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Simplified Prospectus dated January 11, 2019

Munro Global Growth Equity Fund (Class I units)

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Introduction

In this document, “*we*”, “*us*”, “*CI*” and “*our*” refer to CI Investments Inc., the manager of the fund. A “*fund*” is the mutual funds described in this simplified prospectus. A “*representative*” is an individual working as a broker, financial planner or other person who is qualified to sell units of the fund described in this document. A “*dealer*” is the firm with which your representative works.

This simplified prospectus contains selected important information to help you make an informed investment decision and to help you understand your rights.

This Simplified Prospectus contains information about the fund and the risks of investing in mutual funds generally, as well as the names of the firms responsible for the management of the fund.

Additional information about the fund is available in the following documents:

- the annual information form;
- the most recently-filed fund facts;
- the most recently-filed annual financial statements;
- any interim financial statements filed after those annual financial statements;
- the most recently-filed annual management report of fund performance; and
- any interim report of fund performance filed after that annual management report of fund performance.

These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus, which means they legally form part of this simplified prospectus just as if they were printed in it.

You can get a copy of these documents at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355, by e-mailing service@ci.com, or by asking your representative. You will also find these documents on our website at www.ci.com.

These documents and other information about each fund are also available at www.sedar.com.

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

Building an investment portfolio is one of the most important financial decisions you can make. Choosing the right investments can help you achieve your financial goals, such as preparing for retirement or saving for a child's education.

However, investing successfully can be difficult to do on your own. You need accurate and timely information along with the right experience to build and maintain a portfolio of individual investments.

Mutual funds can make it easier.

A mutual fund brings together many different investors with similar goals. Each investor puts money into the fund. A professional portfolio advisor uses that cash to buy a variety of investments for the fund, depending on the fund's objectives.

When the investments make money, everyone who invests in the fund benefits. If the value of the investments falls, everyone shares in the loss. The size of your share depends on how much you invested. The more you put in, the more units of the fund you own and the greater your portion of the gains or losses. Mutual fund investors also share the fund's expenses.

Most mutual funds invest in securities like stocks, bonds and money market instruments. The fund may also invest in other mutual funds managed by us, called "*underlying funds*".

Advantages of mutual funds

Investing in a mutual fund has several advantages over investing in individual stocks, bonds and money market instruments on your own:

- **Professional money management.** Professional portfolio advisors have the skills and the time to do research and make decisions about which investments to buy, hold or sell.
- **Diversification.** Investment values are always changing. Owning several investments can improve long-term results because the ones that increase in value can compensate for those that do not. Mutual funds typically hold 30 or more different investments.
- **Accessibility.** You can sell your investment back to the mutual fund at any time. This is called a "*redemption*", and in some cases may result in a redemption fee or a short-term trading fee. With many other investments, your money is locked in or you have to find a specific buyer before you can sell.
- **Record keeping and reporting.** Mutual fund companies use sophisticated record keeping systems and send you regular financial statements, tax slips and reports.

Mutual funds are not guaranteed

While mutual funds have many advantages, it is important to remember that an investment in a mutual fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates, mutual fund investments are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer.

Under exceptional circumstances, a fund may suspend your right to sell your investment. See "*Purchases, Switches and Redemptions - Suspending your right to sell units*" for details.

Risk and potential return

As with most other investments, mutual funds come with a certain amount of risk. Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending on their investment objectives. The value of the investments in a mutual fund changes from day to day because of changes in interest rates, economic conditions and market or company news. As a result, the value of mutual fund units will vary. When you sell your units of the fund, you could get less money than you put in.

The amount of risk depends on the kind of fund you buy. Money market funds generally have low risk. They hold relatively safe short-term investments such as government treasury bills and other high-quality money market instruments. Income funds, which typically invest in bonds, have a higher amount of risk because their prices can change when interest rates change. Equity funds generally have the highest risk because they invest mostly in stocks whose prices can rise and fall daily.

Before you invest in a mutual fund, you need to decide what level of risk you are comfortable with. The answer depends in part on the kind of returns you expect. Generally, higher risk investments have a higher potential for gains and losses, while lower risk investments have a lower potential for gains and losses.

Another important factor is time. Think about how soon you will need the money. If you are saving to buy a house in the near future, you will probably want a lower risk investment to reduce the chance of the fund value dropping just when you need the cash. If you are investing for retirement in 20 years, your investment horizon is much longer. You may be able to afford to put more emphasis on equity funds because there is more time for these mutual funds to recover if prices should fall.

But potential return and your time horizon are not the only yardsticks for successful investing. Your choice of mutual fund also depends on how you feel about risk. An investor who checks fund prices every week and worries when investments temporarily lose value has low risk tolerance. If that describes you, you might be more comfortable with money market funds, bond funds, balanced funds and perhaps very conservative equity funds. An investor who is willing to take on more risk might prefer a higher proportion of equity funds or more aggressive funds that specialize in one industry or country.

Purchases, Switches and Redemptions

You can buy the fund or transfer from the fund to another mutual fund managed by CI through a qualified representative. “*Transferring*”, which involves moving money from one investment to another is also known as “*switching*”.

You can sell your fund investment either through your representative or by contacting us directly. Selling your investment is also known as “*redeeming*”.

Whether you are buying, selling or transferring the fund, we base the transaction on the value of a fund unit. The price of a unit is called the *net asset value* or NAV per unit, or the unit value. We calculate a separate NAV per unit for each class of the fund by taking the value of the assets of the class of the fund, subtracting any liabilities of the class of the fund, and dividing the balance by the number of units held by investors in that class of the fund.

We calculate NAV at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on each valuation day which is any day that we are open for a full day of business. When you buy, sell or transfer units of the fund, the price is the next NAV we calculate after receiving your order.

When you place your order through a representative, the representative sends it to us. If we receive your properly completed order before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on a valuation day, we will process it using that day’s NAV. If we receive your order after that time, we will use the NAV on the next valuation day. The valuation day used to process your order is called the trade date.

The fund is valued and offered for purchase in Canadian dollars.

About different types of units

The fund offers Class I units. Class I units are available only to institutional clients and investors who have been approved by us and have entered into a Class I Account Agreement with us. The criteria for approval may include the size of the investment, the expected level of account activity and the investor’s total investment with us. The minimum initial investment for this class of units is determined when the investor enters into a Class I Account Agreement with us. No management fees are charged to the fund with respect to Class I units; each investor will negotiate a separate management fee which is payable directly to us. Each investor also pays an investment advisory fee, which the investor negotiates with his/her representative (acting on behalf of the representative’s firm). Class I units are also available to our directors and employees, as well as to those of our affiliates.

How to buy the fund

You can invest in the fund by completing a purchase application, which you can get from your representative.

The minimum initial investment for Class I units is determined by us when you enter into a Class I Account Agreement with us.

Your representative’s firm or we will send you a confirmation once we have processed your order. If you buy through the pre-authorized chequing plan described in the section entitled “*Optional Services – Pre-authorized chequing plan*”, we will send you a confirmation for the first transaction and all other transactions will be reported on your regular account statements. A confirmation shows details of your transaction, including the name of the fund, the number and class of units you bought, the purchase price and the trade date. We do not issue certificates of ownership for the fund.

We may reject your purchase order within one business day of receiving it. If rejected, any monies sent with your order will be returned immediately to your representative’s firm, without interest, once the payment clears. If we accept your order but do not receive payment within two business days, we will redeem your units on the next business day. If the proceeds are greater than the payment you owe, the difference will belong to the fund. If the proceeds are less than the payment you owe, your representative’s firm will be required to pay the difference and is entitled to collect this amount and any associated expenses from you.

