

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



Initial Public Offering and Continuous Distribution

September 8, 2026

This prospectus qualifies the distribution of Canadian-dollar-denominated units (the “**CAD Units**”) of the following exchange-traded funds (each a “**Mackenzie ETF**” and together the “**Mackenzie ETFs**”):

Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF (“MGEF”)*

Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF (“MMGL”)

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF (“MMEA”)

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF (“MEMM”)

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF (“MMSD”)

** Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF is an alternative ETF (the “**Mackenzie Alternative ETF**”).*

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

The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is considered an “alternative mutual fund” according to National Instrument 81-102 - *Investment Funds* (“**NI 81-102**”), meaning that it is permitted to invest in asset classes and use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, such as the ability to invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer; the ability to invest up to 100% or more of its net asset value in physical commodities either directly or through the use of specified derivatives; borrow, up to 50% of its net asset value, cash to use for investment purposes; sell, up to 50% of its net asset value, securities short (the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate); and aggregate exposure up to 300% of its net asset value; among other things. While these strategies will be used in accordance with the Mackenzie Alternative ETF’s investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value. The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is subject to restrictions and practices contained in Canadian securities legislation applicable to alternative mutual funds and is managed in accordance with these restrictions, except as otherwise permitted by exemptions provided by Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

Mackenzie Financial Corporation (the “**Manager**”), a registered portfolio manager and investment fund manager, is the trustee, manager, portfolio manager and promoter of the Mackenzie ETFs and is responsible for the administration of the Mackenzie ETFs. See “**Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs**”.

The Mackenzie ETFs

Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF

The Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing in equity securities issued by companies of any size, anywhere in the world, combined with a systematic gold futures overlay implemented through exchange-traded gold futures.

The Mackenzie ETF may use alternative investment strategies including engaging in cash borrowing, physical short sales, use of leverage, and/or derivatives for hedging and investment purposes. The Mackenzie ETF’s aggregate exposure to its

sources of leverage shall not exceed the limit described in its investment strategies, or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.

Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies from anywhere in the world.

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies in developed markets outside of the United States and Canada.

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies in emerging market countries.

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and small capitalization companies from anywhere in the world.

See “**Investment Objectives - Investment Objectives of the Mackenzie ETFs**”.

Listing of Units

Each Mackenzie ETF issues Units (defined below) on a continuous basis and there is no maximum number of Units that may be issued.

The Toronto Stock Exchange (“**TSX**”) has conditionally approved the listing of the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs. Listing is subject to the Mackenzie ETFs fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before August 4, 2028. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will be listed on the TSX and a Unitholder will be able to buy or sell Units of the Mackenzie ETFs on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the Unitholder resides.

Unitholders may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by a Unitholder to the Manager or the Mackenzie 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 minimum of a Prescribed Number of Units (defined below) (and any additional multiple thereof) for, in the discretion of the Manager, securities and cash or only cash. Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers or investment advisers, and their tax advisers, before redeeming Units for cash. See “**Redemption of Units**”.

The Mackenzie ETFs will issue Units directly to Designated Brokers and Dealers (each defined below). The initial issuance of Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will not occur until they have received, in aggregate, subscriptions sufficient to satisfy the original listing requirements of the TSX.

Additional Consideration

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 Brokers and Dealers do not perform many of the usual underwriting activities in connection with the distribution by the Mackenzie ETFs of their Units under this prospectus.

For a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in Units of the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada.

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 Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 by reference into, and legally form an integral part of, this prospectus. These documents are publicly available on the Manager’s website at www.mackenzieinvestments.com and may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling 1-800-387-0614 or by contacting a registered dealer. These documents and other information about the Mackenzie ETFs are also publicly available at www.sedarplus.ca. See “**Documents Incorporated by Reference**” for further details.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IMPORTANT TERMS.....	1
PROSPECTUS SUMMARY	4
ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MACKENZIE ETFS	12
SUMMARY OF FEES AND EXPENSES	14
OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE MACKENZIE ETFS	16
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES	16
INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	16
OVERVIEW OF THE SECTORS IN WHICH THE MACKENZIE ETFS INVEST	20
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS.....	20
FEES AND EXPENSES.....	21
RISK FACTORS	23
DISTRIBUTION POLICY	35
PURCHASES OF UNITS	36
REDEMPTION OF UNITS.....	39
INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS	41
ENHANCED TAX INFORMATION REPORTING	46
ELIGIBILITY FOR INVESTMENT.....	46
ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE MACKENZIE ETFS	47
CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE.....	54
ATTRIBUTES OF THE UNITS.....	57
UNITHOLDER MATTERS	58
TERMINATION OF THE MACKENZIE ETFS	60
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MACKENZIE ETFS AND DEALERS	60
PROXY VOTING DISCLOSURE FOR PORTFOLIO SECURITIES HELD.....	60
MATERIAL CONTRACTS	61
LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.....	62
EXPERTS.....	62
EXEMPTIONS AND APPROVALS	63
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	63
SUSTAINABLE INVESTING AT MACKENZIE	63
PURCHASERS' STATUTORY RIGHTS OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESCISSION.....	66
DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE	67
CERTIFICATE OF THE MACKENZIE ETFS, THE TRUSTEE, MANAGER, AND PROMOTER.....	C-76

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.

Basket of Securities – in relation to a particular Mackenzie ETF means a group of securities selected by the Manager or the sub-advisor, as applicable, from time to time that collectively reflect the constituents of, and their weightings in, the portfolio of the Mackenzie ETF.

business day – a day on which the TSX is open for trading.

CAD Units – the Canadian dollar denominated Units offered by each of the Mackenzie ETFs.

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.

Capital Gains Designation Limit – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “**Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Mackenzie ETFs – Taxation Risk**”.

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.

CRA – the Canada Revenue Agency.

Custodian – Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce or its successor.

Custodian Agreement – the master custodian agreement dated February 24, 2005, between the Manager, on behalf of, among others, the Mackenzie ETFs, and the Custodian, as the same may be amended or restated from time to time.

Cut-Off Time – in the case of Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF - 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on the prior Trading Day; in the case of Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF, 12:00 p.m. (Toronto time); 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) that has entered into a continuous distribution dealer agreement with the Manager, on behalf of one or more Mackenzie ETFs, and that subscribes for and purchases Units from such Mackenzie ETFs as described under “**Purchases of Units – Issuance of Units**”.

Declaration of Trust – the master declaration of trust establishing the Mackenzie ETFs dated April 1, 2016, as the same may be amended or restated from time to time.

Designated Broker – a registered dealer that has entered into a designated broker agreement with the Manager, on behalf of one or more Mackenzie ETFs, pursuant to which the Designated Broker agrees to perform certain duties in relation to those Mackenzie ETFs.

distribution payment date – a date, which is no later than the tenth (10th) business day following the applicable distribution record date, on which a Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie ETF.

EIFEL Rules – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “**Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Mackenzie ETFs – Taxation Risk**”.

ETF Facts – a document that summarizes certain features of Units of a Mackenzie ETF.

Ex-North America Mackenzie ETF – an ETF that has all or substantially all of its assets invested outside Canada and the United States, including Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF, Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF, and Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF.

Fund Administration Services Agreement – the agreement dated November 5, 2019, between the Manager and the Fund Administrator, as the same may be amended or restated from time to time.

Fund Administrator – CIBC Mellon Trust Company or its successor.

IRC – the Independent Review Committee of the Mackenzie ETFs.

Management Agreement – the management agreement dated April 1, 2016, between Mackenzie Financial Corporation, as trustee of the Mackenzie ETFs, and the Manager, as the same may be amended or restated from time to time.

Manager – Mackenzie Financial Corporation, a corporation amalgamated under the laws of Ontario, or its successor.

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

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

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

NI 81-105 – National Instrument 81-105 – Mutual Fund Sales Practices, as the same may be amended, restated or replaced from time to time.

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

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

Plan Agent – TSX Trust Company or its successor, as the plan agent under the Reinvestment Plan.

Plan Participant – a Unitholder that participates in the Reinvestment Plan.

Plan Units – additional Units acquired in the market by the Plan Agent under the Reinvestment Plan.

Portfolio Manager – Mackenzie Financial Corporation, a corporation amalgamated under the laws of Ontario, or its successor.

Prescribed Number of Units – in relation to a particular Mackenzie 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.

Prime Broker – TD Securities Inc. or its successor.

Registered Plans – 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, each as defined in the Tax Act.

Registrar and Transfer Agent – TSX Trust Company or its successor.

Regulations – the regulations under the Tax Act.

Reinvestment Plan – the distribution reinvestment plan offered by the Manager for the Mackenzie ETFs.

Securities Lending Agent – Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce or its successor.

Securities Lending Agreement – the agreement dated May 6, 2005, as amended, between the Manager and the 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.

SIFT trust – has the meaning ascribed thereto under “**Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Mackenzie ETFs – Taxation Risk**”.

T+3 Securities – securities, the trades in respect of which customarily settle on the third business day after the date upon which pricing for the securities is determined.

Tax Act – the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), as amended, restated or replaced from time to time.

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

Trading Day – unless otherwise agreed by the Manager, a day on which (i) a trading session takes place on the exchange on which the Units of that Mackenzie ETF are listed is held; and (ii) the primary market or exchange for the securities held by the Mackenzie ETF is open for trading.

TSX – the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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

Unitholder – a holder of Units of a Mackenzie ETF.

Valuation Date – each business day or any other day designated by the Manager on which the NAV and NAV per Unit of a Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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: Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF (“**MGEG**”)*
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF (“**MMGL**”)
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF (“**MMEA**”)
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF (“**MMEM**”)
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF (“**MMSD**”)

** Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF is an alternative ETF (the “**Mackenzie Alternative ETF**”).*

Each Mackenzie ETF is an exchange-traded fund established as a trust under the laws of Ontario.

The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is considered an “alternative mutual fund” according to NI 81-102, meaning that it is permitted to invest in asset classes and use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, such as the ability to invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer; the ability to invest up to 100% or more of its net asset value in physical commodities either directly or through the use of specified derivatives; borrow, up to 50% of its net asset value, cash to use for investment purposes; sell, up to 50% of its net asset value, securities short (the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate); and aggregate exposure up to 300% of its net asset value; among other things. While these strategies will be used in accordance with the Mackenzie Alternative ETF’s investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value. The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is subject to restrictions and practices contained in Canadian securities legislation applicable to alternative mutual funds and is managed in accordance with these restrictions, except as otherwise permitted by exemptions provided by Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

Mackenzie Financial Corporation is the trustee, manager, portfolio manager and promoter of the Mackenzie ETFs.

Units: Each Mackenzie ETF offers Units under this prospectus.
Each Mackenzie ETF may offer units denominated in Canadian dollars (the “**CAD Units**”).

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

The TSX has conditionally approved the listing of the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs. Listing is subject to the Mackenzie ETFs fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before August 4, 2028. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will be listed on the TSX, and a Unitholder will be able to buy or sell Units of the Mackenzie ETFs on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the Unitholder resides.

Unitholders may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by a Unitholder to the Manager or the Mackenzie ETFs in connection with the buying or selling of Units on the TSX, or on 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.

The Mackenzie ETFs will issue Units directly to Designated Brokers and Dealers. The initial issuance of Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will not occur until they have received, in aggregate, subscriptions sufficient to satisfy the original listing requirements of the TSX.

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

Investment Objectives:

Mackenzie ETF	Investment Objectives
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	The Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing in equity securities issued by companies of any size, anywhere in the world, combined with a systematic gold futures overlay implemented through exchange-traded gold futures. The Mackenzie ETF may use alternative investment strategies including engaging in cash borrowing, physical short sales, use leverage, and/or derivatives for hedging and investment purposes. The Mackenzie ETF’s aggregate exposure to its sources of leverage shall not exceed the limit described in its investment strategies, or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies from anywhere in the world.
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies in developed markets outside of the United States and Canada.
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies in emerging market countries.
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and small capitalization companies from anywhere in the world.

See “**Investment Objectives**”.

**Investment
Strategies:*****Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF***

Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF achieves its investment objective by investing in two strategies: a global equity strategy and a gold strategy. The global equity strategy will be achieved primarily through its investment in Mackenzie GQE Global Equity ETF (“MGQE”). The Mackenzie ETF may, from time to time, invest in other investment funds, including exchange-traded funds, managed by the Manager. The gold strategy will be achieved through exposure to derivative instruments, primarily through gold futures contracts.

Under normal circumstances, the Mackenzie ETF will maintain exposure to MGQE equal to approximately 100% of its net asset value and will maintain exposure to U.S. exchange-traded gold futures contracts equal to approximately 50% of its proportionate exposure to the equity securities held by MGQE.

The asset allocation portfolio manager will manage the Mackenzie ETF’s equity exposure through its investment in MGQE and maintain a systematic gold futures overlay, with exposure to each component set on an ongoing basis in accordance with the Mackenzie ETF’s investment strategy.

MGQE follows a core investment style that is focused on companies that are undervalued, of high quality and have good growth prospects. The portfolio manager uses a quantitative approach to stock selection, portfolio construction and transaction cost measurement. The portfolio manager employs fundamental ideas in a disciplined, risk-aware manner. MGQE invests in large and mid-cap stocks.

The gold strategy is designed to provide systematic exposure to gold, which has historically exhibited diversification benefits relative to USD denominated securities. The gold exposure is implemented passively and is not tactically managed based on views on the price of gold. Gold futures positions will generally be closed out or rolled prior to settlement, and the Mackenzie ETF does not intend to take physical delivery of gold.

The use of derivatives, primarily gold futures, is expected to result in leverage. Leverage may also be created through cash borrowings. The Mackenzie ETF may, from time to time, engage in short sales. The Mackenzie ETF’s aggregate exposure to its sources of leverage, calculated as the sum of the following sources of leverage, must not exceed 300% of its net asset value: (i) the aggregate market value of securities sold short; (ii) the value of indebtedness under any borrowing arrangements for investment purposes; and (iii) the aggregate notional value of the Mackenzie ETF’s specified derivatives positions excluding any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes. However, the Mackenzie ETF’s aggregate exposure to those sources of leverage is generally expected to be less than 200% of its net asset value.

The Mackenzie ETF may borrow cash up to a maximum of 50% of its net asset value and may sell securities short, whereby the aggregate market value of securities sold short will be limited to 50% of its net asset value. The combined use of short selling and cash borrowing by the Mackenzie ETF is subject to an overall limit of 50% of its net asset value.

The Mackenzie ETF may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer including exposure to that single issuer through specific derivative transactions or index participation units.

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and cash equivalents from time to time for liquidity management, operational purposes, and to meet margin and collateral requirements associated with its derivative positions, primarily gold futures.

Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF

In order to achieve its investment objectives, Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF uses a systematic, rules-based methodology to construct a portfolio of companies from the investment universe that are tilted toward compensated factors. In its securities selection process, the portfolio manager may target factors including value, momentum, quality and low volatility. In addition, the systematic, rules-based investment process seeks to minimize exposure to uncompensated factors such as size, liquidity, country and sector biases. Securities ranking favourably based on this process are included in the portfolio as part of a systematic weighting strategy that seeks to balance risk factor contributions from each factor to the total portfolio.

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

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and/or short-term debt securities in anticipation of, or in response to, unfavourable market conditions; and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Mackenzie ETF follows an ESG-Integrated approach, as further described under the heading “**Sustainable Investing at Mackenzie**”. To implement this approach, the portfolio manager follows an ESG integration approach whereby securities are evaluated based on their sustainability risk score, with consideration to improvement in their sustainability risk score over time. All other factors being equal, the process will favour securities with better and improving sustainability risk ratings. This generally results in portfolios with reduced exposure to securities with high controversy levels.

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF uses a systematic, rules-based methodology to construct a portfolio of companies from the investment universe that are tilted toward compensated factors. In its securities selection process, the manager may target factors including value, momentum, quality and low volatility. In addition, the systematic, rules-based investment process seeks to minimize exposure to uncompensated factors such as size, liquidity, country and sector biases. Securities ranking favourably based on this process are included in the portfolio as part of a systematic weighting strategy that seeks to balance risk factor contributions from each factor to the total portfolio.

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

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and/or short-term debt securities in anticipation of, or in response to, unfavourable market conditions; and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Mackenzie ETF follows an ESG-Integrated approach, as further described under the heading “**Sustainable Investing at Mackenzie**”. To implement this approach, the portfolio manager follows an ESG integration approach whereby securities are evaluated based on their sustainability risk score, with consideration to improvement in their sustainability risk score over time. All other factors being equal, the process will favour securities with better and improving sustainability risk ratings. This generally results in portfolios with reduced exposure to securities with high controversy levels.

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF uses a systematic, rules-based methodology to construct a portfolio of companies from the investment universe that are tilted toward compensated factors. In its securities selection process, the manager may target factors including value, momentum, quality and low volatility. In addition, the systematic, rules-based investment process seeks to minimize exposure to uncompensated factors such as size, liquidity, country and sector biases. Securities ranking favourably based on this process are included in the portfolio as part of a systematic weighting strategy that seeks to balance risk factor contributions from each factor to the total portfolio.

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

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and/or short-term debt securities in anticipation of, or in response to, unfavourable market conditions; and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Mackenzie ETF follows an ESG-Integrated approach, as further described under the heading “**Sustainable Investing at Mackenzie**”. To implement this approach, the portfolio manager follows an ESG integration approach whereby securities are evaluated based on their sustainability risk score, with consideration to improvement in their sustainability risk score over time. All other factors being equal, the process will favour securities with better and improving sustainability risk ratings. This generally results in portfolios with reduced exposure to securities with high controversy levels.

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF uses a systematic, rules-based methodology to construct a portfolio of companies from the investment universe that are tilted toward compensated factors. In its securities selection process, the manager may target factors including value, momentum, quality and low volatility. In addition, the systematic, rules-based investment process seeks to minimize exposure to uncompensated factors such as size, liquidity, country and sector biases. Securities ranking favourably based on this process are included in the portfolio as part of a systematic weighting strategy that seeks to balance risk factor contributions from each factor to the total portfolio.

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

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and/or short-term debt securities in anticipation of, or in response to, unfavourable market conditions; and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Mackenzie ETF follows an ESG-Integrated approach, as further described under the heading “**Sustainable Investing at Mackenzie**”. To implement this approach, the portfolio manager follows an ESG integration approach whereby securities are evaluated based on their sustainability risk score, with consideration to improvement in their sustainability risk score over time. All other factors being equal, the process will favour securities with better and improving sustainability risk ratings. This generally results in portfolios with reduced exposure to securities with high controversy levels.

**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 a Mackenzie ETF. The Mackenzie ETFs have obtained exemptive relief to permit Unitholders to acquire more than 20% of the Units of any Mackenzie ETF without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation. In addition, the Mackenzie ETFs have obtained relief to permit a Mackenzie ETF to borrow cash in an amount not exceeding 5% of the net assets of the Mackenzie ETF for a period not longer than 45 days and, if required by the lender, to provide a security interest over any of its portfolio assets as a temporary measure to fund the portion of any distribution payable to Unitholders that represents amounts that have not yet been received by the Mackenzie ETF.

Each Mackenzie ETF that invests a portion of its portfolio assets in T+3 Securities has obtained exemptive relief from the securities regulatory authorities to permit such Mackenzie ETF to settle primary market trades in Units of the Mackenzie ETF no later than the third business day after the date upon which pricing for the Units is determined. This settlement cycle differs from the standard settlement cycle for secondary market trades in the Units of the Mackenzie ETF, which customarily occurs no later than the first business day after the date upon which pricing for the Units is determined.

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

Risk Factors:

There are certain risk factors inherent in an investment in the Mackenzie ETFs, including

- (i) market risk;
- (ii) company risk;
- (iii) liquidity risk;
- (iv) concentration risk;
- (v) large transaction risk;
- (vi) absence of active public market risk;
- (vii) trading price of Units risk;
- (viii) fluctuations in NAV risk;
- (ix) borrowing risk;
- (x) commodity risk;
- (xi) small company risk;
- (xii) legislation risk;
- (xiii) securities lending transaction risk;
- (xiv) series risk;
- (xv) derivatives risk;
- (xvi) taxation risk;
- (xvii) cease trading of securities risk;
- (xviii) halted trading of Units risk;
- (xix) cyber security risk;
- (xx) extreme market disruptions risk;
- (xxi) ESG investment objective or strategy risk;
- (xxii) foreign currency risk;
- (xxiii) foreign domiciled underlying ETF risk;
- (xxiv) foreign markets risk;
- (xxv) interest rate risk;
- (xxvi) portfolio manager risk;
- (xxvii) small ETF risk;
- (xxviii) underlying ETF net asset value risk.

In addition to the general risk factors, the following additional risk factors are inherent in an investment in one or more of the Mackenzie ETFs, as indicated in the table below.

Mackenzie ETF	Additional Risks
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	emerging markets risk; leverage risk
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	currency hedging risk; emerging markets risk
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	currency hedging risk
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	currency hedging risk; emerging markets risk
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	currency hedging risk; emerging markets risk

See “**Risk Factors**”.

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) is generally required to include in computing income for Canadian tax purposes the amount of any income and the taxable portion of any capital gains of a Mackenzie ETF that is paid or becomes payable to the Unitholder in the year, whether such amounts are paid in cash or reinvested in additional 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.

