

AMENDMENTS TO POLICY STATEMENT TO REGULATION 41-101 RESPECTING GENERAL PROSPECTUS REQUIREMENTS

1. *Policy Statement to Regulation 41-101 respecting General Prospectus Requirements* is amended by replacing section 2.10 with the following:

“2.10. Lapse Date

An amendment to a prospectus, even if it amends and restates the prospectus, does not change the lapse date under section 17.2 of the Regulation or other securities legislation. An amendment to an ETF facts document also does not change the lapse date for a prospectus of an ETF.”

2. Section 3.10 of the Policy Statement is amended by replacing, in paragraph (3), the second paragraph with the following:

“Similarly, if an issuer wishes to add a new class of securities to a prospectus before the distribution under that prospectus is completed the issuer must file a preliminary prospectus for that class of securities and an amended and restated prospectus and obtain receipts for both the preliminary prospectus and the amended prospectus. Alternatively the issuer may file a separate preliminary prospectus and prospectus for the new class of securities. We interpret this requirement to also apply to mutual funds. If a mutual fund adds a new class or series of securities to a prospectus that is referable to a new separate portfolio of assets, a preliminary prospectus and preliminary ETF facts document must be filed. However, if the new class or series of securities is referable to an existing portfolio of assets, the new class or series may be added by way of amendment to the prospectus. In this case, a preliminary ETF facts document for the new class or series must still be filed.”

3. The Policy Statement is amended by inserting, after Part 5, the following:

“PART 5A ETF FACTS DOCUMENTS FOR ETFS

“5A.1. General Purpose

(1) The Regulation requires that the ETF facts document be in plain language, be no longer than four pages in length, and highlight key information important to investors, including performance, risk and cost. The ETF facts document is incorporated by reference into the prospectus. A sample ETF facts document is set out in Appendix B to this Policy Statement. The sample is provided for illustrative purposes only.

(2) The Regulation and Form 41-101F4 set out detailed requirements on the content and format of an ETF facts document, while allowing some flexibility to accommodate different kinds of ETFs. The Regulation requires an ETF facts document to include only information that is specifically mandated or permitted by the required Form 41-101F4 and to use the headings and sub-headings stipulated in the Regulation and Form 41-101F4. The requirements are designed to ensure that the information in an ETF facts document of an ETF is clear, concise, understandable and easily comparable with information in the ETF facts documents of other ETFs.

(3) The CSA encourages the use and distribution of the ETF facts document as a key part of the sales process in helping to inform investors about ETFs they are considering for investment.

“5A.2. Plain Language and Presentation

(1) Section 3B.2 of the Regulation requires that an ETF facts document be written in plain language. Issuers should apply the plain language principles set out in section 4.1 when they prepare an ETF facts document.

(2) Section 3B.2 of the Regulation requires that an ETF facts document be presented in a format that assists in readability and comprehension. The Regulation and Form 41-101F4 also set out certain aspects of an ETF facts document that must be presented in a required format, requiring some information to be presented in the form of tables, charts or diagrams. Within these requirements, ETFs have flexibility in the format used for ETF facts documents.

The formatting of documents can contribute substantially to the ease with which the document can be read and understood.

(3) To help write the ETF facts document in plain language, the Flesch-Kincaid methodology can be used to assess the readability of an ETF facts document. The Flesch-Kincaid grade level scale is a methodology that rates the readability of a text to a corresponding grade level and can be determined by the use of Flesch-Kincaid tests built into commonly used word processing programs. The CSA will generally consider a grade level of 6.0 or less on the Flesch-Kincaid grade level scale to indicate that an ETF facts document is written in plain language. For French-language documents, ETF companies may wish to consider using other appropriate readability tools.

“5A.3. Filing

(1) Subparagraph 9.1(1)(a)(iv.2) of the Regulation requires that an ETF facts document for each class and series of the securities of an ETF be filed concurrently with the prospectus.

(2) The most recently filed ETF facts document for an ETF is incorporated by reference into the prospectus under section 15.2 of the Regulation, with the result that any ETF facts document filed under the Regulation after the date of receipt for the prospectus supersedes the ETF facts document previously filed.

(3) Any amendment to an ETF facts document must be in the form of an amended and restated ETF facts document. Accordingly, the commercial copy of an amended and restated ETF facts document can only be created by reprinting the entire document.