You and your representative are responsible for ensuring that your purchase order is accurate and that we receive all necessary documents and/or instructions. If we receive a payment or a purchase order that is otherwise valid but fails to specify the fund, or if any other documentation in respect of your purchase order is incomplete, we may invest your

money in Class A units of CI Money Market Fund under the initial sales charge option at 0% sales charge. An investment in CI Money Market Fund will earn you daily interest until we receive complete instructions regarding the fund you have selected and all documentation in respect of your purchase is received in good order. Your total investment, including interest, will then be switched into the fund you have chosen under the class and purchase option you have selected, without additional charge, at the unit price of the fund on the applicable switch date.

For more information regarding CI Money Market Fund, please see the simplified prospectus and fund facts of the fund, which can be found on our website at www.ci.com or at www.sedar.com.

Purchase option

Class I units can be purchased only through the no load option. Accordingly, you do not need to pay a sales commission to your representative's firm when you buy units of the fund or a redemption fee when you sell units of the fund.

Investment advisory fee

For Class I units, you negotiate an investment advisory fee with your representative (acting on behalf of the representative's firm). Unless otherwise agreed, we collect the investment advisory fee, by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of units of each applicable class of your fund from your account. The investment advisory fee is charged on a monthly or quarterly basis for Class I units.

For Class I units, the negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.25% annually of the net asset value of Class I units of the fund in your account.

The negotiated investment advisory fee rate is as set out in an agreement between you and your representative's firm. It is the responsibility of your representative to disclose such fee to you before you invest. Note that an investment advisory fee of 0% will be applied by us if we do not receive an investment advisory fee agreement from your representative.

Note that such investment advisory fees are subject to applicable provincial and federal taxes and are in addition to any other fees that are separately negotiated with and directly payable to us. For further details, see "*Fees and Expenses*".

How to sell your units

To sell your units, send your signed instructions in writing to your representative or to us. Once we receive your order, you cannot cancel it. We will send you a confirmation once we have processed your order. We will send your payment within two business days of receiving your properly completed order. You will receive payment in the currency in which you bought the fund.

Your signature on your instructions must be guaranteed by a bank, trust company, or representative's firm if the sale proceeds are:

- more than \$25,000, or
- paid to someone other than the registered owner.

If the registered owner of the units is a corporation, partnership, agent, fiduciary or surviving joint owner, we may require additional information. If you are unsure whether you need to provide a signature guarantee or additional information, check with your representative or us.

Minimum balance

The minimum balance amounts are determined from time to time by us in our sole discretion. They may also be waived by us and are subject to change without notice. The current minimum balance amount may be obtained on our website at www.ci.com.

Suspending your right to sell units

Securities regulations allow us to temporarily suspend your right to sell your fund units and postpone payment of your sale proceeds:

- during any period when normal trading is suspended on any exchange on which securities or derivatives that make up more than 50% of the fund's value or its underlying market exposure are traded, provided those securities or derivatives are not traded on any other exchange that is a reasonable alternative for the fund,
- during any period when the right to redeem units is suspended for any underlying fund in which the fund invests all of its assets directly and/or through derivatives, or
- with the approval of securities regulators.

We will not accept orders to buy fund units during any period when we have suspended investors' rights to sell units of the fund.

How to transfer your units

Transferring to another mutual fund managed by CI

You can transfer from the fund to another mutual fund managed by CI by contacting your representative. To effect a transfer, give your representative the name of the fund and the class of units you hold, the dollar amount or number of units you want to transfer and the name of the other mutual fund and the class to which you are transferring. You can only transfer your units into a different class of a different mutual fund if you are eligible to buy such units.

You can transfer between the fund and another mutual fund managed by CI in the same class that are priced in the same currency.

The transfer of units from the fund to another mutual fund managed by CI will constitute a disposition of such units for purposes of the Income Tax Act. As a result, you will generally realize a capital gain or capital loss on such units upon a transfer. The capital gain or loss for tax purposes in respect of the units will be the difference between the unit price of such units at that time (less any fees) and the adjusted cost base of those units. For more information, see "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors*".

You may have to pay your representative's firm a transfer fee based on the value of the units you are transferring. However, the transfer fee is negotiable. If you have held the units for 30 days or less, you may also have to pay a short-term trading fee. The short-term trading fee does not apply to money market funds. Transfer fees and short-term trading fees do not apply to transfers that are part of systematic transactions, including the automatic rebalancing service. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for details about these fees.

Short-term trading

Redeeming or switching units of the fund within 30 days after they were purchased, which is referred to as short-term trading, may have an adverse effect on other investors in the fund because it can increase trading costs to the fund to the extent the fund purchases and sells portfolio securities in response to each redemption or switch request. An investor who engages in short-term trading also may participate in any appreciation in the net asset value of the fund during the short period that the investor was invested in the fund, which reduces the amount of the appreciation that is experienced by other, longer term investors in the fund.

We have in place procedures to detect, identify and deter inappropriate short-term trading and may amend them from time to time, without notice. We will take such action as we consider appropriate to deter inappropriate short-term trading activities. Such action may, in our sole discretion, include the issuance of a warning letter, the charging of a short-term trading fee on behalf of a fund of up to 2% of the net asset value of the securities you redeem or switch and/or the rejection of future purchase or switch orders where multiple or frequent short-term trading activity is detected in an account or group of accounts, as appropriate.

Any short-term trading fee is in addition to any other fees you would otherwise be subject to under this simplified prospectus. Please see "*Fees and Expenses – Fees and expenses payable directly by you – Short-term trading fee*" for more details.

The short-term trading fee will generally not apply in connection with redemptions or switches initiated by us and redemption or switches initiated by investors in special circumstances, as determined by us in our sole discretion, including but not limited to the following:

- redemptions or switches from money market funds;

- transactions relating to optional systematic plans such as the automatic rebalancing service and systematic redemption plans;
- trades initiated by us (including as part of a fund termination, a fund reorganization or merger);
- switches to a different class of the same fund;
- redemptions or switches of securities purchased by reinvesting distributions;
- transactions by investment vehicles that are used as a conduit for investors to get exposure to the investments of one or more investment funds, including mutual funds (e.g. funds of funds), asset allocation services, discretionary managed accounts and insurance products (e.g. segregated funds). Such investment vehicles may purchase and redeem units of the fund on a short-term basis, but as they are typically acting on behalf of numerous investors, the investment vehicle itself is not generally considered to be engaged in harmful short-term trading.

While we actively take steps to monitor, detect, and deter short-term or excessive trading, we cannot ensure that all such trading activity is completely eliminated.

Optional Services

You can take advantage of the following plans and services when you invest in the fund.

Registered plans and eligible accounts

Units of the fund are not currently, and are not expected to be, qualified investments under the Income Tax Act for registered plans as the fund is not, and is not expected to be, either a “*registered investment*” or a “*mutual fund trust*” within the meaning of such terms in the Income Tax Act.

Automatic rebalancing service

We offer an automatic portfolio rebalancing service to all investors in the fund. This service can be applied to any account and monitors when the value of your investments within the fund deviates from your target allocations. There is no fee for this service.

In order to utilize the automatic rebalancing service, you and your representative must define the following rebalancing criteria:

- *Frequency date:* You must decide if you want your account rebalanced on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. Your account will be reviewed and, if necessary, rebalanced on the first Friday in the calendar period of the frequency you selected. For accounts which are rebalanced annually, the review and, if necessary, rebalancing will occur instead on the first Friday in December.
- *Variance percentage:* You must determine by what percentage you will allow the actual values of your investments in the fund to differ from your target allocations before triggering a rebalancing.
- *Rebalancing allocation:* You must determine if this service should be applied to include all mutual funds managed by CI within your account (identified as “*Account Level*”) or only to specific mutual funds within your account (“*Fund Level*”).