Investors should satisfy themselves as to the tax consequences of an investment in Units of a Mackenzie ETF by obtaining advice from their tax advisers.

See “**Income Tax Considerations**”.

Exchanges and Redemptions:

In addition to the ability to sell Units on the TSX or another 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 minimum of a Prescribed Number of Units (and any additional multiple thereof) for, in the discretion of the Manager, Baskets of Securities and cash or only cash.

See “**Redemption of Units**”.

Distributions:

Cash distributions on Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will be paid as set out in the table below. Cash distributions will be paid in the currency in which the Units are denominated.

Mackenzie ETF	Cash Distributions
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	Annually
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	Annually
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	Annually
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	Annually
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	Annually

The Manager may, in its discretion, change the frequency of cash distributions, and will issue a press release if such a change is made. Cash distributions are expected to consist primarily of income but may, at the Manager’s discretion, include capital gains and/or returns of capital.

Each Mackenzie ETF distributes a sufficient amount of its net income and net realized capital gains to Unitholders for each taxation year so that the Mackenzie ETF will not be liable for ordinary income tax under the Tax Act in respect of the taxation year. To the extent that a Mackenzie ETF has not otherwise distributed a sufficient amount of its net income or net realized capital gains, it will pay a distribution to Unitholders at the end of the taxation 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. The tax treatment to Unitholders of distributions is discussed under the heading “**Income Tax Considerations**”.

See “**Distribution Policy**”.

Distribution Reinvestment:	The Manager has implemented a Reinvestment Plan for the Mackenzie ETFs under which cash distributions are used to acquire Plan Units in the market, which are then credited to the account of the Plan Participant through CDS. A Unitholder may elect to participate in the Reinvestment Plan by contacting the CDS Participant through which the Unitholder holds his, her or its Units. See “Distribution Policy” – “Reinvestment Plan”.
Termination:	The Mackenzie 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. See “Termination of the Mackenzie ETFs”.
Documents Incorporated by Reference:	Additional information about each Mackenzie 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 MRFP, if any, and any interim MRFP filed after that annual MRFP. These documents are incorporated by reference into, and legally form an integral part of, this prospectus. These documents are publicly available on the Manager’s website at www.mackenzieinvestments.com and may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling 1-800-387-0614 or by contacting a registered dealer. These documents and other information about the Mackenzie ETFs are also publicly available at www.sedarplus.ca. See “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.
Eligibility for Investment:	The Units of a Mackenzie ETF will be a qualified investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan at any time that the Mackenzie 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” within the meaning of the Tax Act, which includes the TSX. Furthermore, pursuant to the Proposed QI Amendments (defined below), the Units of a Mackenzie ETF will also be a “qualified investment” under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan at any time that the Mackenzie ETF is subject to, and substantially complies with, the requirements of NI 81-102. The TSX has conditionally approved the listing of the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs. Listing is subject to the Mackenzie ETFs fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before August 4, 2028. Investors should consult their own tax advisers for advice on whether Units of a Mackenzie ETF would be a “prohibited investment” under the Tax Act for their Registered Plan. See “Eligibility for Investment”.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MACKENZIE ETFs

Manager:	Mackenzie Financial Corporation is the manager of the Mackenzie ETFs and is responsible for managing the overall business of each of the Mackenzie ETFs, including selecting the portfolio management team for each Mackenzie ETF’s portfolio, and providing each Mackenzie ETF with accounting and administration services and promoting sales of each Mackenzie ETF’s securities through financial advisers in each province and territory of Canada. The head office and sole office of the Mackenzie ETFs and the Manager is located at 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3K1. The Manager carries on business under the name Mackenzie Investments. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Manager of the Mackenzie ETFs”.
Trustee:	Mackenzie Financial Corporation is the trustee of each Mackenzie ETF pursuant to the Declaration of Trust and holds title to the assets of each Mackenzie ETF in trust for the Unitholders. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Trustee”.

Portfolio Manager:	Mackenzie Financial Corporation has been appointed portfolio manager to the Mackenzie ETFs. The Portfolio Manager provides investment management services with respect to the Mackenzie ETFs. The Portfolio Manager has the authority to appoint sub-advisors to provide investment management services in respect of the Mackenzie ETFs. The Portfolio Manager is responsible for the investment advice provided by the sub-advisor. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Portfolio Manager”.
Promoter:	Mackenzie Financial Corporation has taken the initiative in founding and organizing the Mackenzie ETFs, promotes sales of each Mackenzie ETF’s securities through financial advisers in each province and territory of Canada, and is, accordingly, the promoter of the Mackenzie ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Promoter”.
Custodian:	The Manager has retained the services of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, to act as the Custodian of the assets of the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETFs. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Custodian”.
Securities Lending Agent:	The Manager has retained the services of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, to act as the Securities Lending Agent of the Mackenzie ETFs. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Securities Lending Agent”.
Prime Broker:	TD Securities Inc., at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the Prime Broker to the Mackenzie Alternative ETF. The Mackenzie Alternative ETF may borrow cash from the Prime Broker for investment purposes and may borrow securities in connection with short sales, in each case in accordance with its investment objectives and strategies. The Prime Broker is not an affiliate or associate of the Manager. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Prime Broker”.
Registrar and Transfer Agent:	The Manager has retained the services of TSX Trust Company to act as the registrar and transfer agent for the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs and to maintain the register of registered Unitholders. The register of the Mackenzie ETFs is kept in Toronto, Ontario. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Registrar and Transfer Agent”.
Auditor:	KPMG LLP, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is the auditor of the Mackenzie ETFs. The auditor audits each Mackenzie ETF’s annual financial statements and provides an opinion as to whether they present fairly, in all material respects, the Mackenzie ETF’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The auditor is independent of the Manager. See “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Auditor”.

**Fund
Administrator:**

The Manager has retained the services of CIBC Mellon Trust Company, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, to act as the Fund Administrator. The Fund Administrator is responsible for certain aspects of the day-to-day administration of the Mackenzie ETFs, including NAV calculations, accounting for net income and net realized capital gains of the Mackenzie ETFs and maintaining books and records with respect to each Mackenzie ETF.

See “**Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Fund Administrator**”.

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 Mackenzie ETFs. A Unitholder may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. The Mackenzie ETFs may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will therefore reduce the value of an investment in the Mackenzie ETFs.

See “**Fees and Expenses**”.

Fees and Expenses Payable by the Mackenzie ETFs

Type of Fee

Amount and Description

Management Fee:

Each Mackenzie ETF pays a management fee, plus applicable taxes, to the Manager based on the annual rate set forth in the table below and the NAV of the Units of the Mackenzie ETF. This management fee is calculated and accrued daily and paid monthly. This management fee covers, at least in part, the Manager’s fees and costs associated with acting as the manager and the portfolio manager of the applicable Mackenzie ETF and other fees and expenses, described below, that are payable by the Manager in connection with each Mackenzie ETF. See “**Fees and Expenses – Fees and Expenses Payable by the Manager**”.

Mackenzie ETF	Management fee (annual rate)
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	1.15% of NAV
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	0.55% of NAV
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	0.55% of NAV
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	0.60% of NAV
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	0.60% of NAV

Fees and Expenses Payable by the Mackenzie ETFs

<u>Type of Fee</u>	<u>Amount and Description</u>
Certain Operating Expenses:	In addition to the applicable management fee, the only operating expenses payable by each Mackenzie ETF are (i) interest, as applicable, and borrowing costs; (ii) brokerage expenses and related transaction fees, including transaction-related fees payable to the Custodian or its agents; (iii) the fees and expenses relating to the operation of the IRC; (iv) the fees under any derivative instrument used by the applicable Mackenzie ETF; (v) the costs of complying with the regulatory requirement to produce ETF Facts or other similar disclosure documents; (vi) the costs of complying with governmental or regulatory requirements introduced after September 8, 2026, including, without limitation, any new fees or increases in fees (these costs will be assessed based on the extent and nature of these new requirements); (vii) the fees related to external services that are not commonly charged in the Canadian exchange-traded fund industry as of September 8, 2026; (viii) any termination costs that may be allocated by the Manager to a Mackenzie ETF; (ix) fees paid to external service providers associated with tax reclaims, refunds or the preparation of foreign tax reports on behalf of the Mackenzie ETFs; (x) fees paid to external legal counsel and/or others in connection with corporate or other actions affecting the portfolio holdings of a Mackenzie ETF; and (xi) any applicable taxes, including income, withholding or other taxes, and also including goods and services or harmonized sales taxes on expenses. The Manager may decide, in its discretion, to pay for some of these operating expenses that are otherwise payable by a Mackenzie ETF, rather than having the Mackenzie ETF incur such operating expenses. The Manager is under no obligation to do so and, if any operating expenses are reimbursed by the Manager, it may discontinue this practice at any time.
Fund of Funds:	A Mackenzie ETF may, in accordance with applicable securities laws and, if applicable, exemptive relief obtained by the Mackenzie mutual funds, including the Mackenzie ETFs, invest in other Mackenzie exchange-traded funds, or other investment funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates and other exchange-traded funds managed by third parties. With respect to such investments, no management or incentive fees are payable by the Mackenzie ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the other investment funds for the same service. Where a Mackenzie ETF invests in another exchange-traded fund or other investment fund managed by the Manager or its affiliates and such other fund pays a management fee to the Manager or its affiliates, that is higher than the management fee payable by the Mackenzie ETF, the Manager will adjust the management fee payable by the Mackenzie ETF to ensure that the total annual fees paid, directly or indirectly, to the Manager by the Mackenzie ETF does not exceed the annual management fee set out above for the Mackenzie ETF. Generally, where a Mackenzie ETF invests in exchange-traded funds that are not managed by the Manager or its affiliates, the fees and expenses payable in connection with the management of those exchange-traded funds, including management and incentive fees, are not duplicative and are in addition to those payable by the Mackenzie ETF. No sales or redemption fees are payable by the Mackenzie ETF in relation to any purchase or redemption of the securities of such investment funds. Commissions may apply to the purchase or sale of exchange-traded fund securities.
Other Expenses:	Other than the operating expenses payable by the Mackenzie ETFs, as described above, the Manager is responsible for all of the other costs and expenses of the Mackenzie ETFs. These costs and expenses include the custody and safekeeping fees payable to the Custodian and the fees payable to the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Fund Administrator, the auditor and other service providers retained by the Manager as described under “Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Manager of the Mackenzie ETFs – Duties and Services Provided by the Manager”.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by Unitholders

Other Charges:

An amount may be charged to a Designated Broker or Dealer to offset certain transaction and other costs associated with the listing, issue, exchange and/or redemption of Units of a Mackenzie ETF. This charge, which is payable to the applicable Mackenzie ETF, does not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their Units through the facilities of the TSX or another exchange or marketplace. See “**Purchases of Units**” and “**Redemption of Units**”. See “**Fees and Expenses**”.

OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE MACKENZIE ETFS

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

While each Mackenzie ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada, each Mackenzie ETF has obtained exemptive relief from certain provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to conventional mutual funds.

The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is considered an “alternative mutual fund” according to NI 81-102, meaning that it is permitted to invest in asset classes and use strategies generally prohibited by conventional mutual funds, such as the ability to invest more than 10% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer; the ability to invest up to 100% or more of its net asset value in physical commodities either directly or through the use of specified derivatives; borrow, up to 50% of its net asset value, cash to use for investment purposes; sell, up to 50% of its net asset value, securities short (the combined level of cash borrowing and short selling is limited to 50% in aggregate); and aggregate exposure up to 300% of its net asset value; among other things. While these strategies will be used in accordance with the Mackenzie Alternative ETF’s investment objectives and strategies, during certain market conditions they may accelerate the pace at which your investment decreases in value. The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is subject to restrictions and practices contained in Canadian securities legislation applicable to alternative mutual funds and is managed in accordance with these restrictions, except as otherwise permitted by exemptions provided by Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

The head office and the sole office of each of the Mackenzie ETFs and the Manager is located at 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3K1.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

Investment Objectives of the Mackenzie ETFs

The Mackenzie ETFs are exchange-traded mutual funds established as trusts under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The investment objective of each Mackenzie ETF is set forth below.

Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF

Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing in equity securities issued by companies of any size, anywhere in the world, combined with a systematic gold futures overlay implemented through exchange-traded gold futures.

The Mackenzie ETF may use alternative investment strategies including engaging in cash borrowing, physical short sales, use leverage, and/or derivatives for hedging and investment purposes. The Mackenzie ETF’s aggregate exposure to its sources of leverage shall not exceed the limit described in its investment strategies, or as otherwise permitted under applicable securities legislation.

Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies from anywhere in the world.

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies in developed markets outside of the United States and Canada.

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by mid and large capitalization companies in emerging market countries.

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities issued by small and mid capitalization companies from anywhere in the world.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Investment Strategies of the Mackenzie ETFs

Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF

Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF achieves its investment objective by investing in two strategies: a global equity strategy and a gold strategy. The global equity strategy will be achieved primarily through its investment in Mackenzie GQE Global Equity ETF (“MGQE”). The Mackenzie ETF may, from time to time, invest in other investment funds, including exchange-traded funds, managed by the Manager. The gold strategy will be achieved through exposure to derivative instruments, primarily through gold futures contracts.

Under normal circumstances, the Mackenzie ETF will maintain exposure to MGQE equal to approximately 100% of its net asset value and will maintain exposure to U.S. exchange-traded gold futures contracts equal to approximately 50% of its proportionate exposure to the equity securities held by MGQE.

The asset allocation portfolio manager will manage the Mackenzie ETF’s equity exposure through its investment in MGQE and maintain a systematic gold futures overlay, with exposure to each component set on an ongoing basis in accordance with the Mackenzie ETF’s investment strategy.

MGQE follows a core investment style that is focused on companies that are undervalued, of high quality and have good growth prospects. The portfolio manager uses a quantitative approach to stock selection, portfolio construction and transaction cost measurement. The portfolio manager employs fundamental ideas in a disciplined, risk-aware manner. MGQE invests in large and mid-cap stocks.

The gold strategy is designed to provide systematic exposure to gold, which has historically exhibited diversification benefits relative to USD denominated securities. The gold exposure is implemented passively and is not tactically managed based on views on the price of gold. Gold futures positions will generally be closed out or rolled prior to settlement, and the Mackenzie ETF does not intend to take physical delivery of gold.

The use of derivatives, primarily gold futures, is expected to result in leverage. Leverage may also be created through cash borrowings. The Mackenzie ETF may, from time to time, engage in short sales. The Mackenzie ETF’s aggregate exposure to its sources of leverage, calculated as the sum of the following sources of leverage, must not exceed 300% of its net asset value: (i) the aggregate market value of securities sold short; (ii) the value of indebtedness under any borrowing arrangements for investment purposes; and (iii) the aggregate notional value of the Mackenzie ETF’s specified derivatives positions excluding any specified derivatives used for hedging purposes. However, the Mackenzie ETF’s aggregate exposure to those sources of leverage is generally expected to be less than 200% of its net asset value.

The Mackenzie ETF may borrow cash up to a maximum of 50% of its net asset value and may sell securities short, whereby the aggregate market value of securities sold short will be limited to 50% of its net asset value. The combined use of short selling and cash borrowing by the Mackenzie ETF is subject to an overall limit of 50% of its net asset value.

The Mackenzie ETF may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in securities of a single issuer including exposure to that single issuer through specific derivative transactions or index participation units.

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and cash equivalents from time to time for liquidity management, operational purposes, and to meet margin and collateral requirements associated with its derivative positions, primarily gold futures.

Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF uses a systematic, rules-based methodology to construct a portfolio of companies from the investment universe that are tilted toward compensated factors. In its securities selection process, the portfolio manager may target factors including value, momentum, quality and low volatility. In addition, the systematic, rules-based investment process seeks to minimize exposure to uncompensated factors such as size, liquidity, country and sector biases. Securities ranking favourably based on this process are included in the portfolio as part of a systematic weighting strategy that seeks to balance risk factor contributions from each factor to the total portfolio.

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

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and/or short-term debt securities in anticipation of, or in response to, unfavourable market conditions; and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Mackenzie ETF follows an ESG-Integrated approach, as further described under the heading “**Sustainable Investing at Mackenzie**”. To implement this approach, the portfolio manager follows an ESG integration approach whereby securities are evaluated based on their sustainability risk score, with consideration to improvement in their sustainability risk score over time. All other factors being equal, the process will favour securities with better and improving sustainability risk ratings. This generally results in portfolios with reduced exposure to securities with high controversy levels.

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF uses a systematic, rules-based methodology to construct a portfolio of companies from the investment universe that are tilted toward compensated factors. In its securities selection process, the manager may target factors including value, momentum, quality and low volatility. In addition, the systematic, rules-based investment process seeks to minimize exposure to uncompensated factors such as size, liquidity, country and sector biases. Securities ranking favourably based on this process are included in the portfolio as part of a systematic weighting strategy that seeks to balance risk factor contributions from each factor to the total portfolio.

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

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and/or short-term debt securities in anticipation of, or in response to, unfavourable market conditions; and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Mackenzie ETF follows an ESG-Integrated approach, as further described under the heading “**Sustainable Investing at Mackenzie**”. To implement this approach, the portfolio manager follows an ESG integration approach whereby securities are evaluated based on their sustainability risk score, with consideration to improvement in their sustainability risk score over time. All other factors being equal, the process will favour securities with better and improving sustainability risk ratings. This generally results in portfolios with reduced exposure to securities with high controversy levels.

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF uses a systematic, rules-based methodology to construct a portfolio of companies from the investment universe that are tilted toward compensated factors. In its securities selection process, the

manager may target factors including value, momentum, quality and low volatility. In addition, the systematic, rules-based investment process seeks to minimize exposure to uncompensated factors such as size, liquidity, country and sector biases. Securities ranking favourably based on this process are included in the portfolio as part of a systematic weighting strategy that seeks to balance risk factor contributions from each factor to the total portfolio.

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

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and/or short-term debt securities in anticipation of, or in response to, unfavourable market conditions; and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Mackenzie ETF follows an ESG-Integrated approach, as further described under the heading “**Sustainable Investing at Mackenzie**”. To implement this approach, the portfolio manager follows an ESG integration approach whereby securities are evaluated based on their sustainability risk score, with consideration to improvement in their sustainability risk score over time. All other factors being equal, the process will favour securities with better and improving sustainability risk ratings. This generally results in portfolios with reduced exposure to securities with high controversy levels.

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF

Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF uses a systematic, rules-based methodology to construct a portfolio of companies from the investment universe that are tilted toward compensated factors. In its securities selection process, the manager may target factors including value, momentum, quality and low volatility. In addition, the systematic, rules-based investment process seeks to minimize exposure to uncompensated factors such as size, liquidity, country and sector biases. Securities ranking favourably based on this process are included in the portfolio as part of a systematic weighting strategy that seeks to balance risk factor contributions from each factor to the total portfolio.

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

The Mackenzie ETF may hold cash and/or short-term debt securities in anticipation of, or in response to, unfavourable market conditions; and/or for liquidity purposes.

The Mackenzie ETF follows an ESG-Integrated approach, as further described under the heading “**Sustainable Investing at Mackenzie**”. To implement this approach, the portfolio manager follows an ESG integration approach whereby securities are evaluated based on their sustainability risk score, with consideration to improvement in their sustainability risk score over time. All other factors being equal, the process will favour securities with better and improving sustainability risk ratings. This generally results in portfolios with reduced exposure to securities with high controversy levels.

General Investment Strategies of the Mackenzie ETFs

Securities Lending Transactions

A Mackenzie ETF may, in compliance with NI 81-102, lend securities to securities borrowers acceptable to it pursuant to the terms of a securities lending agreement between the Mackenzie ETF’s Securities Lending Agent and any such borrower under which (i) the borrower will pay to the Mackenzie ETF a negotiated securities lending fee and will make compensation payments to the Mackenzie ETF equal to any distributions received by the borrower on the securities borrowed; (ii) the securities loans must qualify as “securities lending arrangements” for the purposes of the Tax Act; and (iii) the Mackenzie ETF will receive collateral security.

Securities lending transactions may be utilized by a Mackenzie ETF to provide incremental return to the Mackenzie ETF or to generate income for the purposes of meeting its current obligations. Any securities lending transaction entered into by a Mackenzie ETF must be consistent with the investment objectives of the Mackenzie ETF.

Under applicable securities legislation, the collateral posted by the securities borrower is required to have an aggregate value of not less than 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. The total value of the securities loaned by a Mackenzie ETF at any time is not permitted to exceed 50% of the NAV of the Mackenzie ETF (excluding any collateral received from securities lending activities). Any cash collateral acquired by a Mackenzie ETF may be invested only in the securities

permitted under NI 81-102 that have a remaining term to maturity of no longer than 90 days. The Securities Lending Agent is responsible for the ongoing administration of the securities loans, including the obligation to mark-to-market the collateral on a daily basis.

Use of Derivative Instruments

A Mackenzie ETF may use derivative instruments from time to time for hedging or investment purposes. Any use of derivative instruments by a Mackenzie ETF must be in compliance with NI 81-102 and any exemptive relief obtained by the Mackenzie ETF from the requirements of NI 81-102 and must be consistent with the investment objectives and investment strategies of the Mackenzie ETF.

