

# MACKENZIE MULTI-STRATEGY ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND

ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | March 31, 2020

ALTERNATIVE FUND

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by Mackenzie Financial Corporation, as Manager of Mackenzie Multi-Strategy Absolute Return Fund (the "Fund"). The Manager is responsible for the integrity, objectivity and reliability of the data presented. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and making judgments and estimates consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Manager is also responsible for the development of internal controls over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Mackenzie Financial Corporation is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements and overseeing the Manager's performance of its financial reporting responsibilities. The Board is assisted in discharging this responsibility by an Audit Committee, which reviews the financial statements and recommends them for approval by the Board. The Audit Committee also meets regularly with the Manager, internal auditors and external auditors to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues.

Deloitte LLP is the external auditor of the Fund. It is appointed by the Board. The external auditor has audited the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards to enable it to express to the securityholders its opinion on the financial statements. Its report is set out below.

On behalf of Mackenzie Financial Corporation,  
Manager of the Fund



Barry McInerney  
President and Chief Executive Officer



Terry Rountes  
Chief Financial Officer, Funds

July 13, 2020

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Securityholders of Mackenzie Multi-Strategy Absolute Return Fund (the "Fund")

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Fund, which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in financial position and cash flows for the periods then ended, as indicated in Note 1, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at March 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the periods then ended, as indicated in Note 1, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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.

### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information which comprises the Management Report of Fund Performance.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Management Report of Fund Performance prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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



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# MACKENZIE MULTI-STRATEGY ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND

ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | March 31, 2020

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (cont'd)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 GAAS 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 audit 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 Fund's 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 Fund's 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 statements 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 Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

*Deloitte LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants  
Toronto, Ontario  
July 13, 2020



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## 1. Fiscal Periods and General Information

The information provided in these financial statements and notes thereto is for the periods ended or as at March 31, 2020 and 2019, as applicable. In the year a Fund or series is established or reinstated, 'period' represents the period from inception or reinstatement. Refer to Note 9 for the formation date of the Fund and the inception date of each series.

The Fund is organized as an open-ended mutual fund trust established under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to a Declaration of Trust as amended and restated from time to time. The address of the Fund's registered office is 180 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The Fund is authorized to issue an unlimited number of units (referred to as "security" or "securities") of multiple series. Series of the Fund are available for sale under Simplified Prospectus or exempt distribution options.

Mackenzie Financial Corporation ("Mackenzie") is the manager of the Fund and is wholly owned by IGM Financial Inc., a subsidiary of Power Corporation of Canada. The Canada Life Assurance Company is also a subsidiary of Power Corporation of Canada. Investments in companies within the Power Group of companies held by the Fund are identified in the Schedule of Investments.

## 2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These audited annual financial statements ("financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). A summary of the Fund's significant accounting policies under IFRS is presented in Note 3.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency, and rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise indicated. These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of Mackenzie Financial Corporation on July 13, 2020.

## 3. Significant Accounting Policies

### (a) Financial instruments

Financial instruments include financial assets and liabilities such as debt and equity securities, open-ended investment funds and derivatives. The Fund classifies and measures financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"). Upon initial recognition, financial instruments are classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). All financial instruments are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual requirements of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument has expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. As such, investment purchase and sale transactions are recorded as of the trade date.

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at FVTPL with changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income – Other changes in fair value of investments and other net assets – Net unrealized gain (loss).

The Fund's redeemable securities contain multiple dissimilar contractual obligations and therefore meet the criteria for classification as financial liabilities under IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The Fund's obligation for net assets attributable to securityholders is presented at the redemption amount.

IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, requires disclosures related to changes in liabilities and assets, such as the securities of the Fund, arising from financing activities. Changes in securities of the Fund, including both changes from cash flows and non-cash changes, are included in the Statement of Changes in Financial Position. Any changes in the securities not settled in cash as at the end of the period are presented as either Accounts receivable for securities issued or Accounts payable for securities redeemed in the Statement of Financial Position. These accounts receivable and accounts payable amounts typically settle shortly after period-end.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments are calculated based on the weighted average cost of investments and exclude commissions and other portfolio transaction costs, which are separately reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income – Commissions and other portfolio transaction costs.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investments are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period in which they arise.

