PALOS

2022 SEMI-ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT OF FUND PERFORMANCE

PALOS EQUITY INCOME FUND

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Portfolio Manager
Palos Management Inc. (“Palos”)

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Chief Investment Officer

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Senior Analyst

This semi-annual management report of fund performance (“MFRP”) contains financial highlights but does not contain either the interim or annual financial statements of the Palos Equity Income Fund (the “Fund”). You can get a copy of the interim or annual financial statements at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-514-397-0188 or toll free 1-855-PALOS-88 (1-855-725-6788), by writing to us at Palos Equity Income Fund, Investor Relations, 1 Place Ville-Marie, Suite 1670, Montréal, Québec H3B 2B6 or by visiting our website at www.palos.ca or SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Unitholders may also contact us using one of these methods to request a copy of the Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure record or quarterly portfolio disclosure.

A Note on Forward-looking Statements

This report may contain forward-looking statements about the Fund, its future performance, strategies or prospects, and possible future Fund action. The words "may," "could," "should," "would," "suspect," "outlook," "believe," "plan," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "forecast," "objective" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both about the Fund and general economic factors, so it is possible that predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these statements as a number of important factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement made in relation to the Fund. These factors include, but are not limited to, general economic, political and market factors in Canada, the United States and internationally, interest and foreign exchange rates, global equity and capital markets, business competition, technological changes, changes in laws and regulations, judicial or regulatory judgments, legal proceedings and catastrophic events.

The above list of important factors that may affect future results is not exhaustive. Before making any investment decisions, we encourage you to consider these and other factors carefully. All opinions contained in forward-looking statements are subject to change without notice and are provided in good faith but without legal responsibility.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION OF FUND PERFORMANCE

This management discussion of Fund performance represents the management 's view of the significant factors and developments during the past six months that have affected the Fund's performance and outlook since December 31, 2021, the Fund's most recent fiscal year-end. The Fund is a mutual fund managed and advised by Palos Management Inc. (the "Manager"). For information on the Fund's longer-term performance, please refer to the Past Performance section of the report. This report should be read in conjunction with the Annual Management Report of Fund Performance for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Results of Operations

As at June 30, 2022, the Palos Equity Income Fund Series A posted a return of -9.9% (Series F -9.1%). The Fund's performance is net of fees and expenses. Please refer to the "Past Performance" section for the details of returns by class. Performance differences between classes of units are mainly due to management fees charged to each class.

The Fund's benchmark index, the S&P/TSX Composite Total Return Index , which includes reinvested dividends, saw a decrease of (-9.9%) for the first six months of 2022. The value decreases in the index, without accounting for reinvested dividends was (-11.1%). The S&P/TSX Composite Total Return Index is a capitalization-weighted equity index that tracks the performance of the largest companies listed on Canada's primary stock exchange which is the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX).

The strongest performing sectors in Canada were the energy sector (+26.8%) and the utilities sector (+1.4%). All other sectors are in negative territory year-to-date return. The weakest sectors were information technology (-54.9%), health care (-54.3%) and real estate (-21.8%).

In the energy sector, the fund saw outsized gains against the S&P/TSX Energy Index which returned (+36.5%) including dividends. In the first half of 2022, returns on the fund's five largest energy equities holdings were in Tourmaline Oil (+73.5%), Canadian Natural Resources Inc. (+32.0%), Keyera Corp. (+6.4%), Topaz Energy (+16.7%), and Cenovus Energy (+58.8%). As of June 30, these five stocks accounted for a 6.9% weighting in the fund. Oil and natural gas prices have been moving higher since January and this is attributable to supply shortages, the Russia Ukraine conflict, and years of under investment in exploration and development. Benchmark crude oil, as measured by the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) futures contract, closed the second quarter at $103.10/barrel, well above the $71.56/barrel closing price at the end of 2021, for a gain of (+44.1%) in the half. In similar fashion, Natural Gas prices rose with U.S. NYMEX natural gas futures higher by (+48.3%).

The information technology sector is experiencing its most difficult year since the 2008 financial crisis. Global supply chain disruptions, rising interest rates and concerns about deteriorating economic growth are negatively impacting technology stocks. Online commerce provider Shopify Inc., which at one point in 2021 was the largest company by market capitalization in the S&P/TSX Composite Total Return Index, was down (-76.9%) year-to-date. The digital software company Magnet Forensics Inc. was lower by (-47.5%) and Montreal based Lightspeed Commerce Inc. was down (-47.4%).