The derivatives most likely to be used by the Mackenzie ETFs are options, forwards, futures or swaps. If a Mackenzie 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 the Mackenzie ETF the right to buy; a purchased put option gives the Mackenzie ETF the right to sell. If a Mackenzie 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 the Mackenzie ETF to sell if the option is exercised; a written put option obliges the Mackenzie 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.

Surplus Cash Management

From time to time, a Mackenzie ETF may receive or hold surplus cash. The Mackenzie 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, a Mackenzie ETF may use the cash to pay those operating expenses that the Mackenzie ETF is responsible for paying, to purchase additional Baskets of Securities or portions thereof or to increase the notional amount under its derivative instruments, as applicable.

OVERVIEW OF THE SECTORS IN WHICH THE MACKENZIE ETFS INVEST

The Mackenzie ETFs invest in equity securities. There are many factors that can impact the market price of an equity security. These factors include specific developments relating to the company that issued the securities, conditions in the market where the securities are traded, and general economic, financial and political conditions in the country or countries where the company operates. The value of equity securities generally tends to change more frequently and varies more widely than the value of fixed-income securities. These investments may be through direct holdings, or they may be achieved indirectly through investments in other investment funds, including other exchange-traded funds, which may be managed by the Manager or through the use of derivative instruments. Please see “**Investment Objectives – Investment Objectives of the Mackenzie ETFs**” and “**Investment Strategies – Investment Strategies of the Mackenzie ETFs**” for additional information on the sectors applicable to each Mackenzie ETF.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Mackenzie ETFs are subject to certain restrictions and practices contained in securities legislation, including NI 81-102, and in the case of the Mackenzie Alternative ETF, those applicable to alternative mutual funds. The Mackenzie ETFs are managed in accordance with these restrictions and practices, except as otherwise permitted by exemptions obtained from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities (see “**Exemptions and Approvals**”). A change to the investment objective of a Mackenzie ETF would require the approval of the Unitholders. Please see “**Unitholder Matters – Matters Requiring Unitholder Approval**”.

Each Mackenzie ETF is also restricted from making an investment or undertaking an activity that would result in such Mackenzie ETF failing to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for the purposes of the Tax Act. In addition, no Mackenzie ETF may invest in any property or engage in any undertaking that would cause the Mackenzie ETF to have “non-portfolio earnings” as defined in section 122.1 of the Tax Act in an amount that would result in the Mackenzie ETF paying a material amount of income tax.

Exemptions and Approvals

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

- (i) the purchase by a Unitholder of more than 20% of the Units of any Mackenzie ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation;
- (ii) a Mackenzie ETF to borrow cash in an amount not exceeding 5% of the net assets of the Mackenzie ETF for a period not longer than 45 days and, if required by the lender, to provide a security interest over any of its portfolio assets as a temporary measure to fund the portion of any distribution payable to Unitholders that represents amounts that have not yet been received by the Mackenzie ETF;
- (iii) a Mackenzie ETF to borrow cash on a temporary basis in an amount not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the Mackenzie ETF at the time of borrowing, in the case of a Mackenzie ETF that settles in trades of securities of the Mackenzie ETF, on the first business day after a trade date, to accommodate requests for the redemption of securities of the Mackenzie ETF while the Mackenzie ETF settles portfolio transactions initiated to satisfy such redemption requests; and
- (iv) a Mackenzie ETF to settle primary market trades in Units of such Mackenzie ETF no later than the third business day after the date upon which pricing for the Units is determined if it invests a portion of its portfolio assets in T+3 Securities. Secondary market trades of any Mackenzie ETF will continue to be subject to the settlement cycle that applies to exchange-traded securities in Canada, which customarily occurs no later than the first business day after the date upon which pricing for the Units is determined.

In addition, each Mackenzie ETF has obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from the requirement to include in the prospectus a certificate of an underwriter and a prescribed statement respecting purchasers' statutory rights of withdrawal and remedies of rescission or damages, provided that, among other things, the Manager has filed an ETF Facts for the Units of the applicable Mackenzie ETF.

In addition, each Mackenzie ETF may rely on exemptive relief obtained by Mackenzie's mutual funds to permit them to purchase and hold securities of exchange-traded funds that seek to replicate the performance of gold or silver on an unlevered basis, and exchange-traded funds that invest, directly or indirectly through derivatives, in physical commodities, including, but not limited to, agriculture or livestock, energy, precious metals, and industrial metals, on an unlevered basis. This relief is subject to a number of conditions, including that the investments must be in accordance with the fundamental investment objectives of the Mackenzie ETF, the securities of the exchange-traded fund must be traded on a stock exchange in Canada or the United States, underlying exchange-traded funds cannot represent more than 10% of the Mackenzie ETF's NAV and the Mackenzie ETF's aggregate exposure to physical commodities cannot exceed 10% of its NAV.

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Fees and Expenses Payable by the Mackenzie ETFs

Management Fee

Each Mackenzie ETF pays a management fee, plus applicable taxes, to the Manager based on the annual rate set forth in the table below and the NAV of the Units of the Mackenzie ETF. This management fee is calculated and accrued daily and paid monthly. This management fee covers, at least in part, the Manager's fees and costs associated with acting as the manager and the portfolio manager of the applicable Mackenzie ETF and other fees and expenses, described below, that are payable by the Manager in connection with each Mackenzie ETF.

Mackenzie ETF	Management fee (annual rate)
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	1.15% of NAV
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	0.55% of NAV
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	0.55% of NAV
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	0.60% of NAV
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	0.60% of NAV

Management Fee Distributions

In respect of large investments in a Mackenzie ETF by a particular Unitholder or for other purposes, the Manager may, in its discretion, agree to charge the Mackenzie ETF a reduced management fee as compared to the management fee that it otherwise would be entitled to receive, provided that an amount equal to the reduction in the management fee is distributed periodically by the Mackenzie ETF to the Unitholder as a management fee distribution. Management fee distributions, if any, will be paid first out of net income and net realized capital gains of a Mackenzie ETF and then out of capital. The availability and amount of these management fee distributions is determined by the Manager in its sole discretion. The Manager reserves the right to discontinue or change this management fee distribution program at any time. The income tax consequences of a management fee distribution will generally be borne by the Unitholder who receives the distribution.

Certain Operating Expenses

In addition to the applicable management fee, the only operating expenses payable by each Mackenzie ETF are (i) interest, as applicable, and borrowing costs; (ii) brokerage expenses and related transaction fees, including transaction-related fees payable to the Custodian or its agents; (iii) the fees and expenses relating to the operation of the IRC; (iv) the fees under any derivative instrument used by the applicable Mackenzie ETF; (v) the costs of complying with the regulatory requirement to produce ETF Facts or other similar disclosure documents; (vi) the costs of complying with governmental or regulatory requirements introduced after September 8, 2026, including, without limitation, any new fees or increases in fees (these costs will be assessed based on the extent and nature of these new requirements); (vii) the fees related to external services that are not commonly charged in the Canadian exchange-traded fund industry as of September 8, 2026; (viii) any termination costs that may be allocated by the Manager to a Mackenzie ETF; (ix) fees paid to external service providers associated with tax reclaims, refunds or the preparation of foreign tax reports on behalf of the Mackenzie ETFs; (x) fees paid to external legal counsel and/or others in connection with corporate or other actions affecting the portfolio holdings of a Mackenzie ETF; and (xi) any applicable taxes, including income, withholding or other taxes and also including goods and services or harmonized sales taxes on expenses.

The Manager may decide, in its discretion, to pay for some of these operating expenses that are otherwise payable by a Mackenzie ETF, rather than having the Mackenzie ETF incur such operating expenses. The Manager is under no obligation to do so and, if any operating expenses are reimbursed by the Manager, it may discontinue this practice at any time.

Fund of Funds

A Mackenzie ETF may, in accordance with applicable securities laws and, if applicable, exemptive relief obtained by the Mackenzie mutual funds, including the Mackenzie ETFs, invest in other Mackenzie exchange-traded funds, other investment funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates and other exchange-traded funds managed by third parties. With respect to such investments, no management or incentive fees are payable by the Mackenzie ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the other investment funds for the same service. Where a Mackenzie ETF invests in another exchange-traded fund or other investment fund managed by the Manager or its affiliates and such other fund pays a management fee to the Manager or its affiliates that is higher than the management fee payable by the Mackenzie ETF, the Manager will adjust the management fee payable by the Mackenzie ETF to ensure that the total annual fees paid directly or indirectly to the Manager by the Mackenzie ETF does not exceed the annual management fee set out above for the Mackenzie ETF. Generally, where a Mackenzie ETF invests in exchange-traded funds that are not managed by the Manager or its affiliates, the fees and expenses payable in connection with the management of those exchange-traded funds, including management and incentive fees, are not duplicative and are in addition to those payable by the Mackenzie ETF. No sales or redemption fees are payable by the Mackenzie ETF in relation to any purchase or redemption of the securities of such investment funds. Commissions may apply to the purchase or sale of exchange-traded fund securities.

Fees and Expenses Payable by the Manager

Other Expenses

Other than the expenses payable by the Mackenzie ETFs, as described above, the Manager is responsible for all of the other costs and expenses of the Mackenzie ETFs. These costs and expenses include the custody and safekeeping fees payable to the Custodian and the fees payable to the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Fund Administrator, the auditor and other service providers retained by the Manager as described under “**Organization and Management Details of the Mackenzie ETFs – Manager of the Mackenzie ETFs – Duties and Services Provided by the Manager**”.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by Unitholders

Other Charges

An amount may be charged to a Designated Broker or Dealer to offset certain transaction and other costs associated with the listing, issue, exchange and/or redemption of Units of a Mackenzie ETF. This charge, which is payable to the applicable Mackenzie ETF, does not apply to Unitholders who buy and sell their Units through the facilities of the TSX or another exchange or marketplace. See “**Purchases of Units**” and “**Redemption of Units**”.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the considerations set out elsewhere in this prospectus, the following are certain considerations relating to an investment in Units.

General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Mackenzie ETFs

Market Risk

There are risks associated with being invested in the equity and fixed-income markets generally. The market value of a Mackenzie ETF’s investments will rise and fall based on specific company developments and broader equity or fixed-income market conditions. Market value will also vary with changes in the general economic and financial conditions in countries where the investments are based.

Company Risk

Equity investments, such as stocks, investments in trusts, and fixed-income investments, such as bonds, carry several risks that are specific to the company that issues the investments. A number of factors may cause the price of these investments to fall. These factors include specific developments relating to the company, conditions in the market where these investments are traded and general economic, financial and political conditions in the countries where the company operates. While these factors impact all securities issued by a company, the values of equity securities generally tend to change more frequently and vary more widely than fixed-income securities. As a Mackenzie ETF’s NAV is based on the value of its portfolio securities, an overall decline in the value of the portfolio securities that it holds will reduce the value of the Mackenzie ETF and, therefore, the value of the Units.

Liquidity Risk

A security is illiquid if it cannot be readily sold at an amount that at least approximates the amount at which the security is valued. Illiquidity can occur if the securities have sale restrictions, if the securities do not trade through normal market facilities, if there is simply a shortage of buyers, or for other reasons. In highly volatile markets, such as in periods of sudden interest rate changes or severe market disruptions, securities that were previously liquid may suddenly and unexpectedly become illiquid. A Mackenzie ETF will generally hold less than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are more difficult to sell, and a Mackenzie ETF may be forced to accept a discounted price.

Some high-yield debt securities, which may include, but are not limited to, security-types commonly known as high-yield bonds, floating rate debt instruments and floating rate loans, as well as some fixed-income securities issued by corporations and governments in emerging market economies, may be more illiquid in times of market stress or sharp declines. In addition, the liquidity of individual securities may vary widely over time. Illiquidity in these instruments may take the form of wider bid/ask spreads (i.e., significant differences in the prices at which sellers are willing to buy that same security). In some

circumstances of illiquidity, it may be more difficult to establish a fair market value for particular securities, which could result in losses to a Mackenzie ETF that has invested in these securities.

Concentration Risk

A Mackenzie ETF may invest a large portion of its net assets in a small number of issuers, in a particular industry or geographic region, or may use a specific investment style. If the issuer, industry or region faces difficult economic times or if the investment approach used by the Mackenzie ETF is out of favour, the Mackenzie ETF will likely lose more than it would if it diversified its investments or style. In addition, a relatively high concentration of assets in or exposure to a single issuer, or a small number of issuers, may reduce the diversification of a Mackenzie ETF and may result in increased volatility in the NAV. Issuer concentration may also increase the illiquidity of the Mackenzie ETF's portfolio if there is a shortage of buyers willing to purchase those securities.

The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is subject to increased concentration risk as it is permitted to invest up to 20% of its net assets in the securities of a single issuer.

Large Transaction Risk

The Units may be bought by other mutual funds, investment funds or segregated funds, including mutual funds managed by the Manager, financial institutions in connection with other investment offerings and/or investors who participate in an asset allocation program or model portfolio program. Independently or collectively, these other parties may, from time to time, purchase, hold or sell a large proportion of a Mackenzie ETF's Units. A large purchase of a Mackenzie ETF's Units could result in a subscription of additional Units by a Designated Broker or Dealer, which could create a relatively large cash position in that Mackenzie ETF's portfolio. The presence of this cash position may adversely impact the performance of the Mackenzie 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. Conversely, a large sale of a Mackenzie ETF's Units could result in a large redemption of Units by a Designated Broker or Dealer, which may require the Mackenzie 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 to these investors. In addition, this sale may result in significant incremental trading costs, although these costs are generally borne by the applicable Dealer.

Absence of Active Public Market Risk

The Mackenzie ETFs are newly organized investment trusts with no previous operating history. Although the Mackenzie ETFs may be listed on the TSX, there can be no assurance that an active public market for the Units will develop or be sustained.

Trading Price of Units Risk

Units may trade in the market at a premium or a discount to the NAV per Unit. There can be no assurance that Units will trade at prices that reflect their NAV per Unit. The trading price of the Units will fluctuate in accordance with changes in a Mackenzie ETF's NAV, as well as market supply and demand on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace. However, as the Designated Broker and Dealers subscribe for and exchange Prescribed Number of Units of a Mackenzie ETF at the NAV per Unit, large discounts or premiums to NAV should not be sustained.

Fluctuations in NAV Risk

The NAV per Unit of a Mackenzie ETF will vary according to, among other things, the value of the securities held by the Mackenzie ETF. The Manager and the Mackenzie ETF have no control over the factors that affect the value of the securities held by the Mackenzie ETF, including factors that affect equity and fixed-income markets generally, such as general economic and political conditions and fluctuations in interest rates, and factors unique to each issuer of the securities held by the Mackenzie ETF, 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.

Borrowing Risk

The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is permitted to borrow for investment purposes as disclosed in its objectives and strategies. The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is permitted by law to borrow an amount equal to 50% of its net asset value. There is a risk that the amount the Mackenzie Alternative ETF borrows will be greater than the value of investments made with the

borrowed money. Under these circumstances, the Mackenzie Alternative ETF would repay borrowed money by disposing of portfolio assets and this may cause a greater decline in the Mackenzie Alternative ETF's net asset value than the decline that would have occurred from the loss of the investment alone.

From time to time, a Mackenzie ETF may borrow cash as a temporary measure to fund the portion of a distribution payable to its Unitholders that represents amounts that have not yet been received by the Mackenzie ETF. Each Mackenzie ETF (other than the Mackenzie Alternative ETF) is limited to borrowing up to the amount of the unpaid distribution and, in any event, not more than 5% of the net assets of that Mackenzie ETF. There is a risk that a Mackenzie ETF will not be able to repay the borrowed amount because it is unable to collect the distribution from the applicable issuer. Under these circumstances, a Mackenzie ETF would repay the borrowed amount by disposing of portfolio assets.

Commodity Risk

A Mackenzie ETF may invest in commodities or in companies engaged in commodity-focused industries and may obtain exposure to commodities using derivatives or by investing in exchange-traded funds, the underlying interests of which are commodities. Commodity prices can fluctuate significantly in short time periods, which will have a direct or indirect impact on the value of such a Mackenzie ETF. In the case of Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF, gold prices may be affected by factors that are unrelated to movements in the U.S. dollar, and gold may decline in value at the same time as MGQE's USD-denominated exposures.

The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is permitted to invest up to 100% of its net asset value in physical commodities.

Small Company Risk

A Mackenzie ETF may make investments in equity and fixed-income securities issued by smaller capitalization companies. These investments are generally riskier than investments in larger companies for several reasons. Smaller companies are often relatively new and may not have an extensive track record. This lack of history makes it difficult for the market to place a proper value on these companies. Some of these companies do not have extensive financial resources and, as a result, they may be unable to react to events in an optimal manner. In addition, securities issued by smaller companies are sometimes less liquid, meaning there is less demand for the securities in the marketplace at a price deemed fair by sellers.

Legislation Risk

Securities, tax or other regulators make changes to legislation, rules and administrative practice. Those changes may have an adverse impact on the value of a Mackenzie ETF.

Securities Lending Transaction Risk

The Mackenzie ETFs are eligible to enter into securities lending transactions. In a securities lending transaction, a Mackenzie ETF lends its securities through an authorized agent to another party (often called a **"counterparty"**) in exchange for a fee and a form of acceptable collateral. Some of the general risks associated with securities lending transactions include, (i) when entering into securities lending transactions, a Mackenzie ETF is subject to the credit risk that the counterparty may go bankrupt or may default under the agreement and the Mackenzie ETF would be forced to make a claim in order to recover its investment; and (ii) when recovering its investment on a default, a Mackenzie ETF could incur a loss if the value of the securities loaned has increased in value relative to the value of the collateral held by the Mackenzie ETF.

Derivatives Risk

The Mackenzie ETFs may use derivatives to pursue their investment objectives. Generally, a derivative is a contract between two parties whose value is determined with reference to the market price of an asset, such as a currency, commodity or stock, or the value of an index or an economic indicator, such as a stock market index or a specified interest rate (the **"underlying interest"**).

Some derivatives are settled by one party's delivery of the underlying interest to the other party; others are settled by a cash payment representing the value of the contract.

As an alternative mutual fund pursuant to NI 81-102, the Mackenzie Alternative ETF may use derivatives for hedging and non-hedging purposes as described below and within its investment objective and strategies. The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is permitted to invest in derivatives, uncovered derivatives or enter into derivatives contracts with counterparties that

do not have a designated rating as defined in NI 81-102, which may increase the risk that such counterparty may fail to perform its obligations, resulting in a loss to the Mackenzie Alternative ETF, and may enter into over-the-counter derivative transactions with a wide variety of counterparties.

The use of derivatives carries several risks, which include the following: (i) there being no guarantee that a market will exist for some derivatives, which could prevent a Mackenzie ETF from selling or exiting the derivative prior to the maturity of the contract. This risk may restrict a Mackenzie ETF's ability to realize its profits or limit its losses; (ii) the possibility that the other party to the derivative contract ("**counterparty**") will fail to perform its obligations under the contract, resulting in a loss to the Mackenzie ETF; (iii) when entering into a derivative contract, the Mackenzie ETF may be required to provide margin or collateral to the counterparty. If the counterparty becomes insolvent, the Mackenzie ETF could lose its margin or its collateral or incur expenses to recover it; (iv) some Mackenzie ETFs may use derivatives to reduce certain risks associated with investments in foreign markets, currencies or specific securities. Using derivatives for these purposes is called hedging. Hedging may not be effective in preventing losses. Hedging may also reduce the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged investment rises, because the derivative could incur an offsetting loss. Hedging may also be costly or difficult to implement; and (v) securities and commodities exchanges could set daily trading limits on options and futures. Such rule changes could prevent a Mackenzie ETF from completing a futures or options transaction, causing the Mackenzie ETF to realize a loss because it cannot hedge properly or limit its loss.

Series Risk

Each Mackenzie ETF may offer more than one series of units. If one series of units of a Mackenzie ETF is unable to pay its expenses or satisfy its liabilities, then the assets of the other series of that Mackenzie ETF will be used to pay the expenses or satisfy the liability. This could lower the investment returns of the other series.

Taxation Risk

The Mackenzie ETFs will be subject to certain tax risks generally applicable to Canadian investment funds, including the following.

Each Mackenzie ETF is expected to qualify at all material times as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act. If a Mackenzie ETF does not qualify or ceases to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act, the Canadian federal income tax considerations described under the heading "**Income Tax Considerations**" could be materially and adversely different in some respects.

