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PROSPECTUS

Initial Public Offering

October 22, 2018

Horizons Global Sustainability Leaders Index ETF (“Horizons ETHI”) Horizons Industry 4.0 Index ETF (“Horizons FOUR”)

(together, the “ETFs” and each an “ETF”)

The Horizons ETFs are open-end mutual fund trusts established under the laws of Ontario. Class A units (“Units”) of the ETFs are offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus and there is no minimum number of Units of an ETF that may be issued. The Units are offered for sale at a price equal to the net asset value of such Units next determined following the receipt of a subscription order.

The manager, investment manager and trustee of the ETFs is Horizons ETFs Management (Canada) Inc. (“Horizons”, the “Manager” or the “Trustee”). See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs”.

Investment Objectives

Horizons ETHI

Horizons ETHI seeks to replicate, to the extent possible, the performance of the Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index, net of expenses. The Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index is designed to provide exposure to the performance of a basket of large-cap equity securities of companies that are global climate change leaders (as measured by their relative carbon efficiency), and are not materially engaged in activities deemed inconsistent with responsible investment considerations. Horizons ETHI seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times. See “Investment Objectives”.

Horizons FOUR

Horizons FOUR seeks to replicate, to the extent possible, the performance of the Solactive Industry 4.0 Index, net of expenses. The Solactive Industry 4.0 Index is designed to provide exposure to the performance of equity securities of companies that are involved in the transformation of manufacturing and the industrial market through the development or implementation of new technologies and innovations. Horizons FOUR seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times. See “Investment Objectives”.

Additional Considerations

The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”). Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements on or before October 3, 2019, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors will be able to buy or sell Units of the ETFs on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

The Manager, on behalf of the ETFs, has entered into and may enter into agreements with registered dealers (each a “Designated Broker” or “Dealer”) which, amongst other things, enable such Designated Brokers and Dealers to purchase and redeem Units directly from the ETFs. No Designated Broker or Dealer has been involved in the

preparation of this prospectus nor has any Designated Broker or Dealer performed any review of the contents of this prospectus. The securities regulatory authorities have provided the ETFs with a decision exempting the ETFs from the requirement to include a certificate of an underwriter in the prospectus. The Designated Broker and the Dealers of the ETF are not underwriters of the ETFs in connection with the distribution by the ETFs of their Units under this prospectus.

Holders of Units of an ETF (the “**Unitholders**”) will be able to redeem Units in any number for cash at a redemption price per Unit of 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX on the effective day of redemption. Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers or investment advisers before redeeming Units for cash. The ETFs will also offer additional redemption or exchange options which are available where a Dealer, Designated Broker or Unitholder redeems or exchanges a prescribed number of Units (a “**PNU**”). See “Exchange and Redemption of Units”.

The ETFs will comply with all requirements of National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds* (“**NI 81-102**”), or an exemption therefrom. Units of the ETFs are, in the opinion of the Manager, index participation units within the meaning of NI 81-102. Accordingly, in the opinion of the Manager, mutual funds may purchase Units of the ETFs without regard to the control, concentration or “fund of funds” restrictions of NI 81-102. No purchase of Units of the ETFs should be made solely in reliance on the above statements.

For a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in Units of an ETF, see “Risk Factors”.

Provided that the Units of an ETF are listed on a “designated stock exchange” for purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (together with the regulations thereunder, the “**Tax Act**”) or an ETF qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act, then the Units of the ETF would, if issued on the date hereof, be on such date qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a registered retirement savings plan, a registered retirement income fund, a deferred profit sharing plan, a registered disability savings plan, a registered education savings plan or a tax-free savings account.

Registrations and transfers of Units will be effected only through the book-entry only system administered by CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. Beneficial owners will not have the right to receive physical certificates evidencing their ownership.

Additional information about an ETF is or will be available in its most recently filed annual financial statements together with the accompanying independent auditors’ report, any interim financial statements of that ETF filed after these annual financial statements, its most recently filed annual and interim management reports of fund performance, and its most recently filed ETF Facts document. These documents are or will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus which means that they legally form part of this prospectus. For further details, see “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.

You can get a copy of these documents at your request, and at no cost, by calling the Manager at 416-933-5745 or toll-free at 1-866-641-5739, or from your dealer. These documents are or will also be available on the Manager’s website at www.HorizonsETFs.com, or by contacting the Manager by e-mail at info@HorizonsETFs.com. These documents and other information about the ETFs are or will also be available on the website of SEDAR (the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) at www.sedar.com.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the principal features of this distribution and should be read together with the more detailed information and financial data and statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in the prospectus. Capitalized terms not defined in this summary are defined in the Glossary.

The ETFs

The Horizons ETFs are open-end mutual fund trusts established under the laws of Ontario. See “Overview of the Legal Structure of the ETFs”.

Investment Objectives

Horizons ETHI

Horizons ETHI seeks to replicate, to the extent possible, the performance of the Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index, net of expenses. The Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index is designed to provide exposure to the performance of a basket of large-cap equity securities of companies that are global climate change leaders (as measured by their relative carbon efficiency), and are not materially engaged in activities deemed inconsistent with responsible investment considerations. Horizons ETHI seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times.

Horizons FOUR

Horizons FOUR seeks to replicate, to the extent possible, the performance of the Solactive Industry 4.0 Index, net of expenses. The Solactive Industry 4.0 Index is designed to provide exposure to the performance of equity securities of companies that are involved in the transformation of manufacturing and the industrial market through the development or implementation of new technologies and innovations. Horizons FOUR seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times. See “Investment Objectives”.

Investment Strategies

Horizons ETHI

To achieve Horizons ETHI’s investment objective, Horizons ETHI will be generally invested in equity securities of the Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index, which may include ADRs or GDRs representing equity securities of Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index was designed as a passively managed portfolio of global stocks which takes account of key environmental, social and governance (ESG) concerns. The Underlying Index is structured to limit exposure to the fossil fuel industry and climate change risk, and to invest in companies considered to be “climate leaders”.

The Underlying Index identifies climate leaders as companies that have a carbon impact which is substantially lower than the average carbon impact for a company’s industry, or companies that are otherwise superior performers in relation to “Scope 4” carbon emissions, also known as “avoided emissions”.

The Underlying Index is ordinarily rebalanced on an annual basis at the close of trading on each Rebalancing Date.

Horizons FOUR

To achieve Horizons FOUR’s investment objective, Horizons FOUR will be primarily invested in equity securities of the Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index, or in ADRs or GDRs representing equity securities of

Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index tracks the performance of companies that are operating in any of the following segments: Advanced Robotics, Augmented Reality & 3D Printing, Cloud & Big Data, Cyber Security and “Internet of Things” (together, the “**Index Categories**”).

Constituent Issuers must have a market capitalization of at least USD 200 million and an average daily value traded of at least USD 2 million over both the preceding 1-month and 6-months periods. Generally, other than for the Internet of Things Index Category, the top 10 companies in terms of market capitalization in each of the Index Categories are selected. In order to identify the most innovative companies in the Internet of Things Index Category, Constituent Issuers in the Internet of Things Index Category are selected based on their R&D to Sales Ratio, and only the top 10 companies by this measurement are eligible for inclusion.

Each of the five Index Categories, and the respective Constituent Issuers within an Index Category, are weighted equally.

The Underlying Index is ordinarily rebalanced on a quarterly basis at the close of trading on each Rebalancing Date.

See “Investment Strategies”, “Overview of the Sectors that the ETFs Invest In”, and “Investment Restrictions”.

Offering

Units of each ETF are offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus, and there is no minimum number of Units that may be issued. Units of an ETF are offered for sale at a price equal to the net asset value of the Units of the ETF next determined following the receipt of a subscription order.

The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX’s original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX.

Investors will be able to purchase or sell Units of each on the TSX through a registered broker or dealer in the province or territory where the investor resides. Accordingly, investors may trade Units of the ETFs in the same way as other securities listed on the TSX, including by using market orders and limit orders. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling Units on the TSX. Dealers may purchase a PNU from an ETF at the net asset value per Unit of the ETF.

See “Plan of Distribution” and “Attributes of the Securities”.

Special Considerations for Purchasers

Units of the ETFs are, in the opinion of the Manager, index participation units within the meaning of NI 81-102. Accordingly, in the opinion of the Manager, mutual funds may purchase Units of an ETF without regard to the control, concentration or “fund of funds” restrictions of NI 81-102. No purchase of Units of an ETF should be made solely in reliance on the above statements.

The ETFs, as mutual funds subject to NI 81-102, are exempt from the so-called “early warning” requirements set out in Canadian securities legislation in connection with the acquisition of Units of an ETF. In addition, the ETFs have obtained exemptive relief from the Securities Regulatory Authorities to permit a Unitholder to acquire more than 20% of the Units of an ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation, provided such Unitholder, and any person acting jointly or in concert with such Unitholder, undertakes to the Manager not to vote more than 20% of the Units of such ETF at any meeting

of Unitholders of the ETF.

See “Purchases of Units – Buying and Selling Units of an ETF”, “Attributes of the Securities – Description of the Securities Distributed” and “Exemptions and Approvals”.

Conflicts of Interest

The ETFs are subject to certain conflicts of interest. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Conflicts of Interest” and “Relationship between the ETFs and Dealers”.

Distribution Policy

Horizons ETHI

It is anticipated that Horizons ETHI may make distributions to its Unitholders on a quarterly basis, at the discretion of the Manager. Such distributions will be paid in cash, unless a Unitholder is participating in the Reinvestment Plan.

Horizons FOUR

Horizons FOUR is not expected to make regular cash distributions. Cash distributions, if any, to Unitholders of Horizons FOUR, net of fees and expenses, will be made at the discretion of the Manager. Such distributions, if any, to Unitholders of Horizons FOUR will be paid in Canadian dollars.

Both ETFs

To the extent required, each ETF will also make payable after December 15 but on or before December 31 of that calendar year (in the case of a taxation year that ends on December 15), or prior to the end of each taxation year (in any other case), sufficient net income (including net realized capital gains) that has not previously been paid or made payable to Unitholders in that year so that the ETF will not be liable for non-refundable income tax in any given year and such distributions will be automatically reinvested in Units of the applicable ETF or paid in Units of the applicable ETF, in each case which will then be immediately consolidated such that the number of outstanding Units of the applicable ETF held by each Unitholder on such day following the distribution will equal the number of Units of the applicable ETF held by the Unitholder prior to that distribution.

See “Distribution Policy”.

Purchase Options

All orders to purchase Units directly from an ETF must be placed by a Designated Broker or Dealer. Each ETF reserves the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by a Designated Broker or Dealer. No fees will be payable by an ETF to a Designated Broker or Dealer in connection with the issuance of Units.

On any Trading Day, a Designated Broker or Dealer may place a subscription order for the PNU or multiple PNU of an ETF.

See “Purchases of Units”.

Redemptions of Units

In addition to the ability to sell Units of an ETF on the TSX, Unitholders of an ETF may redeem Units on any Trading Day for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for the Units on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, where the Units being redeemed are not equal to a PNU or a multiple PNU.

Because Unitholders will generally be able to sell Units at the market price on the TSX through a registered broker or dealer, subject only to customary brokerage commissions, Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming their Units for cash.

The ETFs will also offer additional redemption or exchange options which are

available where a Dealer, Designated Broker or Unitholder redeems or exchanges a PNU.

See “Redemption of Units”.

Income Tax Considerations

A Unitholder of an ETF who is resident in Canada will generally be required to include, in computing income for a taxation year, the amount of income (including any net realized taxable capital gains) that is paid or becomes payable to the Unitholder by that ETF in that year (including such income that is paid in Units or reinvested in additional Units of the ETF).

A Unitholder who disposes of a Unit of an ETF that is held as capital property, including on a redemption or otherwise, generally will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition (other than any amount payable by that ETF which represents income or capital gains allocated and designated to the redeeming Unitholder), net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the Unit disposed of.

Pursuant to the Trust Declaration, an ETF may allocate and designate any income or capital gains realized by that ETF as a result of any disposition of property of that ETF undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption of Units of that ETF to a Unitholder whose Units are being redeemed. In addition, an ETF also has the authority to distribute, allocate and designate any income or capital gains of that ETF to a Unitholder who has redeemed Units of that ETF during a year in an amount equal to the Unitholder’s share, at the time of redemption, of the ETF’s income and capital gains for the year or such other amount that is determined by that ETF to be reasonable. Any such allocations and designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the redeeming Unitholder, but, for greater certainty, will not reduce the amount of cash or the value of the property that the Unitholder will receive in respect of the redemption.

Each investor should satisfy himself or herself as to the federal and provincial tax consequences of an investment in Units of an ETF by obtaining advice from his or her tax advisor.

See “Income Tax Considerations”.

Eligibility for Investment

Provided that Units of an ETF are listed on a “designated stock exchange” for purposes of the Tax Act or the ETF qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act, then the Units of such ETF would, if issued on the date hereof, be on such date qualified investments under the Tax Act for Registered Plans.