Financials continue to be the fund's highest weighted sector. Bank of Montreal (4.6% weight), Royal Bank of Canada (4.3%), TD Bank (4.0%), and Bank of Nova Scotia (3.9%) are the top four core holdings on a percentage basis. For the first half 2022, returns for the S&P/TSX Banks sub-index was (-11.2%) including dividends, slightly trailing the S&P/TSX Composite Total Return Index which returned (-9.9%). Our view is that rising interest rates, which benefit net interest margins for banks, should benefit the sector in the second half. Canadian banks are attractive given their reliable history of growing dividends and the safety factor inherent in Canadian banks that are more conservative than peers in other countries.

In the first half we removed several positions from the fund's technology allocation, including software companies Lightspeed Commerce and Q4 Inc. This was based on our view that the information technology sector will face growth challenges in the near term. We also reduced exposure in the real estate sector by selling our positions in Canadian Apartment Properties REIT and Tricon Residential Inc. We believe elevated inflation and a higher yield on the 10-Year Canada Government Treasury will impact the sector. We rotated capital into energy services companies Secure Energy Services Inc. and CES Energy Solutions Corp.

The fund's comparison with index performance is provided for reference only. It is important to note that the index includes the effect of reinvested dividends, but unlike the Fund's return it does not reflect the effect of fees and expenses for professional management.

Diversification

The fund remains well diversified across all eleven sectors with financials (22.4%), energy (14.6%) and industrials (10.8%) carrying the largest weightings. The fund held eighty-eight different equities on June 30. Fixed income exposure was (10.9%) comprised of a (3.4%) weighting in the iShares 1–5-year Laddered Government Bond ETF (CLF: TSX) and a (2.8%) weighting in the iShares 1-5 year Laddered Corporate Bond ETF (CBO: TSX). CLF and CBO are Canadian iShares exchange traded funds that are managed by BlackRock Asset Management Canada. These securities are structured to replicate staggered maturity portfolios in Canadian government bonds (CLF) and Canadian corporate bonds (CBO). The fund also had a (4.7%) weighting in convertible debentures as of June 30.

Recent Developments

The first half has been very challenging for all investment classes (cash, fixed income and equities); However, we are confident that we will see improvements as we work through the turbulence. It's important to remember that the macro headwinds and volatility are not correlated to the investments we own in the majority of our portfolios. The investments we favour are designed to weather the macro storm, specifically, established companies with positive earnings and strong balance sheets.

The reality for now is that the first half of the year ended with three consecutive months of negative returns in both equity and bond markets. The S&P500 Index returned (-8.8%) in April, was flat in May, and (-8.4%) in June for a first half performance of (-20.6%) year-to-date; the S&P's poorest first-half performance since 1970.

The (-15.3%) first-half decline in the Dow Jones Industrials was the worst since 1962 and the technology heavy NASDAQ's (-29.5%) drop was its worst on record. With regards to 10-year treasuries in the U.S., performance was the worst since they first started trading in 1788! In Canada, the broad-based S&P/TSX Composite Total Return Index was down (-11.1%) for the first half of 2022.

Uncertainty and dismal headlines are contributing to widespread negative sentiment and heightened market volatility. Excessive inflation which is hovering around 40-year highs is the primary concern of the U.S. Federal Reserve (the Fed) and other central bankers around the globe. The inflation spike has been widely attributed to easy monetary policies that were aimed at buffering the negative economic impact of Covid, global supply chain disruptions (Covid related), and the Ukraine/Russia war's impact on supplies of oil, natural gas, resources, and food. Despite the growing possibility of an economic softening or even a recession, energy prices continued to march higher.

According to the Bank of Canada, consumers' inflation expectations, namely for food, gasoline, and rent, hit a record high in the second quarter. In turn, expectations for higher inflation and rising interest rates have a dampening effect on consumer confidence. This can result in reduced spending or delayed purchases. Inflation is on everyone's mind and consumers are evidently spending less.

The likelihood of a recession remains a hotly debated topic among prognosticators and pundits. Arguments opposing the recessionary camp point to very healthy household and corporate balance sheets, unfilled jobs, reasonable price-to-earnings metrics and excessive "investible" cash is sitting on the sidelines. Some signals have indicated that the economy may not be as weak as some think and the level of bearishness may be extreme.