(4) An amendment to the ETF facts document should be filed when there is a material change to the ETF that requires a change to the disclosure in the ETF facts document. This is consistent with the requirement in paragraph 11.2(1)(d) of *Regulation 81-106 respecting Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure*. We would not generally consider changes to the top 10 investments, investment mix or year-by-year returns of the ETF to be material changes. We would generally consider changes to the ETF’s investment objective or risk level to be material changes under securities legislation.

(5) Subsection 6.2(e) of the Regulation requires an amendment to a prospectus to be filed whenever an amendment to an ETF facts document is filed. If the substance of the amendment to the ETF facts document would not require a change to the text of the prospectus, the amendment to the prospectus would consist only of the certificate page referring to the ETF to which the amendment to the ETF facts document pertains.

(6) General Instruction (9) of Form 41-101F4 permits an ETF to disclose a material change and proposed fundamental change, such as a proposed merger, in an amended and restated ETF facts document. We would permit flexibility in selecting the appropriate section of the amended and restated ETF facts document to describe the material change or proposed fundamental change. However, we also expect that the variable sections of the ETF facts document, such as the Top 10 investments and investment mix, to be updated within 60 days before the date of the ETF facts document. In addition, if an ETF completes a calendar year or files a management report of fund performance prior to the filing of the amended and restated ETF facts document, we expect the ETF facts document to reflect the updated information.

“5A.4. Website

(1) Section 3B.4 of the Regulation requires an ETF to post its ETF facts document to the website of the ETF, the ETF’s family or the manager of the ETF, as applicable. An ETF facts document should remain on the website at least until the next ETF facts document for the ETF is posted. Only a final ETF facts document filed under this Regulation should be posted to a website. A preliminary or pro forma ETF facts document, for example, should not be posted. An ETF facts document must be displayed in an easily visible and accessible location on the website. It should also be presented in a format that is convenient for both reading online and printing on paper.

(2) Many ETFs have fund profiles that are available on a website of the ETF, the ETF's family or the manager of the ETF. These profiles provide summary information about the ETF that supplements the information contained in the ETF Facts and that is typically updated on a more frequent basis. In cases where the ETF Facts makes a cross-reference to a website to highlight the availability of more up-to-date trading and pricing information for an ETF, the information should be presented in a manner that is consistent with what is disclosed under the Quick Facts, Trading Information and Pricing Information sections of the ETF Facts, including the manner of calculating the information that is presented.

“5A.5. Delivery

(1) The Regulation contemplates delivery to all investors of an ETF facts document in accordance with the requirements in securities legislation. It does not require the delivery of the prospectus, or any other documents incorporated by reference into the prospectus, unless requested. ETFs or dealers may also provide purchasers with any of the other disclosure documents incorporated by reference into the prospectus.

(2) For delivery of the ETF facts document, subsection 3C.3(1) of the Regulation permits an ETF facts document to be combined with certain other materials or documents. With the exception of a general front cover, a table of contents or a trade confirmation, subsection 3C.3(4) requires the ETF facts document to be located as the first item in the package of documents or materials.

(3) Nothing in the Regulation prevents an ETF facts document from being prepared in other languages, provided that these documents are delivered or sent in addition to any disclosure document filed and required to be delivered in accordance with the Regulation. We would consider such documents to be sales communications.

(4) The Regulation and related forms contain no restrictions on the delivery of non-educational material such as promotional brochures with the prospectus. This type of material may, therefore, be delivered with, but cannot be included within, or attached to, the prospectus. The Regulation does not permit the binding of educational and non-educational material with the ETF facts document. The intention of the Regulation is not to unreasonably encumber the ETF facts document with additional documents.

4. The Policy Statement is amended by inserting, after Appendix A and as Appendix B, the following:

“APPENDIX B SAMPLE ETF FACTS DOCUMENT

This document contains key information you should know about XYZ S&P/TSX 60 Index ETF. You can find more details about this exchange-traded fund (ETF) in its prospectus. Ask your representative for a copy, contact XYZ ETFs at 1-800-555-5555 or investing@xyzetfs.com, or visit www.xyzetfs.com.

Before you invest, consider how the ETF would work with your other investments and your tolerance for risk.

