled principal and/or interest; may be subject to greater delays, expenses and risks than if such NBI ETF had purchased a direct obligation of the borrower; and may be regarded as the creditor of the agent lender (rather than the borrower), subjecting the NBI ETF to the creditworthiness of that lender as well as the ability of the lender to enforce appropriate credit remedies against the borrower.

Senior loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a business entity and are typically secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the borrower that is senior to that held by subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the borrower. Nevertheless, senior loans are usually rated below investment grade. Because second lien loans are subordinated or unsecured and thus lower in priority of payment to senior loans, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. This risk is generally higher for subordinated unsecured loans or debt, which are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral. Second lien loans generally have greater price volatility than senior loans and may be less liquid.

Floating-rate loans are subject to early repayment risk. The borrower's repayment of the principal before maturity may reduce the return on the loan.

Foreign Investments Risk

An NBI ETF may invest in foreign countries and therefore may face increased risk because the standards of accounting, auditing and financial reporting in these countries are not as stringent as in Canada and the U.S. These countries may be less regulated and the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor may get less complete information on the securities they buy.

A change of government or a change in the economy can affect foreign markets. Governments may impose exchange controls or devalue currencies. This would restrict the ability of the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor to withdraw investments. Some foreign stock markets are less liquid and more volatile than the North American markets. If a market has lower trading volumes, it can restrict the ability of the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor to buy or sell securities. This increases the risk if an NBI ETF invests mainly or exclusively in securities listed on foreign markets.

The Units of an NBI ETF will also generally be affected by the imposition of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and distributions received from issuers of foreign securities. The income available to be distributed by an NBI ETF will generally be reduced by the existence of such withholding taxes.

An NBI ETF may file claims to recover withholding tax on dividend and interest income, or distributions (if any) received from issuers in certain countries where such withholding tax reclaim is possible. Whether or when the NBI ETF will receive a withholding tax refund in the future is within the control of the tax authorities in such countries. Where the NBI ETF expects to recover withholding tax based on a continuous assessment of probability of recovery, the NAV of the NBI ETF generally includes accruals for such tax refunds. The NBI ETF will continue to evaluate tax developments for potential impact to the probability of recovery. If the likelihood of receiving refunds materially decreases, for example due to a change in tax regulation or approach, accruals in the NBI ETF's NAV for such refunds may need to be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect that NBI ETF's NAV. Investors in the NBI ETF at the time an accrual is written down will bear the impact of any resulting reduction in NAV regardless of whether they were investors during the accrual period. Conversely, if an NBI ETF receives a tax refund that has not been previously accrued, investors in the NBI ETF at the time the claim is successful will benefit from any resulting increase in the NBI ETF's NAV. Investors who sold their Units prior to such time will not benefit from such NAV increase.

Illiquid Securities Risk

If an NBI ETF is unable to dispose of some or all of the securities held by it, that NBI ETF may experience a delay in the receipt of the proceeds of disposition until such time as it is able to dispose of such securities or may be able to do so only at prices which may not reflect the true value of such investments. Likewise, if certain securities are particularly illiquid, the Manager may be unable to acquire the desired number of securities at a price acceptable to the Manager.

Income Trust Risk

Income trusts generally hold securities in, or are entitled to receive royalties from, an underlying active business or investment in property. To the extent that an underlying active business or investment in property is subject to industry risks, interest rate fluctuations, commodity prices and other economic factors, investment returns from an income trust may be similarly affected. Although their returns are neither fixed nor guaranteed, income trusts are structured in part to provide a constant stream of income to investors. As a result, an investment in an income trust may be subject to interest rate risk. There is also a remote risk that where claims against an income trust are not satisfied by that trust, investors in that trust could be held liable for any outstanding obligations.

Index and Data Risk

The NBI Passive ETFs will not track exactly the performance of their Index because the total return generated by the Units will be reduced by the management fee paid or payable by the NBI Passive ETF, the brokerage and commission costs incurred in acquiring and rebalancing the portfolio of securities held by the NBI Passive ETF and certain other expenses paid or payable by such NBI Passive ETF. These fees and expenses are not included in the calculation of the performance of the Index. Deviations in the tracking of the Index could also occur for a variety of other reasons. For example, some securities could be harder to buy and sell in the secondary market, forcing an NBI Passive ETF to buy at a higher price (or sell at a lower price) than what the Index used in its calculation methodology. An NBI Passive ETF could also be managed using a sampling process which could cause added tracking error (see Sampling Process Risk).

An Index Provider has the right to make adjustments to an Index or to cease making such Index available without regard to the particular interests of an NBI Passive ETF or its Unitholders. If the computers or other facilities of an Index Provider, the

calculation agent, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason, calculation and dissemination of the Index values may be delayed. Errors in the Index data, calculations and/or the construction of such Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected by the Index Provider, the calculation agent or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on an NBI Passive ETF and its Unitholders. The potential risk of continuing error may be particularly heightened in the case of the Indexes, which are generally not used as a benchmark by other investment funds or managers.

Index Investment Strategy and Passive Investment Risks

The value of the Index of an NBI Passive ETF may fluctuate in accordance with the financial condition of the securities that are represented in such Index.

Because the investment objective of the NBI Passive ETFs is to seek to track the performance of an Index, to the extent reasonably possible and before fees and expenses, the Portfolio Manager will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Therefore, the adverse financial condition of a security represented in an Index will not result in the elimination of exposure to its securities, whether direct or indirect, by the NBI Passive ETF unless the security is removed from the Index.

Information Technology Risk

The Portfolio Manager of the NBI Alternative ETF relies on various electronic systems (such as computers, networks, etc.) that could fail for a short (or longer) period. During those times, the Portfolio Manager might have a limited access to the quantitative investment models, the investment data allowing the Portfolio Manager to make investment decisions, along with the order management systems allowing trades to be done within the NBI Alternative ETF.

Infrastructure Securities Risk

Some NBI ETFs may invest in infrastructure-related securities. Infrastructure-related businesses are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown and surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure-related issuers may be subject to (i) regulation by various governmental authorities and governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, (ii) service interruption due to environmental, operational or other events; and (iii) the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards. There is also the risk that corruption may negatively affect publicly-funded infrastructure projects, especially in emerging markets, resulting in delays and cost overruns.

The infrastructure sector also has some additional characteristics that cause certain risks to be more prevalent than in other industry sectors, including:

- (a) *Technology Risk* – a change could occur in the way a service or product is delivered rendering the existing technology obsolete. While the risk could be considered low in the infrastructure sector given the substantial fixed costs involved in constructing assets and the fact that many infrastructure technologies are well established, any technology change that occurs over the medium term could threaten the profitability of an infrastructure issuer. If such a change were to occur, these assets have very few alternative uses should they become obsolete.
- (b) *Regional or Geographic Risk* – an infrastructure issuer's assets may not be moveable. Should an event that somehow impairs the performance of an infrastructure issuer's assets occur in the geographic location where the issuer operates those assets, the performance of the issuer may be adversely affected.
- (c) *Through-put Risk* – the revenue of many infrastructure issuers may be impacted by the number of users who use the products or services produced by the infrastructure issuer's assets. Any change in the number of users may negatively impact the profitability of the issuer.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income securities and other instruments, such as preferred shares, in an NBI ETF's portfolio will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates. As nominal interest rates rise, the value of certain securities held by such NBI ETF, directly or indirectly, is likely to decrease. A nominal interest rate can be described as the sum of a real interest rate and an expected inflation rate. Fixed income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. The values of equity and other non-fixed income securities may also decline due to fluctuations in interest rates.

International Advisors Risk

AllianceBernstein L.P., JPMIM and Nuveen are not registered as portfolio managers pursuant to applicable Canadian securities legislation and are acting as Portfolio Sub-Advisors to some NBI ETFs pursuant to the international sub-adviser exemption. As a result, members of AllianceBernstein L.P.'s, JPMIM's and Nuveen's sub-advisory teams may not meet the same proficiency requirements as other persons registered under applicable Canadian securities legislation, and investors in the applicable NBI ETFs may not have the same protection that they would have if AllianceBernstein L.P., JPMIM and Nuveen were registered as advisers under applicable Canadian securities legislation. In addition, it may be difficult to enforce legal rights against them because they are residents outside of Canada and all, or substantially all, of their assets are situated outside of Canada.

Leverage Risk

The use of derivatives, cash borrowing, repurchase agreements, margin purchases and short selling of securities by the NBI Alternative ETF may introduce leverage into the NBI Alternative ETF. Leverage occurs when the NBI Alternative ETF's notional exposure to underlying assets is greater than the amount invested and is an investment technique that can magnify gains and losses. As a result, any adverse change in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may amplify losses compared to those that would have been incurred if the underlying asset had been held directly by the NBI Alternative ETF. Accordingly, adverse changes may result in losses greater than the amount invested in the derivative instrument itself. Leverage may increase volatility, impair the NBI Alternative ETF's liquidity and cause the NBI Alternative ETF to liquidate positions at unfavourable times. In addition, there can be no assurance that such leverage strategies will enhance returns and in fact such strategies may reduce returns.

The NBI Alternative ETF is subject to a gross aggregate exposure limit of 300% of its NAV which is measured on a daily basis and its methodology is further described under "Use of Leverage".

Listed Private Equity Issuers Risk

There are certain risks inherent in investing in listed private equity issuers, which encompass financial institutions or vehicles whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to or provide services to privately held companies. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies, and there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision.

Listed private equity issuers are subject to various risks depending on their underlying investments, which include additional liquidity risk, industry risk, foreign security risk, currency risk, valuation risk and credit risk. Listed private equity issuers may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings, which may be adversely impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments. By investing in companies in the capital markets whose business is to lend money, there is a risk that the issuer may default on its payments or declare bankruptcy.

Model Risk

The NBI Alternative ETF will rely on quantitative investment models and there is always a risk, with such models, that an error, a misspecification, an improper calibration or any other malfunction of a model causes the Portfolio Manager to receive incorrect results from the quantitative analysis made by the models. This risk is mitigated by having multiple models analyzing the same dataset and having the Portfolio Manager constantly reviewing the investment models and confirming model calibration. The Portfolio Manager may also use its own judgement when it receives mixed signals from the models.

Prepayment Risk

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

Preferred Shares Risk

Changes in the general level of interest rates affect the value of preferred shares. Generally, preferred shares 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 NBI ETF investing in preferred shares will fluctuate with interest rate changes and the corresponding changes in the value of the securities held by the NBI ETF. The value of the securities held by such NBI ETF may be affected by price changes due to a change in general economic conditions.

Real Estate Investment Trust Investments Risk

Real Estate Investment Trusts are pooled investment vehicles that hold, and usually manage, real estate investments. Investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts are subject to the general risks associated with real property investments. Real property investments are affected by various factors including general economic conditions (such as the availability of long-term mortgage funds) and local conditions (such as oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for real estate in the area), the attractiveness of the properties to tenants, competition from other available space, etc. The value of real property and any improvements thereto may also depend on the credit and financial stability of the tenants. A Real Estate Investment Trust's income and funds available for distributions to its securityholders would be adversely affected if a significant number of tenants were to become unable to meet their obligations to the Real Estate Investment Trust or if the Real Estate Investment Trust were unable to lease a significant amount of available space in its properties on economically favorable lease terms.

Certain Real Estate Investment Trusts may invest in a limited number of properties, in a restricted market or in a single type of property, which increases the risk that the funds will be adversely affected by the poor performance of a single investment or market or a single type of investment. Finally, Real Estate Investment Trusts may be affected by changes to their tax status and may be disqualified from preferential tax treatment and other exemptions.

Rule 144A under the United States Securities Act of 1933 Risk

In the case of securities sold to an NBI ETF as qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. *Securities Act of 1933*, as amended ("**Rule 144A Securities**"), there can be no assurance that a liquid exchange or over-the-counter market will exist to permit the NBI ETF to realize its profit. There is no established public trading market for Rule 144A Securities and the resale of such securities is subject to legal restrictions.

Sampling Process Risk

The Portfolio Manager of an NBI Passive ETF is not required to invest in all the stock in the Index. An NBI Passive ETF may be managed using an "optimization" technique, whereby securities are selected for the portfolio so that industry weightings, market capitalization and certain fundamental characteristics match the Index. It is possible that the use of an "optimization" technique may result in a greater deviation in performance relative to the Index than a full replication strategy in which the Constituent Securities are held in the portfolio in approximately the same proportions as they are represented in the Index.

Small Companies Risk

Small companies can be riskier investments than larger companies. For one thing, they are often newer and may not have a track record, extensive financial resources or a well-established market. This risk is especially true for private companies or companies that have recently become publicly traded. They generally don't have as many shares trading in the market, so it could be difficult for an NBI ETF to buy or sell small companies' stock when they need to. All of this means their share prices can change significantly in a short period of time.

Specialization Risk

Certain NBI ETFs have a mandate to invest in a particular sector or asset class. When a mutual fund specializes in this way, it can be more volatile. Specialization lets the Portfolio Manager or the Portfolio Sub-Advisor focus on specific areas of the economy, which will affect the performance of an NBI ETF depending upon changes in the sector and the companies in the sector. An economic downturn affecting that sector or asset class may have a greater effect on an NBI ETF than if it had been more diversified.

Sustainable Investment Objective Risk

Since the Sustainable ETFs' have a sustainable focus, the portfolio composition of those NBI ETFs may differ from investment funds that do not use a sustainable approach to investing, which could result in performance divergence.

The sustainability assessment of securities held in each of the Sustainable ETFs' portfolio is done in aggregate and certain securities may exhibit a below average score on specific ESG metrics.

In addition, the information and data used to evaluate certain sustainable investing characteristics of a company or sector may be incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable, which may impact the Portfolio Manager or Portfolio Sub-Advisor's sustainability assessment. Investors may also have different views on what constitutes positive or negative ESG characteristics or sustainable investing. Accordingly, the methodology employed for the Sustainable ETFs may not reflect the values of any particular investor.

The sustainable approach to investing applicable to the Sustainable ETFs may change from time to time, at the discretion of the Portfolio Manager.

RISK CLASSIFICATION METHODOLOGY

To help you determine whether the NBI ETFs are suitable for you, the Manager classifies the risk of investing in each NBI ETF into one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high. The risk level of investing in each NBI ETF is reviewed at least once a year and any time it is no longer reasonable in the circumstances.

The methodology used to determine the risk ratings of the NBI ETFs for purposes of disclosure in this prospectus is the one provided in the regulations adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators.

The purpose of the adoption of a standardized risk classification method applicable to all exchange-traded funds is to improve the transparency and consistency of risk levels so that investors can more easily compare the investment risk levels of the various exchange-traded funds. This new standardized method is useful to investors, as it provides a consistent and comparable basis for measuring the risk levels of the different exchange-traded funds.

The methodology consists in grading the risk associated with an exchange-traded fund on the five-category scale mentioned above based on the historical volatility of that NBI ETF's performance, as measured by the standard deviation of the NBI ETF's performance over a 10-year period. An NBI ETF's standard deviation is calculated by determining the differential between the NBI ETF's return and its average return over a given timeframe. An exchange-traded fund with a high standard deviation is usually classified as being risky.

As the historical performance of the NBI ETFs falls short of the 10-year period required by regulation to calculate the standard deviation of the NBI ETFs, the Manager will substitute the data of a reference fund or a recognized reference index, as the case may be, to make up for the NBI ETF's missing historical performance. The Manager calculates the investment risk level of each NBI ETF using a reference fund or a reference index, as the case may be, that is expected to reasonably approximate the standard deviation of the NBI ETF. Once the NBI ETF has performance history, the methodology will calculate the standard deviation of the NBI ETF using the return history of the NBI ETF and use the performance history of the reference fund or reference index, as the case may be, to complete the remaining 10-year period. In each case, the NBI ETFs are assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high risk.

The following chart sets out the risk rating, the reference fund or reference index used for each NBI ETF and a description of the reference fund or reference index, as the case may be:

NBI ETF	Risk Rating	Reference Fund or Index	Reference Fund or Index Description
NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	Low	FTSE Canada Short Term Overall Bond Index	The FTSE Canada Short Term Overall Bond Index is intended to represent the Canadian short-term bond market. It contains bonds with remaining effective terms greater than or equal to one year and less than or equal to five years.
NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	Low	FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index	The FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index is designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian fixed-income market and tracks the performance of Canadian investment-grade government and corporate bonds.
NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	Low	FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index	The FTSE Canada All Corporate Bond Index is designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian corporate bonds. It is divided into sub-sectors based on major industry groups.
NBI High Yield Bond ETF	Low to medium	ICE BofA US High Yield Constrained Index (\$CAD Hedged)	The ICE BofA US High Yield Constrained Index (\$CAD Hedged) is designed to provide a broad representation of the U.S. dollar-denominated high yield corporate bond market that have an average rating of below investment grade.
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	Low	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (CAD-Hedged)	The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (CAD-Hedged) is a market value-weighted index designed to measure the global investment-grade fixed-income market which includes corporate, government, supranational and securitized fixed-rate bonds.
NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	Medium	NBI Preferred Equity Income Fund	The NBI Preferred Equity Income Fund's investment objective is to generate high dividend income while focusing on capital preservation. This fund invests, directly or through investments in securities of other mutual funds, in a portfolio mainly composed of preferred shares of Canadian companies and other income-generating Canadian equities.