We have five economic indicators on our radar: industrial production, retail sales, money supply, personal income and employment. These indicators are closely monitored by the Fed and incoming data will be used to determine future monetary policy. Over the past few months, the Fed aggressively tightened by raising interest rates. Fed Chair Powell has acknowledged that future interest rate maneuvering will be data dependent.

The Fed had been clear with its determination to battle inflation which is running above (5%). Generally this level of inflation is not sustainable over the long-term. By raising interest rates, the Fed hopes to remove just the right amount of excessive economic fuel to successfully orchestrate a soft landing and avoid a recession. The Fed will keep tightening until something breaks, either inflation or the economy. While central banks can try to manage core inflation through tighter monetary policy, non-core inflation is essentially out of their hands.

Those who believe that a recession is in the cards point to a continuing deterioration in consumer sentiment, rising mortgage obligations, stubbornly high non-core inflation (i.e., energy and food), and a reduction in corporate spending and hiring intentions. Speculation is that weaker earnings and analyst downgrades will be the next shoe to drop.

Despite the doom and gloom not all the news is bad. We are starting to see some signs of improvement on the inflation front. Economic indicators are suggesting that supply chain bottlenecks are easing, inventories are building and consumers are tightening their belts. Rising interest rates are impacting affordability in the housing market which ultimately weakens demand in tandem with supply increases as evidenced by the number of new listings and price drops. Signs of a slowing real estate market are everywhere and over the long term this will be good news for affordability. Furthermore, the money supply has been falling, which in turn cools demand and ultimately serves to create a non-inflationary equilibrium between supply and demand.

There are other reasons to be optimistic. Some monthly core inflation data are sending signals that the tide may be turning as inventories rise, supply chain bottlenecks ease, and several high-profile companies have announced layoffs. Mega retailers Target and Wal-Mart announced inventory gluts that will likely take two or more quarters to work through, a benefit to shoppers. Gasoline prices are off their recent highs which is also good news for drivers. If we use history is an indicator, a series of positive data points on peak inflation and/or falling bond yields would be bullish for equities. Equally important is the need to pay attention to the tone of Fed comments as any shift to a dovish rather than a hawkish stance would imply that inflation has peaked.

Markets usually bottom without giving notice and often occur in tandem with bad news and rampant pessimism of which there is currently plenty to go around. However, experience has taught us that when investor sentiment ultimately turns from despair to optimism, ferocious buying usually occurs with breathtaking speed. We cannot stress enough the fact that markets are forward-looking mechanisms that usually turn from bearish to bullish well before the bad news ends. History has repeatedly proven that successful investing is a function of capitalizing on investment opportunities when prices are depressed, not when they are driven irrationally high by overly optimistic buyers.

There are plenty prognosticators who are predicting a recession is imminent and more economic pain is in the cards; this is normal Wall Street behavior. When markets are turbulent, expert forecasters and media pundits are never shy to opine that the "markets have peaked" and investors must "sell everything". In our view, this is the worst possible advice. Fluctuations in the price of financial assets is simply a normal function of the investing process as we deleverage from easy monetary policies. The key to success is having the knowledge and experience to recognize that the best opportunities occur when assets like stocks are "on sale", as they have been since early January.

Why are markets so volatile?
In response to the economic fallout from the onset of the pandemic, central bankers across the globe instituted extremely accommodative monetary policies designed to stimulate the economy during unprecedented uncertainty. To do this, historically low interest rates were used as a tool to expand the amount of money in the economy. Easy monetary policies achieved the desired objective of stimulating economies during the period when pandemic shutdowns threatened to derail the global economy.

Why are central banks reversing course?
The easy money worked its way through the system as intended and this helped soften the impact of the pandemic. One of the unintended side effects was strong consumer demand fueled by

excess cash while at the same time, supply chains were disrupted. The result: demand outstripped supply and this led to a forty-year high in the rate of inflation. To reign in the rapid rise in prices, central banks are attempting to reverse course by raising interest rates.

Why are central banks raising rates?
This is the most efficient tool that central bankers use to reduce demand in a 'hot' economy. The intention is to weaken the economy in order to achieve an equilibrium and reduce the rate of inflation. This process will take time to achieve its goals, and, in the meantime, policy makers are aware that an overly aggressive interest rate policy has the potential to overshoot and create a recession. The challenge for central bankers is to find the sweet spot. Whether they are successful or not remains to be seen.