When the current value of your investment in any mutual fund managed by CI varies on the frequency date by more than the percentage variance you have selected, we will automatically switch your investments to return to your target mutual fund allocations for all mutual funds within your account. If 100% of a mutual fund within your account is redeemed or switched, your Fund Level allocations will be updated and proportionately allocated to the remaining active funds in your target mutual fund allocations. In the case of Account Level target allocations, the target allocations will remain unchanged and we will await your further written instructions.

The following example shows how the automatic rebalancing service works:

Frequency Date: Quarterly Variance Percentage: 2.5%	Target Allocation	Current Value	Difference
Fund A	25.0%	28.1%	+3.1%
Fund B	25.0%	26.3%	+1.3%
Fund C	25.0%	21.7%	-3.3%
Fund D	25.0%	23.9%	-1.1%

At the end of the calendar quarter, we would review your account and automatically:

- Switch units out of Fund A equal to 3.1% of your portfolio into units of Fund C

- Switch units out of Fund B equal to 1.1% of your portfolio into Fund D and 0.2% of your portfolio into Fund C

As described under “*Transferring to another mutual fund managed by CI*”, a switch between the fund and other mutual funds managed by CI made by the automatic rebalancing service may cause you to realize a taxable capital gain.

Pre-authorized chequing plan

Our pre-authorized chequing plan allows you to make regular investments in the fund in the amounts you choose. You can start the plan by completing an application, which is available from your representative. Here are the plan highlights:

- your initial investment and each subsequent investment must be at least \$25 for each class of the fund
- we automatically transfer the money from your bank account to the fund you choose;
- you can choose any day of the month to invest weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- if the date you choose falls on a day that is not a business day, your units will be bought the next business day;
- you can choose either the initial sales charge option or a deferred sales charge option, if applicable;
- you can change or cancel the plan at any time by providing us 48 hours’ notice;
- we will confirm your first automatic purchase and all other transactions will be reported on your semi-annual and annual statements if your investments are made no less frequently than monthly, otherwise we will confirm each subsequent purchase; and
- to increase your regular investments under the plan, you need to contact your representative.

When you initially enroll in our pre-authorized chequing plan, you will receive a copy of your fund’s most recently-filed fund facts. An updated fund facts document will not be sent to you with respect to purchases under our pre-authorized chequing plan unless you request it. The most recently-filed fund facts document may be found at www.sedar.com or www.ci.com. You will not have a withdrawal right for purchases under the pre-authorized chequing plan, other than the initial purchase or sale, but you will have the rights described under “*What Are Your Legal Rights?*” for any misrepresentation about the fund contained in this simplified prospectus, annual information form, fund facts or financial statements.

Systematic redemption plan

Our systematic redemption plan allows you to receive regular cash payments from your fund. You can start the plan by completing an application, which is available from your representative. Here are the plan highlights:

- the value of your fund units must be more than \$5,000 to start the plan;
- the minimum amount you can sell is \$50 for each class of the fund;
- we automatically sell the necessary number of units to make payments to your bank account or a cheque is mailed to you;
- you can choose any day of the month to receive payments weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- if the date you choose is not a business day, your units will be sold the previous business day;
- you can change or cancel the plan at any time by providing us 48 hours’ notice; and
- we will confirm your first automatic redemption and all other automatic redemptions will be reported on your semi-annual and annual statements if your investments are made no less frequently than monthly, otherwise we will confirm each subsequent purchase.

A redemption fee may apply to any units you bought through a deferred sales charge option. See “*Fees and Expenses*” for details.

If you withdraw more money than your fund units are earning, you will eventually use up your investment.

Systematic transfer plan

Our systematic transfer plan allows you to make regular transfers from the fund to another mutual fund managed by CI. You can start the plan by completing an application, which is available from your representative. Here are the plan highlights:

- the minimum transfer amount is \$50;
- we automatically sell units you hold in the fund, class and sales charge option you specify and transfer your investment to another mutual fund of your choice in the same class and sales charge option;
- you can only transfer between the fund and other mutual funds managed by CI and classes priced in the same currency;
- you can choose any day of the month to make transfers weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually;
- if the date you choose is not a business day, your transfer will be processed the previous business day;
- you can change or cancel the plan at any time by providing us 48 hours' notice; and
- we will confirm your first automatic transfer and all other automatic transfers will be reported on your semi-annual and annual statements if your investments are made no less frequently than monthly, otherwise we will confirm each subsequent purchase.

You may have to pay your representative's firm a transfer fee based on the value of the units you are transferring. The short-term trading fee does not apply to money market funds. See "*Fees and Expenses*" for details about these fees.

A transfer between the fund and other mutual funds managed by CI is a disposition for tax purposes and you may realize a taxable capital gain. For more information see "*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors*".

Fees and Expenses

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

Fees and expenses payable by the fund

Management fees	Investors of Class I units pay management fees directly to us, as set out in the section below headed " <i>Fees and expenses payable directly by you</i> ".
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Management fees are paid in consideration of providing, or arranging for the provision of management, distribution, portfolio management services and oversight of any portfolio sub-advisory services provided in relation to the fund as well as any applicable sales and trailing commissions and marketing and promotion of the fund. Management fees are calculated and accrued daily based on the net asset value of each class of units of the fund on the preceding business day, and are subject to applicable taxes including G.S.T., H.S.T. and any applicable provincial sales taxes. These fees are generally paid daily or, in certain cases, monthly.

No management fees are charged to the fund for Class I units. Investors of Class I units pay management fees directly to us. Please see "*Class I Account Management Fees*" in the section below headed "*Fees and expenses payable directly by you*".

Administration fees and operating expenses	We bear all of the operating expenses of the fund (other than certain taxes, borrowing costs and certain new governmental fees) (the “ <i>Variable Operating Expenses</i> ”) in return for fixed administration fees. These Variable Operating Expenses include transfer agency, pricing and accounting fees, which include processing purchases and sales of fund units and calculating fund unit prices; legal, audit and custodial fees; filing fees; the costs of preparing and distributing fund financial reports, simplified prospectuses, fund facts and other investor communications. Not included in the Variable Operating Expenses are (a) taxes of any kind charged directly to the fund (principally withholding taxes on interest and dividends related to foreign security holdings), (b) borrowing costs incurred by the fund from time to time, and (c) costs and expenses associated with compliance with any new or changes to governmental and regulatory requirements imposed after the fund’s inception. These expenses will be borne by the fund. The purchase price of all securities and other property acquired by or on behalf of the fund (including brokerage fees, commissions and service charges paid to purchase and sell such securities and other property) are considered capital costs and therefore not included in Variable Operating Expenses and will also be borne by the fund. For greater certainty, we will bear all taxes (such as G.S.T., H.S.T. and any applicable provincial sales taxes) charged to us for providing the goods, services and facilities included in the Variable Operating Expenses. However, fees charged directly to investors are not included in the Variable Operating Expenses.
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Administration fees are calculated and accrued daily based on the net asset value of each class of units of the fund on the preceding business day. These fees are generally paid daily or, in certain cases, monthly, and are subject to applicable taxes including G.S.T., H.S.T. and any applicable provincial sales taxes.

No administration fee applies in respect of Class I units because separate fee and expense arrangements are established in each Class I Account Agreement.