NBI ETF	Risk Rating	Reference Fund or Index	Reference Fund or Index Description
NBI Canadian Family Business ETF NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF and NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	Medium	S&P/TSX Composite Index	The S&P/TSX Composite Index is a subset of the S&P/TSX and reflects share price fluctuations of a group of companies listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and weighted by market capitalization.
NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	Medium	S&P 500 Index	The S&P 500 is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index composed of 500 companies that measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. market. It measures the performance of the largest U.S. companies.
NBI Active International Equity ETF	Medium	MSCI EAFE Index	The MSCI Europe, Australasia and Far East Index (the “MSCI EAFE Index”) comprises securities of companies located in 21 leading countries in Europe, Asia and the Pacific Rim.
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	Medium	S&P Global Infrastructure Index	The S&P Global Infrastructure Index is designed to track 75 companies from around the world selected to represent the listed infrastructure industry.
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	Medium	MSCI ACWI Index	The MSCI ACWI is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world. It is designed to represent performance of the full opportunity set of large- and mid-cap stocks across 23 developed and 26 emerging markets.
NBI Global Private Equity ETF	Medium to high	MSCI World Index	The MSCI World Index is composed of the shares of more than 1,500 companies representing the stock markets of approximately 23 countries and measures the equity market performance of developed markets around the world.
NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF	Low to medium	Morningstar Broad Hedge Fund Index	The Morningstar Broad Hedge Fund Index is a rules-based, asset-weighted index based on the largest and broadest hedge fund database in the hedge fund industry. It is designed to capture the performance and behaviour of the most liquid hedge funds offering exposure to a wide spectrum of core and category hedge fund strategies. The Morningstar Broad Hedge Fund Index is a non-investable index containing over 500 U.S.-based hedge funds from a universe of more than 4,500 single-strategy and fund-of-fund hedge funds.

Prospective investors 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. A more detailed explanation of the risk classification methodology used to identify the risk ratings of the NBI ETFs is available on request, at no cost, by calling toll-free, at 1 866 603-3601 or by writing to National Bank Investments Inc., 800 Saint-Jacques Street, Transit 43671, Montreal Québec H3C 1A3.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Distributions

Cash distributions on Units of the NBI ETFs will be payable periodically as set out in the table below, if appropriate.

NBI ETF	Frequency of cash distributions
NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF	Monthly
NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF	Monthly
NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF	Monthly
NBI High Yield Bond ETF	Monthly
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF	Monthly

NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF	Monthly
NBI Canadian Dividend income ETF	Monthly
NBI Canadian Family Business ETF	Yearly
NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF	Quarterly
NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF	Quarterly
NBI Active International Equity ETF	Yearly
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF	Monthly
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF	Yearly
NBI Global Private Equity ETF	Yearly
NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF	Quarterly

The Manager may, at its discretion, change the frequency of cash distributions, and will issue a press release if such a change is made. The Manager may also make additional distributions in any year if determined to be appropriate.

Depending on the underlying investments of an NBI ETF, distributions on Units of an NBI ETF are expected to consist of income (Canadian dividend, Canadian interest or foreign income) but may also include net realized capital gains, in any case, less the expenses of that NBI ETF and may include returns of capital. Distributions are not fixed or guaranteed.

To the extent that the expenses of an NBI ETF exceed the income generated by such NBI ETF in any given month, quarter or year, as the case may be, it is not expected that a monthly, quarterly, or yearly distribution will be paid. If an NBI ETF distributes more than its net income or net realized capital gains, the distribution will be constituted of a return of capital and reduce the adjusted cost base of the Units.

Each NBI ETF should distribute a sufficient amount of its net income and net realized capital gains to Unitholders for each taxation year so that the NBI ETF will not be liable for ordinary income tax. To the extent that an NBI ETF has not otherwise distributed a sufficient amount of its net income or net realized capital gains, a distribution will be paid to Unitholders at the end of the year and that distribution will be automatically reinvested in additional Units. Immediately following such reinvestment, the number of Units outstanding will be consolidated so that the NAV per Unit following the distribution and reinvestment is the same as it would have been if the distribution had not been paid. These reinvestment distributions may be subject to withholding tax.

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

A Unitholder that subscribes for Units during the period that is one Trading Day before a distribution record date until that distribution record date will not be entitled to receive the applicable distribution in respect of those Units.

PURCHASES OF UNITS

Continuous Distribution

Units of the NBI ETFs are being offered on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued.

Designated Broker

The Manager, on behalf of each NBI ETF, has entered into a designated broker agreement with a Designated Broker pursuant to which the Designated Broker has agreed to perform certain duties relating to one or more of the NBI ETFs including, without limitation: (i) to subscribe for a sufficient number of Units to satisfy the TSX’s original listing requirements; (ii) to subscribe for Units on an ongoing basis in connection with any rebalancing event or other action as described under “Rebalancing Events” and “Actions Affecting Constituent Issuers” and when cash redemptions of Units occur as described under “Redemption of Units”; and (iii) to post a liquid two-way market for the trading of Units on the TSX.

In accordance with the designated broker agreement, the Manager may from time to time require the Designated Broker to subscribe for Units of an NBI ETF for cash.

Issuance of Units

To Designated Broker and Dealers

Generally, all orders to purchase Units directly from an NBI ETF must be placed by its Designated Broker or a Dealer. Each NBI

ETF reserves the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by its Designated Broker or a Dealer. No fees will be payable by an NBI ETF to its Designated Broker or a Dealer in connection with the issuance of Units. On the issuance of Units of an NBI ETF, an amount may be charged to its Designated Broker or a Dealer to offset the expenses incurred in issuing the Units.

After the initial issuance of Units to the Designated Broker to satisfy the TSX's original listing requirements, on any Trading Day, a Dealer (who may also be the Designated Broker) may place a subscription order for a Prescribed Number of Units (and any additional multiple thereof) of an NBI ETF. If a subscription order is received by the NBI ETF by the applicable Cut-Off Time on a Trading Day, the NBI ETF will issue to the Dealer a Prescribed Number of Units (and any additional multiple thereof) by no later than the second business day (or such shorter period as may be determined by us in response to changes to applicable law or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets) after the date on which the subscription order is accepted based on the NAV per Unit determined on the applicable Trading Day. If a subscription order is not received by the applicable Cut-Off Time on a Trading Day, subject to the discretion of the Manager, the subscription order will be deemed to be received only on the next Trading Day.

For each Prescribed Number of Units issued, a Dealer must deliver payment consisting of cash in an amount sufficient so that the value of the cash received is equal to the aggregate NAV per Unit of the Prescribed Number of Units next determined following the receipt of the subscription order or, in the Manager's discretion a Basket of Securities with an amount of cash equal to the difference between the aggregate NAV per Unit of the Prescribed Number of Units next determined following the receipt of the subscription order.

The Manager will make available to the Designated Broker and the Dealers information as to the Prescribed Number of Units and any Basket of Securities for each NBI ETF for each Trading Day. The Manager may, at its discretion, increase or decrease the Prescribed Number of Units from time to time.

To Designated Broker in Special Circumstances

Units may also be issued by an NBI ETF to the Designated Broker in certain special circumstances, including the following for the NBI Conventional ETFs, when the Manager has determined that the NBI ETF should acquire Constituent Securities or other securities in connection with a rebalancing event as described under "Rebalancing Events"; and for all the NBI ETFs when cash redemptions of Units occur as described under "Redemption of Units – Redemption of Units for Cash".

To Unitholders

Units may be issued by an NBI ETF to Unitholders as a reinvestment of certain distributions as described under "Distribution Policy – Distributions", and "Income Tax Considerations — Taxation of the NBI ETFs".

Buying and Selling Units

The Units of the NBI ETFs are listed on the TSX and an investor may buy or sell Units of the NBI ETFs on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Unitholders may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by a Unitholder to the Manager or the NBI ETFs in connection with the buying or selling of Units on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace. Unitholders may trade Units in the same way as other securities listed on the TSX, including by using market orders and limit orders.

Units may not be purchased by nor transferred to US Persons, as defined in Regulation S under the United States *Securities Act of 1933*, as amended.

Special Considerations for Unitholders

The provisions of the so-called "early warning" reporting requirements in Canadian securities legislation do not apply if a person or company acquires 10% or more of the Units of an NBI ETF. The NBI ETFs have obtained exemptive relief to permit Unitholders to acquire more than 20% of the Units of any NBI ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation.

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 NBI ETF at any time during which more than 10% of the property of the NBI ETF consists of certain “taxable Canadian property” (as defined in the Tax Act). The Manager shall inform the Registrar and Transfer Agent 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 NBI ETF then outstanding 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 such Units are beneficially held by non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, the Manager may send a notice to such non-resident Unitholders and 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 reasonably determines that the failure to take any such action would not adversely impact the status of the NBI ETF 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 NBI ETF as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act. Such action may include, without limitation, causing the NBI ETF to redeem the Units of that Unitholder for a redemption price equal to their NAV on the redemption date.

Registration and Transfer through CDS

Registration of interests in, and transfers of, the Units will be made only through the book-entry system of CDS. Units must be purchased, transferred and surrendered for exchange or redemption only through a CDS Participant. All rights of an owner of 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 Units. Upon purchase of any Units, the owner will receive only the customary confirmation. All distributions and redemption proceeds in respect of Units will be made or paid initially to CDS, which payments will be forwarded by CDS to the CDS Participants and, thereafter, by such CDS Participants to the applicable Unitholders. References in this prospectus to a holder of Units means, unless the context otherwise requires, the owner of the beneficial interest in such Units.

Neither the NBI ETFs nor the Manager will have any liability for: (i) any aspect of the records maintained by CDS relating to the beneficial interests in the 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, whether contained in this prospectus or otherwise, or 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 rules governing CDS provide that it acts as the agent and depository for the CDS Participants. As a result, CDS Participants must look solely to CDS and persons, other than CDS Participants, having an interest in the Units must look solely to CDS Participants for payment made by the NBI ETFs to CDS.

The ability of a beneficial owner of Units to pledge such Units or otherwise take action with respect to such owner’s interest in such Units (other than through a CDS Participant) may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate.

The NBI ETFs have the option to terminate registration of the Units through the book-entry only system, in which case certificates for Units in fully registered form will be issued to beneficial owners of such Units or to their nominees.

REDEMPTION OF UNITS

Redemption of Units in any Number for Cash

On any Trading Day, Unitholders may redeem Units of any NBI ETF in any number for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price of the applicable NAV per Unit. Because Unitholders will generally be able to sell Units at the market price on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace 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 Units for cash.

For such cash redemption to be effective on a Trading Day, a cash redemption request in the form prescribed by the Manager from time to time must be delivered through a CDS Participant by 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on that day to the applicable NBI ETF at its head office or as the Manager may otherwise direct. If a cash redemption request is received after 9:00 a.m. (Toronto time) on a Trading Day, the cash redemption request will be effective only on the next Trading Day. Payment of the redemption price will be made by no later than the second business day (or such shorter period as may be determined by us in response to changes to applicable law or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets) after the effective day of the redemption. The cash redemption request forms may be obtained from the Manager.

A Unitholder that exercises this cash redemption right during the period that is one Trading Day before a distribution record date until that distribution record date will be entitled to receive the applicable distribution in respect of those Units.

In connection with the redemption of Units, an NBI ETF will generally dispose of securities or other assets in order to fund the required redemption proceeds. Subject to limits imposed by the ATR Rule, capital gains of an NBI ETF may be allocated to a Unitholder as part of the price paid to the Unitholder on the redemption of Units. The remaining portion of the redemption price will be proceeds of redemption.

The Manager reserves the right to cause an NBI ETF to redeem the Units held by a Unitholder at a price equal to the NAV per Unit on the effective date of such redemption if the Manager believes it is in the best interests of the NBI ETF to do so.

Exchange of Prescribed Number of Units

On any Trading Day, Unitholders may exchange a number of Units of an NBI ETF equal to the Prescribed Number of Units, or any multiple thereof, for cash or, with the consent of the Manager, for a Basket of Securities and cash. To effect an exchange of Units, a Unitholder must submit an exchange request in the form prescribed by the Manager from time to time to the NBI ETF at its head office or as the Manager may otherwise direct by the applicable Cut-Off Time on a Trading Day. The exchange price will be equal to the aggregate NAV per Unit of the Prescribed Number of Units on the effective day of the exchange request, payable in cash or, with the consent of the Manager, by delivery of a Basket of Securities (constituted prior to the receipt of the exchange request) and cash. At the time of the exchange, the Manager may, at its discretion, require the Unitholder to pay or reimburse the NBI ETF for the trading expenses incurred or expected to be incurred by the NBI ETF in connection with the sale by the NBI ETF of securities in order to obtain the necessary cash to fund the exchange price. At the time of the exchange, the applicable Units will be redeemed.

If an exchange request is not received by the applicable Cut-Off Time on a Trading Day, subject to the discretion of the Manager, the exchange request will be deemed to be received only on the next Trading Day. Settlement of exchanges for cash or, with the consent of the Manager, for a Basket of Securities and cash, as the case may be, will be made by no later than the second business day (or such shorter period as may be determined by us in response to changes to applicable law or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets) after the effective day of the exchange request.

The Manager will make available to the Designated Broker and the Dealers information as to the Prescribed Number of Units and any Basket of Securities for each NBI ETF for each Trading Day. The Manager may, at its discretion, increase or decrease the Prescribed Number of Units from time to time.

A Unitholder that exchanges or redeems Units during the period that is one Trading Day before a distribution record date until that distribution record date will be entitled to receive the applicable distribution in respect of those Units.

If securities held in the portfolio of an NBI ETF are cease traded at any time by order of a securities regulatory authority or other relevant regulator or stock exchange, the delivery of such securities to a Unitholder at the time of the exchange may be postponed until such time as the transfer of the securities is permitted by law.

Characterization of Redemption or Exchange Amount

Subject to the limits imposed by the ATR Rule, the exchange or redemption price paid to a Unitholder may include capital gains realized by the NBI ETF. The remaining portion of the exchange or redemption price will be proceeds of disposition.

Suspension of Exchanges and Redemptions

The Manager may suspend the exchange and/or redemption of Units or the payment of the exchange or redemption price of an NBI ETF: (i) during any period when normal trading is suspended on a stock exchange or other market on which securities owned by the NBI ETF are listed and traded, if these securities represent more than 50% by value or underlying market exposure of the total assets of the NBI ETF, without allowance for liabilities, and if these securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the NBI ETF; or (ii) with the prior permission of the securities

regulatory authorities. The suspension shall 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 the official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over the NBI ETFs, any declaration of suspension made by the Manager shall be conclusive.

Exchange and Redemption of Units through CDS Participants

The exchange and redemption rights described above must be exercised through the CDS Participant through which the owner holds Units. Beneficial owners of Units should ensure that they provide exchange and/or redemption instructions to the CDS Participants through which they hold Units sufficiently in advance of the cut-off times set by CDS Participants to allow such CDS Participants to notify the Manager or as the Manager may direct prior to the relevant cut-off time.

Short-Term Trading

The Manager does not believe that it is necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the NBI ETFs at this time, as the NBI ETFs are exchange-traded funds that are primarily traded in the secondary market.

PRICE RANGE AND TRADING VOLUME OF UNITS

The following tables set out the monthly (or such shorter period, as indicated) market price range and monthly trading volume of the Units of the NBI ETFs, other than the Units of the New NBI ETFs, that traded on TSX during a minimum of 12-month period preceding the date of this prospectus.

NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF (NSCB)				NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF (NSCC)				NBI High Yield Bond ETF (NHYB)			
Price				Price				Price			
	High	Low	Volume		High	Low	Volume		High	Low	Volume
2023											
April	22.32	21.84	385,537		21.56	21.23	243,025		21.06	20.64	258,031
May	22.39	21.59	9,040,406		21.65	21.00	103,850		20.96	20.36	765,623
June	21.94	21.51	9,828,024		21.24	20.93	94,185		20.81	20.41	6,062,001
July	21.77	21.42	9,374,201		21.19	20.89	43,929		20.98	20.42	877,167
August	21.65	21.15	9,471,269		21.04	20.70	80,898		20.90	20.48	350,653
September	21.52	20.74	9,585,695		21.01	20.34	109,710		20.79	20.29	432,867
October	21.00	20.59	12,417,877		20.67	20.24	107,671		20.47	19.98	2,445,698
November	21.75	20.93	46,301,161		21.35	20.51	245,399		20.90	20.26	586,275
December	22.62	21.71	9,374,474		22.03	21.21	468,108		21.66	20.87	1,440,328
2024											
January	22.39	21.77	154,862		21.85	21.42	168,366		21.46	21.10	1,818,200
February	22.22	21.68	9,242,787		21.86	21.39	123,307		21.38	20.99	333,775
March	22.19	21.77	17,395,282		21.88	21.56	827,923		21.39	21.11	474,507

NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF (NUBF)				NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF (NPRF)				NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF (NDIV)			
Price				Price				Price			
	High	Low	Volume		High	Low	Volume		High	Low	Volume
2023											
April	21.52	21.10	1,740,617		19.94	19.44	248,406		29.47	28.59	726
May	21.53	20.81	1,505,133		19.81	18.59	507,538		29.47	29.07	2,386
June	21.15	20.87	8,241,892		19.63	18.97	491,626		29.20	28.35	5,358

July	21.22	20.72	1,260,432	19.47	19.04	338,131	29.27	28.38	7,919
August	21.06	20.47	2,358,728	19.46	18.51	222,864	29.27	28.54	174,930
September	20.74	20.32	1,395,653	19.09	18.45	371,469	28.92	27.65	580,232
October	20.42	19.91	3,332,112	18.94	17.78	584,363	27.70	26.80	46,109
November	20.92	20.17	4,593,187	19.71	18.02	527,099	28.43	27.38	9,401
December 2024	21.62	20.86	1,448,117	19.74	19.11	450,113	28.95	28.16	3,564
January	21.57	21.12	4,373,042	20.95	19.29	299,831	29.68	28.84	77,436
February	21.49	21.11	1,820,369	21.11	20.65	287,445	29.63	29.09	6,075
March	21.76	21.20	1,474,336	21.81	20.84	275,652	30.72	29.85	10,244

NBI Canadian Family Business ETF (NFAM)				NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF (NSCE)			NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF (NUSA)		
	Price			Price			Price		
	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume
2023									
April	27.07	25.50	19,016	35.18	34.03	3,875,167	32.08	31.54	2,000
May	26.97	25.27	25,663	35.38	34.11	1,218,213	32.70	31.28	52,125
June	26.31	25.27	2,376	35.27	33.92	121,336	33.21	32.44	10,405
July	26.82	25.64	5,493	35.41	34.50	219,801	34.53	33.17	10,346
August	26.82	25.37	6,167	35.16	33.98	29,514	35.38	34.37	36,927
September	26.10	24.94	3,936	35.12	33.32	223,794	35.64	33.58	995,631
October	24.94	23.73	6,079	34.24	32.75	1,670,506	35.02	33.30	40,132
November	25.34	23.73	3,613	35.30	33.40	181,998	36.51	34.08	70,179
December	26.69	25.00	3,651	36.48	35.24	274,201	37.08	36.12	78,428
2024									
January	27.20	26.26	9,304	37.81	36.10	353,896	39.01	36.38	173,738
February	27.37	27.19	2,066	39.26	37.18	705,639	40.96	38.51	189,508
March	28.27	27.50	102,196	39.76	38.85	1,232,382	41.74	40.44	88,224

NBI Active International Equity ETF (NINT)				NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF (NREA)			NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF (NSGE)		
	Price			Price			Price		
	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume
2023									
April	23.62	23.21	450,513	20.37	19.50	147,600	33.75	33.15	63,852
May	23.96	23.25	1,937,875	20.50	18.90	1,223,421	34.07	32.98	227,106
June	23.72	23.12	327,247	19.39	18.70	2,320,141	35.45	33.92	1,213,157
July	23.92	22.80	30,731	19.45	18.88	644,289	36.13	34.84	7,892
August	23.92	22.58	1,878,611	19.27	18.47	1,119,251	35.98	34.66	83,058
September	23.13	21.46	2,148,320	18.93	17.83	874,614	35.61	33.36	27,566
October	22.28	21.19	4,565,592	18.05	17.22	3,560,338	34.53	32.72	3,197,591
November	23.73	21.19	153,228	19.01	18.04	553,400	35.88	33.19	47,869
December	24.63	23.46	173,897	19.48	18.93	664,544	36.68	35.36	475,592
2024									
January	24.49	23.81	317,481	19.37	18.61	748,212	37.28	35.55	114,011
February	25.13	24.25	249,021	18.91	18.30	1,776,809	38.87	36.95	179,361
March	25.38	25.09	103,231	19.45	18.70	623,717	39.61	38.68	528,510

	NBI Global Private Equity ETF			NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF			NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF		
	(NGPE)			(NALT)			(NSSB)		
	Price			Price			Price		
	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume	High	Low	Volume
2023									
April	33.11	31.56	8,883	24.16	23.49	1,029,828	9.74	9.56	78,891
May	33.11	31.55	17,950	23.94	23.10	1,136,267	9.74	9.48	101,422
June	34.38	32.27	6,423	24.13	23.16	1,356,476	9.60	9.44	67,387
July	36.21	33.21	17,448	24.08	23.39	1,173,352	9.55	9.46	105,057
August	35.81	33.42	5,415	24.18	23.60	2,188,830	9.55	9.46	80,250
September	35.86	34.46	6,117	24.44	23.45	1,235,421	9.57	9.33	137,696
October	35.39	32.42	46,260	23.56	22.81	1,263,920	9.49	9.32	90,841
November	38.23	32.47	7,728	23.37	22.81	1,146,129	9.68	9.46	780,424
December	42.07	37.84	16,318	23.39	22.72	1,135,424	9.84	9.55	340,441
2024									
January	42.07	39.79	12,979	23.29	22.61	1,083,103	9.80	9.69	142,400
February	43.85	41.59	48,234	23.37	22.86	1,628,511	9.88	9.66	66,267
March	45.24	43.54	15,442	23.63	23.15	1,154,298	9.88	9.72	138,335

INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In the opinion of Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, the following is a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act for the NBI ETFs and for a prospective Unitholder in an NBI ETF who is an individual (other than a trust) and who, for the purpose of the Tax Act, is resident in Canada, holds Units of the NBI ETF either directly as capital property or in a Registered Plan, is not affiliated with the NBI ETF and deals at arm's length with the NBI ETF. This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act, the Tax Proposals and counsel's understanding of the current published administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA. This summary does not take into account or anticipate any other changes in law whether by legislative, administrative or judicial action and it does not take into account provincial, territorial or foreign income tax legislation or considerations, which may differ from the considerations described below. In particular, this summary does not address Quebec provincial income tax legislation or considerations for the ETF, the mind and management of which is in Quebec, or prospective investors, who are subject to tax in Quebec, although it is counsel's expectation that such provincial tax considerations would not be materially different than the federal income tax considerations discussed below.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not exhaustive of all possible income tax considerations. Prospective investors should therefore consult their own tax advisers about their individual circumstances.

This summary is based on the assumption that each NBI ETF will: (i) qualify or be deemed to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" under the Tax Act at all material times; (ii) not be a "SIFT trust" as defined in section 122.1 of the Tax Act at any time; (iii) not invest in any "offshore investment fund property" as defined in section 94.1 of the Tax Act; (iv) not invest 10% or more in an "exempt foreign trust" as described in section 94.2 of the Tax Act; (v) not invest in securities of an issuer that would be treated as a "foreign affiliate" or a "controlled foreign affiliate" of the NBI ETFs; and (vi) not enter into any arrangement where the result would be a "dividend rental arrangement" under the Tax Act. The Manager has advised counsel that it expects this to be the case and that these assumptions are reasonable.

Status of the NBI ETFs

Each NBI ETF currently qualifies and is expected to continue to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act at all material times. If an NBI ETF failed to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, the NBI ETF, among other things: (i) may become liable for alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act in such year (subject to certain Tax Proposals); (ii) would not be eligible for the Capital Gains Refund under the Tax Act for such year; (iii) may be subject to the "mark-to-market" rules described below; (iv) would be required to withhold on capital gains distributions made to Unitholders who are non-residents of Canada for purposes of the Tax Act; and (v) may be subject to a special tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act in such year.

If an NBI ETF ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act and more than 50% (based on fair market value) of the Units of the NBI ETF are held by one or more Unitholders that are considered "financial institutions" for the purposes of certain

“mark-to-market” rules in the Tax Act, then the NBI ETF itself will be treated as a financial institution under those rules. In such case, the NBI ETF will be required to recognize on income account any gains and losses accruing on certain types of debt obligations and equity securities that it holds and also will be subject to special rules with respect to income inclusion on these securities. Any income arising from such treatment will be included in amounts to be distributed to Unitholders. Each time the NBI ETF becomes or ceases to be a financial institution in accordance with the mark-to-market rules, the tax year of the NBI ETF will be deemed to end immediately before that time and any gains or losses accrued on certain securities before that time will be deemed realized by the NBI ETF and will be distributed to Unitholders. A new taxation year for the NBI ETF will then begin and for that and subsequent taxation years, for so long as not more than 50% of the Units of the NBI ETF are held by financial institutions or the NBI ETF qualifies as a mutual fund trust for the purposes of the Tax Act, the NBI ETF will not be subject to these mark-to-market rules. Initially, following the creation of an NBI ETF, financial institutions will hold all the outstanding Units of the NBI ETF.

See also *“Risk Factors – Tax-Related Risk”*.

Taxation of the NBI ETFs

Each NBI ETF is subject to tax under Part I of the Tax Act on its net income, including net taxable capital gains, as calculated under the Tax Act for a taxation year (after deducting available loss carryforwards) to the extent that it is not paid or payable to Unitholders. An NBI ETF is entitled to a refund (**“Capital Gains Refund”**) of its tax liability on its net realized capital gains equal to an amount determined by formula under the Tax Act based on the redemption of Units during the year and accrued gains on the NBI ETF’s assets. The Declaration of Trust requires each NBI ETF to distribute a sufficient amount of its net income and net realized capital gains, if any, for each taxation year to Unitholders so that the NBI ETF will not be liable in any taxation year for income tax under Part I of the Tax Act after taking into account any entitlement to a Capital Gains Refund.

Each NBI ETF is required to calculate its net income, including net taxable capital gains, for each taxation year according to the rules in the Tax Act. Net income, including net taxable capital gains, is affected by fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to foreign currency where amounts of income, expense, cost or proceeds of disposition are denominated in foreign currency. An NBI ETF is generally required to include in the calculation of its income interest as it accrues, dividends when they are received and capital gains and losses when they are realized. Foreign source income received by an NBI ETF is generally received net of any taxes withheld in the foreign jurisdiction. The foreign taxes so withheld are included in the calculation of the NBI ETF’s income. Trust income that is paid or becomes payable to an NBI ETF in a calendar year is generally included in income for the taxation year of the NBI ETF that ends in the calendar year. Trust income paid or payable to an NBI ETF by a Canadian-resident trust (an **“Underlying Fund”**) may have the character of ordinary property income, foreign source income, dividends received from a taxable Canadian corporation or capital gains. An Underlying Fund that pays foreign withholding tax may make designations such that the ETF may be treated as having paid its share of such foreign tax. The NBI ETF will be required to reduce the adjusted cost base of units of such Underlying Fund by any amount paid or payable by the Underlying Fund to the NBI ETF except to the extent that the amount was included in calculating the income of the NBI ETF or was the NBI ETF’s share of the non-taxable portion of capital gains of the trust, the taxable portion of which was designated in respect of the NBI ETF. If the adjusted cost base to the NBI ETF of such units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year of the NBI ETF, the negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by the NBI ETF in that taxation year and the NBI ETF’s adjusted cost base of such units will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain to zero.

In computing its income for purposes of the Tax Act, an NBI ETF may generally deduct reasonable administrative costs, interest and other expenses of a current nature incurred by it for the purpose of earning income. However, the deductibility of interest and financing expenses incurred by NBI ETF may be subject to limitations in certain circumstances pursuant to Tax Proposals.

Gains or losses realized by an NBI ETF on the disposition of securities held as capital property constitute capital gains or capital losses. Securities will generally be considered to be held by an NBI ETF as capital property unless the NBI ETF is considered to be trading or dealing in securities, or otherwise carrying on a business of buying and selling securities, or has acquired the securities in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure in the nature of trade. The Manager has advised counsel that each NBI ETF purchases securities (other than derivative instruments) with the objective of earning income thereon and takes the position that gains and losses realized on the disposition of these securities are capital gains and capital losses. The Manager has also advised counsel that each of the NBI ETFs has made an election under subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act so that all securities held by the NBI ETF that are “Canadian securities” (as defined in the Tax Act) will be deemed to be capital property to the NBI ETF. Generally, a gain or loss from a cash settled option, futures contract, forward contract, total return swap and other derivative instrument is treated on account of income rather than as a capital gain or loss unless the derivative is used by an NBI ETF as a hedge to limit its gain or loss on a specific capital asset or group of capital assets held by the NBI ETF.

An NBI ETF that invests in foreign denominated securities must calculate its adjusted cost base and proceeds of disposition in Canadian dollars based on the conversion rate on the date the securities were purchased and sold, as applicable. Capital gains

realized during a taxation year are reduced by capital losses realized during the year. In certain circumstances, a capital loss realized by an NBI ETF may be denied or suspended and, therefore, may not be available to offset capital gains. For example, a capital loss realized by an NBI ETF will be suspended if, during the period that begins 30 days before and ends 30 days after the date on which the capital loss was realized, the NBI ETF (or a person affiliated with the NBI ETF for the purposes of the Tax Act) acquires a property that is the same as or is identical to the particular property on which the loss was realized and owns that property at the end of the period.

An NBI ETF will be able to allocate and designate capital gains to Unitholders on an exchange or redemption of Units up to the Capital Gains Designation Limit. The Manager does not intend to allocate capital gains to exchanging or redeeming Unitholders in a manner that would result in the allocated amounts being non-deductible to the NBI ETF under the ATR Rule.

A trust is generally subject to a “loss restriction event” for the purposes of the Tax Act each time a person or partnership becomes a “majority-interest beneficiary” of the trust for the purposes of the Tax Act. Generally, a majority-interest means more than 50% of the fair market value of the trust held by the person or partnership and affiliates. However, no person or partnership will be or become a “majority-interest beneficiary” of an NBI ETF if the NBI ETF satisfies certain requirements and qualifies as an “investment fund” under the relevant rules in the Tax Act. No assurance can be given that an NBI ETF will satisfy these requirements. If an NBI ETF experiences a loss restriction event, the taxation year of the NBI ETF will be deemed to end and the NBI ETF will be deemed to realize its capital losses. The NBI ETF may elect to realize capital gains in order to offset its capital losses and non-capital losses, including undeducted losses from prior years. Any undeducted losses will generally expire and may not be deducted by the NBI ETF in future years. The Declaration of Trust provides for the automatic distribution to Unitholders of a sufficient amount of income and capital gains of the NBI ETF for each taxation year (including a taxation year that is deemed to end by virtue of a loss restriction event) so that the NBI ETF will not be liable for ordinary income tax. The Declaration of Trust provides that any such distribution is automatically reinvested in Units of an NBI ETF and the Units of the NBI ETF are immediately consolidated to the pre-distribution NAV.

Taxation of Unitholders (other than Registered Plans)

Distributions

A Unitholder is required to include in computing income for tax purposes, the amount of any income and the taxable portion of any capital gains of an NBI ETF that is paid or payable to the Unitholder in the year (including by way of Management Fee Distribution), whether such amounts are paid in cash or reinvested in additional Units. The non-taxable portion of any capital gains of an NBI ETF that is paid or payable to the Unitholder in the year is not included in the Unitholder’s income and, provided the NBI ETF makes the appropriate designation on its tax return, does not reduce the adjusted cost base of the Unitholder’s Units of that NBI ETF. Any other non-taxable distribution, such as a return of capital, reduces the Unitholder’s adjusted cost base. A Unitholder is deemed to realize a capital gain to the extent that the adjusted cost base of the Unitholder’s Units would otherwise become a negative amount and the adjusted cost base is nil immediately thereafter.

Each NBI ETF may, and is expected to, designate to the extent permitted by the Tax Act, the portion of the net income of the NBI ETF distributed to Unitholders that may reasonably be considered to consist of: (i) taxable dividends (including eligible dividends) received or considered to be received by the NBI ETF on shares of taxable Canadian corporations; and (ii) net taxable capital gains realized or considered to be realized by the NBI ETF. Any amount so designated is deemed for tax purposes to be received or realized by Unitholders in the year as a taxable dividend and as a taxable capital gain, respectively. The dividend gross-up and tax credit treatment normally applicable to taxable dividends (including eligible dividends) paid by a taxable Canadian corporation applies to amounts designated as taxable dividends. Taxable capital gains so designated are subject to the general rules relating to the taxation of capital gains described below. In addition, an NBI ETF may make designations in respect of its foreign source income so that Unitholders may be able to claim a foreign tax credit (in accordance with and subject to the general limitations under the Tax Act) for foreign taxes, paid (and not deducted) by the NBI ETF. A loss realized by an NBI ETF may not be allocated to, and may not be treated as a loss of, the Unitholders of the NBI ETF.

Disposition of Units

Generally, a Unitholder realizes a capital gain (or loss) on the sale, redemption, exchange or other disposition of a Unit to the extent that the proceeds of disposition for the Unit exceed (or are less than) the total of the adjusted cost base to the Unitholder of the Unit and any reasonable costs of disposition. In general, the adjusted cost base of all Units of a particular NBI ETF held by the Unitholder at a particular time is the total amount paid for all Units of the NBI ETF currently and previously held by the Unitholder (including brokerage commissions paid and the amount of reinvested distributions) less any distributions of capital and less the adjusted cost base of any Units of the NBI ETF previously disposed of by the Unitholder. The adjusted cost base to

a Unitholder of one Unit is the average adjusted cost base of all Units owned by the Unitholder as capital property at that time. A consolidation of Units after the reinvestment of a distribution in additional Units will not be regarded as a disposition of Units.