For example, a Mackenzie ETF that does not qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act will be treated as a "financial institution" for purposes of the "mark-to-market" rules in the Tax Act if more than 50% of the Units of the Mackenzie ETF are held by one or more Unitholders that are themselves considered to be financial institutions under those rules. In such a case, the Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie ETF becomes or ceases to be a financial institution in accordance with the mark-to-market rules in the Tax Act, the taxation year of the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF and will be distributed to Unitholders. A new taxation year for the Mackenzie ETF will then begin, and for that and subsequent taxation years, if the Mackenzie ETF ceased to be a financial institution for purposes of the mark-to-market rules in the Tax Act in the beginning of the new taxation year, the Mackenzie ETF will not be subject to the mark-to-market rules in the Tax Act for so long as not more than 50% of the Units of the Mackenzie ETF are held by financial institutions for purposes of the mark-to-market rules in the Tax Act, or the Mackenzie ETF is a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act. As the Units are sold by the Mackenzie ETFs directly to dealers, and those Units are then traded on an exchange or marketplace, a Mackenzie ETF does not know generally who the owners of its Units are. Accordingly, there will be circumstances in which it will not be possible to control or identify whether a Mackenzie ETF has, or has ceased to, become a "financial institution". As a result, there can be no assurance that a Mackenzie 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 the Mackenzie ETF will be made, or that the Mackenzie ETF will not be required to pay Canadian income tax on any undistributed income or taxable capital gains realized by the Mackenzie ETF on such event.

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

If a Mackenzie ETF experiences a “loss restriction event” for the purposes of the Tax Act, the taxation year of the Mackenzie ETF will be deemed to end and an automatic unscheduled distribution of income and net capital gain may occur by virtue of the terms of the Declaration of Trust so that the Mackenzie ETF will not be liable for income tax. Generally, any net losses of a Mackenzie ETF will not carry forward to future years, with the result that income and capital gain distributions in the future may be larger. It may not be possible for a Mackenzie 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. Therefore, there can be no assurances that a Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie ETF will not be required to pay Canadian tax notwithstanding such distributions.

A Mackenzie ETF will be a “specified investment flow-through trust” (a “**SIFT trust**”) (as defined in the Tax Act) if it holds a “non-portfolio property” (as defined in the Tax Act). A Mackenzie ETF that is a SIFT trust will generally be subject to tax under the Tax Act 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 a Mackenzie ETF of this type of income and capital gains are deemed to receive an eligible dividend from a Canadian corporation for purposes of the Tax Act. The total of the tax payable by a Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF to restrict its investments and activities so its non-portfolio earnings, and thus tax liability as a SIFT trust, are immaterial; however, no assurance can be given in this regard.

If a Mackenzie ETF realizes capital gains as a result of a transfer or disposition of its property undertaken to permit an exchange or redemption of Units by a Unitholder, allocation of fund-level capital gains will follow the Declaration of Trust. A Mackenzie ETF that qualifies as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act will be able to allocate capital gains to exchanging or redeeming Unitholders on 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 Mackenzie ETF’s NAV at the end of the taxation year and the end of the previous taxation year, and (iv) the Mackenzie ETF’s net taxable capital gains for the taxation year. The amount, if any, 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.

Under the Tax Act, the excessive interest and financing expenses limitation rules (the “**EIFEL Rules**”) have the effect of denying the deductibility of net interest and financing expenses in certain circumstances, including the computation of taxable income by a trust. The EIFEL Rules and their application are highly complex, and there can be no assurances that the EIFEL Rules will not have adverse consequences to the Mackenzie ETFs or Unitholders. In particular, if these rules were to apply to restrict deductions otherwise available to a Mackenzie ETF, the taxable component of distributions paid by the Mackenzie ETF to Unitholders may be increased, which could reduce the after-tax return associated with an investment in Units.

Cease Trading of Securities Risk

If securities held by a Mackenzie ETF are cease traded at any time by a securities regulatory authority or other relevant regulator or stock exchange, the Manager may suspend the exchange or redemption of Units of the Mackenzie ETF until such time as the transfer of the securities is permitted. As a result, each Mackenzie ETF that holds securities traded on an exchange or other organized market bears the risk of cease trading orders against any security held by the Mackenzie ETF.

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.

Cyber Security Risk

Due to the widespread use of technology in the course of business, the Mackenzie ETFs have become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. Cyber security is the risk of harm, loss, and liability resulting from a failure, disruption or breach of an organization's information technology systems. It refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause a Mackenzie ETF to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity, which could cause the Manager and/or a Mackenzie ETF to experience disruptions to business operations; reputational damage; difficulties with an ETF's ability to calculate its NAV; or incur regulatory penalties, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cyber attacks may involve unauthorized access to a Mackenzie ETF's digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, or corrupting data, equipment or systems. Other cyber attacks do not require unauthorized access, such as denial of service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, cyber attacks on a Mackenzie ETF's third-party services provider (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, custodians and sub-advisors) or issuers that a Mackenzie ETF invests in can also subject a Mackenzie ETF to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber attacks. Similar to operational risks in general, the Manager has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful, especially since the Manager does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Extreme Market Disruptions Risk

Certain extreme events, such as natural disasters, war, civil unrest, terrorist attacks, and public health crises like epidemics, pandemics or outbreaks of new infectious diseases or viruses including the coronavirus (COVID-19), can materially adversely affect a Mackenzie ETF's business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. Certain extreme events, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, can also result in operating, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, and project development delays that can materially adversely affect the operations of third parties in which a Mackenzie ETF has an interest. These extreme events could also cause elevated tracking error and increased premiums or discounts to the Mackenzie ETF's net asset value. For example, it is difficult to predict how a Mackenzie ETF may be affected if a pandemic, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, persists for an extended period of time. Additionally, certain political events or policies, including increased tariffs, trade restrictions, or extreme protectionist measures by certain countries may lead to increased market volatility and may adversely affect a Mackenzie ETF's performance. Some of the geographic areas in which a Mackenzie ETF invests have experienced acts of terrorism or strained international relations due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, or other defense concerns. For example, in response to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, certain countries have implemented economic sanctions against Russia and may impose further sanctions or other restrictive actions against governmental or other entities in Russia or elsewhere. Similarly, the effects of terrorist acts (or threats thereof), military action or similar unexpected disruptive events on the economies and securities markets of countries cannot be predicted. Natural disasters, war and civil unrest can also have materially adverse impacts on economic enterprises in the impacted countries. All such extreme events may impact a Mackenzie ETF's performance.

If a Mackenzie ETF purchases a security of an underlying exchange-traded fund at a time when the market price of that security is at a premium to the net asset value per security or sells a security at a time when the market price of that security is at a discount to the net asset value per security, the Mackenzie ETF may sustain a loss.

ESG Investment Objective or Strategy Risk

Certain Mackenzie ETFs use ESG criteria as a component of their investment strategies. Applying ESG criteria to the investment process may limit the number and types of investment opportunities available and as a result, a Mackenzie ETF that has an ESG focus may perform differently compared to similar ETFs that do not focus on ESG or apply ESG criteria. Mackenzie ETFs that apply ESG criteria to their investment process may forgo opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be economically advantageous to do so or may sell securities for ESG reasons when it might otherwise be economically disadvantageous to do so. Furthermore, ESG criteria are subject to uncertainty, discretion and subjective application. The determination of the ESG criteria to apply and the assessment of the ESG characteristics of a company or industry by a portfolio management team or sub-advisor may differ from the criteria or assessment applied by others.

Foreign Currency Risk

The NAV of each Mackenzie ETF is calculated in Canadian dollars. Foreign investments are generally purchased in currencies other than Canadian dollars. When foreign investments are purchased in a currency other than Canadian dollars, the value of those foreign investments will be affected by the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the value of the foreign currency. If the Canadian dollar rises in value relative to the other currency, but the value of the foreign investment otherwise remains constant, the value of the investment in Canadian dollars will have fallen. Similarly, if the value of the Canadian dollar has fallen relative to the foreign currency, the value of the Mackenzie ETF's investment will have increased.

Foreign Domiciled Underlying ETF Risk

A Mackenzie ETF may invest in one or more foreign-domiciled underlying exchange-traded funds. A foreign-domiciled underlying exchange-traded fund may seek to provide returns that closely correspond to the performance of a particular index or benchmark. However, a foreign-domiciled underlying exchange-traded fund may not achieve the same return as its underlying index or benchmark due to differences in the actual weightings of securities held by the underlying exchange-traded fund versus the weightings in the applicable index or benchmark and due to the operating and administrative expenses of the underlying exchange-traded fund.

In addition, foreign-domiciled underlying exchange-traded funds may be subject to legal, regulatory, tax, market access and operational requirements that differ from those applicable to Canadian-domiciled exchange-traded funds. Changes to these requirements, or restrictions on the ability of a foreign-domiciled underlying exchange-traded fund to access certain markets or investments, may adversely affect the ability of the underlying exchange-traded fund to achieve its investment objective.

As a result of investments in foreign-domiciled underlying exchange-traded funds, including any foreign-domiciled underlying exchange-traded funds in which a Mackenzie ETF invests, a Mackenzie ETF may be subject to the deemed income accrual rules found in section 94.2 of the Tax Act. See **"Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Mackenzie ETFs that invest in Foreign-Domiciled Underlying Trusts"**.

Foreign Markets Risk

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer depends on general global economic factors and specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. The regulatory environment in some foreign countries may be less stringent than in Canada, including legal and financial reporting requirements. There may be more or less information available with respect to foreign companies. The legal systems of some foreign countries may not adequately protect Unitholders' rights. Some or all of these factors could make a foreign investment more or less volatile than a Canadian investment.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rates have an impact on a whole range of investments. Interest rates impact the cost of borrowing for governments, companies and individuals, which in turn impacts overall economic activity. Interest rates may rise during the term of a fixed-income investment. If interest rates rise, then the value of that fixed-income investment generally will fall. Conversely, if interest rates fall, the value of the investment will generally increase.

Longer-term bonds and strip bonds are generally more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other kinds of securities. The cash flow from debt instruments with variable rates may change as interest rates fluctuate.

Portfolio Manager Risk

Each Mackenzie ETF is dependent on its portfolio manager to select its investments and is subject to the risk that poor security selection will cause it to underperform relative to other investment funds with similar investment objectives. Furthermore, there is no certainty the key personnel of the Manager will continue to be engaged by the Manager throughout the existence of the Mackenzie ETFs.

Small ETF Risk

When a Mackenzie ETF's size is small, the exchange-traded fund may experience relatively lower trading volume and/or wider bid/ask spreads. Small exchange-traded funds are also at greater risk than larger exchange-traded funds of liquidation, which could lead to higher transaction costs for the exchange-traded fund and negative tax consequences for its Unitholders.

Underlying ETF Net Asset Value Risk

A Mackenzie ETF may invest in another exchange-traded fund, including another Mackenzie ETF. The securities of these exchange-traded funds may trade below, at or above their respective net asset values per security. The net asset value per security will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the exchange-traded fund's holdings. The trade prices of the securities of those exchange-traded funds will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the applicable exchange-traded fund's net asset value per security, as well as market supply and demand on the stock exchanges on which those exchange-traded funds are listed.

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

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

Mackenzie ETF	Additional Risks
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	• emerging markets risk; leverage risk
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	• currency hedging risk; emerging markets risk
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	• currency hedging risk
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	• currency hedging risk; emerging markets risk
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	• currency hedging risk; emerging markets risk

Currency Hedging Risk

Each of Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF and Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF may use derivative instruments to hedge a portion of its foreign currency exposure to the Canadian dollar by entering into currency forward contracts with financial institutions that have a "designated rating" as defined in NI 81-102. Although there is no assurance that these currency forward contracts will be effective, the Manager expects these currency forward contracts to be substantially effective.

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

Emerging Markets Risk

Emerging markets have the risks described below under foreign currency risk and foreign markets risk. In addition, emerging markets are more likely to experience political, economic and social instability and may be subject to corruption or have lower business standards. Instability may result in the expropriation of assets or restrictions on payment of dividends, income or proceeds from the sale of a Mackenzie ETF's securities. In addition, accounting and auditing standards and practices may be less stringent than those of developed countries, resulting in limited availability of information relating to a Mackenzie ETF's investments. Further, emerging market securities are often less liquid and custody and settlement mechanisms in emerging market countries may be less developed, resulting in delays and the incurring of additional costs to execute trades of securities.

Leverage Risk

When the Mackenzie Alternative ETF makes investments in derivatives, borrows cash for investment purposes, or uses physical short sales on equities, fixed-income securities or other portfolio assets, leverage may be introduced into the Mackenzie Alternative ETF. Leverage occurs when the Mackenzie Alternative ETF's notional exposure to underlying assets

is greater than the amount invested. It is an investment technique that can magnify gains and losses. Consequently, any adverse change in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may amplify losses compared to those that would have been incurred if the underlying asset had been directly held by the Mackenzie Alternative ETF and may result in losses greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Leverage may increase volatility, may impair the Mackenzie Alternative ETF's liquidity and may cause the Mackenzie Alternative ETF to liquidate positions at unfavourable times. The Mackenzie Alternative ETF is subject to an aggregate exposure limit of 300% of its net asset value, which is measured on a daily basis and described in further detail within the investment objectives and investment strategies description of the Mackenzie Alternative ETF. This will operate to limit the extent to which the Mackenzie Alternative ETF is leveraged. There can be no assurance that the leveraging strategy employed by the Mackenzie Alternative ETF will enhance returns.

Classification of Risks

This section will help a prospective purchaser and, if applicable, their or its financial adviser decide whether a Mackenzie ETF is right for the purchaser. This information is only a guide. This section states what type of investor should consider an investment in each Mackenzie ETF. For example, Unitholders may want to grow their capital over the long term or want to protect their investment or receive regular cash flows. Unitholders may wish to invest outside of a Registered Plan or may wish to invest in a specific region or industry.

A Mackenzie ETF may be suitable for a Unitholder as an individual component within the Unitholder's entire portfolio, even if the Mackenzie ETF's risk rating is higher or lower than the Unitholder's personal risk tolerance level. When a Unitholder chooses investments with a financial adviser, the Unitholder should consider the Unitholder's whole portfolio, investment objectives, investment time horizon, and personal risk tolerance level.

The Manager has classified each of the applicable risks as either "primary", "secondary" or "other". The Manager considers the primary risks to be the more significant risks in respect of the particular Mackenzie ETF because these risks occur more frequently and/or because their occurrence will have a more significant impact on the Mackenzie ETF's value. The Manager considers the secondary risks relatively less significant because these risks occur less frequently and/or because their occurrence will have a less significant impact on the Mackenzie ETF's value. Other risk means that the Manager considers the risk to be very remote.

Mackenzie ETF	Primary Risks	Secondary Risks	Other Risks
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	• market risk • company risk • absence of active public market risk • trading price of Units risk • fluctuations in NAV risk • commodity risk • derivatives risk • foreign currency risk • foreign markets risk • underlying ETF net asset value risk • leverage risk	• liquidity risk • concentration risk • large transaction risk • borrowing risk • small company risk • legislation risk • series risk • securities lending transaction risk • taxation risk • cease trading of securities risk • cyber security risk • extreme market disruptions risk • emerging markets risk • ESG investment objective or strategy risk • interest rate risk • portfolio manager risk • small ETF risk	• halted trading of Units risk • foreign domiciled underlying ETF risk

Mackenzie ETF	Primary Risks	Secondary Risks	Other Risks
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	• market risk • company risk • absence of active public market risk • trading price of Units risk • fluctuations in NAV risk • foreign currency risk • foreign markets risk	• liquidity risk • concentration risk • large transaction risk • borrowing risk • commodity risk • small company risk • legislation risk • securities lending transaction risk • series risk • derivatives risk • taxation risk • cease trading of securities risk • cyber security risk • extreme market disruptions risk • emerging markets risk • ESG investment objective or strategy risk • interest rate risk • portfolio manager risk • small ETF risk • underlying ETF net asset value risk	• halted trading of Units risk • currency hedging risk • foreign domiciled underlying ETF risk
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	• market risk • company risk • absence of active public market risk • trading price of Units risk • fluctuations in NAV risk • foreign currency risk • foreign markets risk	• liquidity risk • concentration risk • large transaction risk • borrowing risk • commodity risk • small company risk • legislation risk • securities lending transaction risk • series risk • derivatives risk • taxation risk • cease trading of securities risk • cyber security risk • extreme market disruptions risk • ESG investment objective or strategy risk • interest rate risk • portfolio manager risk • small ETF risk • underlying ETF net asset value risk	• halted trading of Units risk • currency hedging risk • foreign domiciled underlying ETF risk

Mackenzie ETF	Primary Risks	Secondary Risks	Other Risks
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	• market risk • company risk • concentration risk • absence of active public market risk • trading price of Units risk • fluctuations in NAV risk • emerging markets risk • foreign currency risk • foreign markets risk	• liquidity risk • large transaction risk • borrowing risk • commodity risk • small company risk • legislation risk • securities lending transaction risk • series risk • derivatives risk • taxation risk • cease trading of securities risk • cyber security risk • extreme market disruptions risk • ESG investment objective or strategy risk • interest rate risk • portfolio manager risk • small ETF risk • underlying ETF net asset value risk	• halted trading of Units risk • currency hedging risk • foreign domiciled underlying ETF risk
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	• market risk • company risk • liquidity risk • absence of active public market risk • trading price of Units risk • fluctuations in NAV risk • small company risk • foreign currency risk • foreign markets risk	• concentration risk • large transaction risk • borrowing risk • commodity risk • legislation risk • securities lending transaction risk • series risk • derivatives risk • taxation risk • cease trading of securities risk • cyber security risk • extreme market disruptions risk • emerging markets risk • ESG investment objective or strategy risk • interest rate risk • portfolio manager risk • small ETF risk • underlying ETF net asset value risk	• halted trading of Units risk • currency hedging risk • foreign domiciled underlying ETF risk

Risk Classification Methodology

The investment risk level of each Mackenzie ETF is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the historical volatility of the Mackenzie ETF, as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the Mackenzie ETF. As the Mackenzie ETFs are new, the Manager calculates the investment risk level of each Mackenzie ETF using a reference index that is expected to reasonably approximate the standard deviation of the Mackenzie ETF. Once a Mackenzie ETF has 10 years of performance history, the methodology will calculate the standard deviation of the Mackenzie ETF using the return history of the Mackenzie ETF rather than that of the reference index. In each case, the Mackenzie 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 a description of the reference index used for each Mackenzie ETF:

Mackenzie ETF	Reference Index
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	100% MSCI World Index (CAD) - The MSCI World Index captures large and mid-cap representation across Developed Markets countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. 50% Solactive Future Series 5-Day Roll Gold Excess Return Index (Hedged to CAD) - The Solactive Future Series 5-Day Roll Gold Excess Return Index (Hedged to CAD) provides exposure to front-month gold futures, with positions rolled over a five-day window beginning on the 5th business day of each month. The index is calculated on an excess return basis, with the U.S. dollar currency exposure hedged back to the Canadian dollar.
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	MSCI ACWI Index (CAD) - The MSCI ACWI Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 8,176 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global investable equity opportunity set.
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	MSCI EAFE Index (CAD) - The MSCI EAFE Index is an equity index which captures large and mid-cap representation across 21 Developed Markets countries around the world. With 690 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index (CAD) - The MSCI Emerging Markets Investable Market Index (IMI) captures large, mid and small cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets countries. With 3,017 constituents, the index covers approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	MSCI ACWI SMID Cap Index (CAD) - The MSCI ACWI SMID Cap Index captures mid and small cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 7,200 constituents, the index covers approximately 28% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Unitholders should know that other types of risks, both measurable and non-measurable, exist. Also, just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, historical volatility may not be indicative of future volatility. The risk rating of each Mackenzie ETF is reviewed annually and anytime that it is no longer reasonable in the circumstances. A more detailed explanation of the risk classification methodology used to identify the risk ratings of the Mackenzie ETFs is available on request, at no cost, by calling toll free at 1-800-387-0614 or by writing to Mackenzie Financial Corporation, 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3K1.

Mackenzie ETF	Series	Risk Rating
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	CAD Units	Medium
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	CAD Units	Medium
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	CAD Units	Medium
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	CAD Units	Medium
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	CAD Units	Medium

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Distributions

Cash distributions on Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will be paid as set out in the table below.

Mackenzie ETF	Cash Distributions
Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	Annually
Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF	Annually
Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF	Annually
Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF	Annually
Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	Annually

The Manager may, in its discretion, change the frequency of cash distributions, and will issue a press release if such a change is made or the Manager may make additional distributions if determined to be appropriate. Cash distributions are expected to consist primarily of income but may, at the Manager's discretion, include capital gains and/or returns of capital. Distributions are not fixed or guaranteed. Cash distributions on CAD Units will be paid in Canadian dollars.

Each Mackenzie ETF distributes a sufficient amount of its net income and net realized capital gains to Unitholders for each taxation year so that the Mackenzie ETF will not be liable for ordinary income tax under the Tax Act in respect of the taxation year. To the extent that a Mackenzie ETF has not otherwise distributed a sufficient amount of its net income or net realized capital gains, it will pay a distribution 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.

Mackenzie ETFs trade on an ex-dividend basis at the opening of trading on the date that is one business day prior to the record date for the applicable distribution. A Unitholder that subscribes for Units during the period that is one business 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. Subject to the restrictions imposed under the Tax Act, capital gains of a Mackenzie ETF may be distributed to a Unitholder as part of the price paid to the Unitholder on the exchange or redemption of Units.

Management fee distributions, if any, will be paid first out of the net income and net realized capital gains of a Mackenzie ETF and then out of capital.

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

Reinvestment Plan

The Manager has implemented a Reinvestment Plan for the Mackenzie ETFs under which cash distributions are used to purchase Plan Units in the market, which are then credited to the Plan Participant through CDS. A Unitholder who wishes to enrol in the Reinvestment Plan as of a particular distribution record date should notify his, her or its CDS Participant sufficiently in advance of that distribution record date to allow the CDS Participant to notify CDS no later than 3:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on that distribution record date.