See “Income Tax Considerations – Status of the ETFs”.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Additional information about each ETF is or will be available in its most recently filed annual and interim financial statements, its most recently filed annual and interim management report of fund performance, and its most recently filed ETF Facts document. These documents are or will be incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus legally form part of this prospectus just as if they were printed as part of this prospectus. These documents are or will be publicly available on the website of the ETFs at www.HorizonsETFs.com and may be obtained upon request, at no cost, by calling toll-free 1-866-641-5739 or by contacting your dealer. These documents and other information about the ETFs are also publicly available at www.sedar.com. See “Documents Incorporated by Reference”.

Risk Factors

There are certain risk factors inherent to an investment in an ETF. These risks relate to the following factors:

- General Risks of Investments
- General Risks of Investing in an Index Fund and Passive Investment Risk
- Geographic Risk
- Derivatives Risk and Counterparty Risk
- Risks Relating to Index Replication Strategies
- Calculation of Index Level and Termination of an Underlying Index
- The Underlying Indexes
- Licence to use the Underlying Index Risk
- Risk that Units Will Trade at Prices Other than Net Asset Value per Unit
- Issuer-Specific Risk
- Index Adjustments
- Liquidity Risk
- Borrowing Risk
- Currency Risk
- Hedging Risk
- Ethical Investment Risk
- Technology Sector Risk
- Foreign Securities Risk
- Small and Mid-Capitalization Risk
- Risks Relating to Tax Changes
- Regulatory and Tax-Related Risks
- Foreign Stock Exchange Risk
- Cease Trading of Securities Risk
- General Risks of Equity Investments
- Voting of Index Securities Risk
- Exchange Risk
- Distributions Risk
- No Ownership Interest
- Market for Units
- Redemption Price
- Net Asset Value Fluctuation
- Liability of Unitholders
- No Operating History
- Restrictions on Certain Unitholders
- Reliance on Key Personnel
- Securities Lending

See “Risk Factors”.

Organization and Management of the ETFs

The Manager and Trustee

Horizons ETFs Management (Canada) Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of Canada, is the manager, investment manager and trustee of the ETFs. The Manager is responsible for providing or arranging for the provision of administrative services required by the ETFs. The Manager will also provide investment advisory and portfolio management services to the ETFs. The principal office of Horizons is 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7.

Horizons and its subsidiaries are an innovative financial services organization distributing the Horizons family of leveraged, inverse leveraged, inverse, index and actively managed exchange traded funds. Horizons is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae Asset Global Investments Co., Ltd. (“**Mirae Asset**”).

Mirae Asset is the Korea-based asset management entity of Mirae Asset Financial Group, one of the world’s largest investment managers in emerging market equities. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Manager of the ETFs”.

Custodian

CIBC Mellon Trust Company (“**CIBC Mellon Trust**”) is the custodian of the ETFs and is independent of the Manager. CIBC Mellon Trust will provide custodial services to the ETFs and is located in Toronto, Ontario.

See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Custodian”.

Valuation Agent

CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company (“**CIBC Mellon Global**”) has been retained to provide accounting valuation services to the ETF. CIBC Mellon Global is located in Toronto, Ontario.

See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Valuation Agent”.

Auditors

KPMG LLP is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the ETFs. KPMG LLP is independent of the Manager. The head office of the auditors is located in Toronto, Ontario. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Auditors”.

Promoter

Horizons is also the promoter of the ETFs. Horizons took the initiative in founding and organizing the ETFs and is, accordingly, the promoter of the ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Promoter”.

Registrar and Transfer Agent

AST Trust Company (Canada) is the registrar and transfer agent for the Units of the ETFs pursuant to registrar and transfer agency agreements entered into by the ETFs. AST Trust Company (Canada) is independent of the Manager. AST Trust Company (Canada) is located in Toronto, Ontario. See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Transfer Agent and Registrar”.

Securities Lending Agents

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (“**CIBC**”) is a securities lending agent for the ETFs. CIBC is located in Toronto, Ontario. CIBC is independent of the Manager.

NBCN Inc. (“**NBCN**”) may also act as a securities lending agent for the ETFs. NBCN is located in Toronto, Ontario. NBCN is independent of the Manager.

See “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Securities Lending Agents”.

Summary of Fees and Expenses

The following table lists the fees and expenses payable by the ETFs, and the fees and expenses that Unitholders may have to pay if they invest in the ETFs. Unitholders may have to pay some of these fees and expenses directly. Alternatively, the ETF may have to pay some of these fees and expenses, which will therefore reduce the value of an investment in the ETF. See “Fees and Expenses”.

Fees and Expenses Payable by the ETF

Type of Charge

Description

Management Fee

Horizons ETHI pays an annual Management Fee to the Manager equal to 0.65% of the net asset value of the ETF, together with applicable Sales Tax.

Horizons FOUR pays an annual Management Fee to the Manager equal to 0.65% of the net asset value of the ETF, together with applicable Sales Tax.

Each Management Fee is calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears in consideration for the services provided by the Manager to an ETF as set out under “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Duties and Services to be Provided by the Manager”.

Management Fee Distributions

The Manager may, at its discretion, agree to charge a reduced fee as compared to the fee it would otherwise be entitled to receive from an ETF with respect to large investments in that ETF by Unitholders. Such a reduction will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the amount invested, the total assets of the ETF under administration and the expected amount of account activity. In such cases, an amount equal to the difference between the fee otherwise chargeable and the reduced fee will be distributed by that ETF, at the discretion of the Manager, to the applicable Unitholders as Management Fee Distributions.

Underlying Fund Fees

An ETF may, in accordance with applicable Canadian securities legislation, invest in exchange traded funds, mutual funds or other public investment funds which may be managed by the Manager, its affiliates or independent fund managers. There are fees and expenses payable by these underlying funds in addition to the fees and expenses payable by an ETF. With respect to such investments, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by an ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by such underlying fund for the same service. Further, no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by an ETF in relation to purchases or redemptions of the securities of the underlying funds in which it invests if these funds are managed by the Manager or an affiliate or associate of the Manager.

Operating Expenses

Unless otherwise waived or reimbursed by the Manager, each ETF will pay all of its operating expenses, including but not limited to: Management Fees; audit fees; trustee and custodial expenses; valuation, accounting and record keeping costs; legal expenses; permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; costs associated with delivering documents to Unitholders; listing and annual stock exchange fees; index licensing fees, if applicable; CDS fees; bank related fees and interest charges; extraordinary expenses; Unitholder reports and servicing costs; Registrar and Transfer Agent fees; costs associated with the IRC; income taxes; Sales Tax; brokerage expenses and commissions; and withholding taxes.

Expenses of the Issue

All expenses related to the issuance of Units of the ETFs shall be borne by the Manager.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by Unitholders

Redemption Charge

The Manager may charge Unitholders of an ETF, at its discretion, a redemption charge of up to 0.25% of the redemption proceeds of such ETF. The Manager will publish the current redemption charge, if any, on its website, www.HorizonsETFs.com.

See “Fees and Expenses - Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders - Redemption Charge”.

GLOSSARY

The following terms have the following meaning:

“**ADR**” means an American Depositary Receipt;

“**allowable capital loss**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders”;

“**Basket of Securities**” means a group of shares or other securities, including but not limited to one or more exchange traded funds or securities, as determined by the Manager from time to time for the purpose of subscription orders, exchanges, redemptions or for other purposes;

“**Canadian securities legislation**” means the securities laws in force in each province and territory of Canada, all regulations, rules, orders and policies made thereunder and all multilateral and national instruments adopted by the Securities Regulatory Authorities in such jurisdictions;

“**Capital Gains Refund**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of the ETFs”;

“**Cash Equivalents**” means an evidence of indebtedness that has a remaining term of maturity of 365 days or less and that is issued, or fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest, by (a) the government of Canada or the government of a province or territory of Canada, (b) the government of the United States of America, the government of one of the states of the United States of America, the government of another sovereign state or a permitted supranational agency, if, in each case, the evidence of indebtedness has a designated rating, or (c) a Canadian financial institution, or a financial institution that is not incorporated or organized under the laws of Canada or of a jurisdiction if, in either case, evidences of indebtedness of that issuer or guarantor that are rated as short term debt by a designated rating organization or its DRO affiliate (each within the meaning of NI 81-102) have a designated rating;

“**Cash Subscription**” means a subscription order for Units of an ETF that is paid in full;

“**CDS**” means CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.;

“**CDS Participant**” means a participant in CDS that holds security entitlements in Units of an ETF on behalf of beneficial owners of those Units;

“**CIBC Mellon Global**” means CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company;

“**CIBC Mellon Trust**” means CIBC Mellon Trust Company;

“**CIBC SLA**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs - Securities Lending Agents”;

“**Constituent Issuers**” means the issuers that from time to time are included in the Underlying Index as selected by the Index Provider;

“**CRA**” means the Canada Revenue Agency;

“**CRS Rules**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Unitholder Matters – Exchange of Tax Information”;

“**Custodian**” means CIBC Mellon Trust, in its capacity as custodian of the ETFs pursuant to the Custodian Agreement;

“**Custodian Agreement**” means the second amended and restated master custodial services agreement dated September 1, 2013, as amended from time to time, between the Manager, in its capacity as manager and trustee of the ETFs, CIBC Mellon Trust, The Bank of New York Mellon, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and CIBC Mellon Global;

“**Dealer**” means a registered dealer (that may or may not be a Designated Broker) that has entered into a Dealer Agreement with the Manager, on behalf of the ETFs, pursuant to which the Dealer may subscribe for Units of the ETFs as described under “Purchases of Units”;

“**Dealer Agreement**” means an agreement between the Manager, on behalf of the ETFs, and a Dealer;

“**Designated Broker**” means a registered dealer that has entered into a Designated Broker Agreement pursuant to which the Designated Broker agrees to perform certain duties in relation to the ETFs;

“**Designated Broker Agreement**” means an agreement between the Manager, on behalf of the ETFs, and the Designated Broker;

“**DFA Rules**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Risk Factors – Regulatory and Tax-Related Risks”;

“**Distribution Record Date**” means a date determined by the Manager as a record date for the determination of Unitholders entitled to receive a distribution from an ETF;

“**DPSP**” means a deferred profit sharing plan within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“**ETFs**” means Horizons ETHI and Horizons FOUR, and “**ETF**” means either one of them;

“**Horizons ETHI**” means Horizons Global Sustainability Leaders Index ETF;

“**Horizons FOUR**” means Horizons Industry 4.0 Index ETF;

“**GDR**” means Global Depositary Receipt;

“**GST/HST**” means taxes exigible under Part IX of the *Excise Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations made thereunder;

“**Horizons**” means Horizons ETFs Management (Canada) Inc., the manager, investment manager, trustee and promoter of the ETFs;

“**Index Level**” means the level of the Underlying Index as calculated by an Index Provider from time to time;

“**Index Provider**” means, in respect of Horizons ETHI, Nasdaq, Inc, and in respect of Horizons FOUR, Solactive AG;

“**Index Securities**” means, with respect to an ETF, the securities of the Constituent Issuers included in the Underlying Index;

“**IGA**” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Unitholder Matters – Exchange of Tax Information”;

“**IRC**” means the independent review committee of the ETF established under NI 81-107;

“**Management Fees**” means the annual management fees, calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears by an ETF, to the Manager equal to an annual percentage of the net asset value of the Class A Units of the ETF, together with applicable Sales Tax;

“Management Fee Distribution”, as described under “Fees and Expenses”, means an amount equal to the difference between the Management Fee otherwise chargeable by the Manager and a reduced fee determined by the Manager, at its discretion, from time to time, and that is distributed quarterly in cash by an ETF, at the discretion of the Manager, to the applicable Unitholders who hold large investments in the ETF;

“Manager” means Horizons, in its capacity as manager of the ETFs pursuant to the Trust Declaration;

“Mirae Asset” means Mirae Asset Global Investments Co., Ltd.;

“NBCN” means NBCN Inc.;

“NBCN SLAA” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs - Securities Lending Agents”;

“NBF” means National Bank Financial Inc.;

“net asset value” or **“NAV”** means the net asset value of an ETF as calculated on each Valuation Day in accordance with the Trust Declaration;

“NI 81-102” means National Instrument 81-102 *Investment Funds*, as it may be amended from time to time;

“NI 81-107” means National Instrument 81-107 *Independent Review Committee for Investment Funds*, as it may be amended from time to time;

“PNU” in relation to Units of an ETF, means the prescribed number of Units of the ETF, determined by the Manager from time to time, whereby a dealer or a Unitholder may subscribe for, and/or redeem Units of the ETF or for such other purposes as the Manager may determine;

“RDSP” means a registered disability savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“Rebalancing Date” means, in respect of Horizons ETHI, the last trading day in April, and in respect of Horizons FOUR, the third Wednesday in each of February, May, August and November;

“Registered Plans” means trusts governed by RDSPs, RESPs, RRIFs, RRSPs, DPSPs or TFSAAs;

“Registrar and Transfer Agent” means AST Trust Company (Canada);

“RESP” means a registered education savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“RRIF” means a registered retirement income fund within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“RRSP” means a registered retirement savings plan within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“Sales Tax” means all applicable provincial and federal sales, use, value added or goods and services taxes, including GST/HST;

“Securities Regulatory Authorities” means the securities commission or similar regulatory authority in each province and territory of Canada that is responsible for administering the Canadian securities legislation in force in such jurisdictions;

“Securities Subscription” means a subscription order for Units of an ETF that is paid in full with a combination of securities and cash;

“taxable capital gains” has the meaning ascribed to that term under the heading “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders”;

“**Tax Act**” means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations thereunder as amended from time to time;

“**Tax Amendment**” means a proposed amendment to the Tax Act publicly announced by the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof;

“**TFSA**” means a tax-free savings account within the meaning of the Tax Act;

“**Trading Day**” means, in respect of an ETF, a day on which (i) a session of the TSX is held; (ii) the principal exchanges for the securities in which the ETF invests in is open for trading; and (iii) the Index Provider calculates and publishes data relating to the Underlying Index;

“**Trust Declaration**” means the amended and restated declaration of trust establishing the ETFs dated October 22, 2018, as supplemented, amended or amended and restated from time to time;

“**Trustee**” means Horizons, in its capacity as trustee of the ETFs pursuant to the Trust Declaration;

“**Underlying Index**” means, in respect of Horizons ETHI, the Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index, and in respect of Horizons FOUR, the Solactive Industry 4.0 Index;

“**Unitholder**” means a holder of Units of the ETFs;

“**Units**” means class A units of the ETFs, and “**Unit**” means any one of them;

“**Valuation Agent**” means CIBC Mellon Global, who the Manager has retained to provide accounting and valuation services in respect of the ETFs;

“**Valuation Day**” for an ETF means a day upon which a session of the TSX is held; and

“**Valuation Time**” means 4:00 p.m. (EST) on a Valuation Day.

OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE ETFs

The ETFs are open-end mutual fund trusts established under the laws of Ontario. The manager, investment manager and trustee of the ETFs is Horizons.

The ETFs that are offered pursuant to this prospectus are:

Name of ETF	Abbreviated Name	Currency	TSX Ticker Symbol
Horizons Global Sustainability Leaders Index ETF	Horizons ETHI	Canadian \$	ETHI
Horizons Industry 4.0 Index ETF	Horizons FOUR	Canadian \$	FOUR

The ETFs were created pursuant to the Trust Declaration. The principal office of the Manager and the ETFs is 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7. While each ETF is a mutual fund under the securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada, each ETF is entitled to rely on exemptive relief from certain provisions of Canadian securities legislation applicable to conventional mutual funds.

The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX's original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors will be able to buy or sell Units of the ETFs on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The fundamental investment objective of each ETF is set out below. The fundamental investment objective of an ETF may not be changed except with the approval of Unitholders of that ETF. See "Unitholder Matters".

Horizons ETHI

Horizons ETHI seeks to replicate, to the extent possible, the performance of the Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index, net of expenses. The Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index is designed to provide exposure to the performance of a basket of large-cap equity securities of companies that are global climate change leaders (as measured by their relative carbon efficiency), and are not materially engaged in activities deemed inconsistent with responsible investment considerations. Horizons ETHI seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times.

Horizons FOUR

Horizons FOUR seeks to replicate, to the extent possible, the performance of the Solactive Industry 4.0 Index, net of expenses. The Solactive Industry 4.0 Index is designed to provide exposure to the performance of equity securities of companies that are involved in the transformation of manufacturing and the industrial market through the development or implementation of new technologies and innovations. Horizons FOUR seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times.

See "Overview of the Sectors that the ETFs Invest In".

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The investment strategies of each ETF are set out below.

Horizons ETHI

To achieve Horizons ETHI's investment objective, Horizons ETHI will be generally invested in equity securities of the Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index, which may include ADRs or GDRs representing equity securities of Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index was designed as a passively managed portfolio of global stocks which takes account of key environmental, social and governance (ESG) concerns. The Underlying Index is structured to limit exposure to the fossil fuel industry and climate change risk, and to invest in companies considered to be “climate leaders”.

The Underlying Index identifies climate leaders as companies that have a carbon impact which is substantially lower than the average carbon impact for a company’s industry, or companies that are otherwise superior performers in relation to “Scope 4” carbon emissions, also known as “avoided emissions”.

The Underlying Index is ordinarily rebalanced on an annual basis at the close of trading on each Rebalancing Date.

See “Overview of the Sectors that the ETFs Invest in” for further details on the Underlying Index.

Horizons FOUR

To achieve Horizons FOUR’s investment objective, Horizons FOUR will be primarily invested in equity securities of the Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index, or in ADRs or GDRs representing equity securities of Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index tracks the performance of companies that are operating in any of the following segments: Advanced Robotics, Augmented Reality & 3D Printing, Cloud & Big Data, Cyber Security and “Internet of Things” (together, the “**Index Categories**”).

Constituent Issuers must have a market capitalization of at least USD 200 million and an average daily value traded of at least USD 2 million over both the preceding 1-month and 6-months periods. Generally, other than for the Internet of Things Index Category, the top 10 companies in terms of market capitalization in each of the Index Categories are selected. In order to identify the most innovative companies in the Internet of Things Index Category, Constituent Issuers in the Internet of Things Index Category are selected based on their R&D to Sales Ratio, and only the top 10 companies by this measurement are eligible for inclusion.

Each of the five Index Categories, and the respective Constituent Issuers within an Index Category, are weighted equally.

The Underlying Index is ordinarily rebalanced on a quarterly basis at the close of trading on each Rebalancing Date.

See “Overview of the Sectors that the ETFs Invest in” for further details on the Underlying Index.

Both ETFs

Stratified Sampling

The ETFs may, in certain circumstances, employ a “stratified sampling” strategy. Under this stratified sampling strategy, an ETF may not hold all of the Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index, but instead will hold a portfolio of securities that closely matches the aggregate investment characteristics of the securities included in the applicable Underlying Index. Examples of when an ETF may employ stratified sampling include tax optimization strategies or inability to trade a Constituent Issuer due to a pending corporate action.

Investments in Underlying Funds

In accordance with applicable securities legislation, including NI 81-102, and as an alternative to or in conjunction with investing in securities of Constituent Issuers directly, an ETF may also invest in one or more other investment funds, including other investment funds managed by the Manager, provided that no management fees or incentive fees are payable by the ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by the underlying fund for the same service. An ETF’s allocation to investments in other investment funds, if any, will vary from time to time depending on the relative size and liquidity of the investment fund, and the ability of the Manager to identify appropriate investment funds that are consistent with the ETF’s investment objectives and strategies.

Use of Derivatives

An ETF may use derivative instruments for currency hedging purposes or other purposes, including to generate additional income, reduce transaction costs and increase the liquidity and efficiency of trading. Each ETF seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times.

Any use of derivative instruments, including futures contracts and forward contracts, will be consistent with the investment objective of an ETF, and will be in accordance with NI 81-102.

Securities Lending

An ETF may enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, to the extent permitted by applicable securities laws, to earn additional income for the ETF. An ETF may lend securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions and other borrowers desiring to borrow securities provided that such securities lending qualifies as a “securities lending arrangement” for the purposes of the Tax Act. Securities lending will allow an ETF to earn additional income to offset its costs and, in respect of an ETF, may help to ensure that the investment results of an ETF more closely correspond to the applicable investment objective. All additional income earned by an ETF through securities lending will accrue to the ETF.

If an ETF carries out securities lending, the ETF will engage a lending agent with experience and expertise in completing such transactions. An ETF may engage affiliates of NBF as a lending agent of the ETF.

Under applicable securities legislation, the collateral from securities lending is required to have an aggregate value of not less than 102% of the value of the loaned securities. Any cash collateral acquired by an ETF is permitted to be invested only in securities permitted under NI 81-102 and that have a remaining term to maturity of no longer than 90 days.

OVERVIEW OF THE SECTORS THAT THE ETFs INVEST IN

Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index (Horizons ETHI)

The Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index includes 100 large global stocks from developed market countries (excluding Australia) that have been identified as “Climate Leaders” and have also passed certain eligibility screens designed to exclude companies with direct or significant exposure to the fossil fuel industry or that are engaged in other activities deemed inconsistent with responsible investment considerations.

- **Climate Leaders** are companies that have a carbon impact which is substantially lower than the average carbon impact for a company’s industry, or are otherwise superior performers in relation to “Scope 4” carbon emissions (also known as “avoided emissions”).
 - **Carbon Impact:** calculated based on the total greenhouse gas emissions from a company’s operations, fuel use, supply chain and business activities, divided by its market capitalization.
 - **Avoided Emissions:** superior performers are those companies involved in commercialising technologies that have net positive climate benefits through substantial greenhouse gas emissions reductions (e.g. primary business activities in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agricultures and land use, and carbon sequestration).
 - **Fossil Fuel Screen** is applied to the universe of Climate Leaders which removes companies with any direct investment in the fossil fuel industry, as well as companies with material indirect exposure and those with particularly high use of fossil fuels.
- **Eligibility Screens** are applied to remove companies which have exposure to other activities (listed below) deemed inconsistent with responsible investment considerations (subject to materiality thresholds):

- Gambling
- Tobacco
- Armaments
- Uranium and nuclear energy
- Destruction of valuable environments
- Animal Cruelty
- Chemicals of concern
- Mandatory detention of asylum seekers
- Alcohol
- Junk foods
- Pornography
- Recent significant fines or convictions
- Human rights and supply chain concerns

The Underlying Index is weighted by market capitalization, with a maximum weight per security of 4% and a minimum weight of 0.5% at each annual Rebalancing Date. The Underlying Index is ordinarily rebalanced on an annual basis at the close of trading on each Rebalancing Date.

The Index Provider is not affiliated with Horizons ETHI or the Manager. The methodology for the Underlying Index is available on the Index Provider's website at https://indexes.nasdaqomx.com/docs/methodology_NQFGSL.pdf

Solactive Industry 4.0 Index (Horizons FOUR)

The Solactive Industry 4.0 Index tracks the performance of companies that are operating in any of the following segments: Advanced Robotics, Augmented Reality & 3D Printing, Cloud & Big Data, Cyber Security and "Internet of Things" (together, the "**Index Categories**").

Constituent Issuers must have a market capitalization of at least USD 200 million and an average daily value traded of at least USD 2 million over both the preceding 1-month and 6-months periods. Generally, other than for the Internet of Things Index Category, the top 10 companies in terms of market capitalization in each of the Index Categories are selected. In order to identify the most innovative companies in the Internet of Things Index Category, Constituent Issuers in the Internet of Things Index Category are selected based on their R&D to Sales Ratio, and only the top 10 companies by this measurement are eligible for inclusion.

Each of the five Index Categories, and the respective Constituent Issuers within an Index Category, are weighted equally.

The Underlying Index is ordinarily rebalanced on a quarterly basis at the close of trading on each Rebalancing Date.

The Index Provider is not affiliated with Horizons FOUR or the Manager. The methodology for the Underlying Index is available on the Index Provider's website at www.solactive.com

Change of an Underlying Index

The Manager may, subject to any required Unitholder approval, change an Underlying Index in order to provide investors with substantially the same exposure to which an ETF is currently exposed. If the Manager changes an Underlying Index, or any index replacing such Underlying Index, the Manager will issue a press release identifying and describing the new Underlying Index and specifying the reasons for the change in the Underlying Index.

Termination of an Underlying Index

Each Index Provider calculates, determines and maintains the applicable Underlying Index. If an Index Provider ceases to calculate an Underlying Index, or the applicable license agreement is terminated, the Manager may choose to: terminate the applicable ETF; change the applicable ETF's investment objective or to seek to replicate an alternative index (subject to any Unitholder approval required by the Trust Declaration or required by applicable law); or make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of Unitholders of the applicable ETF in the circumstances.

Use of an Underlying Index

Each ETF is permitted by the Index Provider to use the applicable Underlying Index and to use certain trademarks in connection with their operation. The ETFs do not accept responsibility for or guarantee the accuracy or completeness of either Underlying Index or any data included in either Underlying Index.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The ETFs are subject to certain restrictions and practices contained in securities legislation, including NI 81-102 and NI 81-107. The ETFs are also subject to certain restrictions contained in the Trust Declaration. The ETFs will be managed in accordance with these restrictions and practices, except as otherwise permitted by exemptions provided by the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities or as permitted by NI 81-107. See “Exemptions and Approvals”.

No ETF will make an investment that would result in that ETF failing to qualify as a “unit trust” or “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act or that would result in that ETF becoming subject to the tax for “SIFT trusts” within the meaning of the Tax Act. In addition, no ETF will make or hold any investment in property that would be “taxable Canadian property” (if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof) if more than 10% of that ETF’s property consisted of such property.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Fees and Expenses Payable by the ETFs

Management Fees

Horizons ETHI pays an annual Management Fee to the Manager equal to 0.65% of the net asset value of the ETF, together with applicable Sales Tax.

Horizons FOUR pays an annual Management Fee to the Manager equal to 0.65% of the net asset value of the ETF, together with applicable Sales Tax.

Each Management Fee is calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears in consideration for the services provided by the Manager to the ETFs as set out under “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Duties and Services to be Provided by the Manager”.