Subject to the limits imposed by the ATR Rule, when a Unitholder redeems Units of an NBI ETF for cash or exchanges Units of an NBI ETF for Basket of Securities and cash, the NBI ETF may allocate and distribute capital gains to the Unitholder as partial payment of the redemption price or exchange price, as applicable. Any capital gains so allocated and distributed must be included in the calculation of the Unitholder's income in the manner described above and will reduce the Unitholder's proceeds of disposition.

A Unitholder may acquire securities in specie from an NBI ETF on exchange of Units or on the termination of an NBI ETF. The cost of any securities acquired by the Unitholder from the NBI ETF on the exchange of Units or on the termination of an NBI ETF will generally be the fair market value of the securities at that time. Where, at the time of the exchange of Units for a Basket of Securities, a Unitholder receives a bond with interest accrued on it, the Unitholder will generally include such interest in income in accordance with the Tax Act but will be entitled to offset such amount by a deduction for such accrued interest. The Unitholder's adjusted cost base of the bond will be reduced by the amount of the deduction. Unitholders who redeem or exchange Units are advised to confirm with the Manager the details of any distributions paid at the time of redemption and the fair market value of any securities received from the NBI ETF, and are also advised to consult with their own tax advisers.

Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses

Subject to certain Tax Proposals contained in the 2024 Federal Budget regarding the taxation of capital gains (the "Capital Gains Amendments"), discussed below, one-half of any capital gain realized by a Unitholder, and the amount of any net taxable capital gains realized or considered to be realized by an NBI ETF and designated by the NBI ETF in respect of the Unitholder, is included in the Unitholder's income as a taxable capital gain. One-half of a capital loss may be deducted from taxable capital gains subject to and in accordance with detailed rules in the Tax Act and subject to the Capital Gains Amendments.

If enacted as proposed, the Capital Gains Amendments would increase the capital gains inclusion rate for an individual, for capital gains realized on or after June 25, 2024, from one-half to two-thirds on the portion of capital gains realized in a year that exceed \$250,000. The \$250,000 threshold would effectively apply to capital gains realized, either directly or indirectly via a partnership or trust (including an NBI ETF), net of any: (i) current-year capital losses; (ii) capital losses of other years applied to reduce current-year capital gains; and (iii) capital gains for which a specified exemption is claimed. The Capital Gains Amendments also provide for corresponding adjustments to the inclusion rate of capital losses and capital losses carried forward from prior years, as well as for transitional rules, and other consequential amendments. Legislation to implement the Capital Gains Amendments has not been released yet. Investors should consult their own tax advisors about the Capital Gains Amendments based on their individual circumstances.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Individuals and certain trusts may be subject to an alternative minimum tax in respect of taxable dividends (including eligible dividends) received or considered to be received from taxable Canadian corporations and realized capital gains. The 2024 Federal Budget has also proposed amendments to the alternative minimum tax for taxation years that begin after 2023, including to increase the tax rate, raise the exemption for individuals and broaden the tax base. It is understood that the Province of Quebec will harmonize these measures, using similar rate and exemption parameters.

Tax Implications of the ETF's Distribution Policy

A portion of the NAV of a Unit of the ETF may reflect income and/or capital gains accrued or realized by the ETF before the Unit was acquired by a Unitholder. In particular, this may be the case when Units are acquired late in the year or shortly before a distribution. The income and taxable portion of capital gains paid or payable to a Unitholder must be included in the calculation of the Unitholder's income in the manner described above, even if it relates to a period before the Unitholder owned the Units and may have been reflected in the price paid by the Unitholder for the Units.

International Information Reporting

Generally, Unitholders will be required to provide their dealer with information related to their citizenship and residence for tax purposes including their foreign taxpayer identification number, if applicable. If a Unitholder (i) is identified as a U.S. Person (including a resident or a U.S. citizen); (ii) is identified as a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S.; or (iii) does not provide the required information and indicia of U.S. or non-Canadian status is present, details about the Unitholder's investment in an NBI ETF will be reported to the CRA, unless the investment is held within a Registered Plan (other than, for

the purposes of the due diligence and reporting requirements under Part XIX of the Tax Act (“CRS”, see section “Important Terms” for more details) a first home savings account (“FHSA”). The CRA will provide that information to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, in the case of U.S. Persons, and, in the case of tax residents of a country other than Canada or the U.S., the relevant foreign tax authority if that foreign country has signed an exchange of financial information agreement with Canada. Based on the current administrative position of the CRA and certain Tax Proposals, FHSAs are currently not required to be reported to the CRA under CRS.

Taxation of Registered Plans

A Registered Plan that holds Units of an NBI ETF and the annuitant, holder or subscriber, as the case may be, of that Registered Plan will generally not be subject to tax on the value of the Units, income or capital gains distributed by the NBI ETF to the Registered Plan or a gain realized by the Registered Plan on the disposition of the Units (whether payment is received in cash, by reinvestment in additional Units), provided the Units are qualified investments for the Registered Plan and, in the case of certain Registered Plans, not prohibited investments for the Registered Plan.

ELIGIBILITY FOR INVESTMENT

In the opinion of Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, the Units of an NBI ETF will be a qualified investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan at any time that the NBI ETF qualifies or is deemed to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act or that the Units are listed on a “designated stock exchange” within the meaning of the Tax Act, which includes the TSX.

A Unit of an NBI ETF that is a qualified investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan may nevertheless be a prohibited investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan (other than a deferred profit-sharing plan). Generally, the Units of an NBI ETF will not be a prohibited investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan unless the planholder, annuitant or subscriber, as the case may be (together with non-arm’s length persons and partnerships, including the Registered Plan) directly or indirectly holds Units having a fair market value of 10% or more of the NBI ETF. However, under a safe harbour for newly established mutual funds, Units of an NBI ETF will not be a prohibited investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan at any time during the first 24 months of the NBI ETF’s existence if the NBI ETF is a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act and either remains in substantial compliance with the requirements of Regulation 81-102 or follows a reasonable policy of investment diversification throughout the period. Investors should consult their own tax advisors for advice on whether Units would be a prohibited investment for their Registered Plans in their particular circumstances.

In the case of an exchange of Units of an NBI ETF by a Registered Plan for a Basket of Securities of the NBI ETF or a distribution *in specie* on the termination of the NBI ETF, the Registered Plan will receive securities. The securities so received may or may not be qualified investments for the Registered Plan and may or may not be prohibited investments for the Registered Plan. Investors should consult their own tax counsel for advice on whether or not such securities would be qualified investments and not prohibited investments for their Registered Plans.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE NBI ETFS

Trustee

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the trustee of the NBI ETFs is Natcan Trust Company.

The Trustee may resign upon 60 days’ notice to the Manager. If the Trustee resigns, is removed or becomes incapable of acting as trustee of an NBI ETF, the Manager may appoint a successor trustee. If the Manager fails to appoint a successor trustee, the Manager shall, or should the Manager fail to do so, any Unitholder may, call a meeting for the purpose of appointing a successor trustee. If no successor trustee is appointed by the Unitholders, the NBI ETF will be terminated.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustee shall act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the NBI ETFs 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.

Manager of the NBI ETFs

National Bank Investments Inc., a registered investment fund manager in the provinces of Québec, Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador and mutual fund dealer in each of the Canadian provinces and territories, acts as the manager of the NBI ETFs.

The head office of each of the NBI ETFs and the Manager is located at 800 Saint-Jacques Street, Transit 43671, Montreal Québec H3C 1A3. You can reach the Manager by calling, toll-free, at 1 866 603-3601 in order to, among other things, obtain information concerning the products and services offered and obtain copies of information documents related to the NBI ETFs. Our website is www.NBIinvestments.ca and our e-mail address is investments@nbc.ca.

Duties and Services Provided by the Manager

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager has been appointed as the investment fund manager of the NBI ETFs by the Trustee and has the exclusive authority to manage the business and affairs of the NBI ETFs, to make all decisions regarding the business of the NBI ETFs and to bind the NBI ETFs. The Manager may delegate certain of its powers to its affiliates and to third parties where, in the discretion of the Manager, it would be in the best interests of the NBI ETFs to do so.

The Manager is also responsible for providing management, administrative and portfolio advisory and investment management services to the NBI ETFs. The Manager's duties include, without limitation:

- (i) authorizing the payment of, and paying, the operating expenses incurred on behalf of the NBI ETFs that are the responsibility of the NBI ETFs;
- (ii) providing office space, facilities and personnel;
- (iii) preparing financial statements, financial and accounting information and tax returns as required by the NBI ETFs;
- (iv) ensuring that Unitholders are provided with financial statements (including interim and annual financial statements) and other reports as are required by applicable law from time to time;
- (v) ensuring that the NBI ETFs comply with regulatory requirements and applicable stock exchange listing requirements;
- (vi) preparing the NBI ETFs' reports, including interim and annual MRFPs, and delivering such reports to Unitholders and the securities regulatory authorities;
- (vii) determining the amount of distributions to be made by the NBI ETFs;
- (viii) communicating with Unitholders and calling meetings of Unitholders as required;
- (ix) ensuring that the NAV per Unit is calculated and published;
- (x) administering the purchase, exchange and redemption of Units;
- (xi) negotiating contractual agreements with third party service providers, including the Portfolio Manager, the Designated Broker, the Dealers, the Index Providers, the Custodian, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Fund Administrator, the auditor, legal counsel and printers; and
- (xii) providing such other managerial and administrative services as may be reasonably required for the ongoing business and administration of the NBI ETFs.

Details of the Management Agreement

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager shall exercise the powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the NBI ETFs and, in connection therewith, shall exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances ("**standard of care**").

The Management Agreement provides that the Manager shall not be liable to the NBI ETFs, any Unitholder or any other person for any loss, damage or expense resulting from or relating to:

- (i) adoption or implementation of any investment program or policy or the purchase, sale or retention of any security or other property of the NBI ETFs, the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the moneys of or belonging to an NBI ETF may be paid out or invested, or any diminution in the NAV of an NBI ETF;
- (ii) the misconduct of any person, firm or corporation employed or engaged by the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement other than the Manager or any associate or affiliate of the Manager or any of their respective directors, officers or employees;

- (iii) the Manager's reliance and acting in accordance with any statement, report, opinion or advice furnished by any agent, representative, employee, independent contractor or other person acting on behalf of an NBI ETF or on behalf of the Manager that is within the professional competence of the person furnishing the same, or the Manager's omission to act in accordance therewith;
- (iv) any action taken or thing suffered by the Manager in reliance upon any notice, resolution, direction, consent, certificate, affidavit, statement or other paper or document believed by it to be genuine and to have been passed, sealed or signed by proper parties; or
- (v) any error in judgment on the part of the Manager or other execution by the Manager of its duties under the Management Agreement.

The Manager shall be responsible for any loss that arises out of the failure of the Manager, or of any person or company retained by the Manager or any NBI ETF, to discharge any of the Manager's responsibilities to an NBI ETF or to exercise the standard of care.

In no event shall the Manager be liable to an NBI ETF or to any Unitholder for joining in any receipt or act of conformity, or for any loss, damage or expense arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency, or tortious or other act of any person, firm or corporation with whom or with which any moneys, securities or property of an NBI ETF shall be lodged or deposited.

The Management Agreement may be terminated by the Manager or by an NBI ETF upon sixty (60) days' prior written notice. Except as may be otherwise provided in the Declaration of Trust of the NBI ETFs, the Management Agreement may be immediately terminated by a party by notice in writing to the other if: (i) the other party shall cease to carry on business, become bankrupt or insolvent, resolve to wind up or liquidate or if a receiver of any of the assets of the other party is appointed; or (ii) the other party shall commit any material breach of the provisions thereof, including with respect to the Manager ceasing to be registered pursuant to applicable legislation to provide the services thereunder, and shall not have remedied such breach within thirty (30) days after written notice requiring the same to be remedied.

In consideration for the management and administrative services performed by the Manager pursuant to the terms of the Management Agreement, the Manager shall be entitled to receive a management fee in respect of each NBI ETF at an annual rate equal to the percentage of the average of the daily NAV of each NBI ETF as described under "Fees and Expenses – Management Fee".

The Management Agreement provides that the Manager shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless by each NBI ETF severally, from and against all legal fees, judgments and amounts paid in settlement, actually and reasonably incurred by the Manager in connection with the services provided by the Manager to an NBI ETF if : (i) the NBI ETF has reasonable grounds to believe that the action or inaction that caused the payment of the fees, judgments and amounts paid in settlement was in the best interest of the NBI ETF; and (ii) those fees, judgments and amounts were not incurred as a result of a breach by the Manager of the standard of care described above.

Directors and Executive Officers 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:

<i>Name and Municipality of Residence</i>	<i>Position with the Manager</i>	<i>Principal Occupation within the Last Five Years</i>
Corinne Bélanger Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, Québec	Vice-President, Investment Solutions and Advanced Analytics and Director	Senior Manager, Investment Solutions and Business Strategies, National Bank of Canada
Marie Brault Montreal, Québec	Vice-President, Legal Services	Senior Manager, Legal and Regulatory Affairs of NBI and Co-Lead, Governance, Treasury and Investments, Legal Affairs, National Bank of Canada.
Jean-Philippe Cadieux Longueuil, Québec	Vice-President, NBI Governance and MaaS and Director	Senior Manager, Investment Solutions and Business Strategies, National Bank of Canada
The Giang Diep Candiac, Québec	Director	Senior Manager, Fund Accounting, National Bank of Canada.

<i>Name and Municipality of Residence</i>	<i>Position with the Manager</i>	<i>Principal Occupation within the Last Five Years</i>
Bianca Dupuis Varenes, Québec	Officer responsible for approval of publication and Director	Senior Manager, Investment and Specialized Teams, National Bank of Canada. Prior thereto, Senior Manager, Investment Solutions, National Bank of Canada.
Martin Felton Candiac, Québec	Vice-President, National Sales	Vice-President, NBI National Sales, National Bank of Canada. Prior thereto, Regional Director, Advisor Investments, National Bank of Canada.
Nathalie Fournier ² Laval, Québec	Chief Compliance Officer (for National Bank Investments Inc. as an investment fund manager)	Senior Manager, Compliance of National Bank Trust Inc. and National Bank Investments Inc. - Manufacturer, Wealth Management, National Bank of Canada; Prior thereto, Senior Manager, Risks Management, Wealth Management, National Bank of Canada.
Olivier Goyette Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Québec	Chief Compliance Officer (for the activities of National Bank Investments Inc. as a mutual fund dealer)	Senior Manager, Compliance of National Bank Investments Inc. - Distribution, Retail and Wealth Management, National Bank of Canada.
Simon Ledoux ¹ Longueuil, Québec	Ultimate Designated Person (for the activities of National Bank Investments Inc. as a mutual fund dealer), Executive Vice-President, Chief Distribution Officer, and Director	Senior Vice-President, Personal Banking, National Bank of Canada. Prior there to, Vice-President – Personal Banking, Eastern Québec, National Bank of Canada.
Nancy Paquet ¹ La Prairie, Québec	Chair of the Board of Directors	Executive Vice-President, Wealth Management, National Bank of Canada. Prior thereto, Senior Vice-President, Savings and Investment Strategy, Personal Banking, National Bank of Canada; Vice-President, Investments, National Bank of Canada.
Lucie Rainville Chambly, Québec	Officer Responsible	Senior Manager, Investment, National Bank of Canada.
Sébastien René ^{2,3} Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, Québec	Chief Financial Officer	Vice-President – Accounting, Financial Markets and Subsidiaries, National Bank of Canada. Prior thereto, Senior Manager, Accounting, Financial Markets, Treasury, Specialty Finance and International, National Bank of Canada.
Éric-Olivier Savoie ¹ Montreal, Québec	President, Chief Executive Officer, Director and Ultimate Designated Person (for the activities of National Bank Investments Inc. as an investment fund manager)	Senior Vice-President, Investment Solutions and Chief Executive Officer, National Bank Investments Inc., National Bank of Canada. Prior thereto, Vice-President, Wealth Management Solutions, National Bank Financial Inc.
Tina Tremblay-Girard ³ Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs, Québec	Director	Senior Manager, National Bank Direct Brokerage, National Bank Financial Inc. Prior thereto, Vice-President, Service Delivery, CSA and IFM, National Bank Financial Inc.

¹ Also a director or officer of National Bank of Canada, which is affiliated with the Manager and provides services to the NBI ETFs or the Manager with respect to the NBI ETFs. The position of this person is referred to under “Principal Occupation within the Last Five Years”.

² Also a director or officer of National Bank Trust Inc. and/or Natcan Trust Company, which are affiliated with the Manager and provide services to the NBI ETFs or the Manager with respect to the NBI ETFs. The position of this person is referred to under “Principal Occupation within the Last Five Years”.

³ Also a director or officer of National Bank Financial Inc., which is affiliated with the Manager and provides services to the NBI ETFs or the Manager with respect to the NBI ETFs. The position of this person is referred to under “Principal Occupation within the Last Five Years”.

The Corporate Secretary of the Manager is Denis Brind’amour.

Portfolio Manager, Portfolio Sub-Advisors and Details of Investment Management Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements

Portfolio Manager

National Bank Trust Inc.