Fractional Units

No fractional Plan Units are delivered under the Reinvestment Plan. Payment in cash for any remaining uninvested funds may be made in lieu of delivering fractional Plan Units by the Plan Agent to CDS or a CDS Participant, on a monthly basis. Where applicable, CDS will, in turn, credit the Plan Participant, via the applicable CDS Participant.

Amendments, Suspension or Termination of the Reinvestment Plan

Plan Participants are able to terminate their participation in the Reinvestment Plan as of a particular distribution record date by notifying their CDS Participant no later than 4:00 p.m. (Toronto time) at least two business days prior to the applicable distribution record date. Beginning on the first distribution payment date after such notice is delivered, distributions to such Unitholders will be in cash. The form of termination notice is available from CDS Participants, and any expenses associated with the preparation and delivery of such termination notice are for the account of the Plan Participant exercising his, her or its right to terminate participation in the Reinvestment Plan.

The Manager is permitted to terminate the Reinvestment Plan, in its sole discretion, upon not less than 30 days’ notice to the Plan Participants and the Plan Agent, subject to any required regulatory approval. The Manager is also permitted to amend, modify or suspend the Reinvestment Plan at any time, in its sole discretion, provided that it complies with certain requirements, and gives notice of such amendment, modification or suspension to the Plan Participants and the Plan Agent, subject to any required regulatory approval, which notice may be given by issuing a press release containing a summary description of the amendment or in any other manner that the Manager determines to be appropriate.

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

Other Provisions

Participation in the Reinvestment Plan is restricted to Unitholders who are residents of Canada for the purposes of the Tax Act or “Canadian partnerships” as defined in the Tax Act. Immediately upon becoming a non-resident of Canada or ceasing to be a Canadian partnership, a Plan Participant is required to notify his, her or its CDS Participant and terminate participation in the Reinvestment Plan.

The automatic reinvestment of distributions under the Reinvestment Plan does not relieve Plan Participants of any Canadian income tax applicable to the distributions. See “**Income Tax Considerations**”.

PURCHASES OF UNITS

Continuous Distribution

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

Initial Investment in a Mackenzie ETF

In compliance with NI 81-102, each Mackenzie ETF will not issue Units to the public until subscriptions aggregating not less than \$500,000 have been received by such Mackenzie ETF from investors other than persons or companies related to the Manager or its affiliates and have been accepted by the Mackenzie ETF.

Designated Broker

The Manager, on behalf of each Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 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 a Mackenzie ETF for cash.

Issuance of Units

To Designated Brokers and Dealers

Generally, all orders to purchase Units directly from a Mackenzie ETF must be placed by a Designated Broker or a Dealer. Each Mackenzie ETF reserves the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by a Designated Broker or a Dealer. No fees will be payable by a Mackenzie ETF to a Designated Broker or a Dealer in connection with the issuance of Units. On the issuance of Units, an amount may be charged to a Designated Broker or a Dealer to offset the expenses incurred in issuing the Units.

After the initial issuance of Units of a Mackenzie ETF to the Designated Broker(s) to satisfy the TSX's original listing requirements, on any Trading Day, a Dealer (who may also be a Designated Broker) may place a subscription order for a Prescribed Number of Units (and any additional multiple thereof) of a Mackenzie ETF. Subject to the discretion of the Manager (i) if a subscription order is received by the Mackenzie ETF by the applicable Cut-Off Time on a Trading Day, the Mackenzie ETF will issue to the Dealer a Prescribed Number of Units (and any additional multiple thereof) based on the NAV per Unit determined on the applicable Trading Day; and (ii) if a subscription order is not received by the applicable Cut-Off Time on a Trading Day, the subscription order must be resubmitted on the next Trading Day, unless the Manager, in its discretion, extends the deadline. A Mackenzie ETF will issue to the Dealer or Designated Broker the Units by no later than (a) the first business day after the subscription order is received in accordance with (i) or (ii) above, respectively; or (b) such shorter period than (a), as may be determined by the Manager in response to changes in applicable law or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets.

For each Prescribed Number of Units issued, a Dealer must deliver payment consisting of, depending on the terms of the agreement with the Dealer or in the Manager's discretion: (i) one Basket of Securities and cash in an amount sufficient so that the value of the securities and 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; (ii) cash in an amount equal to the aggregate NAV per Unit of the Prescribed Number of Units next determined following the receipt of the subscription order; or (iii) a combination of securities and cash, as determined by the Manager, in an amount sufficient so that the value of the securities and 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.

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

To Designated Brokers in Special Circumstances

Units may also be issued by a Mackenzie ETF to its Designated Broker in certain special circumstances, including when cash redemptions of Units occur as described under "**Redemption of Units – Redemption of Units in any Number for Cash**".

To Unitholders

Units may be issued by a Mackenzie ETF to Unitholders on the automatic reinvestment of certain distributions as described under “**Distribution Policy – Distributions**”, and “**Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the Mackenzie ETFs**”.

Buying and Selling Units

The TSX has conditionally approved the listing of the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs. Listing is subject to the Mackenzie ETFs fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before August 4, 2028. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will be listed on the TSX, and a Unitholder will be able to buy or sell Units of the Mackenzie ETFs on the TSX or another exchange or marketplace through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the Unitholder resides.

Unitholders may incur customary brokerage commissions in buying or selling Units. No fees are paid by a Unitholder to the Manager or the Mackenzie ETFs in connection with the buying or selling of Units on the TSX, or on 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.

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 a Mackenzie ETF. The Mackenzie ETFs have obtained exemptive relief to permit Unitholders to acquire more than 20% of the Units of any Mackenzie ETF without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation. In addition, the Mackenzie ETFs have obtained relief to permit a Mackenzie ETF to borrow cash in an amount not exceeding 5% of the net assets of the Mackenzie ETF for a period not longer than 45 days and, if required by the lender, to provide a security interest over any of its portfolio assets as a temporary measure to fund the portion of any distribution payable to Unitholders that represents amounts that have not yet been received by the Mackenzie ETF.

Each Mackenzie ETF that invests a portion of its portfolio assets in T+3 Securities has obtained exemptive relief from the securities regulatory authorities to permit such Mackenzie ETF to settle primary market trades in Units of the Mackenzie ETF no later than the third business day after the date upon which pricing for the Units is determined. This settlement cycle differs from the standard settlement cycle for secondary market trades in the Units of the Mackenzie ETF, which usually occurs no later than the first business day after the date upon which pricing for the Units is determined.

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 a Mackenzie ETF at any time during which more than 10% of the property of the Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act. Such action may include, without limitation, causing the Mackenzie ETF to redeem the Units of that Unitholder for a redemption price equal to their NAV per Unit 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 only 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 Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 (the "**Redemption Date**"), 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 on 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 a 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 Mackenzie 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 (i) the third business day after the Redemption Date, in the case of an Ex-North America Mackenzie ETF that invests a portion of its assets in T+3 Securities; (ii) the second business day after the Redemption Date, in the case of an Ex-North America Mackenzie ETF that does not invest a portion of its assets in T+3 Securities; or (iii) in each case, such shorter period than noted in (i) and (ii), as may be determined by the Manager in response to changes in applicable law or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets. The cash redemption request forms may be obtained from the Manager.

Units of each Mackenzie ETF trade on an ex-dividend basis at the opening of trading on the date that is one business day prior to the record date for the applicable distribution. A Unitholder that exercises this cash redemption right in respect of

Units during the period that is one business 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.

In connection with the redemption of Units, a Mackenzie ETF will generally dispose of securities or other assets in order to fund the required redemption proceeds. Subject to the restrictions imposed under the Tax Act, the redemption price paid to a Unitholder may include capital gains realized by the Mackenzie ETF. The remaining portion of the exchange or redemption price will be proceeds of redemption.

The Manager reserves the right to cause a Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF to do so.

Exchange of Prescribed Number of Units

On any Trading Day, Unitholders may exchange a minimum of a Prescribed Number of Units (and any additional multiple thereof) for cash or, with the consent of the Manager, Baskets of Securities and cash. The Manager will make available to the applicable Designated Broker and Dealer information as to the Prescribed Number of Units and any Basket of Securities for each Mackenzie ETF for each Trading Day. The Manager may, in its discretion, increase or decrease the Prescribed Number of Units from time to time.

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 applicable Mackenzie ETF at its head office or as the Manager may otherwise direct by the applicable Cut-Off Time on a Trading Day. If an exchange request is not received by the applicable Cut-Off Time on a Trading Day, the exchange request must be resubmitted on the next Trading Day, unless the Manager, in its discretion, extends the deadline.

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 (the “**Exchange Date**”), payable by delivery of cash or, with the consent of the Manager, Baskets of Securities (constituted prior to the receipt of the exchange request) and cash. On an exchange, the Manager may, in its discretion, require the Unitholder to pay or reimburse the applicable Mackenzie ETF for the trading expenses incurred or expected to be incurred by the Mackenzie ETF in connection with the sale by such Mackenzie ETF of securities in order to obtain the necessary cash to fund the exchange price. On an exchange, the applicable Units will be redeemed.

Settlement of exchanges for Baskets of Securities and cash will be made by no later than (i) the third business day after the Exchange Date, in the case of an Ex-North America Mackenzie ETF that invests a portion of its portfolio assets in T+3 Securities; or (ii) the second business day after the Exchange Date, in the case of an Ex-North America Mackenzie ETF that does not invest a portion of its assets in T+3 Securities; or (iii) in each case, in such shorter period as may be determined by the Manager in response to changes in applicable law or general changes to settlement procedures in applicable markets.

Units of each Mackenzie ETF trade on an ex-dividend basis at the opening of trading on the date that is one business day prior to the record date for the applicable distribution. A Unitholder that exchanges or redeems Units during the period commencing on and including the business day that is one business day prior to the distribution record date until that distribution record date will not be entitled to receive the applicable distribution in respect of those Units.

If securities held in the portfolio of a Mackenzie 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 on an exchange may be postponed until such time as the transfer of the securities is permitted by law.

Characterization of Redemption or Exchange Amount

The exchange or redemption price paid to a Unitholder may include capital gains realized by the Mackenzie ETF. The remaining portion of the exchange or redemption price will be proceeds of disposition. As described in “**Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Mackenzie ETFs - Taxation Risk**”, a Mackenzie ETF will be able to 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 under the Tax Act. A Unitholder may acquire securities in specie from a Mackenzie ETF, at the Manager's discretion, on the redemption of Units or on the termination of the Mackenzie ETF.

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 a Mackenzie ETF (i) during any period when normal trading is suspended on a stock exchange or other market on which securities owned by the Mackenzie ETF are listed and traded, if these securities represent more than 50% by value or underlying market exposure of the total assets of the Mackenzie ETF, without allowance for liabilities, and if these securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETFs at this time, as the Mackenzie ETFs are exchange-traded funds that are primarily traded in the secondary market.

INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In the opinion of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, the following is a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act and the Regulations for the Mackenzie ETFs and for a prospective Unitholder in a Mackenzie ETF who, for the purposes of the Tax Act, is an individual (other than a trust), is resident in Canada, holds Units of the Mackenzie ETF either directly as capital property or in a Registered Plan, is not affiliated with the Mackenzie ETF, deals at arm's length with the Mackenzie ETF and has not entered into a "derivative forward agreement" as defined in the Tax Act in respect of Units of the Mackenzie ETF. This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act, the Regulations, and counsel's understanding of the current published administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA published in writing prior to the date hereof. This summary takes into account all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act and the Regulations that have been publicly announced in writing by the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date of this prospectus (the "**Tax Proposals**") and assumes that all Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form proposed. However, there can be no assurance that Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form publicly announced, or at all. 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.

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 Mackenzie ETF will not be a "SIFT trust" as defined in section 122.1 of the Tax Act at any time. This summary is also based on the assumptions that (i) none of the issuers of securities held by a Mackenzie ETF will be a foreign affiliate of the Mackenzie ETF or any Unitholder, for purposes of the Tax Act; (ii) none of the securities held by a Mackenzie ETF will be a "tax shelter investment" within the meaning of section 143.2 of the Tax

Act; (iii) none of the securities held by a Mackenzie ETF will be an interest in a trust (or a partnership which holds such an interest) which would require the Mackenzie ETF (or the partnership) to report significant amounts of income in connection with such interest pursuant to the rules in section 94.1 or 94.2 of the Tax Act, or an interest in a non-resident trust other than an “exempt foreign trust” as defined in the Tax Act; and (iv) no Mackenzie ETF will enter into any arrangement where the result is a dividend rental arrangement for the purposes of 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 Mackenzie ETFs

The Units of a Mackenzie ETF will be a qualified investment under the Tax Act for Registered Plans at any time that the Mackenzie ETF qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” under 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.

The TSX has conditionally approved the listing of the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs. Listing is subject to the Mackenzie ETFs fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before August 4, 2028.

This summary is based on the assumption that each Mackenzie ETF will comply at all material times with the conditions prescribed in the Tax Act and otherwise so as to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” as defined in the Tax Act. Counsel has been advised that each Mackenzie ETF is expected to qualify, as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act at all material times. If a Mackenzie ETF were to not qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for the purposes of the Tax Act for any period of time, the tax considerations could be materially different from those described below.

Taxation of the Mackenzie ETFs

Each Mackenzie 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 carry-forwards for purposes of the Tax Act) to the extent that it is not paid or payable to Unitholders. A Mackenzie ETF that is a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act throughout its taxation year is entitled to a refund (“**capital gains refund**”) of its tax liability on its net realized capital gains equal to an amount determined by a formula under the Tax Act based on the redemption of Units during the taxation year and accrued gains on the Mackenzie ETF’s assets. The Declaration of Trust requires each Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF will not be liable in any taxation year for ordinary income tax under Part I of the Tax Act after taking into account any entitlement to a capital gains refund, if the Mackenzie ETF is a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act.

Each Mackenzie 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. A Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF’s income. Trust income that is paid or becomes payable to a Mackenzie ETF in a calendar year is generally included in income for the taxation year of the Mackenzie ETF that ends in the calendar year. Trust income paid or payable to a Mackenzie ETF by a Canadian-resident trust, other than a SIFT trust, may have the character of ordinary property income, foreign source income, dividends received from a taxable Canadian corporation or capital gains.

Gains or losses realized by a Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie ETF as capital property unless the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 if a Mackenzie ETF holds “Canadian securities” (as defined in the Tax Act) it will elect in accordance with the Tax Act to have each such security treated as capital property where it is eligible to do so.

The Manager has advised counsel that, generally, each Mackenzie ETF will treat derivatives entered into as a hedge of capital account items on capital account where such derivatives are sufficiently linked thereto. All other derivatives will generally be treated on income account. A derivative that is on capital account may nonetheless be treated on income account if it is a “derivative forward agreement” within the meaning of the Tax Act.

A Mackenzie ETF that invests in foreign denominated securities must calculate its adjusted cost base and proceeds of disposition in Canadian dollars based on the exchange rate on the date the securities were purchased or sold, as applicable. Capital gains realized during a taxation year are reduced by capital losses realized during the taxation year. In certain circumstances, a capital loss realized by a Mackenzie ETF may be denied or suspended and, therefore, may not be available to offset capital gains. For example, a capital loss realized by a Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF (or a person affiliated with the Mackenzie 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.

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 will become a “majority-interest beneficiary” of a Mackenzie ETF if the Mackenzie ETF qualifies as an “investment fund” under the Tax Act by satisfying certain investment diversification and other conditions. It is expected that each of the Mackenzie ETFs will qualify as an investment fund under the Tax Act. If a Mackenzie ETF experiences a loss restriction event, the taxation year of the Mackenzie ETF will be deemed to end, and the Mackenzie ETF will be deemed to realize its capital losses. The Mackenzie ETF may elect to realize capital gains in order to offset its capital losses and non-capital losses, including undeducted losses from prior taxation years. Any undeducted losses will generally expire and may not be deducted by the Mackenzie ETF in future taxation years. The Declaration of Trust provides for the automatic distribution to Unitholders of a sufficient amount of income and capital gains of the Mackenzie ETFs for each taxation year (including a taxation year that is deemed to end by virtue of a loss restriction event) so that the Mackenzie ETFs will not be liable for ordinary income tax. The Declaration of Trust provides that any such distribution on a deemed taxation year is automatically reinvested in Units of a Mackenzie ETF, and the Units of the Mackenzie ETF are immediately consolidated to the pre-distribution NAV.

Taxation of Mackenzie ETFs that invest in Foreign-Domiciled Underlying Entities

Section 94.1

A Mackenzie ETF may be subject to section 94.1 of the Tax Act if it holds or has an interest in “offshore investment fund property” within the meaning of the Tax Act. In order for section 94.1 of the Tax Act to apply to a Mackenzie ETF, the value of the interests must reasonably be considered to be derived, directly or indirectly, primarily from portfolio investments of the offshore investment fund property. If applicable, the rules in section 94.1 of the Tax Act can result in a Mackenzie ETF including an amount in its income based on the cost of its offshore investment fund property multiplied by a prescribed interest rate. These rules would apply in a taxation year to a Mackenzie ETF if it could reasonably be concluded, having regard to all the circumstances, that one of the main reasons for the Mackenzie ETF acquiring, holding or having the investment in the entity that is an offshore investment fund property, is to benefit from the portfolio investments of the entity in such a manner that the taxes on the income, profits and gains therefrom for any particular taxation year were significantly less than the tax that would have been applicable if such income, profits and gains had been earned directly by the Mackenzie ETF. The Manager has advised that none of the reasons for a Mackenzie ETF acquiring an interest in offshore investment fund property may reasonably be considered to be as stated above.

Section 94.2

The following discussion assumes that the foreign-domiciled underlying trusts are trusts for Canadian federal income tax purposes and qualify as “exempt foreign trusts” for purposes of the non-resident trust rules in sections 94 to 94.2 of the Tax Act (the “**Underlying Trusts**”).

If the total fair market value at any time of all fixed interests of a particular class in an Underlying Trust held by a Mackenzie ETF, persons or partnerships not dealing at arm's length with the Mackenzie ETF for purposes of the Tax Act, or persons or partnerships that acquired their interests in the Underlying Trust in exchange for consideration given to the Underlying Trust by the Mackenzie ETF, is at least 10% of the total fair market value at that time of all fixed interests of the particular class

of the Underlying Trust, the Underlying Trust will be a “foreign affiliate” of the Mackenzie ETF and will be deemed by section 94.2 of the Tax Act to be at that time a “controlled foreign affiliate” (“CFA”) of that Mackenzie ETF for purposes of the Tax Act.

If the Underlying Trust is deemed to be a CFA of a Mackenzie ETF at the end of a particular taxation year of the Underlying Trust and earns income that is characterized as “foreign accrual property income” as defined in the Tax Act (“**FAPI**”) in that taxation year of the Underlying Trust, the Mackenzie ETF’s proportionate share of the FAPI (subject to deduction for grossed-up “foreign accrual tax”, as discussed below) must be included in computing its income for purposes of the Tax Act for the taxation year of the Mackenzie ETF in which that taxation year of the Underlying Trust ends, whether or not the Mackenzie ETF actually receives a distribution of that FAPI. It is expected that the full amount of the income, as determined for purposes of the Tax Act, allocated or distributed to an Underlying Trust by the issuers that it holds securities of will be FAPI. FAPI will also include any net realized taxable capital gains, as determined for purposes of the Tax Act, of the Underlying Trust from the disposition of those securities.

To the extent an amount of FAPI will be required to be included in computing the income of a Mackenzie ETF for purposes of the Tax Act, a grossed-up amount may be deductible in respect of the “foreign accrual tax” as defined in the Tax Act (“**FAT**”), if any, applicable to the FAPI. Any amount of FAPI included in income (net of the amount of any FAT deduction) will increase the adjusted cost base to a Mackenzie ETF of its units of the Underlying Trust in respect of which the FAPI was included.

Taxation of Unitholders (other than Registered Plans)

Distributions

A Unitholder is required to include in computing income for purposes of the Tax Act, the amount of any income and the taxable portion of any capital gains of a Mackenzie ETF that is paid or payable to the Unitholder in the taxation year, converted into Canadian dollars based on exchange rates as determined in accordance with the Tax Act, whether such amounts are paid in cash or reinvested in additional Units. The non-taxable portion of any capital gains of a Mackenzie ETF that is paid or payable to the Unitholder in the taxation year is not included in the Unitholder’s income and, provided the Mackenzie ETF makes the appropriate designation on its tax return, does not reduce the adjusted cost base of the Unitholder’s Units of that Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF may, and is expected to designate to the extent permitted by the Tax Act, the portion of the net income of the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF on shares of “taxable Canadian corporations” as defined in the Tax Act; and (ii) net taxable capital gains realized or considered to be realized by the Mackenzie ETF. Any amount so designated is deemed for tax purposes to be received or realized by Unitholders in the taxation year as a taxable dividend and as a taxable capital gain, respectively. The dividend gross-up and tax credit treatment normally applicable under the Tax Act 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, a Mackenzie ETF may make designations in respect of its foreign source income, if any, 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 Mackenzie ETF. A loss realized by a Mackenzie ETF may not be allocated to, and may not be treated as a loss of, the Unitholders of the Mackenzie ETF.