Independent Review Committee Fees	Each IRC member (other than the Chairman) is paid, as compensation for his or her services, \$36,000 per annum plus \$9,000 for each meeting attended. The Chairman is paid \$44,000 per annum plus \$11,000 for each meeting attended. Each year the IRC determines and discloses its compensation in its annual report to unitholders of the fund. We reimburse the fund out of our administration fees for the fees and expenses of the IRC.
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Underlying fund fees and expenses	There are fees and expenses payable by the underlying funds in addition to the fees and expenses payable by the fund if it invests in underlying funds (each a “ <i>top fund</i> ”). However, no management fees or administration fees are payable by a top fund that, to a reasonable investor, would duplicate a fee payable by an underlying fund for the same service. Consequently, there will be no duplication of management fees or administration fees as a result of an investment in a top fund rather than direct investments in the underlying funds. No sales or redemption fees are payable by a top fund for investing in underlying funds managed by us or any of our affiliates or associates, and no sales or redemption fees are payable by a top fund for investing in underlying mutual funds that, to a reasonable investor, would duplicate a fee payable by an investor in the top fund.
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Fees and expenses payable directly by you

Transfer fee	You may have to pay your representative’s firm a transfer fee of up to 2% of the net asset value of the units of the fund you are transferring to a different mutual fund managed by CI. You can negotiate this fee with your representative (acting on behalf of the representative’s firm). We collect the transfer fee on behalf of your representative’s firm and pay it to your representative’s firm. This fee does not apply to transfers and
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	<p>conversions that are systematic transactions, including such transactions that are part of the automatic rebalancing service.</p> <p>We calculate the redemption fee based on the cost of the original units and the date you bought the original units.</p>
Short-term trading fee	<p>We may charge you a short-term trading fee on behalf of the fund of up to 2% of the net asset value of the units of the fund you redeem or switch of the fund, if we determine that you have engaged in inappropriate short-term trading. The fee is collected by us by redeeming, without charges, a sufficient number of units from your account and paid to the fund from which you redeemed or switched. Please see “<i>Purchases, Switches and Redemptions – Short-term trading</i>” for more details.</p> <p>The short-term trading fee is in addition to any other fees you would otherwise be subject to under this simplified prospectus.</p>
Other fees	
<i>Pre-authorized chequing plan</i>	None
<i>Systematic redemption plan</i>	None
<i>Systematic transfer plan</i>	None
<i>Automatic rebalancing service</i>	None
<i>Investment advisory fee</i>	<p>For Class I units, you negotiate an investment advisory fee with your representative (acting on behalf of the representative’s firm). Unless otherwise agreed, we collect the investment advisory fee, by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of units of each applicable class of your fund from your account. The investment advisory fee is charged on a monthly or quarterly basis for Class I units. When units are redeemed to pay investment advisory fees, such redemption is considered a disposition for tax purposes. For more information see “<i>Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors</i>”.</p> <p>For Class I units, the negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.25% annually of the net asset value of each applicable class of your fund in your account.</p> <p>The negotiated investment advisory fee rate is as set out in an agreement between you and your representative’s firm. It is the responsibility of your representative to disclose such fee to you before you invest. Note that an investment advisory fee of 0% will be applied by us if we do not receive an investment advisory fee agreement from your representative.</p> <p>Note that such investment advisory fees are subject to applicable provincial and federal taxes and are in addition to any other fees that are separately negotiated with and directly payable to us. For further details, see “<i>Fees and Expenses</i>”.</p>
<i>Class I Account Agreement Fee</i>	<p>For Class I units, you negotiate a fee with us, up to a maximum of 1.35% annually of the net asset value of Class I units of the fund in your account, depending on the asset class of the investments. This includes a management fee and an administration fee. Class I Account Agreement Fees are calculated and accumulated daily based on the net asset value of Class I units of your fund in your account on the preceding business day. The accumulated fees are collected by us monthly by the redemption (without charges) of a sufficient number of units of each applicable class of your fund from your account. When</p>

units are redeemed to pay these fees, such redemption is considered a disposition for tax purposes. For more information see “*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors*”.

Impact of sales charges

Class I units can be purchased only through the no load option. Accordingly, you do not need to pay a sales commission to your representative’s firm when you buy units of the fund or a redemption fee when you sell units of the fund.

Dealer Compensation

This section explains how we compensate your representative's firm when you invest in the fund.

Transfer fees

You may have to pay your representative's firm a fee of up to 2% of the value of the units you are transferring to a different mutual fund, which is deducted from the amount you transfer. This fee does not apply to transfers and conversions that are part of systematic transactions, including such transactions that are part of the automatic rebalancing service.

Investment Advisory Fees

For Class I units, you negotiate an investment advisory fee with your representative (acting on behalf of your representative's firm). Unless otherwise agreed, we collect the investment advisory fee, by redeeming (without charges) a sufficient number of units of each applicable class of your fund from your account. The investment advisory fee is charged on a monthly or quarterly basis for Class I units. The negotiated investment advisory fee must not exceed 1.25% annually of the net asset value of each applicable class of your fund in your account.

The negotiated investment advisory fee rate is as set out in an agreement between you and your representative's firm. It is the responsibility of your representative to disclose such fee to you before you invest. Note that an investment advisory fee of 0% will be applied by us if we do not receive an investment advisory fee agreement from your representative.

Note that such investment advisory fees are subject to applicable provincial and federal taxes and are in addition to any other fees that are separately negotiated with and directly payable to us. For further details, see "*Fees and Expenses*".

Co-operative marketing programs

We may reimburse your representative's firm for expenses incurred in selling the fund, including:

- advertising and other marketing expenses,
- educational and sales seminars attended by representatives or their clients, and
- other marketing programs.

We can change or cancel co-operative marketing programs at any time.

Disclosure of Equity Interests

Each of CI Investments Inc., Assante Capital Management Ltd., Assante Financial Management Ltd. and BBS Securities Inc. is a subsidiary of CI Financial Corp. CI Financial Corp. is an independent, Canadian-owned wealth management firm, the common shares of which are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Dealer compensation from management fees

We paid representatives' firms sales and service commissions equal to approximately 34.37% of the total management fees we received during the financial year ended December 31, 2017.

Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors

This section is a summary of how Canadian federal income taxes can affect your investment in the fund. It assumes that you:

- are an individual, other than a trust,
- are a Canadian resident,
- deal with the fund at arm's length, and
- hold your units as capital property.

Everyone's tax situation is different. You should consult your tax advisor about your situation.

The Fund

In general, the fund pays no income tax as long as it distributes its net income and net capital gains to its unitholders. The fund generally intends to distribute enough of its net income and net realized capital gains each year so it will not have to pay income tax.

How your investment can generate income

Your investment in the fund can generate income for tax purposes in two ways:

- **Distributions.** When the fund earns net income from its investments or realizes a net capital gain by selling securities, it may pass these amounts on to you as a distribution.
- **Capital gains (or losses).** You can realize a capital gain (or loss) when you sell or switch your units of the fund for more (or less) than you paid for them. You will not realize a capital gain (or loss) when you change or switch your units of one class to units of another class of the same fund. For more information see "*Calculating your capital gain or loss*".

Qualification for Registered Plans

Units of the fund are not currently, and are not expected to be, qualified investments under the Income Tax Act for registered plans as the fund is not, and is not expected to be, either a "*registered investment*" or a "*mutual fund trust*" within the meaning of such terms in the Income Tax Act.