The Fund accounts for its holdings in unlisted open-ended investment funds and exchange-traded funds, if any, at FVTPL. Mackenzie has concluded that any unlisted open-ended investment funds and exchange-traded funds in which the Fund invests, do not meet either the definition of a structured entity or the definition of an associate.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (b) Fair value measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Investments listed on a public securities exchange or traded on an over-the-counter market are valued on the basis of the last traded market price or close price recorded by the security exchange on which the security is principally traded, where this price falls within the quoted bid-ask spread for the investment. In circumstances where this price is not within the bid-ask spread, Mackenzie determines the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value based on the specific facts and circumstances. Mutual fund securities of an underlying fund are valued on a business day at the price calculated by the manager of such underlying fund in accordance with the constating documents of such underlying fund. Unlisted or non-exchange traded investments, or investments where a last sale or close price is unavailable or investments for which market quotations are, in Mackenzie's opinion, inaccurate, unreliable, or not reflective of all available material information, are valued at their fair value as determined by Mackenzie using appropriate and accepted industry valuation techniques including valuation models. The fair value determined using valuation models requires the use of inputs and assumptions based on observable market data including volatility and other applicable rates or prices. In limited circumstances, the fair value may be determined using valuation techniques that are not supported by observable market data.

The cost of investments is determined on a weighted average cost basis.

Cash and cash equivalents which includes cash on deposit with financial institutions and short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are used by the Fund in the management of short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are reported at fair value which closely approximates their amortized cost due to their nature of being highly liquid and having short terms to maturity. Bank overdraft positions are presented under current liabilities as bank indebtedness in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Fund may use derivatives (such as written options, futures, forward contracts, swaps or customized derivatives) to hedge against losses caused by changes in securities prices, interest rates or exchange rates. The Fund may also use derivatives for non-hedging purposes in order to invest indirectly in securities or financial markets, to gain exposure to other currencies, to seek to generate additional income, and/or for any other purpose considered appropriate by the Fund's portfolio manager(s), provided that the use of the derivative is consistent with the Fund's investment objectives. Any use of derivatives will comply with Canadian mutual fund laws, subject to the regulatory exemptions granted to the Fund, as applicable. Refer to "Exemptions from National Instrument 81-102" in the Annual Information Form of the Fund for further details, including the complete conditions of these exemptions, as applicable.

Valuations of derivative instruments are carried out daily, using normal exchange reporting sources for exchange-traded derivatives and specific broker enquiry for over-the-counter derivatives.

The value of forward contracts is the gain or loss that would be realized if, on the valuation date, the positions were to be closed out. The change in value of forward contracts is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income – Other changes in fair value of investments and other net assets – Net unrealized gain (loss).

The value of futures contracts or swaps fluctuates daily, and cash settlements made daily, where applicable, by the Fund are equal to the unrealized gains or losses on a "mark to market" basis. These unrealized gains or losses are recorded and reported as such until the Fund closes out the contract or the contract expires. Margin paid or deposited in respect of futures contracts or swaps is reflected as a receivable in the Statement of Financial Position – Margin on derivatives. Any change in the variation margin requirement is settled daily.

Premiums received from writing options are included in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability and subsequently adjusted daily to fair value. If a written option expires unexercised, the premium received is recognized as a realized gain. If a written call option is exercised, the difference between the proceeds of the sale plus the value of the premium, and the cost of the security is recognized as a realized gain or loss. If a written put option is exercised, the cost of the security acquired is the exercise price of the option less the premium received.

Refer to the Schedule of Derivative Instruments and Schedule of Options Purchased/Written, as applicable, included in the Schedule of Investments for a listing of derivative and options positions as at March 31, 2020.

#### (c) Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense from interest bearing investments is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income and expense is recognized as of the ex-dividend date. Dividends and interest paid on the short selling of equity and bond securities are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income – Dividends and Interest Income, respectively. Realized gains or losses on the sale of investments, including foreign exchange gains or losses on such investments, are calculated on an average cost basis. Distributions received from an underlying fund are included in interest income, dividend income, expense, realized gains (losses) on sale of investments or fee rebate income, as appropriate.