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.

Composition of Distributions

Unitholders will be informed each year of the composition of the amounts distributed to them, including amounts in respect of both cash and reinvested distributions. This information will indicate whether distributions are to be treated as ordinary income, taxable dividends (eligible dividends or dividends other than eligible dividends), taxable capital gains, returns of

capital and foreign source income, and whether foreign tax has been paid for which the Unitholder might be able to claim a foreign tax credit, where those items are applicable.

Tax Implications of the Mackenzie ETFs' Distribution Policy

A portion of the value of a Unit of a Mackenzie ETF may reflect income and capital gains accrued or realized by the Mackenzie ETF before the Unit was acquired by a Unitholder. In particular, this may be the case when Units are acquired shortly before a distribution or in the taxation year a Mackenzie ETF is terminated. 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.

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 Mackenzie ETF held by the Unitholder at a particular time is the total amount paid for all Units of the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF previously disposed of by the Unitholder. The adjusted cost base to a Unitholder of one Unit of a Mackenzie ETF is determined by averaging the cost of such Unit with the total of the adjusted cost bases of all other Units of the Mackenzie ETF 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.

When a Unitholder redeems Units of a Mackenzie ETF, the Mackenzie ETF may distribute capital gains to the Unitholder as partial payment of the redemption price. As described under “**Risk Factors – General Risks Relating to an Investment in the Mackenzie ETFs – Taxation Risk**”, a Mackenzie ETF that is a mutual fund trust will be able to 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 under the Tax Act.

Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses

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 a Mackenzie ETF and designated by the Mackenzie 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.

Taxation of Registered Plans

A Registered Plan that holds Units of a Mackenzie ETF and the plan holder of that Registered Plan will generally not be subject to tax on the value of the Units, income or capital gains distributed by the Mackenzie 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 or in specie), provided the Units are a qualified investment under the Tax Act for the Registered Plan and, in the case of Registered Plans (other than deferred profit-sharing plans), not a prohibited investment under the Tax Act for the Registered Plan.

A Registered Plan may acquire securities in specie from a Mackenzie ETF on the redemption of Units or on the termination of the Mackenzie ETF. The Registered Plan and the plan holder of the Registered Plan will generally not be subject to tax on the value of those securities, income received by the Registered Plan from those securities or gains realized by the Registered Plan on the disposition of those securities, provided each of those securities is a qualified investment under the Tax Act for the Registered Plan at all times that the security is held by the Registered Plan and, in the case of Registered Plans (other than deferred profit-sharing plans), not a prohibited investment under the Tax Act for the Registered Plan. The securities received in specie from a Mackenzie ETF may or may not be a qualified investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan and may or may not be prohibited investments under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan. Investors should consult their own tax advisers.

ENHANCED TAX INFORMATION REPORTING

The Mackenzie ETFs have due diligence and reporting obligations under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as implemented in Canada by the Canada-United States Enhanced Tax Information Exchange Agreement and Part XVIII of the Tax Act, collectively “**FATCA**”) and the OECD’s Common Reporting Standard (as implemented in Canada by Part XIX of the Tax Act, “**CRS**”). Generally, Unitholders (or in the case of certain Unitholders that are entities, the “controlling persons” thereof) will be required by law to provide their dealer with information related to their citizenship and tax residence and, if applicable, their foreign tax identification number. If a Unitholder (or, if applicable, any of its controlling persons) (i) is identified as, for FATCA purposes, a U.S. person (including a U.S. citizen residing in Canada or other non-U.S. country), or, for CRS purposes, a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S., and/or (ii) does not provide the required information and indicia of U.S. or non-Canadian status is present, information about the Unitholder (or, if applicable, its controlling persons) and their investment will generally be reported to the CRA, unless the investment is held within a Registered Plan. The CRA will provide that information to, in the case of FATCA, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and, in the case of CRS, the relevant tax authority of any country that is a signatory of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information or that has otherwise agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada under CRS.

The Manager may exercise its power to redeem any or all of the Units of any Unitholder of a Mackenzie ETF that refuses or fails to provide the information required by, and sign, the appropriate declaration of tax residence form(s) when requested to do so, including a taxpayer identification number, and the Manager may deduct from the redemption proceeds thereof any costs or penalties incurred by the Mackenzie ETF or by the Manager as a result of the Unitholder’s refusal or failure to do so, which amount shall be retained by the Mackenzie ETF or paid to the Manager, as applicable.

ELIGIBILITY FOR INVESTMENT

In the opinion of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, based on the current provisions of the Tax Act and the Regulations, the Units of a Mackenzie ETF will be a qualified investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan at any time that the Mackenzie 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” within the meaning of the Tax Act, which includes the TSX. The TSX has conditionally approved the listing of the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs. Listing is subject to the Mackenzie ETFs fulfilling all of the requirements of the TSX on or before August 4, 2028.

Furthermore, if the tax proposals included in Bill C-31, which passed its second reading on June 3, 2026 (the “Proposed QI Amendments”), are enacted, Units of a Mackenzie ETF will also be qualified investments for registered plans at any time the Mackenzie ETF (i) is subject to, and substantially complies with, the requirements of NI 81-102 or (ii) satisfies each of the following: (A) the Mackenzie ETF has a class of units outstanding that either has been lawfully distributed to the public without a required prospectus, registration statement or similar filing, or is qualified for distribution to the public; (B) it satisfies the conditions in subparagraphs (b)(i) to (vi) of the definition of “investment fund” in subsection 251.2(1) of the Tax Act; and (C) it is managed by a registered investment fund manager as described in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations.

Notwithstanding that a Unit of a Mackenzie ETF may be a qualified investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan, if the Unit is a prohibited investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan (other than a deferred profit sharing plan), the plan holder of that Registered Plan will be subject to a penalty tax under the Tax Act. Generally, the Units of a Mackenzie ETF will not be a prohibited investment under the Tax Act for a Registered Plan unless the plan holder of that Registered Plan does not deal at arm’s length with the Mackenzie ETF for purposes of the Tax Act or has a “significant interest” as defined in the Tax Act in the Mackenzie ETF. Generally, a plan holder will not be considered to have a “significant interest” in a Mackenzie ETF unless the plan holder owns 10% or more of the value of the outstanding Units of the Mackenzie ETF, either alone or together with persons and partnerships which the plan holder does not deal at arm’s length. However, under a safe harbour for newly established mutual funds, Units of a Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF’s existence if the Mackenzie ETF is a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act and either remains in substantial compliance with the requirements of NI 81-102 or follows a reasonable policy of investment diversification throughout that period. Investors should consult their own tax advisers for advice on whether Units would be a prohibited investment for their Registered Plans.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE MACKENZIE ETFs

Manager of the Mackenzie ETFs

Mackenzie Financial Corporation, a registered portfolio manager and investment fund manager, is the trustee, manager and portfolio manager of the Mackenzie ETFs. The head office and the sole office of each of the Mackenzie ETFs and the Manager is located at 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3K1. The Manager carries on business under the name Mackenzie Investments.

Duties and Services Provided by the Manager

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager has been appointed as the investment fund manager of the Mackenzie ETFs and has the exclusive authority to manage the business and affairs of the Mackenzie ETFs, to make all decisions regarding the business of the Mackenzie ETFs and to bind the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETFs to do so.

The Manager is also responsible for providing management, administrative and portfolio advisory and investment management services to the Mackenzie ETFs. The Manager's duties include, without limitation,

- (i) authorizing the payment of, and paying, the operating expenses incurred on behalf of the Mackenzie ETFs that are the responsibility of the Mackenzie ETFs;
- (ii) providing office space, facilities, and personnel;
- (iii) preparing financial statements, financial and accounting information and tax returns as required by the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETFs comply with regulatory requirements and applicable stock exchange listing requirements;
- (vi) preparing the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 providers of services, including the Designated Brokers, the Dealers, the Custodian, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Fund Administrator, the auditor, legal counsel, and printers, as applicable; and
- (xii) providing such other managerial and administrative services as may be reasonably required for the ongoing business and administration of the Mackenzie ETFs.

Details of the Management Agreement

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of Unitholders and each Mackenzie ETF and, in connection therewith, to exercise the

degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. The Management Agreement provides that the Manager will not be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any of the securities held by a Mackenzie ETF if it has satisfied the duties and the standard of care, diligence and skill set forth above. The Manager will incur liability, however, in cases of wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence, breach of the Manager's standard of care or any material breach or default by it of its obligations under the Management Agreement.

The Management Agreement may be terminated by any of the Mackenzie ETFs or by the Manager upon 60 days' prior written notice. The Manager is deemed to have resigned if it becomes bankrupt or insolvent, if its assets are seized or confiscated by a public or government authority, if it ceases to be resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act or if it no longer holds the necessary registrations to enable it to carry out its obligations under the Management Agreement. If the Manager resigns, it may appoint its successor but, unless its successor is an affiliate of the Manager, its successor must be approved by the Unitholders. If the Manager is in material default of its obligations under the Management Agreement and such default has not been cured within 30 days after notice of same has been given to the Manager, the Trustee may remove the Manager and appoint a successor manager, subject to any required Unitholder approval.

The Manager is entitled to fees for its services as manager under the Management Agreement as described under "**Fees and Expenses – Management Fee**". The Manager and each of its directors, officers, employees and agents (the "**Indemnified Parties**") are indemnified by each Mackenzie ETF for all claims brought against such Indemnified Party in respect of any act or matter done or omitted in relation to the execution of the Manager's duties under the Management Agreement for that Mackenzie ETF and also from and against all other costs, charges and expenses any Indemnified Party may reasonably sustain or incur in relation to the performance of the Manager's duties under the Management Agreement for that Mackenzie ETF. However, none of the Indemnified Parties will be entitled to be indemnified under the Management Agreement if the liability results from the Manager's wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence or breach of its obligations under the Management Agreement or if there has been a failure of the Manager or any person retained by the Manager to meet the standard of care set out in the Management Agreement.

The management services of the Manager under the Management Agreement are not exclusive and nothing in the Management Agreement prevents the Manager from providing similar services to other investment funds and other clients (whether or not their investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Mackenzie ETFs) or from engaging in other activities. See "**Conflicts of Interest**", below.

Executive Officers and Directors of the Manager of the Mackenzie ETFs

The name and municipality of residence of each of the directors and executive officers of the Manager, and their principal occupations, are as follows:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with the Manager	Principal Occupation Within Preceding Five Years
Luke Gould, Winnipeg, Manitoba	Director, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Ultimate Designated person of the Manager	Director, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Manager; Ultimate Designated Person of the Manager previously, Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ² , Director of IG Wealth Management Inc. ²
Naomi Andjelic Bartlett Burlington, Ontario	Director	Director of the Manager; Senior Vice-President and Chief Compliance Officer of IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ² previously, Vice-President Compliance, Scotiabank (August 2018-August 2021)
Karen L. Gavan Toronto, Ontario	Director	Director of the Manager

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with the Manager	Principal Occupation Within Preceding Five Years
Nancy McCuaig Winnipeg, Manitoba	Director and Executive-Vice President, Chief Operations Officer	Director of the Manager; Executive Vice-President, Chief Operations Officer of the Manager, IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ² previously, Senior Vice-President, Technology, Architecture & Information Security of IGM Financial Inc. ¹ (2021-April 2024); Senior Vice-President, Chief Technology and Data Office, IGM Financial Inc. ¹ (2018-2021)
Kristi Ashcroft Toronto, Ontario	Director and Executive Vice-President, Products & Solutions	Director and Executive Vice-President, Head of Product & Solutions of the Manager previously, Senior Vice President, Head of Product of the Manager; prior thereto, Vice-President, Senior Investment Director – Fixed Income of the Manager
Chris Boyle Toronto, Ontario	Senior Vice-President, Head of Global Institutional, Dealer Engagement and Strategic Partnerships	Senior Vice-President, Head of Global Institutional, Dealer Engagement and Strategic Partnerships of the Manager previously, Senior Vice-President, Institutional of the Manager
Sam Burns Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice-President, Chief Information Officer	Executive Vice-President, Chief Information Officer of the Manager, IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ² previously, Senior Vice-President, Information Services of the Manager (2016-April 2024)
Gary Chateram Toronto, Ontario	Senior Vice President, Head of Retail	Senior Vice President, Head of Retail of the Manager previously Senior Vice-President, Co-Head of Retail of the Manager (2020-2023)
Cynthia Currie Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice-President and Chief Human Resources Officer	Executive Vice-President and Chief Human Resources Officer of the Manager, IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ²
Lesley Marks Toronto, Ontario	Director and Chief Investment Officer, Equities	Director and Chief Investment Officer, Equities of the Manager previously, Chief Investment Officer and Head of Investment Management of BMO Private Wealth (Canada), prior thereto Chief Investment Strategist, BMO Private Investment Counsel, prior thereto Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager BMO Global Asset Management
Keith Potter Winnipeg, Manitoba	Executive Vice-President, and Chief Financial Officer	Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of the Manager, IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ²
Rhonda Goldberg Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice-President, General Counsel	Executive Vice-President, General Counsel of the Manager, IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ²

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with the Manager	Principal Occupation Within Preceding Five Years
Steven Locke Toronto, Ontario	Chief Investment Officer, Fixed-Income and Multi-Asset Strategies	Chief Investment Officer, Fixed-Income and Multi-Asset Strategies of the Manager previously, Senior Vice-President, Investment Management of the Manager
Douglas Milne Toronto, Ontario	Executive Vice-President, Chief Marketing Officer	Executive Vice-President, Chief Marketing Officer of the Manager, IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ²
Terry Rountes Woodbridge, Ontario	Vice-President, Fund Reporting and Taxation	Vice-President, Fund Reporting and Taxation of the Manager and IGWM Inc. ²
Fate Saghir Toronto, Ontario	Senior Vice-President, Mackenzie Brand & Sustainability	Senior Vice-President, Mackenzie Brand & Sustainability of the Manager previously, Senior Vice-President, Head of Sustainable Investing of the Manager; and prior thereto, Vice-President, Market Strategy, Research and Innovation of the Manager
Gillian Seidler Toronto, Ontario	Vice-President, Compliance and Chief Compliance Officer	Vice-President, Compliance and Chief Compliance Officer of the Manager, Chief Compliance Officer of I.G. Investment Management Ltd. ² and Mackenzie Investments Corporation ³
Matt Grant Toronto, Ontario	Senior Vice-President, Associate General Counsel, Asset Management of IGM Financial Inc. ¹	Senior Vice-President, Associate General Counsel, Asset Management of the Manager, IGM Financial Inc. ¹ and IGWM Inc. ² previously, Vice-President, Legal, Asset Management and Secretary of the Manager, and prior thereto, Assistant Vice-President, Legal of the Manager

¹ The parent company of the Manager.

² An affiliate of the Manager.

³ Subsidiary of the Manager.

Portfolio Manager

Mackenzie Financial Corporation, a registered portfolio manager, is the portfolio manager of the Mackenzie ETFs. Under the Management Agreement, the Portfolio Manager is responsible for providing portfolio advisory and investment management services to the Mackenzie ETFs. The individuals principally responsible for providing advice to the Mackenzie ETFs on behalf of the Portfolio Manager are as follows:

Name and Title	Mackenzie ETF(s)	With the Portfolio Manager Since	Principal Occupation Within Preceding Five Years
Nelson Arruda, Senior Vice President, Investment Management, Portfolio Manager	Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	2017	Portfolio Manager of the Manager

Name and Title	Mackenzie ETF(s)	With the Portfolio Manager Since	Principal Occupation Within Preceding Five Years
Andrea Hallett, Vice-President, Investment Management, Portfolio Manager	Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	2002	Portfolio Manager of the Manager
Charles Murray, Assistant Vice-President, Investment Management, Portfolio Manager	Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF	1994	Since 2021, Portfolio Manager of the Manager Prior thereto, Assistant Vice-President, Quantitative Analysis and Risk Management (2008-2020)
Michael Kapler, Vice-President, Investment Management, Portfolio Manager	Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	2016	Portfolio Manager of the Manager
Richard Zhu, Assistant Vice-President, Investment Management, Portfolio Manager	Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF	2017	Since Jan 2025, Portfolio Manager of the Manager. Prior thereto, Senior Investment analyst, Multi-Asset Strategies (2020-2022), Director of research, Multi-Asset Strategies (2022-2025)

Brokerage Arrangements

Investment portfolio brokerage transactions for the Mackenzie ETFs are arranged by the Portfolio Manager through a large number of brokerage firms. Brokerage fees for the Mackenzie ETFs are usually paid at the most favourable rates available to the Portfolio Manager, based on its entire volumes of Mackenzie investment fund trading as the manager and/or portfolio manager of significant investment funds and other assets and subject to the rules of the appropriate stock exchange. Many of the brokerage firms who carry out brokerage transactions for the Mackenzie ETFs may also sell Units to their clients.

From time to time, the Portfolio Manager may also allocate brokerage transactions to compensate brokerage firms for general investment research (including provision of industry and company analysis, economic reports, statistical data pertaining to the capital markets, portfolio reports and portfolio analytics), trading data and other services that assist in carrying out investment decision-making services to the Mackenzie ETFs for the portfolio management services that the Portfolio Manager provides. Such transactions will be allocated with appropriate regard to the principles of a reasonable brokerage fee, benefit to the Mackenzie ETFs and best execution of the brokerage transactions. The Portfolio Manager will attempt to allocate the Mackenzie ETFs' brokerage business on an equitable basis, bearing in mind the above principles. The Portfolio Manager is not under a contractual obligation to allocate brokerage business to any specific brokerage firm.

Conflicts of Interest

The management services of the Manager under the Management Agreement are not exclusive and nothing in the Management Agreement prevents the Manager from providing similar management services to other investment funds and

other clients (whether or not their investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the Mackenzie ETFs) or from engaging in other activities.

Investments in securities purchased by the Portfolio Manager on behalf of a Mackenzie ETF will not be aggregated with orders to purchase securities on behalf of other investment funds or other accounts managed by the Manager.

Directors and officers of the Manager must obtain the prior approval of the Manager in order to engage in any outside business activities. One of the activities that requires approval is acting as a director or officer of another company (an “**Issuer**”). A Mackenzie ETF may invest in an Issuer if this transaction is permitted by law and the Manager has approved this transaction. This approval will be given only if the Manager is satisfied that there has been proper resolution of any potential conflicts of interest.

The Management Agreement acknowledges that the Manager may provide services to the Mackenzie ETFs in other capacities, provided that the terms of any such arrangement are no less favourable to the Mackenzie ETFs than those that would be obtained from parties that are at arm’s length for comparable services.

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 Brokers and the Dealers do not perform many of the usual underwriting activities in connection with the distribution by the Mackenzie ETFs of their Units under this prospectus. Units of a Mackenzie ETF do not represent an interest or an obligation of any 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 a Mackenzie ETF to such Designated Brokers or Dealers.

One or more registered dealers act or may act as a Designated Broker, a Dealer and/or a market maker. These relationships may create actual or perceived conflicts of interest that Unitholders should consider in relation to an investment in a Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie ETF, with the issuers of securities making up the investment portfolio of a Mackenzie 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.

Independent Review Committee

As required by NI 81-107, the Manager has established an IRC to review all conflicts of interest matters identified and referred to the IRC by the Manager relating to the investment funds managed by the Manager, including the Mackenzie ETFs. The IRC reviews and gives its approval or recommendations as to the conflict-of-interests matters referred to it. A conflict-of-interest matter is a situation where a reasonable person would consider the Manager, or an entity related to the Manager, to have an interest that conflicts with the Manager’s ability to act in good faith and in the best interest of the Mackenzie ETFs. The IRC is also required to approve certain mergers involving the Mackenzie ETFs and any change of the auditor of the Mackenzie ETFs.

The IRC must have all independent members. The Manager considers that an individual is independent if the individual is not a director, officer or employee of any of the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager. In addition, the individual must be independent of management and free from any interest and any business or other relationship that could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the individual’s ability to act with the view to the best interest of the Mackenzie ETFs.

The members of the IRC are as follows:

Rebecca Cowdery (Chair of the IRC)
Saijal Patel
Karen McGuinness

The IRC has a written charter that sets out its powers, duties and responsibilities. Additionally, pursuant to NI 81-107, the IRC assesses, at least annually, the adequacy and effectiveness of the following:

- (i) the Manager's policies and procedures regarding conflict-of-interest matters;
- (ii) any standing instructions that the IRC gave to the Manager for conflict-of-interest matters related to the Mackenzie ETFs;
- (iii) the compliance of the Manager and each Mackenzie ETF with any conditions imposed by the IRC in a recommendation or approval it has provided to the Manager; and
- (iv) the independence and compensation of its members, the IRC's effectiveness as a committee and the contribution of each member to the IRC.

The IRC prepares a report for Unitholders, at least annually, of its activities. Such report is made available on the Manager's website at www.mackenzieinvestments.com or, at the request of a Unitholder and at no cost, by contacting the Manager at 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3K1, or by sending an e-mail to service@mackenzieinvestments.com.