Fund held in a non-registered account

If you hold units of the fund in a non-registered account, you must include the following in calculating your income each year:

- Any net income and the taxable portion of any net capital gains (computed in Canadian dollars) distributed to you by the fund, whether you receive the distributions in cash or they are reinvested in units of the fund.
- The taxable portion of any capital gains you realize from selling your units (including to pay fees described in this document) or transferring your units when the value of the units is greater than their adjusted cost base plus reasonable costs of disposition (including any redemption fees). If the value of units sold is less than their adjusted cost base plus reasonable costs of disposition (including any redemption fees), you will have a capital loss. Generally, you may use capital losses you realize to offset capital gains.

We will also issue a tax slip to you each year for the fund that shows you how much of each type of income the fund distributed to you and any return of capital. You can claim any tax credits that apply to that income. For example, if distributions by the fund include Canadian dividend income or foreign income, you will qualify for tax credits to the extent permitted by the Income Tax Act.

Dividends and capital gains distributed by the fund and capital gains realized on the disposition of units may give rise to alternative minimum tax.

Fees, including investment advisory fees, will be deductible for income tax purposes to the extent that such fees are reasonable and represent fees for advice provided to the unitholder in respect of the purchase and sale of units or services provided to the unitholder in respect of the administration or management of these units. The portion of the fees that represent services provided by us to the fund, rather than directly to the unitholder, will not be deductible for income tax purposes. You should consult with your tax advisor about the tax treatment in your particular circumstances of any investment advisory fees you pay to your representative's firm and any fees paid by you on Class I units.

Distributions

Distributions from the fund (whether in the form of cash or in the form of reinvested units) may include a return of capital. **When the fund earns less income for tax purposes than the amount distributed, the difference is a return of capital.** A return of capital is not taxable, but will reduce the adjusted cost base of your units. If the adjusted cost base of your units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year, you will be deemed to realize a capital gain equal to that amount and the adjusted cost base of your units will be reset to zero. The tax slip we will issue to you each year will show you how much capital was returned to you in respect of your units.

Distributions may result from foreign exchange gains because the fund is required to report income and net realized capital gains in Canadian dollars for tax purposes.

The unit price of the fund may include income and capital gains that the fund has earned, but not yet realized (in the case of capital gains) and/or paid out as a distribution. If you buy units of the fund just before it makes a distribution, you will be taxed on that distribution. For example, if the fund distributes its net income and net capital gains once a year in December and you buy units late in the year, you may have to pay tax on the net income and net capital gains it earned for the whole year. See the individual fund descriptions in "*Specific Information About the Fund*" for the distribution policy of the fund.

The higher the fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the chance that you will receive a taxable distribution from the fund. There is no necessary relationship between the fund's turnover rate and its performance, however, the larger trading costs associated with a high portfolio turnover rate would reduce the fund's performance.

Calculating your capital gain or loss

Your capital gain or loss for tax purposes is the difference between the amount you receive as proceeds of redemption when you sell or transfer your units (after deducting any redemption fees or other charges) and the adjusted cost base of those units.

In general, the adjusted cost base of each of your units of the fund at any time equals:

- your initial investment for all your units of that class of the fund (including any sales charges paid), **plus**
- your additional investments for all your units of that class of the fund (including any sales charges paid), **plus**
- reinvested distributions in additional units of that class of the fund, **minus**
- any return of capital distributions by the fund in respect of units of that class of the fund, **minus**
- the adjusted cost base of any units of that class of the fund previously redeemed,

all divided by

- the number of units of that class of the fund that you hold at that time.

When units are redeemed to pay management fees and/or investment advisory fees, such redemption is considered a disposition for tax purposes.

You should keep detailed records of the purchase cost of your investments and distributions you receive on those units so you can calculate their adjusted cost base. All amounts (including adjusted cost base, distributions and proceeds of disposition) must be computed in Canadian dollars. Other factors may affect the calculation of the adjusted cost base and you may want to consult a tax advisor.

In certain situations where you dispose of units of the fund and would otherwise realize a capital loss, the loss will be denied. This may occur if you, your spouse or another person affiliated with you (including a corporation controlled by you) has acquired units of the same fund (which are considered to be “*substituted property*”) within 30 days before or after you dispose of your units. In these circumstances, your capital loss may be deemed to be a “*superficial loss*” and denied. The amount of the denied capital loss will be added to the adjusted cost base to the owner of the units which are substituted property.

Tax Information Reporting

The fund has due diligence and reporting obligations under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as implemented in Canada by the Canada-United States Tax Information Exchange Agreement and Part XVIII of the Income Tax Act, collectively “*FATCA*”) and the OECD’s Common Reporting Standard (as implemented in Canada by Part XIX of the Income 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 advisor or dealer with information relating to their citizenship or tax residence and, if applicable, their foreign tax identification number. If a unitholder (or, if applicable, any of its controlling persons) does not provide the information or, for FATCA purposes, is identified as a U.S. citizen (including a U.S. citizen living in Canada) or, for CRS purposes, is identified as a tax resident of a country other than Canada or the U.S., information about the unitholder (or, if applicable, its controlling persons) and his, her or its investment in the fund will generally be reported to the CRA unless the units are held within a registered plan. The CRA will provide that information to, in the case of FATCA, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and in the case of the CRS, the relevant tax authority of any country that is a signatory of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information or that has otherwise agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada under CRS.

What are Your Legal Rights?

Securities legislation in some provinces gives you the right to withdraw from an agreement to buy mutual funds within two business days of receiving the simplified prospectus or fund facts, or to cancel your purchase within 48 hours of receiving confirmation of your order.

Securities legislation in some provinces and territories also allows you to cancel an agreement to buy mutual fund units and get your money back, or to make a claim for damages, if the simplified prospectus, annual information form, fund facts or financial statements misrepresent any facts about the fund. These rights must usually be exercised within certain time limits.

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

Specific Information About the Fund

In this part of the simplified prospectus, you will find detailed descriptions of the fund.

Some terms used in this simplified prospectus

We have written this document in plain language, but this simplified prospectus includes financial terms that may be new to you. This section explains a number of these terms.

Bonds – fixed income securities issued by governments and corporations to finance their operations or pay for major projects. When you buy a bond, you are in effect lending money to the issuer. In return you receive interest payments and the face amount of the bond on a future date called the maturity date.

Commercial paper – short-term fixed income securities that generally mature in less than one year. They are generally issued by banks, corporations and other borrowers and are usually not backed by any assets.

Common share – an equity security representing part ownership in a company. Common shares usually come with rights such as the right to vote at unitholder meetings.

Convertible securities – bonds, debentures or preferred shares that the owner may exchange for shares of the company.

Debentures – fixed income securities issued by a government or corporation usually backed only by the general credit of the issuer.

Derivative – an investment that derives its value from another investment, which is called the underlying investment. This could be a stock, bond, currency or market index. Derivatives usually take the form of a contract with another party to buy or sell an asset at a later time. Some examples of derivatives are options, futures and forward contracts.

Equity securities – securities representing part ownership of a company. A typical example is common shares.

Equity-related securities – securities that behave like equity securities. They include warrants and convertible securities.

Exchange-traded funds – exchange-traded funds are investment funds whose securities are listed for trading on an exchange.

Fixed income securities – securities that generate interest or dividend income, such as bonds, debentures, commercial paper, treasury bills and other money market instruments and preferred shares.

Forward contract – an agreement for the future delivery or sale of a foreign currency, commodity or other asset, with the price set at the time the agreement is made.

Maturity – the date on which a fixed income security repays the face amount of the investment. Also known as the date the security comes due.

Money market instruments – short-term fixed income securities that mature in less than a year. They include government treasury bills, commercial paper and bankers' acceptances.