Management Fee Distributions

To encourage very large investments in an ETF and to ensure Management Fees are competitive for these investments, the Manager may at its discretion agree to charge a reduced fee as compared to the fee it otherwise would be entitled to receive from an ETF with respect to investments in such ETF by Unitholders that hold, on average during any period specified by the Manager from time to time (currently a quarter), Units of the ETF having a specified aggregate value. Such a reduction will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the amount invested, the total assets of such ETF under administration and the expected amount of account activity. An amount equal to the difference between the fee otherwise chargeable and the reduced fee of the ETF will be distributed quarterly in cash by the ETF to the Unitholders of that ETF as Management Fee Distributions.

The availability and amount of Management Fee Distributions with respect to Units of an ETF will be determined by the Manager. Management Fee Distributions for an ETF will generally be calculated and applied based on a Unitholder’s average holdings of Units of such ETF over each applicable period as specified by the Manager from time to time. Management Fee Distributions will be available only to beneficial owners of Units of an ETF and not to the holdings of Units of the ETF by dealers, brokers or other CDS Participants that hold Units of such ETF on behalf of beneficial owners. Management Fee Distributions are paid first out of net income of the ETF, then out of capital gains of the ETF and thereafter out of capital. In order to receive a Management Fee Distribution for any applicable period, a beneficial owner of Units of an ETF must submit a claim for a Management Fee Distribution that is verified by a CDS Participant on the beneficial owner’s behalf and provide the Manager with such further

information as the Manager may require in accordance with the terms and procedures established by the Manager from time to time.

The Manager reserves the right to discontinue or change Management Fee Distributions at any time. The tax consequences of Management Fee Distributions made by an ETF generally will be borne by the Unitholders of such ETF receiving these distributions from the Manager.

Underlying Fund Fees

An ETF may, in accordance with applicable Canadian securities legislation, invest in exchange traded funds, mutual funds or other public investment funds which may be managed by the Manager, its affiliates or independent fund managers. There are fees and expenses payable by these underlying funds in addition to the fees and expenses payable by an ETF. With respect to such investments, no management fees or incentive fees are payable by an ETF that, to a reasonable person, would duplicate a fee payable by such underlying fund for the same service. Further, no sales fees or redemption fees are payable by the ETF in relation to purchases or redemptions of the securities of the underlying funds in which it invests if these funds are managed by the Manager or an affiliate or associate of the Manager.

Operating Expenses

Unless otherwise waived or reimbursed by the Manager, each ETF will pay all of its operating expenses, including but not limited to: Management Fees; audit fees; trustee and custodial expenses; valuation, accounting and record keeping costs; legal expenses; permitted prospectus preparation and filing expenses; costs associated with delivering documents to Unitholders; listing and annual stock exchange fees; index licensing fees, if applicable; CDS fees; bank related fees and interest charges; extraordinary expenses; Unitholder reports and servicing costs; Registrar and Transfer Agent fees; costs associated with the IRC; income taxes; Sales Tax; brokerage expenses and commissions; and withholding taxes.

Expenses of the Issue

Apart from the initial organizational costs of the ETFs, all expenses related to the issuance of the Units shall be borne by the ETFs.

Fees and Expenses Payable Directly by the Unitholders

Redemption Charge

The Manager may charge Unitholders of an ETF, at its discretion, a redemption charge of up to 0.25% of the redemption proceeds of such ETF. The Manager will publish the current redemption charge on its website, www.HorizonsETFs.com.

RISK FACTORS

There are certain risk factors inherent to an investment in an ETF. These risks relate to the following factors:

General Risks of Investments

An investment in an ETF should be made with an understanding that the value of the Index Securities for the ETF may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the Constituent Issuers of the Underlying Index (particularly those that are more heavily weighted in the Underlying Index). The value may also fluctuate in accordance with the condition of equity, bond and currency markets generally and other factors. The identity and weighting of the applicable Constituent Issuers and Index Securities may also change from time to time.

General Risks of Investing in an Index Fund and Passive Investment Risk

Investments in an ETF should be made with an understanding that the Index Level of the Underlying Index may fluctuate in accordance with the financial condition of its Constituent Issuers (particularly those that are more heavily weighted), the value of the securities generally and other factors.

Because the investment objective of each ETF is to replicate the performance of its Underlying Index, an ETF is not actively managed by traditional methods, and the Manager will not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. Therefore, the adverse financial condition of a Constituent Issuer represented in the Underlying Index will not necessarily result in the elimination of exposure to its securities, whether direct or indirect, by an ETF unless the relevant Constituent Issuer is removed from the applicable Underlying Index.

Geographic Risk

Investment funds, such as the ETFs, that are less diversified across countries or geographic regions are generally riskier than more geographically diversified funds. For example, a fund that focuses on a single country is more exposed to that country's or region's economic cycles, currency exchange rates, stock market valuations and political risks compared with a more geographically diversified fund. A natural or other disaster could occur in a geographic region in which an ETF invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on investments made in the affected region.

Derivatives Risk and Counterparty Risk

Any use of derivatives will be in accordance with the investment restrictions and practices of NI 81-102. The use of derivatives does not guarantee that there will not be a loss or that there will be a gain. The following are some examples of the risks associated with the use of derivatives by an ETF:

- in the case of over-the-counter options and forward contracts, there is no guarantee that a market will exist for these investments when the ETF wants to close out its position; in the case of exchange traded options and futures contracts, there may be a risk of a lack of liquidity when the ETF wants to close out its position;
- futures exchanges may impose daily trading limits on certain derivatives, which could prevent the ETF from closing out its position;
- if the other party to the derivative, in the case of over-the-counter transactions, is unable to fulfil its obligations, the ETF could experience a loss or fail to realize a gain;
- if a derivative is based on a market index and trading is halted on a substantial number of securities in the index, or if there is a change in the composition of the index, it could have an adverse effect on the derivative; and
- the ETF is subject to credit risk with respect to the amount the ETF expects to receive from counterparties to financial instruments entered into by the ETF or held by special purpose or structured vehicles. Additionally, the ETF could experience a loss of margin deposits with a counterparty who goes bankrupt. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the value of an investor's investment in Units of the ETF may decline. The ETF may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The ETF may obtain only limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Risks Relating to Index Replication Strategies

An investment in an ETF should be made with an understanding that an ETF will not replicate exactly the performance of its Underlying Index. The total return generated by the securities held directly or indirectly by an ETF will be reduced by any costs and expenses borne by such ETF, whereas costs and expenses are not included in the calculation of the returns of the applicable Underlying Index.

Although the Manager deems it unlikely, it is possible that an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its Underlying Index due to extraordinary circumstances and whenever an ETF makes direct investments in applicable Index Securities, the temporary unavailability of certain securities or instruments in the secondary market or otherwise. It is also possible that an ETF will not fully replicate the performance of its Underlying Index where that ETF's expenses exceed income received from the applicable underlying securities.

A deviation could also occur in the tracking of such ETF with its Underlying Index due to timing differences with respect to corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), index adjustments, and other timing variances (for example, where the ETF tenders under a successful takeover bid for less than all securities of a Constituent Issuer where the applicable Constituent Issuer is not taken out of the Underlying Index and the ETF buys replacement Index Securities for more than the takeover bid proceeds). An ETF may not replicate exactly the composition of its Underlying Index, which may also lead to differences between the performance of such ETF and the performance of its Underlying Index.

Calculation of Index Level and Termination of an Underlying Index

An Underlying Index is maintained and calculated by an Index Provider. Trading in Units of an ETF may be suspended for a period of time if, for whatever reason, the calculation of an Index Level is delayed. An ETF's subscription and redemption activity may also be suspended for a period of time if, for whatever reason, the calculation of an Index Level is delayed, provided that any such suspension would be in accordance with NI 81-102. In the event an Index Level ceases to be calculated or is discontinued, the Manager may choose to: terminate the applicable ETF; change the applicable ETF's investment objective or to seek to replicate an alternative index (subject to any Unitholder approval required by the Trust Declaration or required by applicable law); or make such other arrangements as the Manager considers appropriate and in the best interests of applicable Unitholders in the circumstances.

The Underlying Indexes

Each Index Provider has reserved the right to make adjustments to its Underlying Index or to cease calculating the Index Level without regard to the particular interests of the applicable ETF, Horizons, the Unitholders of the ETF or the Designated Broker and the Dealers, but rather solely with a view to the original purpose of such Underlying Index.

Licence to use an Underlying Index Risk

An ETF may not be able to fulfil its objective and may be terminated if the applicable agreement between the Manager and the Index Provider is terminated. An ETF may also be terminated if the Underlying Index ceases to be compiled or published and there is no replacement Underlying Index using the same or substantially similar formula for the method of calculation as used in calculating the Underlying Index.

Risk that Units Will Trade at Prices Other than Net Asset Value per Unit

The Units of an ETF may trade below, at, or above their net asset value. The net asset value per Unit of an ETF will fluctuate with changes in the market value of such ETF's holdings. The trading prices of the Units of an ETF will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the ETF's net asset value per Unit, as well as market supply and demand on the TSX. However, given that a Designated Broker or Dealer may subscribe for a PNU at the net asset value per Unit, the Manager believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value per Unit of an ETF should not be sustained.

If a Unitholder of an ETF purchases Units of such ETF at a time when the market price of such Units is at a premium to the net asset value per Unit or sells Units of such ETF at a time when the market price of such Units is at a discount to the net asset value per Unit, the Unitholder may sustain a loss.

Issuer-Specific Risk

The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of a security may cause the value of the security to decline. Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in an ETF. An ETF may not achieve its investment objective.

Index Adjustments

Adjustments to the Underlying Index of an ETF will require corresponding adjustments to the portfolio assets held by such ETF, directly or indirectly. Such adjustments could cause a minor deviation in the tracking of the Index Level by the ETF.

Adjustments to the portfolio held directly or indirectly by an ETF necessitated by adjustments to its Underlying Index will depend on the ability of the Manager to match these adjustments. To achieve this, an ETF may be required to sell or purchase, as the case may be, applicable Index Securities in the market.

Liquidity Risk

Under certain circumstances, such as a market disruption, an ETF may not be able to dispose of its investments quickly or at prices that represent the fair market value of such investments. Certain securities or derivatives held by an ETF may be illiquid, which may prevent the ETF from being able to limit its losses or realize gains.

Borrowing Risk

From time to time, an ETF may borrow cash as a temporary measure to fund the portion of any distributions payable to its Unitholders that represent amounts that have not yet been received by the ETF. An ETF is limited to borrowing up to the amount of the unpaid distribution and, in any event, not more than five percent of the net assets of such ETF. There is a risk that an ETF will not be able to repay the borrowed amount because it is unable to collect the distribution from the applicable issuer. Under these circumstances, an ETF would be required to repay the borrowed amount by disposing of portfolio assets.

Currency Risk

As a portion of the portfolio of an ETF may be invested primarily in securities traded in foreign currencies, the net asset value, when measured in Canadian dollars, will, to the extent this has not been hedged against, be affected by changes in the value of the foreign currency relative to the Canadian dollar.

Each ETF seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times. Exposure to foreign currencies other than the U.S. dollar will not be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

Hedging Risk

Each ETF seeks to hedge the U.S. dollar value of its portfolio to the Canadian dollar at all times. Exposure to foreign currencies other than the U.S. dollar will not be hedged back to the Canadian dollar.

There can be no assurance that an ETF's hedging transactions will be effective. The value of an investment in an ETF could be significantly and negatively impacted if foreign currencies represented in the portfolio securities appreciate at the same time that the value of the ETF's holdings fall. While this approach is designed to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations on fund returns, it does not necessarily eliminate exposure to all currency fluctuations. Changes in currency exchange rates may affect returns of an ETF's Units even when the hedge works as intended.

Ethical Investment Risk

There is no assurance that an index that uses environmental, social and ethical criteria to select and weight securities will outperform a traditional index that is based on market capitalization or any other methodology for constructing an index, over any period of time.

Technology Sector Risk

Horizons FOUR invests in the equity securities of technology companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks to those types of companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence, and government regulation. Securities of technology, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Technology companies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

Foreign Securities Risk

Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in Canadian securities. For example, investments in foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to expropriation, nationalization or adverse political or economic developments. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity and decreased publicly available information about issuers. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Foreign issuers may also be subject to inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than Canadian issuers. These and other factors can make investments in an ETF more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Small and Mid-Capitalization Risk

Small- or mid-capitalization companies in which an ETF may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. Securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes, are often more vulnerable to market volatility, and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

Risks Relating to Tax Changes

There can be no assurance that changes will not be made to the tax rules affecting the taxation of an ETF, an ETF's investments or its Unitholders, or in the administration of such tax rules.

Regulatory and Tax-Related Risks

It is anticipated that each ETF will qualify at all times as a "mutual fund trust" within the meaning of the Tax Act. In the event an ETF were not to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act at all times, the income tax considerations described under the heading "Income Tax Considerations" would be materially and adversely different in certain respects. For an ETF to qualify as a "mutual fund trust," it must comply on a continuous basis with certain requirements relating to the qualification of its Units for distribution to the public, the number of Unitholders of the ETF and the dispersal of ownership of its Units. An ETF will be deemed not to be a mutual fund trust if it is established or maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents of Canada unless, at that time, all or substantially all of its property is property other than property that would be "taxable Canadian property" as defined

in the Tax Act (if the definition of such term in the Tax Act were read without reference to paragraph (b) thereof). The current law does not provide any means of rectifying a loss of mutual fund trust status if this requirement is not met.