National Bank Trust Inc. has been appointed Portfolio Manager to the NBI ETFs. The Portfolio Manager has the authority to appoint Portfolio Sub-Advisors to provide investment management services in respect of the NBI ETFs. The Portfolio Manager is responsible for the investment advice provided by the Portfolio Sub-Advisors. The head office of National Bank Trust Inc. is located in Montreal, Québec.

The investment management agreement may be terminated at any time by either party, upon giving a 60-days’ prior written notice to the other party. The agreement may also be terminated without prior notice and at any time by either party in certain specific circumstances.

The individual principally responsible for providing advice to the NBI Passive ETFs and the NBI Alternative ETF on behalf of National Bank Trust Inc. is as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Principal Occupation Within the Last Five Years</i>
Sandrine Thérout	Managing Director, Indexing and Systematic Strategies	15 years	Director, Global & Equity Derivatives R&D

The decisions made by that individual are not subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of a committee.

Portfolio Sub-Advisors

AlphaFixe Capital Inc.

AlphaFixe has been appointed as Portfolio Sub-Advisor by the Portfolio Manager to manage the investment portfolio of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF and the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF, including providing investment analysis and making investment decisions. The head office of AlphaFixe is located in Montreal, Québec.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement entered into with AlphaFixe may be terminated at any time by either party, upon giving a 60-day prior written notice. The agreement may also be terminated without prior notice and at any time by either party in certain specific circumstances.

The individuals principally responsible for providing advice to NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, to NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF and to NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF on behalf of AlphaFixe are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Principal Occupation Within the Last Five Years</i>
Sébastien Rhéaume	CIO and Managing Director	16 years	N/A
Michel Bourque	Senior Portfolio Manager, Partner	8 years	N/A
Simon Senécal	Portfolio Manager, Responsible Investment, Partner	7 years	

Decisions relating to portfolio securities are subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of AlphaFixe's investment committee, which considers the reports prepared by the research team in making its decisions.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

JPMIM has been appointed as Portfolio Sub-Advisor by the Portfolio Manager to manage the investment portfolio of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF and the NBI High Yield Bond ETF, including providing investment analysis and making investment decisions. JPMIM is a registered investment advisor in the U.S., with an office located in New York, New York. As the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is located outside of Canada, it may be difficult to enforce legal rights against it.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement entered into with JPMIM may be terminated at any time by either party, upon giving a 60-day prior written notice. The agreement may also be terminated without prior notice and at any time by either party in certain specific circumstances.

The individuals principally responsible for providing advice to the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF on behalf of JPMIM are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Principal Occupation Within Preceding Five Years</i>
Iain T. Stealey	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	22 years	Managing director, International Chief Investment Officer and head of Global Aggregate Strategies within the Global Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities (GFICC) Group, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
Robert C. Michele	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	16 years	Managing Director, Chief Investment Officer and Head of the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities Group, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
Lisa Coleman	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	16 years	Managing Director, Global Head of Investment Grade Credit within the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities Group, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
Andrew Headley	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	19 years	Managing Director, Global Head of Securitized Credit within the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities Group, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
Jeffrey Hutz	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	20 years	Managing Director, Senior High Yield Research Analyst within the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities Group, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

The individuals principally responsible for providing advice to the NBI High Yield Bond ETF on behalf of JPMIM are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Principal Occupation Within the Last Five Years</i>
Robert L. Cook	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	20 years	Managing Director, Global Head of the High Yield team in the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities (GFICC) Group, Lead Portfolio Manager within the High Yield team, member of the Global Fixed Income Macro Strategy Team, JPMIM.
Thomas G Hauser	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	20 years	Managing Director, Co-Lead Portfolio Manager for the Global High Yield Fixed Income Team within the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities Group, JPMIM.
Jeffrey R. Lovell	Managing Director and Portfolio Manager	20 years	Managing Director, Member of the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities (GFICC) Group; Senior Portfolio Manager for the Global High Yield Fixed Income team within the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities Group, JPMIM.

The financial analysts conduct research and JPMIM makes investment decisions for the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF and the NBI High Yield Bond ETF independently from the Portfolio Manager or any oversight committee. JPMIM compliance team makes regular assessments to make sure that the investment objective and strategies of the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF and the NBI High Yield Bond ETF are met.

Intact Investment Management Inc.

Intact has been appointed as Portfolio Sub-Advisor by the Portfolio Manager to manage the investment portfolio of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF, including providing investment analysis and making investment decisions. The head office of Intact is located in Montreal, Québec.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement entered into with Intact may be terminated at any time by either party, upon giving a 60-day prior written notice. The agreement may also be terminated without prior notice and at any time by either party in certain specific circumstances.

The individuals principally responsible for providing advice to NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF on behalf of Intact are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Principal Occupation Within Preceding Five Years</i>
David Tremblay	Senior Vice-President and Group Chief Investment Officer	22 years	Deputy Senior Vice-President and Chief Investment Officer, Intact Investment Management Inc.
Jean-Mathieu Gareau	Director and Senior Portfolio Manager, Equities	13 years	Assistant Portfolio Manager, Canadian Equities, Intact Investment Management Inc.
Steven Thériault	Portfolio Manager, Equities	9 years	Assistant Portfolio Manager, Equities; Senior Investment Analyst, Canadian Equities, Intact Investment Management Inc.

The financial analysts conduct research and make recommendations to the portfolio manager. The Intact compliance team makes regular assessments to make sure that the investment objectives and strategies of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF are met.

Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.

Montrusco Bolton has been appointed as Portfolio Sub-Advisor by the Portfolio Manager to manage the investment portfolio of the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF and the NBI Active International Equity ETF, including providing investment analysis and making investment decisions. The head office of Montrusco Bolton is located in Montreal, Québec.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement entered into with Montrusco Bolton may be terminated at any time by either party, upon giving a 60-day prior written notice. The agreement may also be terminated without prior notice and at any time by either party in certain specific circumstances.

The individuals principally responsible for providing advice to the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF and the NBI Active International Equity ETF on behalf of Montrusco Bolton are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Principal Occupation Within Preceding Five Years</i>
John Goldsmith	Head of Canadian Equities	20 years	Vice-President and Deputy Head of Equities, Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.
Jean-David Meloche	Head of Global Equities	19 years	Head of Global & U.S. Equities, Portfolio Manager, Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.
Robert Hiscock	Assistant Portfolio Manager	9 years	Analyst, Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.

The decisions made by these individuals are not subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of a committee.

Fiera Capital Corporation

Fiera has been appointed as Portfolio Sub-Advisor by the Portfolio Manager to manage the investment portfolio of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF, including providing investment analysis and making investment decisions. The head office of Fiera is located in Montreal, Québec.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement entered into with Fiera may be terminated at any time by either party, upon giving a 60-day prior written notice. The agreement may also be terminated without prior notice and at any time by either party in certain specific circumstances.

The individuals principally responsible for providing advice to NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF on behalf of Fiera are as follows:

Name	Title	Length of Service	Principal Occupation Within the Last Five Years
Nessim Mansoor	Head of Canadian Large Cap Equities	8 years	Vice-President and Head of Canadian Equities, Fiera Capital Corporation
Nicholas Smart	Senior Portfolio Manager, Canadian Equities	8 years	Portfolio Manager, Canadian Equities, Fiera Capital Corporation
Tony Rizzi	Senior Portfolio Manager, Canadian Equities	8 years	Portfolio Manager, Canadian Equities, Fiera Capital Corporation

The decisions made by these individuals are not subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of a committee.

AllianceBernstein Canada, Inc. and AllianceBernstein L.P.

AllianceBernstein has been appointed as Portfolio Sub-Advisor by the Portfolio Manager to manage the investment portfolio of the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF, including providing investment analysis and making investment decisions. The regional Canadian head office of AllianceBernstein is located in Toronto, Ontario.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement entered into with AllianceBernstein may be terminated at any time by either party, upon giving a 60-day prior written notice. The agreement may also be terminated without prior notice and at any time by either party in certain specific circumstances.

AllianceBernstein has retained the services of AllianceBernstein L.P. as delegated portfolio sub-advisor for the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF. AllianceBernstein is responsible for the investment advice given by AllianceBernstein L.P. There may be difficulty enforcing legal rights against AllianceBernstein L.P. because it resides outside Canada and all or a substantial portion of its assets are situated outside Canada.

The individual principally responsible for providing advice to NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF on behalf of AllianceBernstein L.P. is as follows:

Name	Title	Length of Service	Principal Occupation Within the Last Five Years
Daniel Roarty	Chief Investment Officer	13 years	N/A

The decisions made by this individual are not subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of a committee.

Nuveen Asset Management, LLC

Nuveen has been appointed as Portfolio Sub-Advisor by the Portfolio Manager to manage the investment portfolio of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF, including providing investment analysis and making decisions. Nuveen is a registered investment advisor in the U.S., with an office located in Chicago, Illinois. As the Portfolio Sub-Advisor is located outside of Canada, it may be difficult to enforce legal rights against it.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement entered into with Nuveen may be terminated at any time by National Bank Investments Inc. or National Bank Trust Inc. upon giving a 30-day prior written notice. Nuveen may terminate the Sub-Advisory Agreement upon giving a 60-day prior written notice. The agreement may also be terminated without prior notice and at any time by either party in certain specific circumstances.

The individuals principally responsible for providing advice to NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF on behalf of Nuveen are as follows:

Name	Title	Length of Service	Principal Occupation Within the Last Five Years
Jay Rosenberg	Senior Managing Director, Head of Public Real Assets and Portfolio Manager	19 years	N/A
Tryg Sarsland	Managing Director, Portfolio Manager	13 years	N/A
Jagdeep Ghuman	Managing Director, Portfolio Manager	16 years	Research Analyst, Nuveen.
Noah Hauser	Managing Director, Portfolio Manager	9 years	Research Analyst, Nuveen.

The decisions made by these individuals are not subject to the oversight, approval or ratification of a committee.

Decisions Regarding Brokerage Arrangements

The names of all brokers, dealers or third parties that provide such goods or services (other than order execution) to the Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors for the NBI ETFs are available on request by calling 1 866 603-3601 or emailing investments@nbc.ca.

The Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors make all decisions related to the purchase and sale of portfolio assets of the NBI ETFs and the execution of those transactions, including the selection of the market and dealer and the negotiation of commissions, where applicable. Decisions as to the selection of dealers are based on price, volume, type of execution, speed of execution, certainty of execution, total transaction costs. In certain cases, the nature of the markets, the degree of anonymity and dealer administrative resources may be taken into account. Their objective is to minimize transaction costs, including commissions.

The Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors may negotiate most portfolio transactions directly with the issuers, Canadian banks or other dealers. Brokerage fees are usually paid at the most favourable rate available to each NBI ETF, as permitted by the rules of the appropriate stock exchange, where applicable. The Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors may hire various types of brokers to carry out portfolio transactions on behalf of the NBI ETFs, such as National Bank Financial Inc. and Société Générale Capital Canada Inc. These transactions must be carried out in accordance with all regulatory requirements. The Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors are not under a contractual obligation to any party to allocate brokerage business. The Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors take all reasonable measures to ensure best execution and obtain the best outcome possible for order execution.

The Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors may direct certain brokerage transactions involving client brokerage commissions to dealers in return for the provision of goods and services by the dealer or a third party (commonly referred to as “soft dollars”). These commissions may only be used to pay the costs of order execution goods and services or research goods and services provided by dealers, including affiliated dealers.

The types of goods and services which could be paid out of the client brokerage commissions include those provided by financial data providers, rating agencies, credit research services or research tools that are of use in the investment and decision-making process with respect to all transactions or order executions, including advice and recommendations, analyses and reports regarding various subject matter relating to investments, facilitation of company meetings, conferences, trading software, market data, rating services, custody, clearing and settlement services directly related to executed orders, databases and software that support these goods and services, company financial data, risk analysis, strategic and economic analysis and market and trading information. National Bank Financial Inc. and Société Générale Capital Canada Inc. could provide research goods and services.

The Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors make a good faith determination that the NBI ETFs receive reasonable benefit considering the use of the goods or services received and the amount of commissions paid, and, in certain cases, considering the scope of services and the quality of research obtained.

Conflicts of Interest

The NBI ETFs may be subject to various conflicts of interest given that the Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors are involved in many management and advisory activities. The Portfolio Manager and each Portfolio Sub-Advisor makes investment decisions or gives advice to the relevant NBI ETF independently from the decisions and advice they provide other clients or their own investments, if any. However, the Portfolio Manager or a Portfolio Sub-Advisor may make the same investment or give the same advice for the NBI ETF and one or more other clients. It may sell a security for one client and buy it for another at the same time. The Portfolio Manager and each Portfolio Sub-Advisor, their affiliates, or directors, officers or employees of any of them may have an interest in portfolio assets bought or sold for a client. Where there is a limited supply of an asset,

each Portfolio Sub-Advisor uses its best efforts to divide investment opportunities fairly, but cannot guarantee absolute equality. In some cases, these and other conflicts of interest could adversely affect the NBI ETFs.

Investments in portfolio assets purchased by the Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Sub-Advisors on behalf of each NBI ETF will be aggregated with orders to purchase portfolio assets on behalf of other investment funds or other accounts managed by the Manager and will be allocated to the NBI ETFs and such other investment funds and accounts on a pro rata basis according to the size of the order and the applicable investment restrictions and policies of the relevant NBI ETF and the other investment funds and accounts.

The Manager, on behalf of each NBI ETF, has entered into a designated broker agreement with the Designated Broker pursuant to which the Designated Broker has agreed to perform certain duties relating to each NBI ETF including, without limitation: (i) to subscribe for a sufficient number of Units to satisfy the TSX's original listing requirements; (ii) to subscribe for Units when cash redemptions of Units occur as described under "Redemption of Units"; and (iii) to post a liquid two-way market for the trading of Units on the TSX.

National Bank Financial Inc., an affiliate of the Manager, has agreed to act as Designated Broker and as a Dealer for each NBI ETF. One or more other registered dealers act or may act as a Dealer for each NBI ETF. These relationships may create actual or perceived conflicts of interest that investors should consider in relation to an investment in an NBI ETF. 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 each NBI ETF 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 NBI ETF, with the issuers of portfolio assets making up the investment portfolio of an NBI ETF 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. 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.

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 NBI ETFs of their Units under this prospectus. Units of the NBI ETFs 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 the NBI ETFs to such Designated Broker or Dealers.

The directors and officers of the Manager may be directors, officers, shareholders or unitholders of one or more issuers in which an NBI ETF may acquire portfolio assets. The Manager and its affiliates may be managers or portfolio managers of one or more issuers in which an NBI ETF may acquire portfolio assets and may be managers or portfolio managers of funds that invest in the same portfolio assets as the NBI ETF. Such transactions will only be undertaken where permitted by applicable Canadian securities legislation and upon obtaining any required regulatory or IRC approvals.

Affiliates of the Manager may earn fees and spreads in connection with services provided to, or transactions with, an NBI ETF, including in connection with brokerage and derivatives transactions.

Circumstances may occur where an NBI ETF has a potential conflict of interest relative to a particular proxy voting matter relating to a security held by the NBI ETF. Conflicts may arise when the Manager, the Portfolio Manager, the Portfolio Sub-Advisors or any affiliate of the Manager, Portfolio Manager or Portfolio Sub-Advisors related to the issuer of securities or has a material business relationship with the issuer of securities (including without limitation other mandates that are related to the issuer of securities). The proxy voting policy of the Portfolio Manager and each Portfolio Sub-Advisor takes into account how conflicts of interest matters may be resolved. See "Proxy Voting Disclosure For Portfolio Securities Held".

Each NBI ETF has the ability to purchase securities of related issuers and engage in principal trading with related dealers. See "Exemptions and Approvals".

The Manager has entered into the Index License Agreement with National Bank of Canada, an affiliate of the Manager, under which the Manager has the right, on and subject to the terms of the Index License Agreement, to use the Family Index, as a basis for the operation of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF and to use the marks in connection with the Family Index and the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF. See "Other Material Facts – License Agreement".

Other Sales Incentives

The Manager may pay for marketing materials the Manager provides to Dealers to help support the sale of the NBI ETFs. These materials may include reports and commentaries on the financial markets, securities in general or on the NBI ETFs themselves. In addition, the Manager may organize and present educational conferences for Dealers to attend or pay the registration costs for Dealers to attend conferences hosted by third parties.

The Manager may share with Dealers some of the costs they incur in publishing and distributing sales communications for investors, organizing and presenting seminars to educate investors about mutual funds or organizing and presenting conferences or seminars that Dealers may attend.

Independent Review Committee (“IRC”)

As required by Regulation 81-107, the NBI ETFs have an IRC. The IRC reviews conflict of interest matters submitted by the Manager with which the Manager is confronted in operating the mutual funds it manages and reviews and comments on the Manager's written policies and procedures regarding conflict of interest matters. The IRC is fully compliant with Regulation 81-107.