Income, realized gains (losses) and unrealized gains (losses) are allocated daily among the series on a pro-rata basis.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(d) Commissions and other portfolio transaction costs

Commissions and other portfolio transaction costs are costs incurred to acquire, issue or dispose of financial assets or liabilities. They include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers. Commissions may be paid to brokerage firms which provide (or pay for) certain services, other than order execution, which may include investment research, analysis and reports, and databases or software in support of these services. Where applicable and ascertainable, the value of third-party services that were paid for by brokers during the periods is disclosed in Note 9. The value of certain proprietary services provided by brokers cannot be reasonably estimated.

(e) Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

The Fund is permitted to enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions as set out in the Fund's Simplified Prospectus. These transactions involve the temporary exchange of securities for collateral with a commitment to redeliver the same securities on a future date.

Securities lending transactions are administered by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (the "Securities Lending Agent"). The value of cash or securities held as collateral must be at least 102% of the fair value of the securities loaned, sold or purchased. Income is earned from these transactions in the form of fees paid by the counterparty and, in certain circumstances, interest paid on cash or securities held as collateral. Income earned from these transactions is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income – Securities lending income and recognized when earned.

Note 9 summarizes the details of securities loaned and collateral received, as well as a reconciliation of securities lending income, if applicable.

(f) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In the normal course of business, the Fund enters into various master netting agreements or similar agreements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the Statement of Financial Position but still allow for the related amounts to be set off in certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy or termination of the contracts. Note 9 summarizes the details of such offsetting, if applicable.

Income and expenses are not offset in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless required or permitted to by an accounting standard, as specifically disclosed in the IFRS policies of the Fund.

(g) Foreign currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Fund is Canadian dollars. Foreign currency purchases and sales of investments and foreign currency dividend and interest income and expenses are translated to Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains (losses) on purchases and sales of foreign currencies are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income – Other changes in fair value of investments and other net assets – Net realized gain (loss).

The fair value of investments and other assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated to Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing on each business day.

(h) Net assets attributable to securityholders per security

Net assets attributable to securityholders per security is computed by dividing the net assets attributable to securityholders of a series of securities on a business day by the total number of securities of the series outstanding on that day.

(i) Net asset value per security

The daily Net Asset Value ("NAV") of an investment fund may be calculated without reference to IFRS as per the Canadian Securities Administrators' ("CSA") regulations. The difference between NAV and Net assets attributable to securityholders (as reported in the financial statements), if any, is mainly due to differences in fair value of investments and other financial assets and liabilities. Refer to Note 9 for the Fund's NAV per security.

(j) Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to securityholders from operations per security

Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to securityholders from operations per security in the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to securityholders from operations for the period, divided by the weighted average number of securities outstanding during the period.

(k) Mergers

The Fund applies the acquisition method of accounting for Fund mergers. Under this method, one of the Funds in each merger is identified as the acquiring Fund, and is referred to as the Continuing Fund, and the other Fund involved in the merger is referred to as the Terminated Fund. This identification is based on the comparison of the relative net asset values of the Funds as well as consideration of the continuation of such aspects of the Continuing Fund as: investment advisors; investment objectives and practices; type of portfolio securities; and management fees and expenses.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (l) Short selling and borrowing fees

The Fund may engage in the short selling of equity and bond securities as a part of its overall investment strategy. When the Fund sells an equity or bond security short, it must borrow the security from a broker, and in exchange pay a borrowing fee to that broker, to complete the sale. The Fund can realize a gain on a short sale, if the price of the security decreases from the date the security was sold short until the date at which the Fund closes out its short position, by buying the security at a lower price and returning it back to the broker. A loss will be incurred if the price of the security increases. Limitations within the Fund's investment strategy on the Fund's ability to engage in short selling and borrowing include: (i) the aggregate market value of all securities sold short by the Fund will not exceed 50% of the total net assets of the Fund; (ii) the aggregate market value of all securities of any particular issuer sold short by the Fund will not exceed 20% of the total net assets of the Fund; (iii) the Fund may borrow cash up to a maximum of 50% of its net asset value; and (iv) the combined use of short-selling and cash borrowing by the Fund is subject to an overall limit of 50% of its net asset value. Gains and losses realized on the short selling of equity and bond securities are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income – Net realized gain (loss).

### 4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that primarily affect the valuation of investments. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) developed rapidly over the first three months of 2020, with the World Health Organization declaring it a pandemic on March 11, 2020, and governments around the world enacting emergency measures that resulted in business disruptions, volatility in markets and a global economic slowdown.