In determining its income for tax purposes, the ETF treats gains or losses on the disposition of securities in its portfolio as capital gains and losses.

In general, gains and losses realized by an ETF from derivative transactions will be on income account except where such derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules discussed below, and the ETF will recognize such gains or losses for tax purposes at the time they are realized by the ETF. Gains or losses in respect of currency hedges entered into in respect of amounts invested in the portfolio of an ETF will constitute capital gains and capital losses to the ETF if the securities in the ETF's portfolio are capital property to the ETF and provided there is sufficient linkage.

The Tax Act contains rules (the "**DFA Rules**") that target certain financial arrangements (referred to as "derivative forward agreements") that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on an investment that would otherwise have the character of ordinary income to a capital gain. The DFA Rules are broadly drafted and could apply to other agreements or transactions. If the DFA Rules were to apply to derivatives used by the ETF, returns realized in respect of the property underlying such derivatives would be treated as ordinary income or losses rather than capital gains and capital losses.

If dispositions of securities or certain other transactions of an ETF are considered by the CRA not to be on capital account (whether because of the DFA Rules or otherwise), the net income of the ETF for tax purposes and the taxable component of distributions to Unitholders could increase. Any such redetermination by the CRA may result in an ETF being liable for unremitted withholding taxes on prior distributions made to Unitholders who were not resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act at the time of the distribution. Such potential liability may reduce the NAV of the applicable ETF.

Legal and regulatory changes may occur, including income tax laws and administrative policies and accessing practices relating to the treatment of mutual fund trusts under the Tax Act, that may adversely affect the ETFs and/or Unitholders and which could make it more difficult, if not impossible, for the ETFs to operate or to achieve their investment objectives. To the extent possible, the Manager will attempt to monitor such changes to determine the impact such changes may have on the ETFs and what can be done, if anything, to try to limit such impact.

For example, the ETFs are generally required to pay GST/HST on any management fees and most of the other fees and expenses that they have to pay. There may be changes to the way that the GST/HST and provincial sales taxes apply to fees and expenses incurred by mutual funds such as the ETF and there may be changes in the rates of such taxes, which, accordingly, may affect the costs borne by each ETF and its Unitholders.

The Tax Act contains rules concerning the taxation of publicly-traded Canadian trusts and partnerships that own certain types of property defined as "non-portfolio property". A trust that is subject to these rules is subject to trust level taxation, at rates comparable to those that apply to corporations, on the trust's income earned from "non-portfolio property" to the extent that such income is distributed to its unitholders. These rules should not impose any tax on the ETFs as long as the ETFs adhere to their investment restriction in this regard. If these rules apply to an ETF, the after-tax return to Unitholders of the ETF could be reduced, particularly in the case of a Unitholder who is exempt from tax under the Tax Act or is a non-resident of Canada.

Pursuant to rules in the Tax Act, if an ETF experiences a "loss restriction event" ("**LRE**"), it (i) will be deemed to have a year-end for tax purposes (which would result in an unscheduled distribution of the ETF's net income and net realized capital gains, if any, at such time to Unitholders so that the ETF is not liable for income tax on such amounts under Part I of the Tax Act), and (ii) will become subject to the LRE rules generally applicable to a corporation that experiences an acquisition of control, including a deemed realization of any unrealized capital losses and restrictions on its ability to carry forward losses. Generally, an ETF will be subject to an LRE if a Unitholder of the ETF alone or together with affiliated persons or partnerships (or group of persons) acquires (or becomes a holder of) more than 50% of the fair market value of all the interests in the income or capital, as the case may be, of the ETF. Please see "Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders" for the tax consequences of an

unscheduled or other distribution to Unitholders. Trusts that qualify as “investment funds” as defined in the rules in the Tax Act relating to LREs are generally excepted from the application of such rules. An “investment fund” for this purpose includes a trust that meets certain conditions, including satisfying certain of the conditions necessary to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act, not holding any property that it uses in the course of carrying on a business and complying with certain asset diversification requirements. If an ETF were not to qualify as an “investment fund”, it could potentially have an LRE and thereby become subject to the related tax consequences described above.

The ETFs will be exposed to foreign equity securities. Many foreign countries preserve their right under domestic tax laws and applicable tax conventions with respect to taxes on income and on capital (“**Tax Treaties**”) to impose tax on dividends and other distributions paid or credited to persons who are not resident in such countries. While the ETFs intend to make investments in such a manner as to minimize the amount of foreign taxes incurred under foreign tax laws and subject to any applicable Tax Treaties, investments in global equity securities may subject the ETFs to foreign taxes on dividends and other distributions paid or credited to them or any gains realized on the disposition of such securities. Any foreign taxes incurred by an ETF will generally reduce the value of its portfolio.

Foreign Stock Exchange Risk

Investments in foreign securities may involve risks not typically associated with investing in Canada. Foreign exchanges may be open on days when an ETF does not price the Units and, therefore, the value of the securities in the portfolios of the ETF may change on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell Units. Also, some foreign securities markets may be volatile, lack liquidity, or have higher transaction and custody costs than those of the TSX. Securities of issuers held by an ETF may be traded on days when the foreign exchange is open and the TSX is not. In those circumstances, changes in the value of the securities making up an ETF’s portfolio will not be reflected in the value of the ETF and the spread or difference between the value of the securities in the ETF’s portfolio and the market price of a Unit of the ETF on the TSX may increase. Also, in the event that the TSX is open on a day that a foreign exchange is closed, the spread or difference between the value of the securities in an ETF’s portfolio and the market price of a Unit of that ETF on the TSX may increase. Under certain circumstances, the Manager may need to “fair value” foreign securities that an ETF holds at other than their official closing prices. While the Manager will, in such circumstances, use all the reasonably available resources to determine the fair value of the foreign securities, an ETF’s fair valuation of those securities may be incorrect.

Cease Trading of Securities Risk

Whenever an ETF makes direct investments in Index Securities, if the Index Securities are cease-traded by order of a securities regulatory authority or are halted from trading by the relevant exchanges, such ETF may halt trading in its Units. Thus, Units of an ETF bear the risk of cease trading orders against all Constituent Issuers of its Underlying Index, as well as exchange traded funds, the securities of which are Index Securities.

If Units of an ETF are cease-traded by order of a securities regulatory authority, if normal trading is suspended on the relevant exchange, or if for any reason it is likely there will be no closing bid price for Units of such ETF, the ETF may suspend the right to redeem Units of the ETF for cash, subject to prior regulatory approval. If the right to redeem Units for cash is suspended, the ETF will return redemption requests to its Unitholders who have submitted them.

General Risks of Equity Investments

Holders of equity securities of any given issuer incur more risk than holders of debt obligations of such issuer because shareholders, as owners of such issuer, have generally inferior rights to receive payments from such issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations issued by, such issuer. Further, unlike debt securities, which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, will be subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), equity securities have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity.

In the case of an ETF, distributions on the Units of such ETF will generally depend upon the declaration of dividends or distributions on the applicable Index Securities. The declaration of such dividends or distributions

generally depends upon various factors, including the financial condition of the applicable Constituent Issuers and general economic conditions. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the Constituent Issuers will pay dividends or distributions on Index Securities.

The risks inherent in investments in equity securities (whether held directly or indirectly) include the risk that the financial condition of Constituent Issuers may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the Underlying Index and thus in the value of Units of an ETF). Equity securities are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and the financial condition of the issuer. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

Voting of Index Securities Risk

Unitholders of the ETFs will not have any right to vote Index Securities held by the ETFs, while they may have the right to vote if they owned the Index Securities directly.

Exchange Risk

In the event that the TSX closes early or unexpectedly on any day that it is normally open for trading, Unitholders will be unable to purchase or sell Units of an ETF on the TSX until it reopens and there is a possibility that, at the same time and for the same reason, the exchange and redemption of Units of the ETF may be suspended until the TSX reopens.

Distributions Risk

Distributions of income and gains by an ETF may be distributed in Units or reinvested in Units of the ETF, and following such distributions, the Units of the ETF may be automatically consolidated. Income or taxable capital gains distributed to a Unitholder in Units or reinvested in Units of an ETF are nevertheless required to be included in the Unitholder's income even though no cash will be distributed to fund any resulting tax payment.

No Ownership Interest

An investment in Units of an ETF does not constitute an investment by Unitholders in the securities held by the ETF. Unitholders of an ETF will not own the securities held by the ETF.

Market for Units

There can be no assurance that an active public market for Units of an ETF will be sustained. Listing is subject to the approval of the TSX in accordance with its applicable listing requirements, and there is no assurance that such approvals will be obtained.

Redemption Price

Unitholders will not know in advance of giving a notice of redemption the price at which the Units will be redeemed. In the period after a notice of redemption for Units of the ETF has been given and before the applicable redemption date, the value of the ETF and therefore the redemption amount which will be payable to the Unitholder in respect of the Units being redeemed may change substantially due to market movements. Unitholders are not entitled to withdraw a request for redemption unless a suspension of redemptions has been declared. In various circumstances, the redemption of Units and the payment of redemption proceeds may be suspended.

Net Asset Value Fluctuation

The value of the investments of an ETF will change from day-to-day, reflecting changes of various factors including but not limited to general economic conditions, fluctuations in the securities markets, international developments

and company news. The net asset value of the Units will fluctuate with changes in the market value of an ETF's investments. As a result, the value of an investment in an ETF may be more or less at the time of redemption than at the time of purchase.

Liability of Unitholders

The Trust Declaration provides that no Unitholder of an ETF will be subject to any personal liability whatsoever for any wilful or negligent acts or omissions or otherwise to any party in connection with the assets of the ETF or the affairs of the ETF. The Trust Declaration also provides that an ETF must indemnify and hold each Unitholder of the ETF harmless from and against any and all claims and liabilities to which such Unitholder may become subject by reason of being, or having been, a Unitholder of the ETF and must reimburse such Unitholder for all legal and other expenses reasonably incurred in connection with any such claim or liability. Despite the foregoing, there can be no absolute certainty, outside of Ontario, that a claim will not be made against a Unitholder of an ETF for liabilities which cannot be satisfied out of the assets of the ETF.

No Operating History

Although all the persons involved in the management and administration of the ETFs, including the service providers to the ETFs, have significant experience in their respective fields of specialization, the ETFs have no operating or performance history upon which prospective investors can evaluate an ETF's performance.

Restrictions on Certain Unitholders

At no time may non-residents of Canada be the beneficial owner of a majority of Units of an ETF. This restriction may limit the rights of certain Unitholders of an ETF, including non-residents of Canada. This restriction may also limit the demand for Units of an ETF by certain investors and thereby adversely affect the liquidity and market value of the Units of the ETF that are held by other investors.

Reliance on Key Personnel

Unitholders will be dependent on the abilities of: (i) the Manager in providing recommendations and advice in respect of the ETFs; and (ii) the Manager to effectively manage the ETFs in a manner consistent with their investment objectives, investment strategies and investment restrictions. Implementation of an ETF's investment strategies will be dependent on the Manager. There is no certainty that the individuals who are principally responsible for providing administration and portfolio management services to an ETF will continue to be employed by the Manager.

Securities Lending

Each ETF may engage in securities lending. Although an ETF will receive collateral in excess of the value of the securities on loan in connection with all loans of securities, and such collateral is marked to market, an ETF would be exposed to the risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities and the collateral is insufficient to reconstitute the portfolio of loaned securities. In addition, an ETF will bear the risk of loss of any investment of cash collateral.

Risk Ratings of the ETF

The investment risk level of each ETF is required to be determined in accordance with a standardized risk classification methodology that is based on the historical volatility of the ETF, as measured by the 10-year standard deviation of the returns of the ETF. As the ETFs are new, the Manager calculates the investment risk level of each ETF using a reference index (set out in the table below) that is expected to reasonably approximate the standard deviation of the ETF. Once an ETF has 10 years of performance history, the methodology will calculate the standard deviation of the ETF using only the return history of the ETF rather than that of the reference index. In each case, the ETFs are assigned an investment risk rating in one of the following categories: low, low to medium, medium, medium to high or high risk. The investment risk rating of each ETF is disclosed in its ETF Facts document. The

risk ratings set forth in each ETF Facts document do not necessarily correspond to an investor's risk tolerance assessment. Investors are advised to consult their financial advisor for advice regarding an individual investor's personal circumstances.

The following chart sets out a description of the reference index used for each ETF:

ETF	Reference Index
Horizons ETHI	Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index - designed to provide exposure to the performance of a basket of large-cap equity securities of companies that are global climate change leaders (as measured by their relative carbon efficiency), and are not materially engaged in activities deemed inconsistent with responsible investment considerations.
Horizons FOUR	Solactive Industry 4.0 Index - designed to provide exposure to the performance of equity securities of companies that are involved in the transformation of manufacturing and the industrial market through the development or implementation of new technologies and innovations.