Is it different this time?
In our view, the current economic state of affairs differs from previous economic slowdowns or recessions, if in fact we are headed for one. The principal difference is that central bankers are intentionally trying to slow down the economy. Most recessions in recent memory were caused by missteps (the housing crisis), over exuberance (the dot.com bubble) or uncertainty (Covid pandemic). This time around, the economy is too strong. Housing prices are supported by high demand, job vacancies are abundant, and commodities (energy, food, raw inputs) are in shortening supply. Inflation is getting out of hand. The intention is to slow down an economy that is running way too hot.

Markets are cyclical
Seasoned investors understand that markets do not go up in a straight line. Prices tend to fluctuate over time, and this is the natural progression of free trading markets. The ups and downs should not be feared as fluctuations in prices are perfectly normal given the sensitivity of financial assets to the economic cycle. In fact, markets that are in correction mode and where prices are moving lower, offer precisely the conditions we embrace for putting new money to work. The best time to buy anything is when it's on sale and this philosophy is best demonstrated through the words of iconic investor Warren Buffet who famously said, "whether we're talking about socks or stocks, I like buying quality merchandise when its marked down."

There is light at the end of the tunnel.
We are currently in the midst of extreme pessimism. In fact, widely followed investor sentiment indicators are at all-time lows. This is not sustainable. Although recently released inflation numbers for May have indicated a continuation of the current inflationary cycle, there are reasons to believe inflation has peaked. Commodities like copper, steel, lumber and industrial metals have fallen significantly since peaking in the spring. Similar trends are apparent in agricultural commodities and energy (oil and natural gas). Rising mortgage rates have led to increased inventory and wary new buyers in the real estate sector. The bottom line is this: prices across the board have likely peaked. If the leading indicators are accurate (we believe they are), the "new information" that will be used by "data-dependent" policy makers would be bearish for central bank aggressiveness and bullish for financial assets.

Related Party Transactions
Palos Management Inc., which acts as the investment fund manager and portfolio advisor to the Fund, is deemed to be a related party to the Fund. Palos Management Inc. and the Fund were not party to any other related party transactions during the last year.

The Fund's independent Review Committee (the "IRC") has considered whether Palos Management Inc.'s roles as investment fund manager and portfolio advisor constitutes a conflict of interest requiring standing instructions and has concluded that it does not. Nevertheless, the IRC will review the arrangement from time to time to ensure that Palos Management Inc., in its dual capacity as investment fund manager and as portfolio manager, is performing adequately in both roles. In its analysis, the IRC will consider the following criteria, among others: the performance of the Fund relative to other funds in the same category, and the quantum of the fees paid to the Manager in relation to the performance of the Fund and the amount of assets under management in the Fund. Palos Management Inc. has relied on the approval of the IRC in proceeding in this manner

Manager, Trustee and Portfolio Advisor: Palos Management Inc. is the manager, and portfolio advisor of the Fund. Computershare Trust Company of Canada is the trustee of the Fund.
Custodian: NBIN Inc., a subsidiary of National Bank, is custodian of the Fund.
Registrar: SGGG Fund Services Inc. is the registrar of the Fund and keeps records of who owns the units of the Fund.

MANAGEMENT FEES

Management fees paid by the Fund are calculated monthly, based on 1/12th of the annualized management fee per series applied to the NAV per series as at the last business day of the preceding month.

Series	Trailer commissions (%)	Other (%)
A	0.75	0.75
F	0.00	0.75

Other – includes day-to-day administration of the Fund, portfolio advisory services and Manager's compensation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
Series A

The following tables show selected key financial information about the Fund and are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past six years.

The Fund's Net Assets per Unit (1)	**June 30, 2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
Net Assets, beginning of period	**$7.24**	**$6.38**	**$5.72**	**$5.35**	**$6.68**	**$6.38**
Increase (decrease) from operations:						
Total revenue	0.09	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.18
Total expenses	(0.09)	(0.20)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	0.22	0.82	0.20	0.01	0.27	0.40
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period	(1.13)	0.61	0.52	0.74	(1.20)	0.30
Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)	**(0.91)**	**1.40**	**0.73**	**0.76**	**(0.94)**	**0.72**
Distributions:						
From income (excluding dividends)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
From dividends	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
From capital gains	0.05	0.54	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.34
Return of capital	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.38	0.17	0.06
Total Annual Distributions (3)	**0.05**	**0.54**	**0.10**	**0.40**	**0.40**	**0.40**
Net Assets, end of period	**$6.28**	**$7.24**	**$6.38**	**$5.72**	**$5.35**	**$6.68**

(1) The information is derived from the Fund's unaudited financial statements as at June 30, 2022 and audited annual financial statements as at December 31 of each year.