Quick facts

Date ETF started	March 31, 20XX
Total value on June 1, 20XX	\$220.18 million
Management expense ratio (MER)	0.20%
Fund manager	XYZ ETFs
Portfolio manager	Capital Asset Management Ltd.
Distributions	Quarterly

Trading information

(12 months ending June 1, 20XX)

Ticker symbol	XYZ
Exchange	TSX
Currency	Canadian dollars
Average daily volume	308,000 units
Number of days traded	249 out of 251 trading days

Pricing information

(12 months ending June 1, 20XX)

Market price	\$9.50-\$13.75
Net asset value (NAV)	\$9.52-\$13.79
Average bid-ask spread	0.07%

What does the ETF invest in?

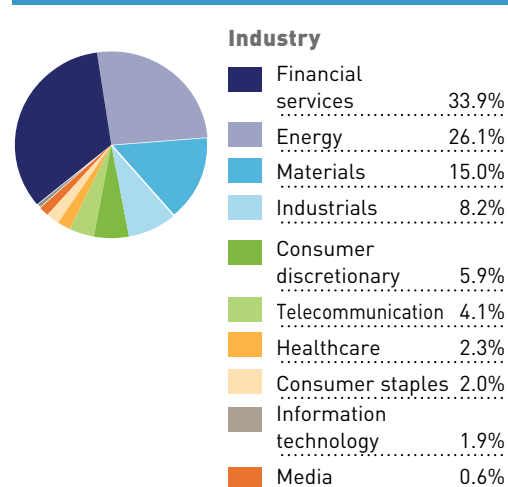
This ETF invests in the same companies and in the same proportions as the S&P/TSX 60 Index. The S&P/TSX 60 Index is made up of 60 of the largest (by market capitalization) and most liquid securities listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX), as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices.

The charts below give you a snapshot of the ETF's investments on June 1, 20XX. The ETF's investments will change to reflect changes in the S&P/TSX Index.

Top 10 investments (June 1, 20XX)

1. Royal Bank of Canada	7.5%
2. Toronto-Dominion Bank	7.1%
3. Canadian Natural Resources	5.8%
4. The Bank of Nova Scotia	4.1%
5. Cenovus Energy Inc.	3.7%
6. Suncor Energy Inc.	3.2%
7. Enbridge Inc.	3.1%
8. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	2.9%
9. Manulife Financial Corporation	2.7%
10. Canadian National Railway Company	1.9%
Total percentage of top 10 investments	42.0%
Total number of investments	60

Investment mix (June 1, 20XX)



How risky is it?

The value of the ETF can go down as well as up. You could lose money.

One way to gauge risk is to look at how much an ETF's returns change over time. This is called "volatility". In general, ETFs with higher volatility will have returns that change more over time. They typically have a greater chance of losing money and may have a greater chance of higher returns. ETFs with lower volatility tend to have returns that change less over time. They typically have lower returns and may have a lower chance of losing money.

Risk rating

XYZ ETFs has rated the volatility of this ETF as **medium**. This rating is based on how much the ETF's returns have changed from year to year. It doesn't tell you how volatile the ETF will be in the future. The rating can change over time. An ETF with a low risk rating can still lose money.



For more information about the risk rating and specific risks that can affect the ETF's returns, see the Risk section of the ETF's prospectus.

No guarantees

ETFs do not have any guarantees. You may not get back the amount of money you invest.

How has the ETF performed?

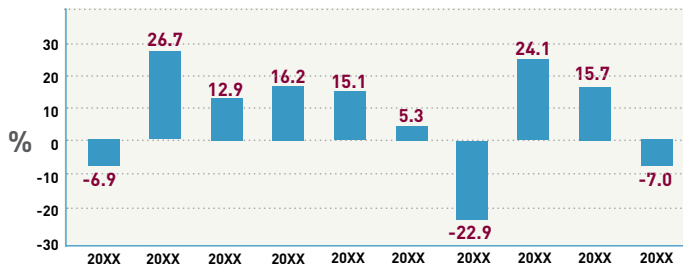
This section tells you how units of the ETF have performed over the past 10 years.

Returns¹ are after expenses have been deducted. These expenses reduce the ETF's returns. This means that the ETF's returns may not match the returns of the S&P/TSX Index.

Year-by-year returns

This chart shows how units of the ETF performed in each of the past 10 years. The ETF dropped in value in 3 of the 10 years.

The range of returns and change from year to year can help you assess how risky the ETF has been in the past. It does not tell you how the ETF will perform in the future.



Trading ETFs

ETFs hold a basket of investments, like mutual funds, but trade on exchanges like stocks. Here are a few things to keep in mind when trading ETFs:

Pricing

ETFs have two sets of prices: market price and net asset value (NAV).