Options – the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell specific securities or properties at a specified price within a specified time.

Organization and Management of the Fund

<p>Manager CI Investments Inc. 2 Queen Street East Twentieth Floor Toronto, Ontario M5C 3G7</p>	<p>As manager, we are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the fund and provide all general management and administrative services.</p>
<p>Trustee CI Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario</p>	<p>The trustee of the fund controls and has authority over the fund's investments and cash on behalf of unitholders. As trustee, we may also appoint governors to the fund to oversee the operations of the fund.</p>
<p>Custodian RBC Investor Services Trust Toronto, Ontario</p>	<p>The custodian holds the fund's investments and cash on behalf of the fund. The custodian is independent of CI.</p>
<p>Registrar CI Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario</p>	<p>As registrar, we keep a record of all unitholders of the fund, process orders and issue account statements and tax slips to unitholders.</p>
<p>Auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Toronto, Ontario</p>	<p>The auditor of the fund prepares an independent auditor's report in respect of the financial statements of the fund. The auditor has advised us that it is independent with respect to the fund within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.</p>
<p>Securities Lending Agent RBC Investor Services Trust Toronto, Ontario</p>	<p>The securities lending agent acts on behalf of the fund in administering the securities lending transactions entered into by the fund. The securities lending agent is independent of CI.</p>
<p>Portfolio Advisor CI Investments Inc. Toronto, Ontario</p> <p>Portfolio Sub-advisor Munro Partners Melbourne, Australia</p>	<p>As portfolio advisor, we are responsible for providing, or arranging to provide, investment advice to the fund. CI is the portfolio advisor for the fund, but hires a portfolio sub-advisor, Munro Partners, to provide investment analysis and recommendations for the fund.</p> <p>CI is responsible for the investment advice provided by the portfolio sub-advisor. It may be difficult to enforce any legal rights against Munro Partners, because this entity is resident outside of Canada and most or all of its asset are outside of Canada. CI is responsible for any loss that arises out of the failure of Munro Partners to meet standards prescribed by securities legislation.</p>
<p>Independent Review Committee</p>	<p>The independent review committee, (the "IRC"), provides independent oversight and impartial judgment on conflicts of interest involving the fund. Among other matters, the IRC prepares, at least annually, a report of its activities for investors in the fund which is available on our website at www.ci.com or upon request by any</p>

	<p>investor, at no cost, by calling: 1-800-792-9355 or e-mailing to: service@ci.com.</p> <p>The IRC currently is comprised of five members, each of whom is independent of CI, its affiliates and the fund. Additional information concerning the IRC, including the names of its members, and governance of the fund is available in the annual information form of the fund.</p> <p>If approved by the IRC, the fund may change its auditor by sending you a written notice of any such change at least 60 days before it takes effect. Likewise, if approved by the IRC, we may merge the fund into another mutual fund provided the merger fulfills the requirements of the Canadian securities regulators relating to mutual fund mergers and we send you a written notice of the merger at least 60 days before it takes effect. In either case, no meeting of unitholders of the fund is required to be called to approve the change.</p>
<p>Investments in underlying mutual funds</p>	<p>If the fund invests in an underlying fund managed by us or any of our affiliates or associates, it will not vote any of the securities it holds in the underlying fund. However, we may arrange for you to vote your share of those securities.</p>

Munro Global Growth Equity Fund

Fund details

Fund type	Global equity fund
Date started Class I	January 11, 2019
Type of securities	Units of a mutual fund trust
Registered plan eligibility	Not eligible
Portfolio sub-advisor	Munro Partners

What does the fund invest in?

Investment objective

The fund seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation primarily through exposure to a portfolio of growth-oriented equities issued by companies located anywhere in the world.

Any change to the investment objective must be approved by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of unitholders held for that reason.

Investment strategies

The fund will invest primarily in listed equities from around the world. The investment strategy is designed to identify sustainable growth trends that are under-appreciated and mispriced by the market, and the resulting winning and losing stocks.

The portfolio sub-advisor utilizes its proprietary investment process to generate a focused investment universe and filters these structural growth ideas into a concentrated portfolio of investments. This is achieved by leveraging top-down thematic views and the portfolio sub-advisor's bottom-up stock library to generate high conviction investment ideas.

Key investment ideas are further screened through a combination of clear and defined quantitative and qualitative tests to build a collection of high conviction investments.

Positions are established in companies that the portfolio sub-advisor considers having unrecognized potential.

Typically, the fund will have a concentrated portfolio ranging between 20 and 40 investments. The fund will generally invest in listed global equities, cash equivalent instruments and over-the-counter equity swaps. There are no regional, market capitalization or sector constraints, and no allocation limits in respect of the location, class or currency of assets.

The fund may invest 100% of its assets in foreign securities.

The fund may also choose to:

- use other derivatives such as futures, forward contracts and swaps to:
 - hedge against losses from changes in the price of the fund's investments and from exposure to foreign currencies, and/or
 - gain exposure to individual securities and markets instead of buying the securities directly;
- enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions, to the extent permitted by securities regulations to earn additional income for the fund; and/or
- temporarily hold cash, cash-equivalent and/or fixed-income securities for strategic reasons or for defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions.

The fund will only use derivatives as permitted by securities regulations.

The fund may invest in or obtain exposure, on some or all of its assets, to securities of underlying funds, including funds managed by us or our affiliate. The proportions and types of underlying funds held by the fund will be selected with consideration for the underlying fund's investment objectives and strategies, past performance and volatility among other factors. It is not the fund's current intention to invest all of its assets in underlying funds.

The fund also may engage in short selling as permitted by securities regulations. In determining whether securities of a particular issuer should be sold short, the portfolio sub-advisor uses the same analysis that is described above for deciding whether to purchase the securities. The fund will engage in short selling as a complement to the fund's current primary discipline of buying securities with the expectation that they will appreciate in market value.

The fund will may also choose to invest a portion of the fund's net assets in emerging market securities.

The portfolio sub-advisor may engage in active or frequent trading of investments. This increases the probability that an investor will receive taxable distributions. This can also increase trading costs, which lower the fund's returns.

The fund may, from time to time, engage in trading which results in a portfolio turnover rate greater than 70%. The larger trading costs associated with a high portfolio turnover rate would reduce the fund's performance. Moreover, the higher the fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the chance that you will receive a taxable distribution from the fund.

Pursuant to exemptive relief from the Canadian securities authorities, the fund may, subject to certain restrictions, purchase securities of ETFs that seek to:

- provide daily results that replicate the daily performance of a specified widely-quoted market index on a leveraged basis (a multiple of 200% or an inverse multiple of 100% or 200%); and/or
- seek to replicate the performance of gold, or the value of a specified derivative the underlying interest of which is gold, on a leveraged (a multiple of 200%) basis.

What are the risks of investing in the fund?

This fund is affected by the following risks:

Changes in legislation risk

There can be no assurance that tax, securities and other laws or the interpretation and application of such laws by courts or government authorities will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects a mutual fund's unitholders.

Commodity risk

Some mutual funds may invest directly or indirectly in commodities, or gain exposure to commodities by investing in companies engaged in commodity-focused industries or by using exchange traded funds. Commodity prices can fluctuate significantly in short time periods, which will have a direct or indirect impact on the value of the fund. Commodity prices can change as a result of a number of factors including supply and demand, government and regulatory matters, speculation, international monetary and political factors, central bank activity and changes in interest rates and currency values. Direct investments in bullion may generate higher transaction and custody costs.