(2) Net assets and distributions are based on the actual number of unit outstanding at the relevant time. The increase/decrease in net assets from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding over the fiscal period. This table is not intended to be a reconciliation of opening and closing nets assets per units.

(3) Certain distributions were paid in cash to unitholders who ask for cash payment. For the other unitholders, the distributions were reinvested in additional units of the Fund.

Ratios/Supplemental Data	**June 30, 2022**	**2021**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**
Total Net Asset Value ($000's) (1)	19,381	22,005	17,924	17,011	15,862	19,092
Number of units outstanding (000's)	3,088	3,038	2,808	2,976	2,966	2,857
Management expense ratio (2)	2.53%	2.62%	2.66%	2.71%	2.52%	2.51%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions	2.53%	2.62%	2.66%	2.71%	2.52%	2.51%
Trading expense ratio (3)	0.07%	0.18%	0.33%	0.18%	0.31%	0.29%
Portfolio turnover rate (4)	29.37%	68.29%	97.73%	63.56%	86.11%	73.31%
Net Asset Value per unit	$6.28	$7.24	$6.38	$5.72	$5.35	$6.68

(1) This information is provided as at the end of the year shown.

(2) Management expense ratio represents the total expenses (excluding commissions and other portfolio transactions costs) for the stated period and is expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period.

(3) The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs expressed as an annualized percentage of net asset value during the period.

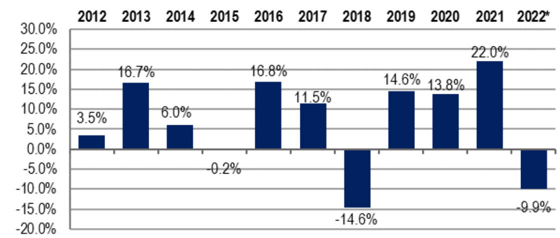
(4) The Fund's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the Fund's portfolio adviser manages its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the year. The higher a fund's portfolio in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the fund in the year, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessary a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

PAST PERFORMANCE

The following information shown assumes that all distributions made by the Fund in the periods shown were reinvested in additional securities of the Fund and does not take into account sales, redemption, distribution or other optional charges that would have reduced returns. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Year-by-Year Returns

The following charts show the investment fund's performance for each of the years shown, and illustrate how the investment fund's performance has changed from year to year. In percentage terms, the charts show how much an investment made on the first day of each financial period would have grown or decreased by the last day of each financial period.



* For the 6 months period ended June 30, 2022

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
Series F

The following tables show selected key financial information about the Fund and are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past six years.

The Fund's Net Assets per Unit (1)	**June 30, 2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
Net Assets, beginning of period	**$7.77**	**$6.96**	**$6.17**	**$5.69**	**$7.03**	**$6.67**
Increase (decrease) from operations:						
Total revenue	0.09	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.19
Total expenses	(0.07)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.1)	(0.16)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	0.24	0.91	0.15	0.01	0.28	0.45
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period	(1.22)	0.68	0.20	0.79	(1.28)	0.35
Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)	**(0.96)**	**1.62**	**0.42**	**0.86**	**(0.94)**	**0.83**
Distributions:						
From income (excluding dividends)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
From dividends	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
From capital gains	0.05	0.78	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.38
Return of capital	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.34	0.17	0.02
Total Annual Distributions (3)	**0.05**	**0.78**	**0.10**	**0.40**	**0.40**	**0.40**
Net Assets, end of period	**$6.76**	**$7.77**	**$6.96**	**$6.17**	**$5.69**	**$7.03**

(1) The information is derived from the Fund's unaudited financial statements as at June 30, 2022 and audited annual financial statements as at December 31 of each year.

(2) Net assets and distributions are based on the actual number of unit outstanding at the relevant time. The increase/decrease in net assets from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding over the fiscal period. This table is not intended to be a reconciliation of opening and closing nets assets per units.

(3) Certain distributions were paid in cash to unitholders who ask for cash payment. For the other unitholders, the distributions were reinvested in additional units of the Fund.