The members of the IRC all have expertise in the financial services industry:

- Norman A. Turnbull, Chair of the IRC, is a corporate director and business advisor. Mr. Turnbull is a chartered professional accountant (CPA) by training and has acted as vice-president, finances, administration and corporate development for over 20 years in large businesses and various industries. He also graduated from the Institute of Corporate Directors.
- Marie Desroches has over 30 years of experience in operations management and finance, including several senior executive positions in the mutual fund industry. Mrs. Desroches, CFA, holds an MBA from Concordia University and obtained the ASC designation (Certified Corporate Director) from the Collège des administrateurs de sociétés of the Université Laval.
- Paul Béland has acquired more than 30 years of experience in finance, mainly in the securities brokerage industry. He became an investment advisor after first having worked in corporate financing as well as in mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Béland holds an MBA from the University of Chicago.
- Stéphanie Raymond-Bougie has more than 15 years of experience in finance, securities and business law sector. Over the years, she has sat on the boards of directors of several entities, including the Société des alcools du Québec and the NPOs Les Amis du Devoir and Entreprendre Ici. Ms. Raymond-Bougie has been a member of the Québec Bar Association since 2004 and holds a Master's degree in business law from McGill University.

The IRC has a written mandate describing its powers, duties and standard of care.

Pursuant to Regulation 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 instruction the IRC has provided to the Manager for the conflict of interest matters related to the funds;
- The compliance of the Manager and the funds with any conditions imposed by the IRC in a recommendation or approval;
- Any sub-committee to which the IRC has delegated any of its functions.

In addition, the IRC reviews and assesses, at least annually, the independence and compensation of its members, its effectiveness as a committee, and the contribution and effectiveness of each member.

Each member of the IRC currently receives an annual retainer of \$38,000 and the chair of the IRC receives an annual retainer of \$55,000. However, if more than seven meetings are held in a particular year, each member of the IRC will receive an additional \$1,750 and the chairman will receive an additional \$2,000 for each meeting held after the seventh meeting they attend. Members are reimbursed for the expenses they incur to attend meetings. The aggregate remuneration paid to the IRC of the mutual funds managed by the Manager, during the year ended December 31, 2023, was \$156,333.33. Such costs are allocated by the Manager among all of the funds managed by the Manager in a manner that the Manager considers fair and reasonable.

The IRC prepares an annual report of its activities within the time period prescribed under Regulation 81-107. You may obtain this report free of charge by calling us, toll-free, at 1 866 603-3601 or by asking your dealer. You may also obtain a copy of this report by visiting our website at www.NBIinvestments.ca, by sending an e-mail to investments@nbc.ca, or by visiting the website www.sedarplus.ca.

Custodians

State Street Trust Company Canada, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is Custodian of the assets of certain NBI ETFs pursuant to the Custodian Contract. The Custodian has a qualified foreign sub-custodian in each jurisdiction in which the NBI ETFs have securities. The initial term of the Custodian Contract is two years. After the expiry of the initial term, the Custodian Contract is renewable for successive one-year terms and may be terminated by either the Manager or the Custodian, such termination to take effect not sooner than 90 days (if terminated by the Manager) or 150 days (if terminated by the Custodian).

Natcan Trust Company, at its head office in Montreal, Québec, is Custodian of the assets of certain NBI ETFs in accordance pursuant to the Custodian Agreement. The assets, other than foreign assets, are held by Natcan Trust Company at its head office. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon 90 days' prior written notice, or immediately in certain specific circumstances, including in the event of either party's insolvency. Sub-custodians appointed by Natcan Trust Company may hold certain assets, as provided by the sub-custodian agreements.

National Bank Financial Inc. is the principal sub-custodian of certain NBI ETF's assets pursuant to a services agreement between National Bank Trust Inc. and Natcan Trust Company.

The Custodians are 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 Custodians in connection with the activities of the NBI ETFs.

Securities Lending Agent

Before engaging in any securities lending transaction, a Securities Lending Agreement in connection with securities lending transactions will be entered into on behalf of the NBI ETFs with a securities lending agent who is the Custodian or a sub-custodian of the NBI ETFs. The securities lending agent will manage securities lending operations for the NBI ETFs. The Securities Lending Agreement will comply with the relevant provisions of Regulation 81-102.

Auditor

The auditor of the NBI ETFs is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, a partnership of Chartered Professional Accountants, located at 1250 René-Lévesque Blvd. West, Montreal, Québec, H3B 4Y1.

Registrar and Transfer Agents

State Street Trust Company Canada and TSX Trust Company are the Registrar and Transfer Agents for the Units of the NBI ETFs. The registers of the NBI ETFs are kept in Toronto, Ontario.

Promoter

The Manager has taken the initiative in founding and organizing the NBI ETFs and is, accordingly, the promoter of the NBI ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. The Manager, in its capacity as manager of the NBI ETFs, receives compensation from the NBI ETFs. See "Fees and Expenses".

Fund Administrators

State Street Trust Company Canada and Natcan Trust Company are the Fund Administrators of the NBI ETFs. The Fund Administrators are responsible for certain aspects of the day-to-day administration of the NBI ETFs, including NAV calculations, accounting for net income and net realized capital gains of the NBI ETFs and maintaining books and records with respect to each NBI ETF. The principal office of State Street Trust Company Canada is located in Toronto, Ontario and the head office of Natcan Trust Company is located in Montreal, Québec.

Designated Website

An investment fund is required to post certain regulatory disclosure documents on a designated website. The designated website of the NBI ETFs this document pertains to can be found at the following location: www.NBIinvestments.ca.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of the Units and the NAV per Unit of each NBI ETF are calculated by the Fund Administrator as of the Valuation Time on each Valuation Date. The NAV of each NBI ETF as a whole on a particular date is equal to the aggregate of the market value of the NBI ETF's assets less its liabilities. If an NBI ETF offers more than one series of Units, a separate net asset value is determined for each series. The NAV of the Units is calculated by adding up the Units' proportionate share of the cash, portfolio securities and other assets of the NBI ETF, subtracting the liabilities applicable to the Units and dividing the net assets by the total number of Units owned by Unitholders.

The NAV per Unit will generally increase or decrease on each Trading Day as a result of changes in the value of the portfolio securities owned by the NBI ETF. When distributions (other than management expense distributions) are declared on the Units, the NAV per Unit will decrease by the per Unit amount of the distributions on the distribution payment date.

Valuation Policies and Procedures of the NBI ETFs

The value of the portfolio securities and other assets of each NBI ETF is determined by applying the following rules:

- (i) the value of any cash or its equivalent on hand, on deposit or on call, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends declared and interest accrued and not yet received will be its face amount, unless the Manager determines that another value is more appropriate and such deemed value is approved by the board of directors of the Manager;
- (ii) the value of any security or interest in a security which is listed or dealt in upon a stock exchange will be determined by:
 - (a) in the case of a security traded on the day as of which the NAV is being determined, the closing sale price on the principal exchange on which it is traded;
 - (b) in the case of a security not traded on the day as of which the NAV is being determined because such exchange is closed for business on such day, unless decided otherwise by the board of directors of the Manager, the most recent closing sale price; and
 - (c) in the case of any other security not traded on such exchange on the day as of which the NAV is being determined, a price estimated to be the true value thereof by the Manager on such basis and in such manner as may be approved by the board of directors of the Manager, such price being between the closing ask and bid prices for the security or interest therein as reported by any report in common use or authorized as official by a stock exchange;
- (iii) the value of any security or interest therein which is not listed or dealt in upon any stock exchange will be determined as nearly as may be possible in the manner described in paragraph (ii) above, except that there may be used, for the purpose of determining the sale price or the asked and bid prices, any public quotations in common use which may be available;
- (iv) in the case of any security or property for which no price quotations are available as provided above, the value thereof will be determined from time to time by the Manager on such basis and in such manner as may be approved by the board of directors of the Manager;
- (v) if an asset cannot be valued under the above rules or under any valuation rules set out in securities legislation or if any of the valuation rules adopted by the Manager but not set out in securities legislation are at any time considered by the Manager to be inappropriate in the circumstances then the Manager shall use a valuation that it considers to be fair in the circumstances;
- (vi) where an NBI ETF owns securities issued by another investment fund, the securities of the other investment fund are valued at either the price calculated by the manager of the other investment fund for the applicable series of securities of the other investment fund for that Valuation Date in accordance with the constituting documents of the other investment fund if such securities are acquired by the NBI ETF from the other investment fund or at their close price or last sale price reported before the Valuation Time on a Valuation Date if such securities are acquired by the NBI ETF on a public stock exchange;
- (vii) long positions in options, debt-like securities and warrants are valued at the current market value of their positions;
- (viii) where an option is written by an NBI ETF, the premium received by the NBI ETF for the option is reflected as a deferred credit. The deferred credit is valued at an amount equal to the current market value of the option which 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 calculating the net asset value of the NBI ETF. The NBI ETF's portfolio securities which are the subject of a written option shall continue to be valued at the current market value as determined by the Manager;
- (ix) foreign currency hedging contracts are valued at their current market value on a Valuation Date, with any difference resulting from revaluation being treated as an unrealized gain or loss on investment;

- (x) the value of a forward contract or swap is the gain or loss on the contract that would be realized if, on that Valuation Date, the position in the forward contract or the swap were to be closed out;
- (xi) the value of a standardized future is: (a) if daily limits imposed by the futures exchange through which the standardized future was issued are not in effect, the gain or loss on the standardized future that would be realized if, on a Valuation Date, the position in the standardized future was closed out; or (b) if daily limits imposed by the futures exchange through which the standardized future was issued are in effect, based on the current market value of the underlying interest of the standardized future;
- (xii) margin paid or deposited on standardized futures or forward contracts is reflected as an account receivable, and margin consisting of assets other than cash is noted as held as margin;
- (xiii) portfolio securities that are quoted in foreign currencies are converted to Canadian dollars using the prevailing rate of exchange as determined by the Manager on the Valuation Date;
- (xiv) portfolio securities, the resale of which are restricted or limited by means of a representation, undertaking or agreement by an NBI ETF or its predecessor in title or by law, are valued at the lesser of: (a) their value based upon reported quotations in common use on a Valuation Date; (b) that percentage of the market value of portfolio securities of the same class or series of a class, the resale of which is not restricted or limited by reason of any representation, undertaking or agreement or by law, equal to the percentage of the NBI ETF's acquisition cost of the market value of the securities at the time of acquisition, but taking into account, if appropriate, the amount of time remaining until the restricted securities will cease to be restricted securities; and
- (xv) notwithstanding the foregoing, portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are, in the opinion of the Manager, inaccurate, unreliable, not reflective of all available material information or not readily available, are valued at their fair value as determined by the Manager.

If a portfolio security cannot be valued under the foregoing rules or under any other valuation rules adopted under applicable securities laws, or if any rule the Manager has adopted is not set out under applicable securities laws but at any time is considered by the Manager to be inappropriate under the circumstances, then the Manager shall use a valuation that the Manager considers to be fair, reasonable and in the interest of Unitholders. In those circumstances, the Manager would typically review current press releases concerning the portfolio security, discuss an appropriate valuation with other portfolio managers and analysts and consult other industry sources to set an appropriate fair value. If at any time the foregoing rules conflict with the valuation rules required under applicable securities laws, the Manager will follow the valuation rules required under applicable securities laws.

The Declaration of Trust of the NBI ETFs contains details of the liabilities to be included in calculating the NAV for the Units. The liabilities of an NBI ETF include, without limitation, all bills, notes and accounts payable, all management fees and fund costs payable or accrued, all contractual obligations for the payment of money or property, all allowances authorized or approved by the Manager for taxes (if any) or contingencies and all other liabilities of the NBI ETF.

Reporting of Net Asset Value

Following the Valuation Time on each Valuation Date, the aggregate net asset value of each NBI ETF and the NAV per Unit will be available to the public on the Manager's website at www.NBIinvestments.ca.

ATTRIBUTES OF THE UNITS

Description of the Units Distributed

Each NBI ETF is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Units in an unlimited number of series, each of which represents an equal, undivided interest in the Units' proportionate share of the series net assets of the NBI ETF.

On December 16, 2004, the *Trust Beneficiaries' Liability Act, 2004* (Ontario) came into force. This statute provides that holders of units of a trust are not, as beneficiaries, liable for any default, obligation or liability of the trust if, when the default occurs or the liability arises: (i) the trust is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario); and (ii) the trust is governed by the laws of Ontario. Each NBI ETF is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and each NBI ETF 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 owner to one vote at all meetings of Unitholders and is entitled to participate equally with all other Units with respect to all distributions made by the NBI ETF to Unitholders, other than Management Fee Distributions and amounts paid on the exchange or redemption of Units. Units are issued only as fully paid and are non-assessable.

Exchange of Units for Cash or Baskets of Securities

On any Trading Day, Unitholders may exchange a number of Units of an NBI ETF equal to the Prescribed Number of Units, or any multiple thereof, for cash or, with the consent of the Manager, for a Basket of Securities and cash. See “Redemption of Units – Exchange of Prescribed Number of Units”.

Redemption of Units for Cash

On any Trading Day, Unitholders may redeem Units in any number for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price of the applicable NAV per Unit. See “Redemption of Units – Redemption of Units in any Number 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 NBI ETF or to create a new class or series of units of an NBI ETF without notice to existing Unitholders, unless such amendment in some way affects the existing Unitholders’ rights or the value of their investment.

UNITHOLDER MATTERS

Meeting of Unitholders

Except as otherwise required by law, meetings of Unitholders of an NBI ETF will be held if called by the Manager upon written notice of not less than 21 days nor more than 50 days before the meeting.

Matters Requiring Unitholders Approval

In accordance with securities regulations, we are required to convene a meeting of Unitholders to ask them to consider and approve, by not less than a majority of the votes cast at the meeting (either in person or by proxy), any of the following material changes, if they are ever proposed for an NBI ETF:

- a change in the basis of the calculation of the fees or expenses charged to the NBI ETF or directly to Unitholders by the NBI ETF or the Manager in connection with the holding of securities of an NBI ETF in a way that may result in an increase in these charges to the NBI ETF or its Unitholders, unless certain conditions under Regulation 81-102 are met;
- the introduction of new fees or expenses charged to the NBI ETF or which must be charged directly to Unitholders by the NBI ETF or the Manager in connection with the holding of securities of the NBI ETF and which may result in an increase in charges to the NBI ETF or Unitholders, unless certain conditions under Regulation 81-102 are met;
- a change in the Manager, unless the new manager is affiliated with the current Manager;
- a change in the fundamental investment objective of the NBI ETF;
- a reorganization with another fund or transfer of assets to another fund, if, as a result:
 - the NBI ETF no longer exists; and
 - the Unitholders become unitholders of the other fund;
(unless certain other conditions have been met – see “Permitted Mergers”);
- a reorganization with another fund or acquisition of assets of this other fund, if, as a result:
 - the NBI ETF continues to exist;
 - the unitholders of the other fund become unitholders of the NBI ETF; and

- the change would be considered material by a reasonable investor in determining whether to purchase or continue to hold securities of the NBI ETF;
- a reduction in the frequency that we calculate the NAV of the NBI ETF's Units;
- the NBI ETF restructures into a non-redeemable investment fund or an issuer that is not an investment fund;
- any other matter which is required to be submitted to a vote of the Unitholders by the NBI ETF's Declaration of Trust, or any other document, or by applicable law.

Approval of Unitholders of the NBI ETF of any such matter will be given if a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of Unitholders duly called and held for the purpose of considering the same approve the resolution.

If permitted by the Declaration of Trust and the laws applicable to the NBI ETF, Unitholder approval will not be sought in the following circumstances: (i) prior to certain reorganizations that result in a transfer of the property of the NBI ETF to a mutual fund, or from another mutual fund to the NBI ETF; or (ii) prior to a change of auditors. However, in each such circumstance, unitholders of that fund will receive written notice at least 60 days before the effective date of any such change. The IRC of the NBI ETF must also approve the change, and all other applicable conditions under Regulation 81-102 must have been met.

We may change the basis of calculation of the fees or expenses or introduce new fees or expenses in a way that may result in an increase in the charges for these series by giving a notice of the change in writing at least 60 days before the effective date of the change.

Amendments to the Declaration of Trust

The Trustee at the request of the Manager may amend the Declaration of Trust from time to time, but it may not, without the approval of a majority of the votes of Unitholders of the NBI ETF voting at a meeting of Unitholders duly called for such purpose, make any amendment relating to any matter in respect of which Regulation 81-102 requires a meeting, as set out above, or any amendment that will adversely affect the voting rights of Unitholders.

Unitholders are entitled to one vote per Unit held on the record date established for voting at any meeting of Unitholders.

Accounting and Reporting to Unitholders

The fiscal year end of the NBI ETFs is December 31st. The NBI ETFs will deliver or make available to Unitholders: (i) audited comparative annual financial statements; (ii) unaudited interim financial statements; and (iii) annual and interim MRFPs. Such documents are 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, information necessary to enable such Unitholder to complete an income tax return with respect to amounts paid or payable by each NBI ETF owned by such Unitholder in respect of the preceding taxation year of such NBI ETF.

The Manager will ensure that each NBI ETF 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 NBI ETF. A Unitholder or his, her or its duly authorized representative has the right to examine the books and records of the applicable NBI ETF 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 NBI ETFs.