Each member of the IRC is paid an annual retainer of \$50,000 (\$60,000 for the Chair) by the Manager to serve on the IRC and a fee of \$3,000 for each quarterly meeting attended. In addition, the IRC members are entitled to \$1,500 for any additional meeting. Members are also entitled to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, including reasonable travel and accommodation expenses. A portion of the retainer and meeting fees paid to each member is allocated to each investment fund managed by the Manager, including each Mackenzie ETF, and depends, among other things, on the total number of investment funds managed by the Manager for which such member acted as an IRC member during the fiscal year.

Trustee

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Manager is also the trustee of the Mackenzie ETFs.

The trustee may resign upon 60 days' notice to Unitholders and the Manager. If the trustee resigns or if it becomes incapable of acting as trustee, the trustee may appoint a successor trustee and its resignation shall become effective upon the acceptance of such appointment by its successor. If no successor has been appointed within 60 days, the Mackenzie ETFs will be terminated.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the trustee shall act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of each Mackenzie ETF and shall perform its duties to the standard of care that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the circumstances. In addition, the Declaration of Trust contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the trustee and indemnifying the trustee in respect of certain liabilities incurred by it in carrying out the trustee's duties.

At any time during which the Manager is the trustee, the Manager will receive no fee in respect of the provision of services as trustee.

Custodian

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario, is custodian of the assets of the Mackenzie ETFs pursuant to the Custodian Agreement. The Custodian has a qualified foreign sub-custodian in each jurisdiction in which the Mackenzie ETFs have securities. The Manager or the Custodian may terminate the Custodian Agreement at any time upon 120 days' written notice.

The Custodian is entitled to receive fees from the Manager as described under “**Fees and Expenses**” and to be reimbursed for all expenses and liabilities that are properly incurred by the Custodian in connection with the activities of the Mackenzie ETFs.

Securities Lending Agent

The Manager, on behalf of the Mackenzie ETFs, has entered into a securities lending authorization agreement dated May 6, 2005, as amended, with Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce of Toronto, Ontario, the custodian of the Mackenzie ETFs (the “**Securities Lending Agreement**”). The Securities Lending Agreement appoints and authorizes Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce to act as agent for securities lending transactions for those Mackenzie ETFs that engage in securities lending and to execute, in the applicable Mackenzie ETF’s name and on its behalf, securities lending agreements with borrowers in accordance with NI 81-102. The Securities Lending Agreement requires that the collateral received by a Mackenzie ETF in a securities lending transaction must generally have a market value of 105%, but never less than 102%, of the value of the securities loaned. The Manager has appointed a Securities Lending Management Committee that is responsible for the risk management and oversight procedures applicable where the Mackenzie ETFs engage in these transactions. Under the Securities Lending Agreement, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce agrees to indemnify the Mackenzie ETFs from certain losses incurred in connection with its failure to perform any of its obligations under the Securities Lending Agreement. The Securities Lending Agreement may be terminated at any time at the option of either party upon 30 days’ prior notice to the other party.

Prime Broker

TD Securities Inc. will act as Prime Broker to the Mackenzie Alternative ETF. The Mackenzie Alternative ETF may borrow cash from the Prime Broker for investment purposes and may borrow securities in connection with short sales, in each case in accordance with its investment objectives and strategies. The Prime Broker is not an affiliate or associate of the Manager.

The borrowing arrangements are governed by a Prime Brokerage Services Agreement with the Prime Broker.

Auditor

The auditor of the Mackenzie ETFs is KPMG LLP.

Registrar and Transfer Agent

TSX Trust Company is the registrar and transfer agent for the Units of the Mackenzie ETFs. The register of the Mackenzie ETFs is kept in Toronto, Ontario.

Promoter

The Manager has taken the initiative in founding and organizing the Mackenzie ETFs and is, accordingly, the promoter of the Mackenzie ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. The Manager, in its capacity as manager of the Mackenzie ETFs, receives compensation from the Mackenzie ETFs. See “**Fees and Expenses**”.

Fund Administrator

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

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of the Units and the NAV per Unit of a Mackenzie ETF are calculated by the Fund Administrator as of the Valuation Time on each Valuation Date. The NAV of a Mackenzie ETF, as a whole, on a particular date is equal to the

aggregate of the market value of that Mackenzie ETF's assets, less its liabilities. The NAV of the Units is calculated by adding up the Units' proportionate share of the cash, portfolio securities and other assets of the Mackenzie ETF, subtracting the liabilities applicable to the Units and dividing the net assets by the total number of Units owned by Unitholders.

If a Mackenzie ETF offers different series of Units, the series share a common pool of assets and liabilities with a single investment objective.

A separate NAV is determined for each series of a Mackenzie ETF. Canadian dollars are used as the base currency for each Mackenzie ETF for purposes of calculating the separate NAV of each of the series of that Mackenzie ETF and any foreign-denominated assets or liabilities of that Mackenzie ETF are converted into Canadian dollars at the applicable rate of exchange on the date of calculation for purposes of calculating the NAV of each of the series of that Mackenzie ETF. The NAV of the CAD Units of a Mackenzie ETF is therefore expressed in Canadian dollars.

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 Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETFs

The value of the portfolio securities and other assets of each Mackenzie ETF is determined by applying the following rules:

- (i) cash on hand or on deposit, bills and notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued and not yet received are generally valued at their full amount, unless the Manager has determined that any of these assets are not worth the full amount, in which event the value shall be deemed to be the value that the Manager reasonably deems to be fair value;
- (ii) precious metals (certificates or bullion) and other commodities are valued at their fair market value, generally based on prevailing market prices as reported on exchanges or other markets;
- (iii) portfolio securities listed on a public securities exchange are valued at their close price or last sale price reported before the Valuation Time on a Trading Day less an allocation for projected taxes payable by a Mackenzie ETF on capital gains in certain jurisdictions, if applicable. If there is no close price and if no sale is reported to have taken place before the Valuation Time on that Trading Day, they are valued at the average of the last bid and ask prices reported before that time on that Trading Day;
- (iv) unlisted portfolio securities traded on an over-the-counter market are valued at the last sale price reported before the Valuation Time on a Trading Day less an allocation for projected taxes payable by a Mackenzie ETF on capital gains in certain jurisdictions, if applicable. If no sale is reported to have taken place before the Valuation Time on that Trading Day, they are valued at the average of the last bid and ask prices reported before that time on that Trading Day;
- (v) notwithstanding the foregoing, if portfolio securities are inter-listed or traded on more than one exchange or market, the Manager uses the close price or last sale price or the average of the last bid and ask prices, as the case may be, reported before the Valuation Time on the exchange or market that it determines to be the principal exchange or market for those securities;
- (vi) fixed-income securities listed on a public securities exchange will be valued at their close price or last sale price before the Valuation Time on a Trading Day, or if there is no close price and if no sale is reported to have taken place before the Valuation Time on that Trading Day, at the average of the last bid and ask prices before that time on that Trading Day;
- (vii) non-exchange-traded fixed-income securities of a Mackenzie ETF are valued at their fair value based on prices supplied by established pricing vendors, market participants or pricing models, as determined before the Valuation Time on a Trading Day;

- (viii) where a Mackenzie ETF owns securities issued by another investment fund, the securities of the other investment fund are valued at either (a) the price calculated by the manager of the other investment fund for the applicable series of securities of the other investment fund for that Trading Day in accordance with the constating documents of the other investment fund if such securities are acquired by the Mackenzie ETF from the other investment fund or (b) at their close price or last sale price reported before the Valuation Time on a Trading Day if such securities are acquired by the Mackenzie ETF on a public securities exchange;
- (ix) long positions in options, debt-like securities and warrants are valued at the current market value of their positions;
- (x) where an option is written by a Mackenzie ETF, the premium received by the Mackenzie 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 NAV of the Mackenzie ETF. The Mackenzie 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;
- (xi) foreign currency hedging contracts are valued at their current market value on a Trading Day, with any difference resulting from revaluation being treated as an unrealized gain or loss on investment;
- (xii) the value of a forward contract or swap is the gain or loss on the contract that would be realized if, on that Trading Day, the position in the forward contract or the swap were to be closed out;
- (xiii) 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 Trading Day, 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;
- (xiv) 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;
- (xv) portfolio securities that are quoted in foreign currencies are converted to Canadian dollars using an exchange rate as of the close of the North American markets on that Trading Day;
- (xvi) portfolio securities, the resale of which are restricted or limited by means of a representation, undertaking or agreement by a Mackenzie 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 Trading Day; (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 Mackenzie 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
- (xvii) 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 valuation. 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 constating documents of each of the Mackenzie ETFs contain details of the liabilities to be included in calculating the NAV for the Units. The liabilities of a Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF of whatsoever kind and nature, except liabilities represented by outstanding Units of the Mackenzie ETFs (as applicable).

Reporting of Net Asset Value

The aggregate NAV of each Mackenzie ETF and the NAV per Unit is available to the public on the Manager's website at www.mackenzieinvestments.com.

ATTRIBUTES OF THE UNITS

Description of the Securities Distributed

Each Mackenzie ETF is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Units, each of which represents an equal, undivided interest in the Units' proportionate share of the assets of the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and each Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie 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 Baskets of Securities or Cash

On any Trading Day, Unitholders may exchange a minimum of a Prescribed Number of Units (and any additional multiple thereof) for Baskets of Securities and cash or only cash, at the discretion of the Manager. 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. 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 a Mackenzie ETF or to create a new class or series of units of a Mackenzie 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 a Mackenzie 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 Unitholder Approval

Under the Declaration of Trust, Unitholders are entitled to vote on any matter that pursuant to Canadian securities legislation must be submitted to Unitholders for approval. NI 81-102 requires that Unitholders of a Mackenzie ETF approve the following:

- (v) any change to the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to the Mackenzie ETF or directly to its Unitholders if such change could result in an increase in charges to the Mackenzie ETF or its Unitholders, except where
 - (A) the Mackenzie ETF is at arm's length with the person or company charging the fee or expense;
 - (B) the Unitholders have received at least 60 days' written notice before the effective date of the change; and
 - (C) the right to notice described in (B) is disclosed in the prospectus of the Mackenzie ETF;
- (vi) the introduction of a fee or expense, to be charged to a Mackenzie ETF or directly to its Unitholders by the Mackenzie ETF or the Manager in connection with the holding of Units of the Mackenzie ETF that could result in an increase in charges to the Mackenzie ETF or its Unitholders (which would not include expenses associated with complying with governmental or regulatory requirements introduced after the date the Mackenzie ETF was created), except where
 - (A) the Mackenzie ETF is at arm's length with the person or company charging the fee or expense;
 - (B) the Unitholders have received at least 60 days' written notice before the effective date of the change; and
 - (C) the right to notice described in (B) is disclosed in the prospectus of the Mackenzie ETF;
- (vii) any change to the Manager, unless the new manager of the Mackenzie ETF is an affiliate of the Manager;
- (viii) any change to the fundamental investment objective of the Mackenzie ETF;
- (ix) the decrease in the frequency of the calculation of the Mackenzie ETF's NAV per Unit;
- (x) the undertaking by the Mackenzie ETF of a reorganization with, or transfer of its assets to, another mutual fund, if the Mackenzie ETF ceases to continue after the reorganization or transfer of assets and the transaction results in the Unitholders of the Mackenzie ETF becoming securityholders in the other mutual fund, unless
 - (A) the IRC of the Mackenzie ETF has approved the change;
 - (B) the Mackenzie ETF is being reorganized with, or its assets are being transferred to, another mutual fund that is managed by the Manager, or an affiliate of the Manager;
 - (C) the Unitholders have received at least 60 days' written notice before the effective date of the change;
 - (D) the right to notice described in (C) is disclosed in the prospectus of the Mackenzie ETF; and
 - (E) the transaction complies with certain other requirements of applicable securities legislation; and

- (xi) the undertaking by the Mackenzie ETF of a reorganization with, or acquisition of assets from, another mutual fund, if (A) the Mackenzie ETF continues after the reorganization or acquisition of assets, (B) the transaction results in the securityholders of the other mutual fund becoming Unitholders of the Mackenzie ETF, and (C) the transaction would be a material change to the Mackenzie ETF.

In addition, the auditor of a Mackenzie ETF may not be changed unless the IRC has approved the change and Unitholders have received at least 60 days' written notice before the effective date of the change.

Approval of Unitholders of a Mackenzie ETF of any such matter will be given if a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of Unitholders of the Mackenzie ETF, duly called and held for the purpose of considering the same, approve the related resolution.

Amendments to the Declaration of Trust

The trustee may amend the Declaration of Trust from time to time, but it may not, without the approval of a majority of the votes of Unitholders of the Mackenzie ETF voting at a meeting of Unitholders duly called for such purpose, make any amendment relating to any matter in respect of which NI 81-102 requires a meeting, as set out above, or any amendment that will adversely affect the voting rights of Unitholders.

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 Mackenzie ETFs is March 31. The Mackenzie 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, no later than March 31, information necessary to enable such Unitholder to complete an income tax return with respect to amounts paid or payable by each Mackenzie ETF owned by such Unitholder in respect of the preceding taxation year of such Mackenzie ETF.

The Manager will ensure that each Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF. A Unitholder or his, her or its duly authorized representative has the right to examine the books and records of the applicable Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETFs.

Permitted Mergers

A Mackenzie ETF may, without Unitholder approval, enter into a merger or other similar transaction that has the effect of combining that Mackenzie ETF with any other investment fund or funds that have investment objectives, valuation procedures and fee structures that are similar to the Mackenzie ETF, subject to

- (i) IRC approval;
- (ii) compliance with certain merger pre-approval conditions set out in section 5.6 of NI 81-102; and
- (iii) written notice being sent to Unitholders at least 60 days before the effective date of the merger.

In connection with any such merger, the merging funds will be valued at their respective NAVs and Unitholders of the Mackenzie ETF will be offered the right to redeem their Units for cash at the applicable NAV per Unit.

TERMINATION OF THE MACKENZIE ETFS

A Mackenzie ETF may be terminated by the Manager on at least 60 days' notice to Unitholders of such termination, and the Manager will issue a press release in advance thereof. The Manager may also terminate a Mackenzie ETF if the trustee resigns or becomes incapable of acting and is not replaced. Upon such termination, the securities held by the Mackenzie ETF, cash and other assets remaining after paying or providing for all liabilities and obligations of the Mackenzie ETF and any termination-related expenses payable by the Mackenzie ETF shall be distributed pro rata among the Unitholders of the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETF.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MACKENZIE ETFS AND DEALERS

The Manager, on behalf of the Mackenzie ETFs, may enter into various continuous distribution dealer agreements with registered dealers (that may or may not be Designated Brokers) pursuant to which the Dealers may subscribe for Units of one or more of the Mackenzie 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 Brokers and the Dealers do not perform many of the usual underwriting activities in connection with the distribution by the Mackenzie ETFs of their Units under this prospectus. The Mackenzie 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

The Mackenzie ETFs managed by Mackenzie's internal portfolio managers follow the proxy voting policies and procedures mandated by the Manager. The Manager's objective is to vote the securities of companies for which it has proxy-voting authority in a manner most consistent with the long-term economic interest of Mackenzie ETF Unitholders.

Voting Practices

The Manager takes reasonable steps to vote all proxies received. However, the Manager cannot guarantee that it will vote in all circumstances. The Manager may refrain from voting where administrative or other procedures result in the costs of voting outweighing the benefits. The Manager may also refrain from voting if, in its opinion, abstaining or otherwise withholding our vote is in Unitholders' best interests.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

Mackenzie's Proxy Voting Guidelines establish guidelines relating to the voting of securities for a variety of matters, which include, but are not limited to, board of directors elections, management and director compensation, appointment of auditor, shareholder rights plans, and management of environmental and social proposals. The Manager will generally vote in line with the Proxy Voting Guidelines, although there may be circumstances where it believes it is in the best interests of the particular Mackenzie ETF to vote differently than the manner contemplated by the Proxy Voting Guidelines.

The Manager has retained the services of Glass Lewis to provide administrative and proxy voting services to the Mackenzie ETFs. For Mackenzie ETFs, the Manager will generally use the Glass Lewis proxy voting research as applied in the Glass Lewis standard guidelines to inform voting. Where a Manager believes it is in the best interests of the Mackenzie ETF to vote differently than the manner contemplated by the relevant Glass Lewis proxy voting guideline, as applicable, the Manager must document the rationale for its decision. Mackenzie's Proxy Voting Guidelines, which include links to the Glass Lewis standard guidelines and Glass Lewis ESG guidelines, are available on the Sustainability Policies and Reporting page of our website at [Sustainability policies and reporting | Mackenzie Investments](#).

Conflicts of Interest

Circumstances may occur where a Mackenzie ETF has a potential conflict of interest relative to its proxy voting activities. Where an internal portfolio manager has a conflict or potential conflict, he or she will notify our Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”) and either the Senior Vice-President, Legal (“SVP, Legal”) or the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”). Should the CIO and either the SVP, Legal or the CCO conclude that a conflict exists, the CCO will document the conflict and inform our fund services department (the “Fund Services Department”).

The Fund Services Department will maintain a proxy voting watch list (the “Watch List”) that includes the names of issuers that may be in conflict and will notify the CIO, and either the SVP, Legal or CCO, of any meeting circulars and proxies received from an issuer on the Watch List. The CIO and either the SVP, Legal or CCO will discuss the voting matter(s) with the internal portfolio manager and ensure that the proxy voting decision is based on the Manager’s proxy voting policies and is in the best interests of the Mackenzie ETF.

All voting decisions made as described in the following section are documented and filed by the Fund Services Department.

Proxy Voting Procedures

Mackenzie utilizes the Glass Lewis Viewpoint platform to administer and execute its proxy voting process.

Glass Lewis receives proxy materials and then reviews all materials, completes their research process, and generates a set of recommendations for each meeting to Mackenzie. Recommendations are consistent with the Glass Lewis voting guidelines that Mackenzie has instructed them to apply.

An automatic notification including a direct link to the research and recommendation is sent by Glass Lewis to the Mackenzie investment management teams via the Viewpoint system. The Mackenzie Portfolio Manager reviews the research and any additional information and considers all aspects of the vote including their own viewpoint to make an independent voting decision. The Portfolio Manager executes the vote via the Viewpoint platform by either voting with or against the Glass Lewis recommendations.

Following electronic receipt of Mackenzie’s voting decision via Viewpoint, Glass Lewis communicates the voting decisions electronically to the ballot distributor as well as to the custodian banking network globally on Mackenzie’s behalf. All records related to proxies, votes, and related research materials are maintained by Mackenzie within the Glass Lewis Viewpoint platform.

Information Requests

The policies and procedures that the Mackenzie ETFs follow when voting proxies relating to portfolio securities are available upon request at any time, at no cost, by calling toll free at 1-800-387-0614 or by writing to Mackenzie Financial Corporation, 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3K1.

Each Mackenzie ETF’s proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 will be available free of charge to any Unitholder of that Mackenzie ETF upon request at any time after August 31 of the same year by calling 1-800-387-0614, and it will also be available on our website at www.mackenzieinvestments.com.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts can reasonably be regarded as material to purchasers of Units, as applicable:

- (i) Declaration of Trust;
- (ii) Management Agreement; and
- (iii) Custodian Agreement.

Copies of the agreements referred to above may be inspected during business hours at the principal office of the Manager.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The Manager is not aware of any ongoing legal and administrative proceedings material to the Mackenzie ETFs to which any Mackenzie ETF or the Manager is a party.

Penalties and Sanctions

The Manager entered into a settlement agreement with the Ontario Securities Commission (“OSC”) on April 6, 2018 (“**Settlement Agreement**”).

The Settlement Agreement states that the Manager failed to (i) comply with NI 81-105 by not meeting the minimum standards of conduct expected of industry participants in relation to certain sales practices between May 2014 and December 2017; (ii) have systems of controls and supervision over its sales practices that were sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that it was complying with its obligations under NI 81-105; and (iii) maintain adequate books, records and other documents to demonstrate its compliance with NI 81-105.

The Manager agreed to (i) pay an administrative penalty of \$900,000 to the OSC; (ii) submit to regular reviews of its sales practices, procedures and controls by an independent consultant until the OSC is satisfied the Manager’s sales practices program is fully compliant with securities laws; and (iii) pay costs of the OSC’s investigation in the amount of \$150,000.

The purpose of NI 81-105 is to discourage sales practices that could be perceived as inducing dealers and their representatives to sell mutual fund securities on the basis of incentives they were receiving (such as promotional items or activities) rather than on the basis of what is suitable for, and in the best interest of, their clients.

In the Settlement Agreement, the OSC noted that, in response to the OSC investigation, the Manager (i) has dedicated significant financial and human resources to enhance its systems of controls and supervision for sales practices; (ii) retained an independent consultant in September 2017 to assess the quality of the Manager’s controls around its sales practices, and the consultant noted that, overall, the Manager has demonstrated a continuously improving compliance culture and since 2014 has seen increased investment in resources, both people and systems, focused on sales practices compliance; and (iii) has no disciplinary history with the OSC and cooperated with Staff in connection with Staff’s investigation of the matters referred to in this Settlement Agreement.