In certain instances, the methodology described above may produce an investment risk level for an ETF which the Manager believes may be too low and not indicative of the ETF's future volatility. As a result, in addition to using the standardized risk classification methodology described above, the Manager may increase an ETF's investment risk level if it determines that to be reasonable in the circumstances by taking into account other qualitative factors including, but not limited to, economic climate, portfolio management styles, sector concentration and types of investments made by the ETF.

Unitholders should know that other types of risks, both measurable and non-measurable, exist. Also, just as historical performance may not be indicative of future returns, historical volatility may not be indicative of future volatility. The risk ratings of the ETFs set out below are reviewed annually and anytime they are no longer reasonable in the circumstances. A more detailed explanation of the risk classification methodology used to identify the risk ratings of the ETFs is available on request, at no cost, by calling toll-free 1-866-641-5739 or by writing to the Manager at 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Horizons ETHI

It is anticipated that Horizons ETHI may make distributions to its Unitholders on a quarterly basis, at the discretion of the Manager. Such distributions will be paid in cash, unless a Unitholder is participating in the Reinvestment Plan.

Horizons FOUR

Horizons FOUR is not expected to make regular cash distributions. Cash distributions, if any, to Unitholders of Horizons FOUR, net of fees and expenses, will be made at the discretion of the Manager. Such distributions, if any, to Unitholders of Horizons FOUR will be paid in Canadian dollars.

Both ETFs

To the extent required, each ETF will also make payable after December 15 but on or before December 31 of that calendar year (in the case of a taxation year that ends on December 15), or prior to the end of each taxation year (in any other case), sufficient net income (including net realized capital gains) that has not previously been paid or made payable to Unitholders in that year so that the ETF will not be liable for non-refundable income tax thereon. Such distributions will be paid as a "reinvested distribution" or distributed in Units. Reinvested distributions on Units of an ETF, net of any required withholding, will be reinvested automatically in additional Units of the ETF at a price, or Units will be distributed at a price, equal to the NAV per Unit of the ETF on such day and in each case the Units will be immediately consolidated such that the number of outstanding Units of the applicable ETF held by each Unitholder on such day following the distribution will equal the number of Units of the applicable ETF held by the

Unitholder prior to that distribution. In the case of a Unitholder that is a non-resident of Canada, if tax has to be withheld in respect of the distribution, the Unitholder's dealer will invoice or debit the Unitholder's account directly.

The tax treatment to Unitholders of reinvested distributions and distributions in Units is discussed under the heading "Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Holders".

PURCHASES OF UNITS

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

Issuance of Units of an ETF

To Designated Broker and Dealers

All orders to purchase Units directly from an ETF must be placed by a Designated Broker and/or the Dealers. An ETF reserves the absolute right to reject any subscription order placed by a Designated Broker and/or a Dealer. No fees are payable by an ETF to a Designated Broker or a Dealer in connection with the issuance of Units of the ETF.

A subscription order may be a Securities Subscription or, at the sole discretion of the Manager, a Cash Subscription.

On any Trading Day ("T-1"), a Designated Broker or a Dealer may place a Securities Subscription or, at the sole discretion of the Manager, a Cash Subscription, order for a PNU or multiple PNU of an ETF. The purchase price for the Units to be issued is based on the closing net asset value per Unit of an ETF on the first Trading Day after T-1 on which the subscription is accepted by the Manager (the "Trade Date" or "T"). If a subscription order is received by an ETF by 12:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on T-1, the ETF will issue to the Designated Broker or Dealer the number of Units of the ETF subscribed for generally on the first Trading Day ("T+1") after the Trade Date, and no later than the second Trading Day after the Trade Date, provided that payment for such Units has been received.

Under certain circumstances, certain securities in a Basket of Securities may need to be settled on a cash-in-lieu basis. The Manager will provide details of any required cash-in-lieu settlement in its trade confirmation on the Trade Date.

Unless the Manager shall otherwise agree, or the Trust Declaration shall otherwise provide, as payment for a PNU of an ETF a Dealer or Designated Broker must deliver a Securities Subscription or, at the sole discretion of the Manager, a Cash Subscription, in an amount sufficient so that the cash and/or securities delivered is equal to the net asset value of the PNU of the ETF determined at the close of the Trading Day following the Trading Day on which the Manager received the subscription order. The value of a Securities Subscription accepted by the Manager will be determined as at the close of business on the Trade Date.

The Manager publishes the PNU for the ETFs on its website, www.HorizonsETFs.com. The Manager may, at its discretion, increase or decrease the PNU of an ETF from time to time.

To Unitholders of an ETF as Reinvested Distributions or Distributions Paid in Units

Units of an ETF will be issued to Unitholders of the ETF on the automatic reinvestment of all distributions or on a distribution paid in Units, in each case in accordance with the distribution policy of the ETF. See "Distribution Policy".

Buying and Selling Units of an ETF

The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX's original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX. Investors will be able to buy or sell Units of the ETFs on the TSX through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

An investor may buy or sell such Units on the TSX only through a registered broker or dealer in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling such Units.

Non-Resident Unitholders

At no time may: (i) non-residents of Canada; (ii) partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships; or (iii) a combination of non-residents of Canada and such partnerships (all as defined in the Tax Act), be the beneficial owners of a majority of the Units of an ETF (on either a number of Units or fair market value basis) and the Manager shall inform the registrar and transfer agent of the ETFs of this restriction. The Manager may require declarations as to the jurisdictions in which a beneficial owner of Units is resident and, if a partnership, its status as a Canadian partnership. If the Manager becomes aware, as a result of requiring such declarations as to beneficial ownership or otherwise, that the beneficial owners of 40% of the Units of an ETF then outstanding (on either a number of Units or fair market value basis) are, or may be, non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, or that such a situation is imminent, the Manager may make a public announcement thereof. If the Manager determines that more than 40% of the Units of an ETF (on either a number of Units or fair market value basis) are beneficially held by non-residents and/or partnerships that are not Canadian partnerships, the Manager may send a notice to such non-residents and/or partnerships, chosen in inverse order to the order of acquisition or in such manner as the Manager may consider equitable and practicable, requiring them to sell their Units or a portion thereof within a specified period of not less than 30 days. If the Unitholders receiving such notice have not sold the specified number of Units or provided the Manager with satisfactory evidence that they are not non-residents or partnerships other than Canadian partnerships within such period, the Manager may, on behalf of such Unitholders, sell such Units and, in the interim, shall suspend the voting and distribution rights attached to such Units. Upon such sale, the affected holders shall cease to be beneficial holders of Units and their rights shall be limited to receiving the net proceeds of sale of such Units.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Manager may determine not to take any of the actions described above if the Manager has been advised by legal counsel that the failure to take any of such actions would not adversely impact the status of an ETF as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act or, alternatively, may take such other action or actions as may be necessary to maintain the status of an ETF as a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act.

Special Considerations for Unitholders

Units of each ETF are, in the opinion of the Manager, index participation units within the meaning of NI 81-102. Accordingly, in the opinion of the Manager, mutual funds may purchase Units of an ETF without regard to the control, concentration or “fund of funds” restrictions of NI 81-102. No purchase of Units of an ETF should be made solely in reliance on the above statements.

The provisions of the so-called “early warning” requirements set out in Canadian securities legislation do not apply in connection with the acquisition of Units of the ETFs. In addition, the ETFs have obtained exemptive relief from the Securities Regulatory Authorities to permit a Unitholder of an ETF to acquire more than 20% of the Units of such ETF through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation, provided that such Unitholder, and any person acting jointly or in concert with such Unitholder, undertakes to the Manager not to vote more than 20% of the Units of such ETF at any meeting of Unitholders of that ETF.

EXCHANGE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS

Exchange of Units at Net Asset Value per Unit for Baskets of Securities and/or Cash

As described below, Unitholders of an ETF may exchange the applicable PNU (or a multiple thereof) of the ETF on any Trading Day for a Basket of Securities and/or cash, in the sole discretion of the Manager, subject to the requirement that a minimum PNU be exchanged. The Manager will, upon receipt of the exchange request, advise the Unitholder submitting the request as to whether a Basket of Securities and/or cash will be delivered to satisfy the request.

On any Trading Day (“**T-1**”), Unitholders of an ETF may request to redeem: (i) Units of the ETF for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for Units of the ETF on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price per Unit equal to the net asset value per Unit on the effective day of redemption, which will be the next Trading Day after T-1 (the “**Redemption Date**” or “**T**”); or (ii) a PNU or a multiple PNU of the ETF for a Basket of Securities and/or cash, in the sole discretion of the Manager, equal to the net asset value of that number of Units on the Redemption Date. Because Unitholders of an ETF are generally able to sell their Units of the ETF at the market price on the TSX through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, Unitholders of an ETF are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming such Units for cash unless they are redeeming a PNU of the ETF.

An exchange request, in the form prescribed by the Manager from time to time, must be delivered to the Manager with respect to an ETF at its head office by 12:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on a Trading Day. The exchange price will be equal to the net asset value of each PNU of the ETF tendered for exchange on the effective day of the exchange request, payable by delivery of a Basket of Securities (constituted as most recently published prior to the receipt of the exchange request) and/or cash. The Units will be redeemed in the exchange. The Manager will also make available to Dealers, and the Designated Broker, the applicable PNU to redeem Units of the ETF on each Trading Day. Payment of the redemption price will generally be made on the second Trading Day (“**T+2**”) after the Redemption Date.

If securities of any issuer in which an ETF has invested are cease-traded at any time by order of a securities regulatory authority, the delivery of Baskets of Securities to a Unitholder, Dealer or Designated Broker on an exchange in the PNU may be postponed until such time as the transfer of the Baskets of Securities is permitted by law.

As described below under “Book-Entry Only System”, registration of interests in, and transfers of, Units will be made only through the book-entry only system of CDS. The redemption rights described above must be exercised through the CDS Participant through which the owner holds Units. Beneficial owners of Units should ensure that they provide redemption instructions to the CDS Participant through which they hold such Units sufficiently in advance of the cut-off times described below to allow such CDS Participant to notify CDS and for CDS to notify the Manager prior to the relevant cut-off time.

Redemption of Units for Cash

As described below, on any Trading Day, Unitholders of an ETF may redeem:

- (a) Units of the ETF for cash at a redemption price per Unit equal to 95% of the closing price for Units of the ETF on the TSX on the effective day of the redemption, where the Units being redeemed are not equal to a PNU or a multiple PNU; or
- (b) a PNU or a multiple PNU of the ETF for cash equal to the net asset value of that number of Units, less any applicable redemption charge as determined by the Manager in its sole discretion from time to time.

As Unitholders will generally be able to sell their Units at the market price on the TSX through a registered broker or dealer subject only to customary brokerage commissions, Unitholders are advised to consult their brokers, dealers or investment advisors before redeeming such Units for cash unless they are redeeming a PNU.

In order for a cash redemption to be effective on a Trading Day (the “**Redemption Date** or “**T**”), a cash redemption request in the form prescribed by the Manager from time to time must be delivered to the Manager with respect to an ETF at its head office by noon (Toronto time) of the Trading Day prior to the Redemption Date (“**T-1**”). If a cash redemption request is not received by noon (Toronto time) on T-1, the cash redemption request will be effective only on the subsequent Trading Day. Payment of the redemption price will generally be made on the second Trading Day after the Redemption Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an ETF will make payment of the redemption price no later than the second Valuation Day after the Redemption Date. The cash redemption request forms may be obtained from any registered broker or dealer.

Investors that redeem their Units prior to the distribution record date for any distribution will not be entitled to receive that distribution.

In connection with the redemption of Units of an ETF, the ETF will generally dispose of securities or other financial instruments.

As described below under “Book-Entry Only System”, registration of interests in, and transfers of, Units will be made only through the book-entry only system of CDS. The redemption rights described above must be exercised through the CDS Participant through which the owner holds Units. Beneficial owners of Units should ensure that they provide redemption instructions to the CDS Participant through which they hold such Units sufficiently in advance of the cut-off times described below to allow such CDS Participant to notify CDS and for CDS to notify the Manager prior to the relevant cut-off time.

Suspension of Redemptions

The Manager may suspend the redemption of Units of an ETF or payment of redemption proceeds of an ETF: (i) during any period when normal trading is suspended on a stock exchange or other market on which securities owned by such ETF are listed and traded, if these securities represent more than 50% by value or underlying market exposure of the total assets of the ETF, without allowance for liabilities, and if these securities are not traded on any other exchange that represents a reasonably practical alternative for such ETF; or (ii) with the prior permission of the Securities Regulatory Authorities where required, for any period not exceeding 30 days during which the Manager determines that conditions exist which render impractical the sale of assets of the ETF or which impair the ability of the Valuation Agent to determine the value of the assets of such ETF. The suspension may apply to all requests for redemptions received prior to the suspension but as to which payment has not been made, as well as to all requests received while the suspension is in effect. All Unitholders making such requests shall be advised by the Manager of the suspension and that the redemption will be effected at a price determined on the first Valuation Day following the termination of the suspension. All such Unitholders shall have and shall be advised that they have the right to withdraw their requests for redemption. The suspension shall terminate in any event on the first day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension has ceased to exist, provided that no other condition under which a suspension is authorized then exists. To the extent not inconsistent with official rules and regulations promulgated by any government body having jurisdiction over the ETF, any declaration of suspension made by the Manager shall be conclusive.