Permitted Mergers

An NBI ETF may, without Unitholder approval, enter into a merger or other similar transaction that has the effect of combining that NBI ETF with any other investment fund or funds that have investment objectives, valuation procedures and fee structures that are similar to the NBI ETF, subject to:

- (i) approval of the merger by the IRC;
- (ii) compliance with certain merger pre-approval conditions set out in section 5.6 of Regulation 81-102; and
- (iii) written notice being sent to Unitholders at least 60 days before the effective date of the merger.

In connection with any such merger, the merging funds will be valued at their respective net asset values and Unitholders of the NBI ETF will be offered the right to redeem their Units for cash at the applicable NAV per Unit.

TERMINATION OF THE NBI ETFS

An NBI ETF may be terminated by the Trustee at the request of the Manager on at least 60 days' notice to Unitholders of such termination and the Manager will issue a press release in advance thereof. An NBI ETF may also be terminated if the Trustee resigns, is removed or becomes incapable of acting and is not replaced. The NBI Passive ETFs may also be terminated in the event that their respective Index Provider ceases to provide the Index or the Index License Agreement is terminated. Upon termination of an NBI ETF, the securities held by such applicable NBI ETF, cash and other assets remaining after paying or providing for all liabilities and obligations of the NBI ETF and any termination-related expenses payable by the NBI ETF shall be distributed *pro rata* among the Unitholders of the NBI ETF.

The rights of Unitholders to exchange and redeem Units described under "Redemption of Units" will cease as and from the date of termination of that NBI ETF.

There is no predetermined level of NAV per Unit at which each NBI ETF will be wound up.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

CDS & Co., the nominee of CDS, is the registered owner of the Units of each NBI ETF, which it holds for various brokers and other persons on behalf of their clients and others. From time to time, an NBI ETF or another investment fund managed by the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager may beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the Units of another NBI ETF.

As of April 15 2024, the directors and executive officers of the Manager and the IRC members, in aggregate, owned less than 0.01% of the securities of National Bank of Canada, which provides services to the Manager and the NBI ETFs.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NBI ETFS AND DEALERS

The Manager, on behalf of the NBI ETFs, may enter into various continuous distribution dealer agreements with registered dealers (that may or may not be Designated Broker) pursuant to which the Dealers may subscribe for Units of one or more of the NBI ETFs as described under "Purchases of Units – Issuance 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 NBI ETFs of their Units under this prospectus. The NBI ETFs have obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to relieve them from the requirement that this prospectus contain a certificate of the underwriter or underwriters.

PROXY VOTING DISCLOSURE FOR PORTFOLIO SECURITIES HELD

AlphaFixe Capital Inc.

AlphaFixe, as Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF, the NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF and the NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF (the "AlphaFixe ETFs"), is responsible for managing proxy voting on behalf of the AlphaFixe ETFs, in accordance with the proxy voting policy adopted by AlphaFixe (the "AlphaFixe Policy").

Since the AlphaFixe ETFs are generally composed of non-voting securities, decisions on future proxies and corporate events will be made on a case-by-case basis by the AlphaFixe Investment Committee. The decisions of the Investment Committee shall be documented in writing.

AlphaFixe will comply with the AlphaFixe Policy, whether on routine matters (e.g. election of directors, appointment of auditors or receipt of financial statements) and extraordinary circumstances (e.g. changes in structure, control, management, etc.).

In general, AlphaFixe will vote in accordance with the recommendations of the issuer's management to the extent that AlphaFixe believes that they promote the long-term financial strength of the issuer and are in the best interests of the AlphaFixe ETFs. However, special circumstances may lead AlphaFixe to vote differently from these recommendations, or to abstain from voting.

AlphaFixe aims to avoid material conflicts of interest in the management of the exercise of voting rights and has a set of policies and procedures establishing rules and principles designed, in particular, to effectively manage conflicts of interest that may arise in its activities. On an ongoing basis, AlphaFixe will identify any material conflicts of interest between AlphaFixe and its

clients, including the AlphaFixe ETFs, and will treat them in the best interests of its clients in accordance with its policies and procedures and applicable legislation.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

JPMIM, as Portfolio Sub-Advisor to the NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF and the NBI High Yield Bond ETF (the “JPMIM ETFs”), is responsible for managing proxy voting on behalf of the JPMIM ETFs in accordance *Global Proxy Voting Guidelines* (the “Guidelines”) which have been developed and approved by the relevant Proxy Committee (the “Committee”). The following is a summary of the general principles followed by JPMIM with respect to voting securities held by the JPMIM ETFs it manages, which aim to vote proxies in the best interests of the JPMIM ETFs and their investors.

The Guidelines have been designed with the objective of encouraging corporate action that enhances shareholder value, wherever the issuer of such security is organized. Except as noted below, proxy voting decisions will be made in accordance with the Guidelines covering a multitude of both routine and non-routine matters that JPMIM and its affiliated advisers have encountered globally, based on many years of collective investment management experience.

To oversee and monitor the proxy-voting process, JPMIM has established a proxy committee and appointed a proxy administrator (JPMIM’s professional) in each global location where proxies are voted. The Committee is composed of the proxy administrator and senior officers from among the Investment, Legal, Compliance and Risk Management Departments that oversee the proxy-voting process on an ongoing basis. The primary function of each proxy committee is to determine the independence of any third-party vendor which it has delegated proxy voting responsibilities and to conclude that there are no conflicts of interest that would prevent such vendor from providing proxy voting services prior to delegation, review and approve the Guidelines annually, and provide advice and recommendations on general proxy-voting matters as well as on specific voting issues. The procedures permit an independent voting service, to perform certain services otherwise carried out or coordinated by the proxy administrator.

Although for many matters the Guidelines specify the votes to be cast, for many others, the Guidelines contemplate case-by-case determinations. In addition, there will undoubtedly be proxy matters that are not contemplated by the Guidelines. For both of these categories of matters and to override the Guidelines, the Procedures require a certification and review process to be completed before the vote is cast. That process is designed to identify actual or potential material conflicts of interest (between the JPMIM ETFs on the one hand, and JPMIM and its underwriter or an affiliate of any foregoing on the other hand) and ensure that the proxy vote is cast in the best interests of such JPMIM ETFs. A conflict is deemed to exist when the proxy administrator has actual knowledge indicating that a JPMorgan affiliate rendered a fairness opinion with respect to the matter that is the subject of the proxy vote. When such conflicts are identified, the proxy will be voted by an independent third party either in accordance with JPMorgan proxy voting guidelines or by the third party using its own guidelines; provided, however, that JPMIM’s investment professional(s) may request an exception to this process to vote against a proposal rather than referring it to an independent third party (“Exception Request”) where the proxy administrator has actual knowledge indicating that a JPMorgan Chase affiliate is an investment banker or rendered a fairness opinion with respect to the matter that is the subject of the proxy vote. The Proxy Committee shall review the Exception Request and shall determine whether JPMIM should vote against the proposal or whether such proxy should still be referred to an independent third party due to the potential for additional conflicts or otherwise.

When other types of potential material conflicts of interest are identified, the proxy administrator and, as necessary, a legal and/or compliance representative from the proxy committee will evaluate the potential conflict of interest and determine whether such conflict actually exists, and if so, will recommend how JPMIM will vote the proxy. In addressing any material conflict, JPMIM may take one or more of the following measures (or other appropriate action): removing or “walling off” from the proxy voting process certain JPMIM personnel with knowledge of the conflict, voting in accordance with any applicable JPMIM Guideline if the application of the Guideline would objectively result in the casting of a proxy vote in a predetermined manner, or deferring the vote to or obtaining a recommendation from an independent third party, in which case the proxy will be voted by, or in accordance with the recommendation of, the independent third party.

Intact Investment Management Inc.

Intact, as Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF, manages proxy voting of the NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF in accordance with its proxy voting policy which details guidelines established by its proxy committee. This policy was adopted to ensure that all votes in respect of securities held on behalf of its clients are exercised in their best interest and is reviewed annually. The following description is a summary of such policy.

In order to balance the interests of clients with a desire to avoid conflicts of interest or the perception of conflicts of interest, Intact has adopted a code of ethics and standards of professional conduct. These standards allow the firm to respect its fiduciary duty as well as set guidelines for voting propositions in accordance with its judgment in the best interest of shareholders. In

case of a conflict of interests or an apparent conflict of interest, the proxy administrator will resolve the conflict in consultation with the proxy committee and/or the client.

Intact has also established guidelines that define its voting intentions on some standard issues and that are used as reference to determine when to support or oppose a proposal by a corporation or a shareholder. Such guidelines relate namely to issues concerning governance, various takeover protection measures, compensation programs, capitalization, securities classes, capital reorganization and social responsibility. While Intact will generally vote in accordance with the guidelines, there may be circumstances where it believes it is in the best interest of the shareholders to vote otherwise.

Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.

Montrusco Bolton, as Portfolio Sub-Advisor for the NBI Canadian Dividend Income ETF, the NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF and the NBI Active International Equity ETF, is responsible for all voting procedures in respect of securities held by these exchange-traded funds (the “Montrusco Bolton ETFs”) and exercises such responsibility in accordance with the best interests of the Montrusco Bolton ETFs and the Montrusco Bolton ETFs’ investors. Its objective in proxy voting is to support proposals and director nominees that, in its view, maximize the value of the client’s investments over the long term.

Montrusco Bolton has established proxy voting guidelines (the “Montrusco Bolton Guidelines”) to evaluate each voting proposal. In evaluating proxy proposals, information from many sources is considered, including the portfolio manager, management or shareholders of a company presenting a proposal and independent proxy research services. Since the Montrusco Bolton Guidelines cannot contemplate all possible proposals with which it may be presented, in the absence of a specific guideline for a particular proposal, Montrusco Bolton will evaluate the issue and cast its vote in a manner that, in its view, will maximize the value of its clients’ investment.

Montrusco Bolton may refrain from voting if that would be in the clients’ best interests. These circumstances may arise, for example, when the expected cost of voting exceeds the expected benefits of voting. It may vote contrary to the Montrusco Bolton Guidelines in circumstances where it is in the best interests of its clients. Nothing contained in the Montrusco Bolton Guidelines requires Montrusco Bolton to vote accounts alike. For most proxy proposals, particularly those involving corporate governance, the evaluation will result in Montrusco Bolton voting as a block. In some cases, however, it may vote its clients’ accounts differently, depending upon the nature and objective of the client, the composition of their portfolios, and other factors.

Montrusco Bolton has retained the services of Institutional Shareholders Services Inc. (“ISS”) for assistance with the proxy voting process. Issuers’ proxy voting forms are sent directly to ISS by the custodians. ISS researches the proxy issues and provides a voting recommendation based upon Montrusco Bolton Guidelines. Montrusco Bolton then determines whether it agrees with the recommendations. Following its evaluation, Montrusco Bolton gives voting instructions to ISS. Ultimately, Montrusco Bolton maintains the right to determine the final vote.

Montrusco Bolton conducts periodic reviews to ensure that ISS has voted according to the Montrusco Bolton Guidelines and that ISS has received all clients’ proxies from the custodians. Montrusco Bolton will periodically review the proxy voting policy and the Montrusco Bolton Guidelines and make recommendations for changes where required.

Montrusco Bolton will not be responsible or liable for failing to vote any proxies where we have not received such proxies or related shareholder communications on a timely basis.

Should a conflict of interest arise, Montrusco Bolton undertakes to identify the conflicts that exist between the economic interests of Montrusco Bolton and those of its clients. This examination will include a review of the relationship of Montrusco Bolton to the issuer of the security (and any of the issuer’s affiliates) subject to a proxy vote to determine if the issuer is one of its clients or has some other material relationship with it or one of its clients. If ISS determines that there is a conflict of interest, they will inform Montrusco Bolton. Montrusco Bolton will exclude any such entity from its decision. If it is determined that both ISS and Montrusco Bolton have conflicts of interest, a third-party proxy voting service will be hired to determine the recommended vote for the issue for which there is a conflict.

National Bank Trust Inc.

National Bank Trust Inc., as Portfolio Manager, manages proxy voting of the NBI Passive ETFs (the “NBT ETFs”). The Portfolio Manager has adopted the proxy voting policies to ensure that all votes in respect of securities held by the NBT ETFs are exercised in accordance with the best interest of the NBT ETFs. The following text is a summary of the procedure and policy.

To assist in monitoring, analyzing and voting the proxies, the Portfolio Manager has retained ISS, an unaffiliated third-party that provides an end-to-end voting service. The Portfolio Manager has carefully reviewed the ISS Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines (the ISS Guidelines”) to ensure that proxies would be voted in the best interest of its clients. Thus, the Portfolio

Manager's proxies will be voted in accordance with the ISS Guidelines via the ISS Sustainability Policies (U.S. and International). While the Portfolio Manager will generally vote in accordance with the ISS Guidelines, there may be circumstances where it believes it is in the best interests of its clients to vote differently. The ultimate decision how proxies will be voted rests entirely with the Portfolio Manager.

While ISS has been retained to provide proxy voting services, the Portfolio Manager will still monitor the voting decisions and will document each event where a vote deviated from this policy.

The Portfolio Manager will generally vote in accordance with the ISS Guidelines for routine and non-routine matters. However, as mentioned previously, there may be circumstances where Portfolio Manager will vote differently than as indicated in this policy considering special circumstances (e.g. conflict of interest, cost, anticipated benefit, etc.).

Routine matters include proposals such as election of directors, appointment of auditors, indemnification of directors and receipt and approval of financial statements. Non-routine matters involve a variety of issues and may be proposed by a company's management or beneficial owners (e.g. shareholders, members, partners, etc.). These proxies may involve one or more of the following: (i) a measurable change in the structure, management, control or operation of the company; (ii) a measurable change in the terms of, or fees or expenses associated with, an investment in the company; or (iii) a change that is inconsistent with industry standards and/or the laws of the jurisdiction of formation applicable to the company.

Any routine and non-routine matters will be examined to assess the impact on the value of securities and in order to determine any adverse implications.

On an ongoing basis, the Portfolio Manager will identify any material conflicts of interest that exist between the interests of the Portfolio Manager and the interests of its clients. Such conflicts may arise where, for example, an employee or Portfolio Manager has a personal interest in the outcome of a vote, if the issuer is a client of the Portfolio Manager or has some other relationship with the Portfolio Manager or a client of the Portfolio Manager. Any such material conflict of interest will be reviewed and dealt with in accordance with any applicable regulations and laws.

Fiera Capital Corporation

Fiera, as Portfolio Sub-Advisor for the NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF (the "Fiera ETF") is responsible for all voting procedures in respect of securities held by the Fiera ETF and exercises such responsibility in accordance with the best interests of the Fiera ETF and its investors.

Fiera, in overseeing a specific investment, undertakes the responsibility of making voting decisions for all proxies for that investment. Fiera will exercise its voting rights in order to maintain the highest standard of corporate governance, sustainability of the business and practices of the companies whose shares it holds. High standards are necessary for maximizing Unitholder's value as well as protecting the economic interest of Unitholders. Proxy voting is a key element of Fiera's integration of ESG factors in the investment process.

Fiera will vote in favour of proposals that it believes will enhance shareholder value over the longer term and will vote against proposals that it believes will reduce shareholder value. In general terms, this should result in voting in accordance with management's recommendations on routine matters such as the appointment of auditors, auditor remuneration and the appointment of directors. While Fiera will generally vote proxies in accordance with its Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "Fiera Guidelines"), there may be circumstances where Fiera believes it is in the best interests of an equity portfolio to vote differently than the manner contemplated by the Fiera Guidelines, or to withhold a vote or abstain from voting.

Portfolio managers must abide by a Code of Ethics that identifies in general terms where potential conflicts of interest might arise. Where a conflict, or potential conflict, of interest exists, proxies are voted in accordance with investment considerations and investment merits, without regard to any other business relationship that may exist between the manager and the company.

AllianceBernstein L.P.

AllianceBernstein L.P. manages proxy voting of the NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF (the "AllianceBernstein ETF"). AllianceBernstein L.P. has adopted proxy voting policies to ensure that all votes in respect of securities held by the AllianceBernstein ETF are exercised in accordance with the best interest of the AllianceBernstein ETF and its investors.

In addition to its proxy voting policies, AllianceBernstein L.P. has a Proxy Voting and Governance Committee ("AllianceBernstein Committee"), which provides oversight and includes senior investment professionals from Equities, Legal personnel and Operations personnel. The AllianceBernstein Committee evaluates and maintains proxy voting procedures and guidelines,

evaluates proposals and issues not covered by the guidelines, considers changes in policy and reviews the policy no less frequently than annually.

In evaluating proxy issues and determining votes, AllianceBernstein L.P. welcomes and seeks out the points of view of various parties. Internally, it may consult the Committee, Chief Investment Officers, Portfolio Managers, and/or Research Analysts across the equities platforms. Externally, it may engage with companies in advance of their Annual General Meeting, and throughout the year. AllianceBernstein L.P. believes engagement provides the opportunity to share its philosophy, its corporate governance values, and more importantly, affect positive change. In addition, AllianceBernstein L.P. may engage with shareholder proposal proponents and other stakeholders to understand different viewpoints and objectives.