The Manager, and not any of its investment fund products (the “**Mackenzie Products**”), paid all monetary and non-monetary benefits at issue. The performance of the Mackenzie Products was not impacted by these matters and the management expense ratios of the Mackenzie Products were not affected. The Manager, and not the Mackenzie Products, has paid all costs, fines and expenses relating to the resolution of this matter, including the above-noted administrative penalty, investigative costs and the fees relating to the independent compliance consultant.

EXPERTS

Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, legal counsel to the Mackenzie 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**” and “**Eligibility for Investment**”.

KPMG LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, is the auditor of the Mackenzie ETFs and has consented to the use of its audit report on the Mackenzie ETFs dated September 8, 2026. KPMG LLP has confirmed that it is independent with respect to the Mackenzie ETFs within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

EXEMPTIONS AND APPROVALS

Each Mackenzie ETF has obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit the following:

- (i) the purchase by a Unitholder of more than 20% of the Units of any Mackenzie ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation;
- (ii) a Mackenzie ETF to borrow cash in an amount not exceeding 5% of the net assets of the Mackenzie ETF for a period not longer than 45 days and, if required by the lender, to provide a security interest over any of its portfolio assets as a temporary measure to fund the portion of any distribution payable to Unitholders that represents amounts that have not yet been received by the Mackenzie ETF;
- (iii) a Mackenzie ETF to borrow cash on a temporary basis in an amount not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the Mackenzie ETF at the time of borrowing, in the case of a Mackenzie ETF that settles in trades of securities of the Mackenzie ETF, on the first business day after a trade date, to accommodate requests for the redemption of securities of the Mackenzie ETF while the Mackenzie ETF settles portfolio transactions initiated to satisfy such redemption requests; and
- (iv) a Mackenzie ETF to settle primary market trades in Units of such Mackenzie ETF no later than the third business day after the date upon which pricing for the Units is determined if it invests a portion of its portfolio assets in T+3 Securities. Secondary market trades of any Mackenzie ETF will continue to be subject to the settlement cycle that applies to exchange-traded securities in Canada, which customarily occurs no later than the first business day after the date upon which pricing for the Units is determined.

In addition, each Mackenzie ETF has obtained exemptive relief from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from the requirement to include in the prospectus a certificate of an underwriter and a prescribed statement respecting purchasers' statutory rights of withdrawal and remedies of rescission or damages, provided that, among other things, the Manager has filed an ETF Facts document for the Units of the applicable Mackenzie ETF.

In addition, each Mackenzie ETF may rely on exemptive relief obtained by Mackenzie's mutual funds to permit them to purchase and hold securities of U.S. listed exchange-traded funds that seek to replicate the performance of gold or silver on an unlevered basis, and exchange-traded funds that invest, directly or indirectly through derivatives, in physical commodities, including, but not limited to, agriculture or livestock, energy, precious metals and industrial metals, on an unlevered basis. This relief is subject to a number of conditions, including that the investments must be in accordance with the fundamental investment objectives of the Mackenzie ETF, the securities of the exchange-traded fund must be traded on a stock exchange in Canada or the United States, underlying exchange-traded funds cannot represent more than 10% of the Mackenzie ETF's NAV and the Mackenzie ETF's aggregate exposure to physical commodities cannot exceed 10% of its NAV.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are committed to protecting the personal information of our clients. Our Privacy Notice is available at www.mackenzieinvestments.com/en/legal-and-privacy/privacy-protection-notice, which describes how we collect, hold, use, transfer, disclose and protect your personal information when we do business with you. Please contact us through one of the means listed at the end of the Privacy Notice if you have any questions.

SUSTAINABLE INVESTING AT MACKENZIE

Mackenzie's Sustainable Investing Policy was developed and is enabled by Mackenzie's Sustainability Centre of Excellence ("COE"). The Sustainability COE is a separate team within Mackenzie that delivers firm-wide sustainability or environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") support and helps increase capabilities across the organization. These efforts range from developing sustainable investment products, to offering centralized ESG research and expertise, to aligning our stewardship efforts and bringing transparency related to the firm's activities to investors and advisors. The group works side by side with the investment teams to support their ESG integration and stewardship practices and efforts.

The Manager defines sustainable investing as

- (i) investment approaches that consider, on an ongoing basis, financially material ESG factors with the aim of improving risk-adjusted returns, which we consider to be ESG-integrated ETFs, and/or
- (ii) investment approaches that seek to generate a positive impact on one or more ESG factors as part of their fundamental investment objective, which we consider to be Sustainable Investment Solutions.

Firmwide Exclusions

The Mackenzie ETFs will not knowingly invest in companies involved in the production, use or distribution of anti-personnel land mines or cluster munitions. These exclusions do not apply to investments in derivatives (other than exchange-traded single company derivatives) or to ETFs that track an index, as the exposure in those cases is indirect and/or outside of Mackenzie's control.

Single company derivatives are defined as futures or option instruments whose value is derived from the price movement of one underlying asset, such as a specific company.

What are ESG Factors?

There are many considerations or factors that go into investment decision making. Some of the material ESG factors the Manager considers may include the following:

Environmental Factors	Social Factors	Governance Factors
energy management	level of peace	board composition
greenhouse gas emissions	income equality	executive compensation
air pollution	human rights	board diversity and structure
resource depletion and water scarcity	customer privacy and data security	tax, accounting and audit practices
waste and hazardous materials management	human capital management	bribery and corruption
biodiversity and deforestation	diversity and inclusion	political stability
	workplace health and safety	rule of law
	community relations	

Types of Sustainable Investing Approaches

Negative Screening – where a fund/ETF excludes certain types of securities, companies or debt issuers from its portfolio, based on certain ESG-related activities, business practices, or business segments.

ESG Integration – where a fund/ETF considers, on an ongoing basis, ESG-related factors within the investment analysis and decision-making process with the aim of improving risk-adjusted returns.

Best-in-Class Selection – where a fund/ETF aims to invest in companies or debt issuers that perform better than their peers on one or more performance metrics related to ESG matters.

Thematic Investing – where a fund/ETF aims to invest in sectors, industries, issuers or companies that are expected to benefit from long-term macro or structural ESG-related trends.

Impact Investing – where a fund/ETF seeks to generate a positive, measurable social or environmental impact alongside a financial return.

Stewardship – where a fund/ETF uses rights and position of ownership to influence the activities or behaviour of underlying portfolio companies in relation to ESG matters. This may include the use of ESG strategies such as

- (i) Shareholder engagement – where a fund/ETF interacts with management of the company or debt issuer through meetings and/or written dialogue in accordance with certain ESG-related considerations;
- (ii) Proxy Voting – where a fund/ETF votes on management and/or shareholder resolutions in accordance with certain ESG-related considerations;

The Mackenzie ETFs offered under this prospectus may use Negative Screening, Best-in-Class selection, ESG Integration, Thematic Investing, and Stewardship approaches. Mackenzie’s stewardship level practices are described in more detail below under “**Stewardship Practices**”.

ESG-Integrated ETFs

Mackenzie ETFs that follow an ESG-integrated approach, as defined above, consider ESG risks and opportunities in the investment process, although it is not a fundamental part of the investment objective of the ETF. ETFs that follow this approach will use internal and/or external ESG data and insights to evaluate material ESG factors in their investment research, analysis or decisions with the aim of improving risk-adjusted returns.

Other Mackenzie ETFs

The Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF is not a Sustainable Investment Solution or ESG-Integrated ETF. Because this ETF invests primarily in underlying ETFs, it does not incorporate ESG considerations at the top fund level, although the underlying ETFs that are managed by Mackenzie vote their proxies as described above.

Frameworks for ESG Integration

Mackenzie leverages a number of providers and frameworks that assist in the integration of material risks that are used in varying combinations and include, but are not limited to,

- Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) Guide to ESG Investing – aids in determining best practices in integrating ESG across the investment process;
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) – helps determine the most relevant or material ESG factors across 77 industries;
- MSCI ESG Services and Screening Solutions - used to screen for exclusions and controversies and to determine relevant ESG risks and opportunities across securities;
- Science Based Targets initiative – assess securities alignment to net zero global standards;
- Independent research by portfolio management teams – used to access publicly available sources such as company websites, company financial reports and company sustainability reports.

Unless otherwise stated, Mackenzie ETFs do not have specific ESG targets.

Monitoring of ETF ESG Risks

For ETFs managed under an ESG-Integrated approach, material ESG risks are monitored in the following ways:

- on an ad-hoc basis by reviewing pertinent news, rating changes and flagged controversies across securities;
- with reviews that are conducted at least annually to ensure changes in ratings or unmanaged risks are documented and appropriately actioned.

Stewardship Practices

As part of our process to incorporate ESG factors into our investment process of our funds and Mackenzie ETFs, we are committed to engaging companies and issuers. Mackenzie's stewardship activities are coordinated firm-wide by the Sustainability COE. However, where engagement activities form a material strategy of an ETF, they will be specifically disclosed in the investment strategies of an ETF.

At Mackenzie, fund and ETF level stewardship practices include the following:

1. Shareholder engagement – we define an engagement as an interaction which has a clear objective(s) or expected outcome(s) with the goal of preserving and creating long-term value for investors. Interactions with investee companies or debt issuers follow a pre-defined process where outcomes achieved over time are tracked and documented.

Monitoring and tracking: all engagements related to ESG are logged into a centralized database. Teams can record the representatives that were engaged, the format of the engagement, the outcome of the engagement, and where applicable, next steps. Engagements are reviewed at least annually by the Chief Investment Officer with support from the Sustainability COE.

2. Proxy voting – all Mackenzie ETFs, other than Mackenzie ETFs that are Sustainable Investment Solutions, that are managed by Mackenzie's internal portfolio managers, generally vote with the recommendations of the Glass Lewis standard proxy voting guidelines, unless the portfolio manager deems that it is not in the best interests of the Mackenzie ETF and its investors to do so. Mackenzie ETFs that are Sustainable Investment Solutions that are managed by Mackenzie's internal portfolio managers generally vote with the recommendations of the Glass Lewis ESG proxy voting guidelines, unless the portfolio manager deems that it is not in the best interests of the Mackenzie ETF and its investors to do so.

Monitoring and tracking: proxy voting is facilitated on the Glass Lewis Viewpoint software. Recommendations in line with the Glass Lewis standard or ESG proxy voting guidelines, as applicable, are presented across all allowable voting items. Portfolio managers that decide to vote against the guidelines must indicate the reason. This is reviewed at least annually by the Chief Investment Officer with support from the Sustainability COE.

Industry Collaboration and Commitments

Mackenzie Investments is

- a signatory to the UN PRI, and
- a founding participant in Climate Engagement Canada,

We also require that sub-advisors of our funds adhere to the UN PRI by becoming signatories.

For more information and to read about our overall approach to sustainable investing, please see our Sustainable Investing Policy, available on our website at [Sustainability policies and reporting | Mackenzie Investments](#).

PURCHASERS' 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 securities of exchange-traded funds within 48 hours after the receipt of a confirmation of a purchase of such securities. In several of the provinces and territories of Canada, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or, in some jurisdictions, revisions of the price or damages, if the prospectus and any amendment contains a misrepresentation or for non-delivery of the ETF Facts, provided that the remedies for rescission, revisions of the price or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, purchasers of Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will not have the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase the Units after the receipt of a prospectus and any amendment, and will not have remedies for rescission, damages or revision of the price for non-delivery of the prospectus or any amendment, if the dealer receiving the purchase order has obtained an exemption from the prospectus delivery requirement under a decision pursuant to National Policy 11-203 *Process for Exemptive Relief Applications in Multiple Jurisdictions* (“NP 11-203”). However, purchasers of Units of the Mackenzie ETFs will, in the applicable provinces of Canada, retain their right under securities legislation to rescind their purchase within 48 hours (or, if purchasing under a contractual plan, such longer time period as applicable) after the receipt of a confirmation of purchase.

However, 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 NP 11-203. As such, purchasers of Units of the Mackenzie 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.

The purchaser should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the province or territory and the decisions referred to above for the particulars of these rights or should consult with a legal adviser.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

During the period in which the Mackenzie ETFs are in continuous distribution, additional information is available in

- (i) the most recently filed ETF Facts documents of the Mackenzie ETFs;
- (ii) the most recently filed annual financial statements of the Mackenzie 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 Mackenzie ETFs;
- (iv) the most recently filed annual MRFP of the Mackenzie ETFs, if any; and
- (v) any interim MRFP of the Mackenzie ETFs filed after the most recent annual MRFP.

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 1-800-387-0614 or by contacting a registered dealer.

These documents are available on the Manager’s website at www.mackenzieinvestments.com or by contacting the Manager at 1-800-387-0614 or via e-mail at service@mackenzieinvestments.com.

These documents and other information about the Mackenzie 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 is filed on behalf of the Mackenzie ETFs after the date of this prospectus and before the termination of the distribution of the Mackenzie ETFs are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus.



KPMG LLP
Bay Adelaide Centre
333 Bay Street, Suite 4600
Toronto, ON M5H 2S5
Canada
Tel 416-777-8500
Fax 416-777-8818

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Mackenzie Financial Corporation, the Manager of Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF, Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF, Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF, and Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF (the 'ETFs')

Opinion

We have audited the statement of financial position as at September 8, 2026 and notes to the financial statement for each of the ETFs, including a summary of material accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statement").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each ETF as at September 8, 2026 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement***" section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the ETFs in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the financial statement in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statement, management is responsible for assessing each ETF's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the ETFs or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the ETFs' financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statement.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audits in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the ETFs' internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ETFs' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the ETFs to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statement represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP' with a horizontal line underneath.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

September 8, 2026

MACKENZIE GLOBAL EQUITY & GOLD OVERLAY ETF
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at September 8, 2026

Assets

Current assets

Cash	\$	<u>20</u>
Total assets	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder per Unit	\$	20

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mackenzie Financial Corporation on September 8, 2026.

“Nancy McCuaig”

Nancy McCuaig
Director

“Naomi Andjelic Bartlett”

Naomi Andjelic Bartlett
Director

Notes to Statement of Financial Position

1. Mackenzie Global Equity & Gold Overlay ETF (the “**ETF**”) is an exchange-traded fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The ETF has been established pursuant to a declaration of trust. The ETF’s registered office is 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This financial statement has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement.
2. Mackenzie Financial Corporation, the Manager of the ETF, has subscribed for one redeemable unit of the ETF at \$20 per unit on September 8, 2026.
3. Units of the ETF are redeemable units which are puttable at the holders’ option and entitle the holder to a proportionate share of the ETF’s Net Assets.
4. The ETF’s functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar, which is the currency considered to most faithfully represent the economic effects of the ETF’s underlying transactions, events and conditions taking into consideration the manner in which securities are issued and redeemed and how returns and performance by the ETF are measured.
5. As detailed in the prospectus, the ETF pays a management fee to the Manager at an annual rate of 1.15%. The Manager is responsible for all other costs and expenses including custody and safekeeping fees payable to the custodian, fees payable to the registrar and transfer agent, the fund administrator, the auditors and other service providers.

**MACKENZIE MODUS GLOBAL EQUITY ETF
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at September 8, 2026

Assets

Current assets

Cash	\$	<u>20</u>
Total assets	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder per Unit	\$	20

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mackenzie Financial Corporation on September 8, 2026.

“Nancy McCuaig”

Nancy McCuaig
Director

“Naomi Andjelic Bartlett”

Naomi Andjelic Bartlett
Director

Notes to Statement of Financial Position

1. Mackenzie Modus Global Equity ETF (the “ETF”) is an exchange-traded fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The ETF has been established pursuant to a declaration of trust. The ETF’s registered office is 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This financial statement has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement.
2. Mackenzie Financial Corporation, the Manager of the ETF, has subscribed for one redeemable unit of the ETF at \$20 per unit on September 8, 2026.
3. Units of the ETF are redeemable units which are puttable at the holders’ option and entitle the holder to a proportionate share of the ETF’s Net Assets.
4. The ETF’s functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar, which is the currency considered to most faithfully represent the economic effects of the ETF’s underlying transactions, events and conditions taking into consideration the manner in which securities are issued and redeemed and how returns and performance by the ETF are measured.
5. As detailed in the prospectus, the ETF pays a management fee to the Manager at an annual rate of 0.55%. The Manager is responsible for all other costs and expenses including custody and safekeeping fees payable to the custodian, fees payable to the registrar and transfer agent, the fund administrator, the auditors and other service providers.

**MACKENZIE MODUS INTERNATIONAL EQUITY ETF
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at September 8, 2026

Assets

Current assets

Cash	\$	<u>20</u>
Total assets	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder per Unit	\$	20

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mackenzie Financial Corporation on September 8, 2026.

“Nancy McCuaig”

Nancy McCuaig
Director

“Naomi Andjelic Bartlett”

Naomi Andjelic Bartlett
Director

Notes to Statement of Financial Position

1. Mackenzie Modus International Equity ETF (the “ETF”) is an exchange-traded fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The ETF has been established pursuant to a declaration of trust. The ETF’s registered office is 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This financial statement has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement.
2. Mackenzie Financial Corporation, the Manager of the ETF, has subscribed for one redeemable unit of the ETF at \$20 per unit on September 8, 2026.
3. Units of the ETF are redeemable units which are puttable at the holders’ option and entitle the holder to a proportionate share of the ETF’s Net Assets.
4. The ETF’s functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar, which is the currency considered to most faithfully represent the economic effects of the ETF’s underlying transactions, events and conditions taking into consideration the manner in which securities are issued and redeemed and how returns and performance by the ETF are measured.
5. As detailed in the prospectus, the ETF pays a management fee to the Manager at an annual rate of 0.55%. The Manager is responsible for all other costs and expenses including custody and safekeeping fees payable to the custodian, fees payable to the registrar and transfer agent, the fund administrator, the auditors and other service providers.

MACKENZIE MODUS EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY ETF
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at September 8, 2026

Assets

Current assets

Cash	\$	<u>20</u>
Total assets	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder per Unit	\$	20

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mackenzie Financial Corporation on September 8, 2026.

“Nancy McCuaig”

Nancy McCuaig
Director

“Naomi Andjelic Bartlett”

Naomi Andjelic Bartlett
Director

Notes to Statement of Financial Position

1. Mackenzie Modus Emerging Markets Equity ETF (the “ETF”) is an exchange-traded fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The ETF has been established pursuant to a declaration of trust. The ETF’s registered office is 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This financial statement has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement.
2. Mackenzie Financial Corporation, the Manager of the ETF, has subscribed for one redeemable unit of the ETF at \$20 per unit on September 8, 2026.
3. Units of the ETF are redeemable units which are puttable at the holders’ option and entitle the holder to a proportionate share of the ETF’s Net Assets.
4. The ETF’s functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar, which is the currency considered to most faithfully represent the economic effects of the ETF’s underlying transactions, events and conditions taking into consideration the manner in which securities are issued and redeemed and how returns and performance by the ETF are measured.
5. As detailed in the prospectus, the ETF pays a management fee to the Manager at an annual rate of 0.60%. The Manager is responsible for all other costs and expenses including custody and safekeeping fees payable to the custodian, fees payable to the registrar and transfer agent, the fund administrator, the auditors and other service providers.

**MACKENZIE MODUS GLOBAL SMALL-MID CAP EQUITY ETF
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at September 8, 2026

Assets

Current assets

Cash	\$	<u>20</u>
Total assets	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder	\$	<u>20</u>
Net assets attributable to Unitholder per Unit	\$	20

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mackenzie Financial Corporation on September 8, 2026.

“Nancy McCuaig”

Nancy McCuaig
Director

“Naomi Andjelic Bartlett”

Naomi Andjelic Bartlett
Director

Notes to Statement of Financial Position

1. Mackenzie Modus Global Small-Mid Cap Equity ETF (the “ETF”) is an exchange-traded fund established as a trust under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The ETF has been established pursuant to a declaration of trust. The ETF’s registered office is 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This financial statement has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards relevant to preparing such a financial statement.
2. Mackenzie Financial Corporation, the Manager of the ETF, has subscribed for one redeemable unit of the ETF at \$20 per unit on September 8, 2026.
3. Units of the ETF are redeemable units which are puttable at the holders’ option and entitle the holder to a proportionate share of the ETF’s Net Assets.
4. The ETF’s functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar, which is the currency considered to most faithfully represent the economic effects of the ETF’s underlying transactions, events and conditions taking into consideration the manner in which securities are issued and redeemed and how returns and performance by the ETF are measured.
5. As detailed in the prospectus, the ETF pays a management fee to the Manager at an annual rate of 0.60%. The Manager is responsible for all other costs and expenses including custody and safekeeping fees payable to the custodian, fees payable to the registrar and transfer agent, the fund administrator, the auditors and other service providers.

CERTIFICATE OF THE MACKENZIE ETFS, THE TRUSTEE, MANAGER, AND PROMOTER

Dated: September 8, 2026

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.

MACKENZIE FINANCIAL CORPORATION as Trustee, Manager, and Promoter of the Mackenzie ETFs

“Luke Gould”

Luke Gould

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

“Keith Potter”

Keith Potter

Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial
Officer

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Mackenzie Financial Corporation

“Nancy McCuaig”

Nancy McCuaig

Director

“Naomi Andjelic Bartlett”

Naomi Andjelic Bartlett

Director