The Manager uses judgment in assessing the impact from such events on assumptions and estimates applied in reporting the assets and liabilities in the Fund's financial statements at March 31, 2020.

The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses and markets, and the extent of economic relief measures provided by governments and central banks, are unknown at the reporting date and it is therefore not possible to reliably estimate the impact on the financial results and position of the Fund in future periods.

#### Use of Estimates

##### *Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market*

The Fund may hold financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets and are valued using valuation techniques that make use of observable data, to the extent practicable. Various valuation techniques are utilized, depending on a number of factors, including comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and recent arm's length market transactions. Key inputs and assumptions used are company specific and may include estimated discount rates and expected price volatilities. Changes in key inputs, could affect the reported fair value of these financial instruments held by the Fund.

#### Use of Judgments

##### *Classification and measurement of investments and application of the fair value option*

In classifying and measuring financial instruments held by the Fund, Mackenzie is required to make significant judgments in order to determine the most appropriate classification in accordance with IFRS 9. Mackenzie has assessed the Fund's business model, the manner in which all financial instruments are managed and performance evaluated as a group on a fair value basis, and concluded that FVTPL in accordance with IFRS 9 provides the most appropriate measurement and presentation of the Fund's financial instruments.

##### *Functional currency*

The Fund's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar, which is the currency considered to best represent the economic effects of the Fund'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 Fund are measured.

##### *Structured entities and associates*

In determining whether an unlisted open-ended investment fund or an exchange-traded fund in which the Fund invests, but that it does not consolidate, meets the definitions of either a structured entity or of an associate, Mackenzie is required to make significant judgments about whether these underlying funds have the typical characteristics of a structured entity or of an associate. Mackenzie has assessed the characteristics of these underlying funds and has concluded that they do not meet the definition of either a structured entity or of an associate because the Fund does not have contracts or financing arrangements with these underlying funds and the Fund does not have an ability to influence the activities of these underlying funds or the returns it receives from investing in these underlying funds.

## 5. Income Taxes

The Fund qualifies as a mutual fund trust under the provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada) and, accordingly, is subject to tax on its income including net realized capital gains in the taxation year, which is not paid or payable to its securityholders as at the end of the taxation year. It is the intention of the Fund to distribute all of its net income and sufficient net realized capital gains so that the Fund will not be subject to income taxes other than foreign withholding taxes, if applicable.

Losses of the Fund cannot be allocated to investors and are retained in the Fund for use in future years. Non-capital losses may be carried forward up to 20 years to reduce taxable income and realized capital gains of future years. Capital losses may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce future realized capital gains. Refer to Note 9 for the Fund's loss carryforwards.

## 6. Management Fees and Operating Expenses

Mackenzie is paid a management fee for managing the investment portfolio, providing investment analysis and recommendations, making investment decisions, making brokerage arrangements relating to the purchase and sale of the investment portfolio and making arrangements with registered dealers for the purchase and sale of securities of the Fund by investors. The management fee is calculated on each series of securities of the Fund as a fixed annual percentage of the daily net asset value of the series.

Each series of the Fund is charged a fixed rate annual administration fee ("Administration Fee") and in return, Mackenzie bears all of the operating expenses of the Fund, other than certain specified fund costs. The Administration Fee is calculated on each series of securities of the Fund as a fixed annual percentage of the daily net asset value of the series.

Other fund costs include taxes (including, but not limited to GST/HST and income tax), interest and borrowing costs, all fees and expenses of the Mackenzie Funds' Independent Review Committee (IRC), costs of complying with the regulatory requirement to produce Fund Facts, fees paid to external service providers associated with tax reclaims, refunds or the preparation of foreign tax reports on behalf of the Funds, new fees related to external services that were not commonly charged in the Canadian mutual fund industry and introduced after the date of the most recently filed simplified prospectus, and the costs of complying with any new regulatory requirements, including, without limitation, any new fees introduced after the date of the most recently filed simplified prospectus.

Mackenzie may waive or absorb management fees and/or Administration Fees at its discretion and stop waiving or absorbing such fees at any time without notice. Refer to Note 9 for the management fee and Administration Fee rates charged to each series of securities.