Allocations of Income and Capital Gains to Redeeming Unitholders

Pursuant to the Trust Declaration, an ETF may allocate and designate any income or capital gains realized by the ETF as a result of any disposition of property of the ETF undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption of Units of the ETF to a Unitholder of the ETF whose Units are being redeemed. In addition, an ETF has the authority to distribute, allocate and designate any income or capital gains of the ETF to a Unitholder of the ETF who has redeemed Units of the ETF during a year in an amount equal to the Unitholder’s share, at the time of redemption, of the ETF’s income and capital gains for the year or such other amount that is determined by the ETF to be reasonable. Any such allocations and designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the redeeming Unitholder, but, for greater certainty, will not reduce the amount of cash or the value of property that the Unitholder will receive in respect of the redemption.

Book-Entry Only System

Registration of interests in, and transfers of, Units of an ETF will be made only through the book-entry only system of CDS. Units of an ETF must be purchased, transferred and surrendered for redemption only through a CDS Participant. All rights of an owner of Units of an ETF must be exercised through, and all payments or other property to which such owner is entitled will be made or delivered by, CDS or the CDS Participant through which the owner holds such Units of the ETF. Upon buying Units of an ETF, the owner will receive only the customary confirmation. References in this prospectus to a holder of Units of an ETF means, unless the context otherwise requires, the owner of the beneficial interest of such Units.

Neither the ETFs nor the Manager will have any liability for: (i) records maintained by CDS relating to the beneficial interests in Units of an ETF or the book entry accounts maintained by CDS; (ii) maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests; or (iii) any advice or representation made or given by CDS and made or given with respect to the rules and regulations of CDS or any action taken by CDS or at the direction of the CDS Participants.

The ability of a beneficial owner of Units of an ETF to pledge such Units or otherwise take action with respect to such owner's interest in such Units (other than through a CDS Participant) may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate.

Each ETF has the option to terminate registration of Units of such ETF through the book-entry only system in which case certificates for Units of the ETF in fully registered form will be issued to beneficial owners of such Units or to their nominees.

Short-Term Trading

The Manager does not believe that it is necessary to impose any short-term trading restrictions on the ETFs at this time as: (i) the ETFs are exchange traded funds that are primarily traded in the secondary market; and (ii) the few transactions involving Units of an ETF that do not occur on the secondary market involve the Designated Broker and the Dealers, who can only purchase or redeem Units in a PNU, and on whom the Manager may impose a redemption fee.

PRIOR SALES

Trading Price and Volume

As the ETFs are newly established, information relating to the trading price ranges and volume of Units of the ETFs is not yet available.

INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Tax Act that generally apply to the acquisition, holding and disposition of Units of an ETF by a Unitholder who acquires such Units pursuant to this prospectus. This summary only applies to a prospective Unitholder who is an individual (other than a trust) resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act, who deals at arm's length with the ETF, the Designated Broker and the Dealers, who is not affiliated with the ETF, the Designated Broker or any Dealer, and who holds Units as capital property, all within the meaning of the Tax Act (a "**Holder**").

Generally, Units of an ETF will be considered to be capital property to a Holder provided that the Holder does not hold such Units in the course of carrying on a business of buying and selling securities and has not acquired them in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Assuming that an ETF is a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Tax Act, certain Holders who might not otherwise be considered to hold Units of that ETF as capital property may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to have such Units and all other "Canadian securities" owned or subsequently acquired by them treated as capital property by making the irrevocable election permitted by subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act. This summary does not apply to a Holder who has entered or will enter into a "derivative forward agreement" within the meaning of the Tax Act with respect to Units or any Basket of Securities disposed of in exchange for Units.

This summary is based on the assumption that each ETF will qualify or be deemed to qualify at all times as a "mutual fund trust" and will not be a "SIFT trust", all within the meaning of the Tax Act. For an ETF to qualify as a "mutual fund trust," among other things, it must comply on a continuous basis with certain requirements relating to the qualification of its Units for distribution to the public, the number of Unitholders of the ETF and the dispersal of ownership of its Units. Each ETF is expected to make an election in its first tax return so that it will qualify under the Tax Act as a mutual fund trust from the commencement of its first taxation year. There can be no assurance that an ETF, once it qualifies as a mutual fund trust, will maintain its status as a "mutual fund trust". **In the event that**

an ETF were not to qualify as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act at all times or is a “SIFT trust”, the income tax consequences described below would, in some respects, be materially different.

This summary is also based on the assumptions that (i) none of the issuers of the securities in the portfolio of an ETF will be foreign affiliates of the ETF or of any Unitholder, or “SIFT trusts” or “SIFT partnerships” within the meaning of the Tax Act, (ii) none of the securities in the portfolio of an ETF will be a “tax shelter investment” within the meaning of section 143.2 of the Tax Act, (iii) none of the securities in the portfolio of an ETF will be an offshore investment fund property (or an interest in a partnership that holds such property) that would require the ETF (or the partnership) to include significant amounts in the ETF’s income pursuant to section 94.1 of the Tax Act or an interest in a trust (or a partnership which holds such an interest) which would require the ETF (or the partnership) to report significant amounts of income in connection with such interest pursuant to the rules in section 94.2 of the Tax Act, or an interest in a non-resident trust other than an “exempt foreign trust” (or a partnership which holds such interest) and (iv) each ETF will not enter into any arrangement (including the acquisition of securities for the ETF’s portfolio) where the result is a “dividend rental arrangement” for purposes of the Tax Act. This summary further assumes that each ETF will comply with its investment restrictions.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act and an understanding of the current published administrative and assessing practices and policies of the CRA made publicly available prior to the date hereof. This summary takes into account the Tax Amendments. This description is not exhaustive of all Canadian federal income tax consequences and does not take into account or anticipate changes in the law whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action other than the Tax Amendments in their present form, nor does it take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax considerations which may differ significantly from those discussed herein. There can be no assurance that the Tax Amendments will be enacted in the form publicly announced, or at all.

This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Units. This summary does not address the deductibility of interest on any funds borrowed by a Unitholder to purchase Units. The income and other tax consequences of investing in Units will vary depending on an investor’s particular circumstances including the province or territory in which the investor resides or carries on business. Accordingly, this summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any holder of Units. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the income tax consequences to them of an acquisition of Units based on their particular circumstances, and review the tax related risk factors set out above.

Status of the ETFs

As noted above, this summary assumes that each ETF will qualify or be deemed to qualify at all times as a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act, and will at no time be a “SIFT trust” for purposes of the Tax Act.

Provided the Units of an ETF are listed on a “designated stock exchange” (within the meaning of the Tax Act) or the ETF qualifies as a “mutual fund trust” within the meaning of the Tax Act, the Units of the ETF will be qualified investments under the Tax Act for a trust governed by a Registered Plan.

In the case of an exchange of Units for a Basket of Securities, the investor may receive securities that may or may not be qualified investments under the Tax Act for Registered Plans. If such securities are not qualified investments for Registered Plans, such Registered Plans (and, in the case of certain Registered Plans, the annuitants, beneficiaries or subscribers thereunder or holders thereof) may be subject to adverse tax consequences. Investors should consult their own tax counsel for advice on whether or not such securities would be qualified investments for Registered Plans.

For certain tax consequences of holding Units in a Registered Plan, see “Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Registered Plans”.

Taxation of the ETFs

Each ETF intends to elect to have a taxation year that ends on December 15 of each calendar year. Each ETF must pay tax on its net income (including net realized taxable capital gains) for a taxation year, less the portion thereof that it deducts in respect of the amount paid or payable to its Unitholders in the calendar year in which the taxation year ends. An amount will be considered to be payable to a Unitholder of an ETF in a calendar year if it is paid to the Unitholder in that year by the ETF or if the Unitholder is entitled in that year to enforce payment of the amount. The Trust Declaration requires that sufficient amounts be paid or made payable each year so that no ETF is liable for any non-refundable income tax under Part I of the Tax Act.

Each ETF is required to include in its income for each taxation year any dividends received (or deemed to be received) by it in such year on a security held in its portfolio.

To the extent an ETF holds trust units issued by a trust resident in Canada that is not at any time in the relevant taxation year a “SIFT trust” and held as capital property for purposes of the Tax Act, the ETF will be required to include in the calculation of its income the net income, including net taxable capital gains, paid or payable to the ETF by such trust in the year, notwithstanding that certain of such amounts may be reinvested in additional units of the trust. Provided that appropriate designations are made by such trust, net taxable capital gains realized by the trust, foreign source income of the trust and taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations received by the trust that are paid or payable by the trust to the ETF will effectively retain their character in the hands of the ETF. The ETF will be required to reduce the adjusted cost base of units of such trust by any amount paid or payable by the trust to the ETF except to the extent that the amount was included in calculating the income of the ETF or was the ETF’s share of the non-taxable portion of capital gains of the trust, the taxable portion of which was designated in respect of the ETF. If the adjusted cost base to the ETF of such units becomes a negative amount at any time in a taxation year of the ETF, that negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain realized by the ETF in that taxation year and the ETF’s adjusted cost base of such units will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain to zero.

In general, an ETF will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) upon the actual or deemed disposition of a security included in its portfolio to the extent the proceeds of disposition net of any reasonable costs of disposition exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of such security unless the ETF were considered to be trading or dealing in securities or otherwise carrying on a business of buying and selling securities or the ETF has acquired the security in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Each ETF will take the position that gains and losses realized on the disposition of its securities are capital gains and capital losses. In addition, the ETF will make (if applicable) an election under subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act so that all securities held by the ETF that are “Canadian securities” (as defined in the Tax Act) will be deemed to be capital property to the ETF.

Each ETF will be entitled for each taxation year throughout which it is a mutual fund trust for purposes of the Tax Act to reduce (or receive a refund in respect of) its liability, if any, for tax on its net realized capital gains by an amount determined under the Tax Act based on the redemption of its Units during the year (the “**Capital Gains Refund**”). The Capital Gains Refund in a particular taxation year may not completely offset the tax liability of an ETF for such taxation year which may arise upon the sale or other disposition of securities included in the portfolio of the ETF in connection with the redemption of Units.

In general, gains and losses realized by an ETF from derivative transactions will be on income account except where such derivatives are used to hedge portfolio securities held on capital account provided there is sufficient linkage, subject to the DFA Rules discussed below, and the applicable ETF will recognize such gains or losses for tax purposes at the time they are realized by such ETF. Gains or losses in respect of currency hedges entered into in respect of amounts invested in the portfolio of an ETF will constitute capital gains and capital losses to the ETF if the securities in the ETF’s portfolio are capital property to the ETF and provided there is sufficient linkage.

The DFA Rules target certain financial arrangements (referred to as “derivative forward agreements”) that seek to reduce tax by converting, through the use of derivative contracts, the return on an investment that would otherwise have the character of ordinary income to a capital gain. The DFA Rules are broadly drafted and could apply to certain derivative transactions entered into by an ETF. If the DFA Rules were to apply to derivatives used by an

ETF, returns realized in respect of the property underlying such derivatives would be treated as ordinary income or losses rather than capital gains and capital losses.

A loss realized by an ETF on a disposition of capital property will be a suspended loss for purposes of the Tax Act if the ETF, or a person affiliated with the ETF, acquires a property (a “**substituted property**”) that is the same as or identical to the property disposed of, within 30 days before and 30 days after the disposition and the ETF, or a person affiliated with the ETF, owns the substituted property 30 days after the original disposition. If a loss is suspended, the ETF cannot deduct the loss from the ETF’s capital gains until the substituted property is sold and is not reacquired by the ETF, or a person affiliated with the ETF, within 30 days before and after the sale.

Each ETF may derive income or gains from investments in countries other than Canada, and as a result, may be liable to pay income or profits tax to such countries. To the extent that any such foreign tax paid by the ETF exceeds 15% of the amount included in the ETF’s income from such investments, such excess may generally be deducted by the ETF in computing its net income for the purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that any such foreign tax paid does not exceed 15% of such amount and has not been deducted in computing the ETF’s income, the ETF may designate in respect of a Unitholder a portion of its foreign source income which can reasonably be considered to be part of the ETF’s income distributed to such Unitholder so that such income and a portion of the foreign tax paid by the ETF may be regarded as foreign source income of, and foreign tax paid by, the Unitholder for the purposes of the foreign tax credit provisions of the Tax Act.

In computing its income under the Tax Act, each ETF may deduct reasonable administrative and other expenses incurred to earn income from property. An ETF may not deduct interest on borrowed funds that are used to fund redemptions of its Units. Each ETF is entitled to deduct an amount equal to the reasonable expenses that it incurs in the course of issuing Units of the ETF that is not reimbursed. Such issue expenses will be deductible by the ETF ratably over a five-year period subject to reduction in any taxation year which is less than three hundred and sixty-five (365) days.

Each ETF will be required to compute all amounts in Canadian dollars for purposes of the Tax Act in accordance with the detailed rules in the Tax Act in that regard and accordingly may realize gains or losses by virtue of the fluctuation in the value of the foreign currencies relative to Canadian dollars.

Losses incurred by an ETF in a taxation year cannot be allocated to Unitholders, but may be deducted by the ETF in future years in accordance with the Tax Act.