Concentration risk

Some mutual funds hold significant investments in a few companies, rather than investing the mutual fund's assets across a large number of companies. In some cases, more than 10% of the net assets of the mutual fund may be invested in securities of a single issuer as a result of appreciation in value of such investment and/or the liquidation or decline in value of other investments. The investment portfolios of these mutual funds are less diversified, and therefore are potentially subject to larger changes in value than mutual funds which hold more broadly-diversified investment portfolios.

Credit risk

When a company or government issues a fixed income security, it promises to pay interest and repay a specified amount on the maturity date. Credit risk is the risk that the company or government will not live up to that promise. Credit risk is lowest among issuers that have good credit ratings from recognized credit rating agencies. The riskiest

fixed income securities are those with a low credit rating or no credit rating at all. These securities usually offer higher interest rates to compensate for the increased risk.

Currency risk

When a mutual fund buys an investment priced in a foreign currency and the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the foreign currency changes unfavourably, it could reduce the value of the mutual fund's investment. Of course, changes in the exchange rate can also increase the value of an investment. For example, if the U.S. dollar falls in value relative to the Canadian dollar, a U.S. dollar-denominated investment will be worth less for a fund based in Canadian dollars. On the other hand, if the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to the Canadian dollar, a U.S. dollar-denominated investment will be worth more for a fund based in Canadian dollars.

Cyber security risk

With the increased use of technologies, such as the Internet, to conduct business, the fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks through breaches in cyber security. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g. through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the fund, us in our capacity as manager or the fund's service providers (including, but not limited to, the fund's custodian) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact each of their respective business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the calculation of the net asset value ("NAV") of a fund or class of a fund, impediments to trading the portfolio securities of a fund, the inability to process transactions in units of a fund, including purchases and redemptions of units of a fund, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs associated with the implementation of any corrective measures. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting the issuers of securities in which the fund invests and counterparties with which the fund engages in transactions.

We have established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks to the fund associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed. Furthermore, Manager and the fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the fund's service providers, the issuers of securities in which the fund invests, the counterparties with which the fund engages in transactions, or any other third parties whose operations may affect the fund or its unitholders.

Derivatives risk

Mutual funds may use derivatives to protect against losses from changes in stock prices, exchange rates or market indices. This is called "*hedging*". Mutual funds may also use derivatives to make indirect investments. For more information about how the fund uses derivatives, see "*What does the fund invest in?*" under "*Specific Information About the Fund*".

The use of derivatives comes with a number of risks:

- hedging with derivatives may not always work and it could restrict a mutual fund's ability to increase in value;
- there is no guarantee that a mutual fund will be able to obtain a derivative contract when it needs to, and this could prevent the mutual fund from making a profit or limiting a loss;
- a securities exchange could impose limits on trading of derivatives, making it difficult to complete a contract;
- the counterparty in the derivative contract might not be able to honour the terms of the contract;
- the price of a derivative might not reflect the true value of the underlying security or index;
- the price of a derivative based on a stock index could be distorted if some or all of the stocks that make up the index temporarily stop trading;
- derivatives traded on foreign markets may be harder to close than those traded in North American markets;

- gains or losses from derivatives contracts may result in fluctuations in a fund's taxable income. As a result, the fund that uses derivatives in a given taxation year may have larger or smaller distributions in that taxation year, an inability to make a regular distribution and/or distributions which include a return of capital; and
- in some circumstances, investment dealers, futures brokers and counterparties may hold some or all of a mutual fund's assets on deposit as collateral in a derivative contract. This increases risk because another party is responsible for the safekeeping of the mutual fund's assets.

Emerging market risk

In emerging market countries, securities markets may be smaller than in more developed countries, making it more difficult to sell securities in order to take profits or avoid losses. The value of mutual funds that buy these investments may rise and fall substantially and fluctuate greatly from time to time.

Equity risk

Equities such as common shares give you part ownership in a company. The value of an equity security changes with the fortunes of the company that issued it. General market conditions and the health of the economy as a whole can also affect equity prices. The price of equity securities of certain companies or companies within a particular industry may fluctuate differently than the value of the overall stock market because of changes in the outlook for those individual companies or the particular industry. Equity-related securities, which give you indirect exposure to the equities of a company, can also be affected by equity risk. Examples of equity-related securities are warrants and convertible securities.

Exchange-traded fund (ETF) risk

The fund may invest in an underlying fund whose securities are listed for trading on an exchange (an “*exchange-traded fund*” or “*ETF*”). The investments of ETFs may include stocks, bonds, gold, silver, and other financial instruments. Some ETFs, known as index participation units (“*IPUs*”), attempt to replicate the performance of a widely-quoted market index. Not all ETFs are IPUs. While an investment in an ETF generally presents similar risks as an investment in an open-ended, actively-managed mutual fund that has the same investment objectives and strategies, it also carries the following additional risks, which do not apply to an investment in an open-ended, actively-managed mutual fund:

- The performance of an ETF may be different from the performance of the index, commodity or financial measure that the ETF is seeking to track. There are several reasons that this might occur, including: transaction costs and other expenses borne by the ETF; the ETF's securities may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value; or the ETFs may employ complex strategies, such as leverage, making tracking with accuracy difficult.
- The ability of a mutual fund to realize the full value of its investment in an underlying ETF will depend on the mutual fund's ability to sell the ETF's securities on a securities market, and the mutual fund may receive less than 100% of the ETF's then net asset value per security upon redemption. There can be no assurance that an ETF's securities will trade at prices that reflect their net asset value.
- There is no guarantee that any particular ETF will be available or will continue to be available at any time. An ETF may be newly-created or organized, with limited or no previous operating history, and an active trading market for an ETF's securities may fail to develop or fail to be maintained. In addition, there is no assurance that an ETF will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange on which its securities are listed for trading.
- Commissions may apply to the purchase or sale of an ETF's securities by a mutual fund. Therefore, investments in an ETF's securities may produce a return that is different than the change in the net asset value of such securities.

Foreign investment risk

Investments in foreign companies are influenced by economic and market conditions in the countries where the companies operate. Equities and fixed income securities issued by foreign companies and governments are often considered riskier than Canadian and U.S. investments. One reason for this is that many countries have lower standards for accounting, auditing and reporting. Some countries are less politically stable than Canada and the U.S. and there is often less available information about individual investments. Volume and liquidity in some foreign stock and bond markets are less than in Canadian and the U.S. stock and bond markets and, at times, price volatility can be greater than in the Canadian and U.S. markets. In some countries, there is a risk of nationalization, expropriation or currency

controls. It can be difficult to trade investments on foreign markets and the laws of some countries do not fully protect investor rights. These risks and others can contribute to larger and more frequent price changes among foreign investments. U.S. investments are not considered to have foreign investment risk.

Interest rate risk

Mutual funds that invest in fixed income securities such as bonds and money market instruments are sensitive to changes in interest rates. In general, when interest rates are rising, the value of these investments tends to fall. When rates are falling, fixed income securities tend to increase in value. Fixed income securities with longer terms to maturity are usually more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Large redemption risk

Some mutual funds may have particular investors who own a large proportion of the net asset value of the mutual fund. For example, other institutions such as banks and insurance companies or other mutual fund companies may purchase units of the fund for their own mutual funds, segregated funds, structured notes or discretionary managed accounts. Retail investors may also own a significant amount of a mutual fund.

Large redemptions may result in (a) large sales of portfolio securities, impacting market value; (b) increased transaction costs (e.g. commission); and/or (c) capital gains being realized, which may increase taxable distributions to investors. If this should occur, the returns of investors (including other mutual funds) that invest in those underlying funds may also be adversely affected.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity is a measure of how easy it is to convert an investment into cash. An investment may be less liquid if it is not widely traded or if there are restrictions on the exchange where the trading takes place. Investments with low liquidity can have dramatic changes in value.