The proxy voting guidelines are both principles-based and rules-based. AllianceBernstein L.P. adheres to a core set of principles and assesses each proxy proposal in light of these principles. The proxy voting “litmus test” will always be what AllianceBernstein L.P. views as most likely to maximize long-term shareholder value. AllianceBernstein L.P. believes that authority and accountability for setting and executing corporate policies, goals and compensation generally should rest with the board of directors and senior management. In return, AllianceBernstein L.P. supports strong investor rights that allow shareholders to hold directors and management accountable if they fail to act in the best interests of shareholders.

AllianceBernstein L.P. has established guidelines that define its voting intentions on some standard issues and that are used as reference to determine when to support or oppose a proposal by a corporation or a shareholder. Such guidelines relate namely to issues concerning board and director proposals, compensation proposals, shareholder proposals, capital changes and anti-take-over proposals, auditor proposals and shareholder access and voting proposals.

AllianceBernstein L.P. generally votes proposals in accordance with these guidelines but, consistent with its “principles-based” approach to proxy voting, it may deviate from the guidelines if warranted by the specific facts and circumstances of the situation (i.e., if, under the circumstances, AllianceBernstein L.P. also believes that deviating from its stated policy is necessary to help maximize long-term shareholder value). AllianceBernstein L.P. believes that a company’s ESG practices may have a significant effect on the value of the company and takes these factors into consideration when voting.

In order to avoid any perceived or actual conflict of interest, procedures have been set forth when AllianceBernstein L.P. encounters a potential conflict to ensure that the voting decisions are based on the clients’ best interests and are not the product of a conflict.

Nuveen Asset Management, LLC

Nuveen, as Portfolio Sub-Advisor of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF, is responsible for managing the proxy voting on behalf of the NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF, in accordance with its policies and procedures.

Nuveen’s Proxy Voting Committee provides oversight of Nuveen’s proxy voting policies and procedures, including providing an administrative framework to facilitate and monitor the exercise of such proxy voting, and to fulfill obligations of reporting and recordkeeping under the federal securities laws.

Nuveen leverages the expertise and services of an internal group within Nuveen to help administer Nuveen’s proxy voting activities. Nuveen has adopted proxy voting guidelines which are reasonably designed to ensure Nuveen votes proxies in the best interests of its clients. Nuveen considers the research and recommendations of one or more proxy advisors to help Nuveen to formulate its substantive positions on recurring proxy issues and criteria for addressing non-recurring issues. Nuveen maintains the fiduciary responsibility for all of its proxy voting decisions. From time to time, a Nuveen portfolio manager may initiate action to override a proxy advisor’s recommendation for a particular vote. Any such override will be reviewed for material conflicts.

Nuveen’s policy permits it to refrain from voting in certain circumstances, including where it determines that it would be in the client’s overall best interest not to vote (e.g., where proxy voting would result in a financial, legal, regulatory, or operational disability or burden that outweighs the potential benefit to the client of voting); with respect to securities on loan through a securities lending program; and with respect to legacy securities and securities in accounts where Nuveen’s advisory services have been terminated.

In special circumstances, Nuveen may vote a proxy with the consent or based on the instructions of the client or its representative. Nuveen’s ability to vote proxies is subject to timely receipt of the proxy from the client’s custodian or other party, and, in the case of proxies relating to certain non-U.S. securities, subject to the client or its custodian establishing any necessary local documentation (e.g., power of attorney).

Nuveen recognizes that there are circumstances where it has a perceived or real conflict of interest in voting the proxies of issuers or proxy proponents (e.g., a special interest group) who are clients or potential clients of its affiliates. Directors and officers of such companies may have personal or familial relationships with Nuveen, its affiliates and/or their employees that could give rise to potential conflicts of interest. Nuveen will vote proxies in the best interest of its clients regardless of such real or perceived conflicts of interest. NAM attempts to minimize the risk of conflicts by using the services of a proxy advisor and establishing appropriate procedures.

If it is concluded that a material conflict does exist for Nuveen, the Proxy Voting Committee will seek to address the conflict. Such actions could include, but are not limited to: (1) obtaining instructions from the affected clients on how to vote the proxy; (2) disclosing the conflict to the affected clients and seeking their consent to permit Nuveen to vote the proxy; (3) voting in proportion to the other shareholders; (4) recusing the relevant person associated with the conflict from discussion or consideration of the matter, if the material conflict is due to such person's actual or potential conflict of interest; or (5) following the recommendation of a different proxy advisor.

Information Requests

A copy of each Portfolio Manager's and Portfolio Sub-Advisors' proxy voting policy may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling toll-free 1 866 603-3601 or by e-mail at investments@nbc.ca.

Any Unitholder may also obtain, free of charge, the NBI ETFs' proxy voting record for the most recent period ended June 30, upon request at any time after August 31 of the same year. The policy and proxy voting record are also available on the Manager website at www.NBIInvestments.ca.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following table sets out the material contracts for the NBI ETFs.

Contract	Parties
Declaration of Trust	Natcan Trust Company
Management Agreement	Natcan Trust Company and National Bank Investments Inc.
Custodian Contract	National Bank Investments Inc. and State Street Trust Company Canada
Custodian Agreement	National Bank Investments Inc. and Natcan Trust Company
Investment Management Agreement	National Bank Investments Inc. and National Bank Trust Inc.
Sub-Advisory Agreement	National Bank Trust Inc. and AlphaFixe Capital Inc.
Sub-Advisory Agreement	National Bank Trust Inc. and J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.
Sub-Advisory Agreement	National Bank Trust Inc. and Intact Investment Management Inc.
Sub-Advisory Agreement	National Bank Trust Inc. and Fiera Capital Corporation
Sub-Advisory Agreement	National Bank Trust Inc. and Nuveen Asset Management, LLC
Sub-Advisory Agreement	National Bank Trust Inc. and AllianceBernstein Canada, Inc.
Sub-Advisory Agreement	National Bank Trust Inc. and Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.
License Agreement	National Bank Investments Inc. and National Bank of Canada
License Agreement	National Bank of Canada and Morningstar Research Inc.

Copies of the agreements referred to above may be inspected during business hours at the principal office of the Manager.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

No NBI ETF is involved in any legal proceeding, nor is the Manager aware of existing or pending legal or arbitration proceedings involving any NBI ETF.

EXPERTS

Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, legal counsel to the NBI ETFs and the Manager, has provided certain legal opinions regarding the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations that apply to an investment in the Units by a Canadian resident individual and by a Registered Plan. See “Income Tax Considerations”.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the auditors of the NBI ETFs, have consented to the use of their report dated March 11, 2024, to the Unitholders and the trustee of the NBI ETFs in respect of the audited annual financial statements as at December 31, 2023; and

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, a partnership of Chartered Professional Accountants, has confirmed that it is independent with respect to the Manager and the NBI ETFs within the meaning of Code of ethics of chartered professional accountants (Québec).

EXEMPTIONS AND APPROVALS

The NBI ETFs have obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit:

- the NBI ETFs to engage in certain principal trading transactions in debt securities which, without the exemption, would be prohibited. Pursuant to such exemption, an NBI ETF may, with the approval of the IRC in accordance with Regulation 81-107 and subject to compliance with certain other provisions of Regulation 81-107, purchase from or sell to related dealers that are principal dealers in the Canadian debt securities market, non-government debt securities or government debt securities in the secondary market, provided that the purchase or sale is consistent with, or is necessary to meet, the investment objective of the NBI ETF;
- the NBI ETFs to purchase on the secondary market securities of a related issuer which are not exchange traded if certain conditions are met. In particular, the investment must be consistent with, or necessary to meet, the investment objective of the NBI ETF. The investment must also be approved by the IRC as described in Regulation 81-107 and is subject to certain other provisions of Regulation 81-107;
- the NBI ETFs to purchase non-exchange-traded related issuer debt securities having maturities of 365 days or more, other than asset-backed commercial paper, on the primary market if certain conditions are met, in particular the approval of the IRC;
- the NBI ETFs to use as cover a right or obligation to sell an equivalent quantity of the underlying interest of the future or forward contract or swap when i) opening or maintaining a long position in a debt security that has a component that is a long position in a future or forward contract or (ii) when entering into or maintaining a swap position during periods when the NBI ETF has a right to receive payments under the swap;

This exemption is subject to the condition that the NBI ETFs hold cash cover (together with margin on account for the position), the aforementioned right or obligation or a combination of such positions that is sufficient, without recourse to other assets of the NBI ETFs, to enable the NBI ETFs to satisfy their obligations pursuant to the derivative. The NBI ETFs’ ability to use options as cover is subject to the 10% limit provided for in Regulation 81-102;

- the purchase by a Unitholder of more than 20% of the Units of any NBI ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation; and
- the NBI ETFs to prepare a prospectus without including a certificate of an underwriter.

The NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF has obtained an exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities permitting it to invest up to 20% of its net asset value at the time of transaction in debt securities of an issuer if those debt securities are issued, or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest, by supranational agencies or by governments other than the government of Canada, the government of a jurisdiction of Canada or the government of the United States and are rated “AA” by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services (Canada) and any of its affiliates (“S&P”) or have an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations or their affiliates.

In addition, up to 35% of its net asset value at the time of transaction may be invested in debt securities of any one issuer, if such issuer is an issuer contemplated in the preceding paragraph and the debt securities are rated “AAA” by S&P or have an equivalent rating by one or more other designated rating organizations or their affiliates.

OTHER MATERIAL FACTS

National Bank of Canada

License Agreement

The Manager has entered into a License Agreement dated January 15, 2019 with National Bank of Canada, an affiliate of the Manager, under which the Manager has the right, on and subject to the terms of the License Agreement, to use the NBC Canadian Family Index (the “Family Index”), as a basis for the operation of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF and to use the marks in connection with the Family Index and the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF. There is no set term of the License Agreement. However, the License Agreement may be terminated immediately in certain circumstances, such as a material breach. It may also be terminated by National Bank of Canada upon giving a 90-day’s prior written notice to the Manager. If the License Agreement is terminated for any reason, the Manager will no longer be able to base the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF on the Family Index.

Index Provider Disclaimer

National Bank of Canada has not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of the descriptions and disclosures contained in this prospectus relating to, the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF, including those disclosures with respect to the Family Index. National Bank of Canada does not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of purchasing, selling or holding any product linked to the Family Index generally or the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF specifically or the ability of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF to track the performance of the Family Index or meet its stated objectives. National Bank of Canada has no obligation to take the needs of the Manager or the owners of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF into consideration in determining, composing, calculating or maintaining the Family Index.

National Bank of Canada does not guarantee the adequacy, accuracy, timeliness or completeness of the Family Index or any data included therein or, the results obtained from the use of the Family Index and/or the calculation or composition of the Family Index at any particular time on any particular date or otherwise. National Bank of Canada shall not be subject to any damages or liability for any errors, omissions or delays therein. National Bank of Canada makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the marks, the Family Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event whatsoever shall National Bank of Canada be liable for any indirect, special, incidental, punitive or consequential damages, including but not limited to, loss of profits, trading losses, lost time or goodwill, even if it has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Calculation Agent Disclaimer

The Family Index is the property of National Bank of Canada, which has contracted with S&P Opco, LLC (a subsidiary of S&P Dow Jones Indices) to calculate and maintain the Family Index. The Family Index is not sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices or its affiliates or its third party licensors, including Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC and Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC (collectively, “S&P Dow Jones Indices”). S&P Dow Jones Indices will not be liable for any errors or omissions in calculating the

Family Index. “Calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices” and the related stylized mark(s) are service marks of S&P Dow Jones Indices and have been licensed for use by National Bank of Canada. S&P® is a registered trademark of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC, and Dow Jones® is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC.

The NBI Canadian Family Business ETF is based on the Family Index and is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices. S&P Dow Jones Indices does not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF particularly or the ability of the Family Index to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices’ only relationship to National Bank of Canada with respect to the Family Index is the licensing of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices, and the provision of the calculation services related to the Family Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF or the timing of the issuance or sale of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF may be converted into cash or other redemption mechanics. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the NBI Canadian Family Business ETF. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within the Family Index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it investment advice.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE FAMILY INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION WITH RESPECT THERETO, INCLUDING, ORAL, WRITTEN, OR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA, OWNERS OF THE NBI CANADIAN FAMILY BUSINESS ETF, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE FAMILY INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME, OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE.

Morningstar Research Inc.

License Agreement

National Bank of Canada has entered into a License Agreement, effective as of January 31, 2020, with Morningstar Research Inc., under which the Manager has the right, on and subject to the terms of the License Agreement, to use the Morningstar® Pitchbook Developed Markets Listed Private Equity Select IndexSM (the “Private Equity Index”), as a basis for the operation of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF and to use the marks in connection the Private Equity Index.

The License Agreement has an initial term of three (3) years and will be automatically renewed for successive one (1) year terms unless either party provides the other party with a prior written notice of its intent to not renew, no less than ninety (90) days prior to the end of the then-current agreement term. If the License Agreement is terminated for any reason, the Manager will no longer be able to base the NBI Global Private Equity ETF on the Private Equity Index.

Index Provider Disclaimer

The NBI Global Private Equity ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Morningstar Research Inc., or any of its affiliated companies (all such entities, collectively, “Morningstar Entities”). The Morningstar Entities make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in exchange-traded funds generally or in the NBI Global Private Equity ETF in particular or the ability of Morningstar® PitchBook Developed Markets Listed Private Equity Select IndexSM to track general exchange-traded funds performance. The Morningstar Entities’ only relationship to National Bank of Canada is the licensing of certain service marks and service names of Morningstar and of the Morningstar® PitchBook Developed Markets Listed Private Equity Select IndexSM which is determined, composed and calculated by the Morningstar Entities without regard to National Bank of Canada or the NBI Global Private Equity ETF. The Morningstar Entities have no obligation to take the needs of National Bank of Canada or the owners of NBI Global Private Equity ETF into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Morningstar® PitchBook Developed Markets Listed Private Equity Select IndexSM. The Morningstar Entities are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF or the timing of the issuance or sale of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the NBI Global Private Equity ETF is converted into cash. The Morningstar Entities have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the NBI Global Private Equity ETF.

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PURCHASER’S STATUTORY RIGHTS OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESCISSION

Securities legislation in certain of the provinces and territories of Canada provides purchasers with the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase ETF securities within 48 hours after receipt of a confirmation of a purchase of such securities. In several of the provinces and territories, 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 if there is 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 Manager has obtained exemptive relief from the requirement in securities legislation to include an underwriter's certificate in the prospectus under a decision pursuant to National Policy 11-203 *Process for Exemptive Relief Applications in Multiple Jurisdictions*. As such, purchasers of Units of the NBI ETFs will not be able to rely on the inclusion of an underwriter's certificate in the prospectus or any amendment for the statutory rights and remedies that would otherwise have been available against an underwriter that would have been required to sign an underwriter's certificate.

Purchasers should refer to the applicable provisions of Canadian securities legislation and the decision referred to above for the particulars of their rights or consult with a legal adviser.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

During the period in which the NBI ETFs are in continuous distribution, additional information is available in:

- (i) the most recently filed ETF Facts of the NBI ETFs;
- (ii) the most recently filed annual financial statements of the NBI ETFs together with the accompanying report of the auditor, if any;
- (iii) any interim financial statements filed after the most recently filed annual financial statements of the NBI ETFs;
- (iv) the most recently filed annual MRFP of the NBI ETFs, if any; and
- (v) any interim MRFP filed after the most recent annual MRFP of the NBI ETFs.

These documents are incorporated by reference into the prospectus, which means that they legally form part of this document just as if they were printed as part of this document. A Unitholder can get a copy of these documents upon request and at no cost by calling, toll-free, at 1 866 603-3601, or via e-mail at investments@nbc.ca, or by contacting its registered dealer.

These documents are also available on the Manager's website at www.NBIInvestments.ca.

These documents and other information about the NBI ETFs are available on the internet at www.sedarplus.ca.

In addition to the documents listed above, any document of the type described above that are filed on behalf of the NBI ETFs after the date of this prospectus and before the termination of the distribution of the NBI ETFs are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

CERTIFICATE OF THE NBI ETFs, THE MANAGER AND PROMOTER

NBI Sustainable Canadian Short Term Bond ETF
NBI Sustainable Canadian Bond ETF
NBI Sustainable Canadian Corporate Bond ETF
NBI High Yield Bond ETF
NBI Unconstrained Fixed Income ETF
NBI Active Canadian Preferred Shares ETF
NBI Canadian Dividend ETF
NBI Canadian Family Business ETF
NBI Sustainable Canadian Equity ETF
NBI Active U.S. Equity ETF
NBI Active International Equity ETF
NBI Global Real Assets Income ETF
NBI Sustainable Global Equity ETF
NBI Global Private Equity ETF
NBI Liquid Alternatives ETF

(The “**NBI ETFs**”)

Dated May 10, 2024

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 British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

National Bank Investments Inc.
as Manager, Promoter and on behalf of the Trustee of the NBI ETFs

“Éric-Olivier Savoie”
Éric-Olivier Savoie
President and Chief Executive Officer

“Sébastien René”
Sébastien René
Chief Financial Officer

On behalf of the Board of Directors of National Bank Investments Inc.,
as Manager, Promoter and on behalf of the Trustee of the NBI ETFs

“Corinne Bélanger”
Corinne Bélanger
Director

“The Giang Diep”
The Giang Diep
Director