## 7. Fund's Capital

The capital of the Fund, which is comprised of the net assets attributable to securityholders, is divided into different series with each series having an unlimited number of securities. The securities outstanding for the Fund as at March 31, 2020 and 2019 and securities issued, reinvested and redeemed for the periods are presented in the Statement of Changes in Financial Position. Mackenzie manages the capital of the Fund in accordance with the investment objectives as discussed in Note 9.

## 8. Financial Instruments Risk

### i. Risk exposure and management

The Fund's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, as defined in IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* ("IFRS 7"). The Fund's exposure to financial risks is concentrated in its investments, which are presented in the Schedule of Investments, as at March 31, 2020, grouped by asset type, with geographic and sector information.

Mackenzie seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of financial risks on the Fund's performance by employing professional, experienced portfolio advisors, by monitoring the Fund's positions and market events daily, by diversifying the investment portfolio within the constraints of the Fund's investment objectives, and where applicable, by using derivatives to hedge certain risk exposures. To assist in managing risks, Mackenzie also maintains a governance structure that oversees the Fund's investment activities and monitors compliance with the Fund's stated investment strategy, internal guidelines, and securities regulations.

### ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Fund encounters difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they come due. The Fund is exposed to liquidity risk due to potential daily cash redemptions of redeemable securities. In order to monitor the liquidity of its assets, the Fund utilizes a liquidity risk management program that calculates the number of days to convert the investments held by the Fund into cash using a multi-day liquidation approach. This liquidity risk analysis assesses the Fund's liquidity against predetermined minimum liquidity percentages established for different time periods and is monitored quarterly. In addition, the Fund has the ability to borrow up to 5% of its net assets for the purposes of funding redemptions.

## 8. Financial Instruments Risk (cont'd)

### ii. Liquidity risk (cont'd)

In order to comply with securities regulations, the Fund must maintain at least 90% of its assets in liquid investments (i.e., investments that can be readily sold).

### iii. Currency risk

Currency risk arises when the fair value of financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the Canadian dollar, which is the Fund's reporting currency, fluctuates due to changes in exchange rates. Note 9 summarizes the Fund's exposure, if applicable and significant, to currency risk.

### iv. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises when the fair value of interest-bearing financial instruments fluctuates due to changes in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. Cash and cash equivalents do not expose the Fund to significant amounts of interest rate risk. Note 9 summarizes the Fund's exposure, if applicable and significant, to interest rate risk.

### v. Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer, or all factors affecting all instruments traded in a market or market segment. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. This risk is managed through a careful selection of investments and other financial instruments within the parameters of the investment strategies. Except for certain derivative contracts and securities sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is equivalent to their fair value. The maximum risk of loss on certain derivative contracts such as forwards, swaps, and futures contracts is equal to their notional values. In the case of written call (put) options and short futures contracts, the loss to the Fund continues to increase, without limit, as the fair value of the underlying interest increases (decreases). However, these instruments are generally used within the overall investment management process to manage the risk from the underlying investments and do not typically increase the overall risk of loss to the Fund. This risk is mitigated by ensuring that the Fund holds a combination of the underlying interest, cash cover and/or margin that is equal to or greater than the value of the derivative contract. In the case of securities sold short, the loss to the Fund continues to increase, without limit, as the fair value of the underlying interest increases. This risk is mitigated by placing limitations on the Fund's ability to sell securities short, which are outlined in Note 3(I). Note 9 summarizes the Fund's exposure, if applicable and significant, to other price risk.

### vi. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund. Note 9 summarizes the Fund's exposure, if applicable and significant, to credit risk.

All transactions in listed securities are executed with approved brokers. To minimize the possibility of settlement default, securities are exchanged for payment simultaneously, where market practices permit, through the facilities of a central depository and/or clearing agency where customary.

The carrying amount of investments and other assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure as at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

The Fund may enter into securities lending transactions with counterparties and it may also be exposed to credit risk from the counterparties to the derivative instruments it may use. Credit risk associated with these transactions is considered minimal as all counterparties have a rating equivalent to a designated rating organization's credit rating of not less than A-1 (low) on their short-term debt and of A on their long-term debt, as applicable.

### vii. Underlying funds

The Fund may invest in underlying funds and may be indirectly exposed to currency risk, interest rate risk, other price risk and credit risk from fluctuations in the value of financial instruments held by the underlying funds. Note 9 summarizes the Fund's exposure, if applicable and significant, to these risks from underlying funds.

