Ratios/Supplemental Data	**June 30, 2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
Total Net Asset Value ($000's) (1)	6,488	7,723	7,252	8,509	9,040	11,160
Number of units outstanding (000's)	959	994	1,042	1,380	1,587	1,588
Management expense ratio (2)	1.82%	1.77%	1.81%	1.86%	1.67%	2.41%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions	1.82%	1.77%	1.81%	1.86%	1.67%	2.41%
Trading expense ratio (3)	0.13%	0.19%	0.17%	0.19%	0.31%	0.32%
Portfolio turnover rate (4)	29.37%	68.29%	97.73%	63.56%	86.11%	73.31%
Net Asset Value per unit	$6.76	$7.77	$6.96	$6.17	$5.69	$7.03

(1) This information is provided as at the end of the year shown.

(2) Management expense ratio represents the total expenses (excluding commissions and other portfolio transactions costs) for the stated period and is expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period.

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(4) The Fund's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the Fund's portfolio adviser manages its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the year. The higher a fund's portfolio in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the fund in the year, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessary a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

PAST PERFORMANCE

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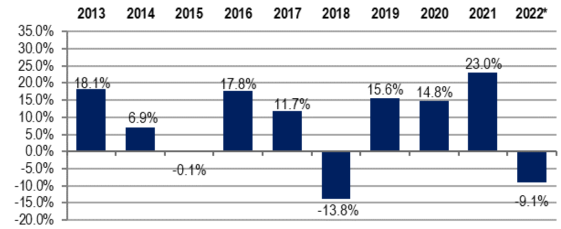
Year-by-Year Returns

The following charts show the investment fund's performance for each of the years shown, and illustrate how the investment fund's performance has changed from year to year. In percentage terms, the charts show how much an investment made on the first day of each financial period would have grown or decreased by the last day of each financial period.



* For the 6 months period ended June 30, 2022

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO
As at June 30, 2022

Portfolio by Category
The major portfolio categories and top 25 holdings of the Fund at the end of the period are indicated in the following tables. The summary of investment portfolio may change due to ongoing portfolio transactions of the Fund and a quarterly update is available.

Regional Weightings (%)	
Canada	98.2%
United States	1.8%
Total	100.0%

Sector Weightings (%)	
Communication Services	3.3%
Consumer Discretionary	6.4%
Consumer Staples	3.2%
Energy	16.4%
Financials	25.2%
Health Care	1.5%
Industrials	12.1%
Information Technology	6.6%
Materials	8.8%
Real Estate	9.9%
Utilities	5.6%
Cash	1.0%
Total	100%

Portfolio Long/Short Breakdown (%)	
Long positions	99.0%
Short positions	0.0%
Cash	1.0%
Total	100%

Asset Class Weightings (%)	
Common Stocks	88.1%
Fixed Income	10.9%
Cash	1.0%
Total	100%

Top 25 holdings (%)	
Bank of Montreal	4.61%
Royal Bank of Canada	4.28%
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	4.00%
The Bank of Nova Scotia	3.86%
iShares 1-5 Year Laddered Government Bond Index ETF	3.37%
iShares 1-5 Year Laddered Corporate Bond Index ETF	2.77%
National Bank of Canada	2.10%
Tourmaline Oil Corp.	1.85%
Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd	1.70%
Quebecor Inc.	1.68%
Canadian National Railway Co.	1.62%
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd	1.58%
Fiera Capital Corp. 5% June 30, 2023 CONV. $18.85	1.45%
Teck Resources Ltd	1.44%
Kinaxis Inc.	1.40%
TELUS Corp.	1.30%
TFI International Inc.	1.28%
Keyera Corp.	1.23%
Topaz Energy Corp.	1.19%
Northland Power Inc.	1.16%
North American Construction Group Ltd 5.50% June 30, 2028 CONV. $24.75	1.15%
Innergex Renewable Energy Inc.	1.13%
Exchange Income Corp. 5.25% Jan. 15, 2029 CONV. $59.9999	1.13%
Cenovus Energy Inc.	1.10%
Canadian Tire Corp Ltd	1.09%
	49.47%

The total Net Asset Value of the Fund as at June 30, 2022 was $25,869,187.

The prospectus and other information about the Fund are available on the internet at www.sedar.com.

For more information, contact your investment advisor or:

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