Market price

- ETFs are bought and sold on exchanges at the market price. The market price can change throughout the trading day. Factors like supply, demand, and changes in the value of an ETF's investments can affect the market price.
- You can get price quotes any time during the trading day. Quotes have two parts: **bid** and **ask**.
- The bid is the highest price a buyer is willing to pay if you want to sell your ETF units. The ask is the lowest price a seller is willing to accept if you want to buy ETF units. The difference between the two is called the "**bid-ask spread**".
- In general, a smaller bid-ask spread means the ETF is more liquid. That means you are more likely to get the price you expect.

Who is this ETF for?

Investors who:

- are looking for a long-term investment
- want to invest in a broad range of stocks of Canadian companies
- can handle the ups and downs of the stock market.

 Don't buy this ETF if you need a steady source of income from your investment.

Best and worst 3-month returns

This table shows the best and worst returns for units of the ETF in a 3-month period over the past 10 years. The best and worst 3-month returns could be higher or lower in the future. Consider how much of a loss you could afford to take in a short period of time.

	Return	3 months ending	If you invested \$1,000 at the beginning of the period
Best return	32.6%	Apr. 30, 20XX	Your investment would rise to \$1,326.
Worst return	-24.7%	Nov. 30, 20XX	Your investment would drop to \$753.

Average return

The annual compounded return of the ETF was 6.8% over the past 10 years. A \$1,000 investment in the ETF 10 years ago would now be worth \$1,930.

Net asset value (NAV)

- Like mutual funds, ETFs have a NAV. It is calculated after the close of each trading day and reflects the value of an ETF's investments at that point in time.
- NAV is used to calculate financial information for reporting purposes – like the returns shown in this document.

Orders

There are two main options for placing trades: market orders and limit orders. A market order lets you buy or sell units at the current market price. A limit order lets you set the price at which you are willing to buy or sell units.

Timing

In general, market prices of ETFs can be more volatile around the start and end of the trading day. Consider using a limit order or placing a trade at another time during the trading day.

A word about tax

In general, you'll have to pay income tax on any money you make on an ETF. How much you pay depends on the tax laws where you live and whether or not you hold the ETF in a registered plan, such as a Registered Retirement Savings Plan or a Tax-Free Savings Account.

Keep in mind that if you hold your ETF in a non-registered account, distributions from the ETF are included in your taxable income, whether you get them in cash or have them reinvested.

¹ Returns are calculated using the ETF's net asset value (NAV).

How much does it cost?

This section shows the fees and expenses you could pay to buy, own and sell units of the ETF. Fees and expenses – including any trailing commissions – can vary among ETFs.

Higher commissions can influence representatives to recommend one investment over another. Ask about other ETFs and investments that may be suitable for you at a lower cost.

1. Brokerage commissions

You may have to pay a commission every time you buy and sell units of the ETF. Commissions may vary by brokerage firm. Some brokerage firms may offer commission-free ETFs or require a minimum purchase amount.

2. ETF expenses

You don't pay these expenses directly. They affect you because they reduce the ETF's returns.

As of March 31, 20XX, the ETF's expenses were 0.21% of its value. This equals \$2.10 for every \$1,000 invested.

	Annual rate (as a % of the ETF's value)
Management expense ratio (MER)	
This is the total of the ETF's management fee and operating expenses. XYZ ETFs waived some of the ETF's expenses. If it had not done so, the MER would have been higher.	0.20%
Trading expense ratio (TER)	
These are the ETF's trading costs.	0.01%
ETF expenses	0.21%

Trailing commission

The trailing commission is an ongoing commission. It is paid for as long as you own the ETF. It is for the services and advice that your representative and their firm provide to you.

This ETF doesn't have a trailing commission.

What if I change my mind?

Under securities law in some provinces and territories, you have the right to cancel your purchase within 48 hours after you receive confirmation of the purchase.

In some provinces and territories, you also have the right to cancel a purchase, or in some jurisdictions, claim damages, if the prospectus, ETF Facts or financial statements contain a misrepresentation. You must act within the time limit set by the securities law in your province or territory.

For more information, see the securities law of your province or territory or ask a lawyer.

For more information

Contact XYZ ETFs or your representative for a copy of the ETF's prospectus and other disclosure documents. These documents and the ETF Facts make up the ETF's legal documents.

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