Market risk

The market value of a mutual fund's investments (whether they are equity or debt securities) will rise and fall based on company-specific developments and general stock and bond market conditions. Market value will also vary with changes in the general economic and financial conditions in the countries where the investments are based. Certain mutual funds will experience greater volatility and short-term market value fluctuations than other mutual funds.

Securities lending risk

Certain mutual funds may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions in order to earn additional income. There are risks associated with securities lending transactions as well as repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions. Over time, the value of the securities loaned under a securities lending transaction or sold under a repurchase transaction might exceed the value of the cash or collateral held by the mutual fund. If the third party defaults on its obligation to repay or resell the securities to the mutual fund, the cash or collateral may be insufficient to enable the mutual fund to purchase replacement securities and the mutual fund may suffer a loss for the difference. Likewise, over time, the value of the securities purchased by a mutual fund under a reverse repurchase transaction may decline below the amount of cash paid by the mutual fund to the third party. If the third party defaults on its obligation to repurchase the securities from the mutual fund, the mutual fund may need to sell the securities for a lower price and suffer a loss for the difference.

Short selling risk

Certain mutual funds may engage in a disciplined amount of short selling. A "short sale" is where a mutual fund borrows securities from a lender and then sells the borrowed securities (or "sells short" the securities) in the open market. At a later date, the same number of securities are repurchased by the mutual fund and returned to the lender. In the interim, the proceeds from the first sale are deposited with the lender and the mutual fund pays compensation to the lender. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the mutual fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities, the mutual fund makes a profit for the difference (less any compensation the mutual fund pays to the lender). Short selling involves certain risks. There is no assurance that securities will decline in value during the period of the short sale sufficient to offset the compensation paid by the mutual fund and make a profit for the mutual fund, and securities sold short may instead increase in value. The mutual fund may also experience difficulties repurchasing and returning the borrowed securities if a liquid market for the securities does not exist. The lender from whom the mutual fund has borrowed securities may go bankrupt and the

mutual fund may lose the collateral it has deposited with the lender. The lender may decide to recall the borrowed securities which would force the mutual fund to return the borrowed securities early. If the mutual fund is unable to borrow the securities from another lender to return to the original lender, the mutual fund may have to repurchase the securities at a higher price than what it might otherwise pay.

If the fund engages in short selling, it will adhere to controls and limits that are intended to offset these risks by selling short only securities of larger issuers for which a liquid market is expected to be maintained and by limiting the amount of exposure for short sales. The fund will also deposit collateral only with lenders that meet certain criteria for creditworthiness and only up to certain limits. Although the fund may not itself engage in short selling, it may be exposed to short selling risk because the underlying funds in which it invests may be engaged in short selling.

Small capitalization risk

Capitalization is a measure of the value of a company. It is the current price of a company's stock, multiplied by the number of shares issued by the company. Companies with small capitalization may not have a well-developed market for their securities, may be newer and may not have a track record or extensive financial resources. As a result, these securities may be difficult to trade, making their prices and liquidity more volatile than those of large companies.

Underlying fund risk

A mutual fund may pursue its investment objectives indirectly by investing in securities of other investment funds, including exchange-traded funds, in order to gain access to the strategies pursued by those underlying funds. In doing so, the risks associated with investing in that mutual fund include the risks associated with the securities in which the underlying fund invests, along with the other risks of the underlying fund. There can be no assurance that any use of such multi-layered fund of fund structures will result in any gains for the fund. If an underlying fund that is not traded on an exchange suspends redemptions, the fund will be unable to value part of its portfolio and may be unable to redeem units. In addition, the portfolio sub-advisor could allocate the fund's assets in a manner that results in the fund underperforming its peers.

Risk classification methodology

We determine the risk level for the fund in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology in NI 81-102 that is based on the mutual fund's historical volatility as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the mutual fund. Standard deviation is a common statistic used to measure the volatility and risk of an investment. Mutual funds with higher standard deviations are generally classified as being more risky. Just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, the fund's historical volatility may not be indicative of its future volatility. You should be aware that other types of risk, both measurable and non-measurable, also exist.

Where the fund has offered securities to the public for less than 10 years, the standardized methodology requires that the standard deviation of a reference mutual fund or index that reasonably approximates or, for a newly established fund, is reasonably expected to approximate, the standard deviation of the fund be used to determine the risk rating of the fund. As the fund is new, the applicable reference index used to determine the risk rating for the fund is the MSCI All Country World Total Return Index (CAD\$).

The MSCI All Country World Total Return Index (CAD\$) is a free-float weighted equity index and includes both emerging and developed world markets.

The fund is assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories:

- **Low** – this level of risk is typically associated with investments in money market funds and Canadian fixed income funds;
- **Low to Medium** – this level of risk is typically associated with investments in balanced funds and global and/or corporate fixed income funds;
- **Medium** – this level of risk is typically associated with investments in equity portfolios that are diversified among a number of large-capitalization Canadian and/or international equity securities;
- **Medium to High** – this level of risk is typically associated with investments in equity funds that may concentrate their investments in specific regions or in specific sectors of the economy; and

- **High** – this level of risk is typically associated with investment in equity portfolios that may concentrate their investments in specific regions or in specific sectors of the economy where there is a substantial risk of loss (e.g., emerging markets, precious metals).

There may be times when we believe the standardized methodology produces a result that does not reflect the fund’s risk based on other qualitative factors. As a result, we may place the fund in a higher risk rating category, as appropriate. We review the risk rating for the fund on an annual basis or if there has been a material change to the fund’s investment objectives or investment strategies.

The manner in which we identify risks is available on request, at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355 or by emailing service@ci.com.

Who should invest in this fund?

This fund may be suitable for you if you:

- want a growth-oriented global equity fund for your portfolio
- are investing for the medium and/or long term
- can tolerate medium-to-high risk.

You will find an explanation of the risk classification in the section entitled “*Risk classification methodology*” under the heading “*Specific Information About the Fund*” in this simplified prospectus.

Distribution policy

If the fund pays a distribution, it will be paid in the same currency in which you hold your fund units. **Except as described below, distributions are automatically reinvested, without charges, in additional units of the same fund unless you ask in writing to have them invested in another mutual fund managed by CI. You can ask to receive your distributions in cash for fund you hold in non-registered accounts.** Further, we may change the distribution policy at our discretion. For more information about distributions, see “*Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations for Investors*”.

The fund expects to distribute any net income and net capital gains each December.

Fund expenses indirectly borne by investors

You do not pay the fund’s expenses directly, but they will reduce the fund’s returns. Information on the fund’s expenses is not available as the fund is new, and it has not completed a financial year. For more information about fees and expenses, see “*Fees and Expenses*” in this simplified prospectus.

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You can find additional information about the fund in its annual information form, fund facts, management reports of fund performance and financial statements. These documents are incorporated by reference into this simplified prospectus. That means they legally form part of this document just as if they were printed in it.

You can get a copy of these documents at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-800-792-9355, by e-mailing service@ci.com, or by asking your representative.

These documents and other information about the fund, such as information circulars and material contracts, are also available on our website at www.ci.com or at www.sedar.com.

A complete simplified prospectus for the mutual fund listed on this cover consists of this document and any additional disclosure document that provides specific information about the mutual fund in which you are investing. This document provides general information applicable to the fund. When you request a simplified prospectus, you must be provided with the additional disclosure document.

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