If an ETF does not qualify as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act throughout a taxation year, among other things, the ETF may be liable to pay an alternative minimum tax under the Tax Act and tax under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act. If an ETF is not a “mutual fund trust” it may be subject to the “mark-to-market” rules in the Tax Act if more than 50% of the fair market value of its units are held by “financial institutions”.

Taxation of Holders

A Holder of an ETF will generally be required to include in computing income for a particular taxation year of the Holder such portion of the net income of the ETF for that particular taxation year, including the taxable portion of any net realized capital gains, as is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in the year, including any Management Fee Distributions, (whether paid in cash, in Units or automatically reinvested in additional Units). Amounts paid or payable by an ETF to a Holder after December 15 and before the end of the calendar year are deemed to have been paid or become payable to the Holder on December 15. The non-taxable portion of an ETF’s net realized capital gains, the taxable portion of which was designated in respect of a Holder for a taxation year, that is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in the taxation year will not be included in computing the Holder’s income for the year. Any other amount in excess of a Holder’s share of the net income of an ETF for a taxation year that is paid or becomes payable to the Holder in the year (i.e. a return of capital) will not generally be included in the Holder’s income for the year, but will reduce the adjusted cost base of the Holder’s Units. To the extent that the adjusted cost base of a Unit would otherwise become a negative amount, the negative amount will be deemed to be a capital gain and the adjusted cost base of the Unit to the Holder will be increased by the amount of such deemed capital gain.

Provided that appropriate designations are made by an ETF, such portion of the net realized taxable capital gains of the ETF, the taxable dividends received or deemed to be received by the ETF on shares of taxable Canadian corporations and the foreign source income of the ETF as is paid or becomes payable to a Holder will effectively retain its character and be treated as such in the hands of the Holder for purposes of the Tax Act. To the extent that amounts are designated as taxable dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, the gross-up and dividend tax credit rules will apply including the enhanced gross-up and dividend tax credit rules in respect of “eligible dividends”. Where an ETF makes designations in respect of its foreign source income, for the purpose of computing any foreign tax credit that may be available to a Holder, the Holder will generally be deemed to have paid as tax to the government of a foreign country that portion of taxes paid by the ETF to that country that is equal to the Holder’s share of the ETF’s income from sources in that country, subject to the specific limitations in the Tax Act.

Any loss of an ETF for purposes of the Tax Act cannot be allocated to, and cannot be treated as a loss of, a Holder.

Under the Tax Act, an ETF is permitted to deduct in computing its income for a taxation year an amount that is less than the amount of its distributions of income and net taxable capital gains for the year to the extent necessary to enable the ETF to use, in the taxation year, losses from prior years without affecting the ability of the ETF to distribute its income and net taxable capital gains annually. In such circumstances, the amount distributed to a Holder of an ETF, but not deducted by the ETF, will not be included in the Holder’s income. However, the adjusted cost base of a Holder’s Units in the ETF will be reduced by such amount.

On the disposition or deemed disposition of a Unit of an ETF, including on a redemption, a Holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the Holder’s proceeds of disposition (other than any amount payable by the ETF on the redemption which represents income or capital gains allocated and designated to the redeeming Holder), net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the Unit. For the purpose of determining the adjusted cost base of a Holder’s Units, when additional Units are acquired by the Holder, the cost of the newly acquired Units will be averaged with the adjusted cost base of all Units owned by the Holder as capital property immediately before that time. For this purpose, the cost of Units that have been issued on a distribution or issued on a reinvested distribution will generally be equal to the amount of the distribution. A consolidation of Units as described under “Distribution Policy” following a distribution paid in the form of additional Units or a reinvested distribution will not be regarded as a disposition of Units and will not affect the aggregate adjusted cost base to a Holder.

In the case of an exchange of Units of an ETF for a Basket of Securities, a Holder’s proceeds of disposition of Units would generally be equal to the aggregate of the fair market value of the distributed property and the amount of any cash received, less any capital gain realized by the ETF on the disposition of such distributed property. The cost to a Holder of any property received from the ETF upon the exchange will generally be equal to the fair market value of such property at the time of the distribution.

Pursuant to the Trust Declaration, an ETF may allocate and designate any income or capital gains realized by the ETF as a result of any disposition of property of the ETF undertaken to permit or facilitate the redemption of Units to a Unitholder whose Units are being redeemed. In addition, the ETF has the authority to distribute, allocate and designate any income or capital gains of the ETF to a Unitholder who has redeemed Units during a year in an amount equal to the Unitholder’s share, at the time of redemption, of the ETF’s income and capital gains for the year or such other amount that is determined by the ETF to be reasonable. Any such allocations and designations will reduce the redemption price otherwise payable to the redeeming Unitholder, but, for greater certainty, will not reduce the amount of cash or the value of the property that the Unitholder will receive in respect of the redemption.

In general, one-half of any capital gain (a “**taxable capital gain**”) realized by a Holder on the disposition of Units or designated by an ETF in respect of the Holder in a taxation year will be included in computing the Holder’s income for that year and one-half of any capital loss (an “**allowable capital loss**”) realized by the Holder on the disposition of Units of an ETF in a taxation year generally must be deducted from taxable capital gains realized by the Holder or designated by the ETF in respect of the Holder in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Tax Act. Allowable capital losses for a taxation year in excess of taxable capital gains for that taxation year may be carried back and deducted in any of the three preceding taxation years or carried forward and deducted in any subsequent taxation year against taxable capital gains in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Act.

Amounts, if any, designated by an ETF to a Holder as taxable capital gains or dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, and taxable capital gains realized on the disposition of Units may increase the Holder's liability for alternative minimum tax.

Taxation of Registered Plans

Distributions received by Registered Plans on Units while the Units are a qualified investment for such Registered Plans will be exempt from income tax in the Registered Plan, as will capital gains realized by the Registered Plan on the disposition of such Units. Withdrawals from Registered Plans (other than a TFSA and certain withdrawals from a RESP or RDSP) are generally subject to tax under the Tax Act. Unitholders should consult their own advisors regarding the tax implications of establishing, amending, terminating or withdrawing amounts from a Registered Plan.

If Units are "prohibited investments" for a TFSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP, a Holder who holds Units in such TFSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP will be subject to an additional tax as set out in the Tax Act. A "prohibited investment" includes a unit of a trust which does not deal at arm's length with the holder, annuitant or subscriber, or in which the holder, annuitant or subscriber has a significant interest. A significant interest in an ETF, in general terms, means the ownership of 10% or more of the fair market value of the ETF's outstanding Units by the holder, annuitant or subscriber, either alone or together with persons and partnerships with whom the holder, annuitant or subscriber does not deal at arm's length. In addition, the Units will not be a prohibited investment if the Units are "excluded property" as defined in the Tax Act for trusts governed by a TFSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP. Holders are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of these rules based on their own personal circumstances.

Tax Implications of the ETFs' Distribution Policy

The NAV per Unit of an ETF will, in part, reflect any income and gains of the ETF that have accrued or been realized, but have not been made payable at the time Units were acquired. Accordingly, a Holder who acquires Units, including on a reinvestment of distributions or a distribution in Units, may become taxable on the Holder's share of such income and gains of the ETF. In particular, an investor who acquires Units at any time in the year but prior to a distribution being paid or made payable will have to pay tax on the entire distribution (to the extent it is a taxable distribution) regardless of the fact that the investor only recently acquired such Units and such amounts may have been reflected in the price paid by the Holder for the Units. Further, where a Holder acquires Units in a calendar year after December 15 of such year, such Holder may become taxable on income earned or capital gains realized in the taxation year ending on December 15 of such calendar year but that had not been made payable before the Units were acquired.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DETAILS OF THE ETFs

Manager of the ETFs

Horizons ETFs Management (Canada) Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of Canada, is the manager, investment manager and trustee of the ETFs. The Manager is responsible for providing or arranging for the provision of administrative services and management functions required by the ETFs. The principal office of Horizons is located at 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7. Horizons was originally incorporated under the laws of Canada under the name BetaPro Management Inc. and was primarily organized for the purpose of managing investment products, including the ETFs.

Horizons and its subsidiaries are an innovative financial services organization distributing the Horizons family of leveraged, inverse leveraged, inverse, index and actively managed exchange traded funds. Horizons is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae Asset.

Mirae Asset is the Korea-based asset management entity of Mirae Asset Financial Group, one of the world's largest investment managers in emerging market equities. With over 740 employees, including more than 165 investment professionals (as of March 31, 2018), Mirae Asset has a presence in Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia,

Hong Kong, India, Korea, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Vietnam. Headquartered in Seoul, South Korea, Mirae Asset manages approximately US\$408 billion in assets globally as of March 31, 2018.

Officers and Directors of the Manager

The name, municipality of residence, office and principal occupation of the directors and executive officers of the Manager are as follows:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Date Individual became a Director	Position with Manager	Principal Occupation
Thomas Park, New York, New York	November 14, 2011	Director and Chief Corporate Development Officer	Director, Horizons (since 2011); Chief Corporate Development Officer, Horizons (since 2015); Executive Managing Director, Mirae Asset MAPS Global Investments (since 2008); Associate, Goldman Sachs International (2006, 2007-2008); Senior Consultant, KPMG Consulting (Bearing Point) (2001-2005).
Peter Lee, North Bergen, New Jersey	August 31, 2018	Director	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Mirae Asset Global Investments (USA) LLC (since 2016); Chief Investment Officer, Global Equities, Mirae Asset Global Investments (since 2012); Director, Horizons (Since 2018).
Steven J. Hawkins, Toronto, Ontario	February 8, 2016	Director, Chief Executive Officer, President and Ultimate Designated Person	Chief Executive Officer and President, Horizons (since 2009); Director, Horizons (since 2016).
Kevin S. Beatson, Oakville, Ontario	N/A	Chief Operating Officer and Chief Compliance Officer	Chief Operating Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, Horizons (since 2009).
Julie Stajan, Oakville, Ontario	N/A	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer, Horizons (since 2015); Senior Vice President, Finance and Controller, Horizons (since 2012); Senior Vice President, Finance & Investment Funds, Horizons Investment Management Inc. (2011-2012).
Jaime P.D. Purvis, Toronto, Ontario	N/A	Executive Vice President	Executive Vice President, Horizons (since 2006).
Jeff Lucyk, Toronto, Ontario	N/A	Senior Vice President, Head of Retail Sales	Senior Vice President, Head of Retail Sales, Horizons (since 2016); Senior Vice President, Vice President, National Sales Manager, Norrep Capital Management Ltd. (2009-2016).
McGregor Sainsbury, Toronto, Ontario	N/A	General Counsel and Secretary	General Counsel and Secretary, Horizons (since 2011).

Where a person has held multiple positions within a company, the above table sets out only the current or most recently held position or positions held at that company, and the start dates refer to the date of the first position held or the first of the listed positions held by the person at that company. Each director will hold his or her position until the next annual general meeting of the Manager at which time he/she may be re-elected.

Ownership of Securities of the Manager

No securities of the Manager are owned of record or beneficially by any of the directors and executive officers of the Manager.

For a description of the compensation arrangements of the independent review committee of the ETFs, see “Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Independent Review Committee”.

Duties and Services Provided by the Manager

Pursuant to the Trust Declaration, the Manager has full authority and responsibility to manage and direct the business and affairs of the ETFs, to make all decisions regarding the business of the ETFs and to bind the ETFs. The Manager may delegate certain of its powers to third parties where, in the discretion of the Manager, it would be in the best interests of the ETFs to do so.

The Manager is entitled to the Management Fee in consideration of the services it provides to the ETFs. Such services include negotiating contracts with certain third-party service providers, including, but not limited to, investment managers, counterparties, custodians, registrars, transfer agents, Designated Brokers, Dealers, auditors and printers; authorizing the payment of operating expenses incurred on behalf of the ETFs; maintaining accounting records for the ETFs; preparing the reports to Unitholders of the ETFs and to the applicable securities regulatory authorities; calculating the amount and determining the frequency of distributions by the ETFs; preparing financial statements, income tax returns and financial and accounting information as required by the ETFs; ensuring that Unitholders of the ETFs are provided with financial statements and other reports as are required from time to time by applicable law; ensuring that the ETFs comply with all other regulatory requirements including the continuous disclosure obligations of the ETFs under applicable securities laws; administering purchases, redemptions and other transactions in Units of the ETFs; arranging for any payments required upon termination of the ETFs; and dealing and communicating with Unitholders of the ETFs. The Manager provides office facilities and personnel to carry out these services, if not otherwise furnished by any other service provider to the ETFs. The Manager also monitors the investment strategy of each ETF to ensure that each ETF complies with its investment objective, investment strategies and investment restrictions and practices.

The Manager is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Unitholders of the ETFs, and to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Trust Declaration provides that the Manager will not be liable to an ETF or to any Unitholder of the ETF or any other person for any loss or damage relating to any matter regarding the ETF, including any loss or diminution of value of the assets of the ETF if it has satisfied its standard of care set forth above.

The Manager and each of its directors, officers, employees and agents may be indemnified out of the assets of an ETF from and against all claims whatsoever, including costs, charges and expenses in connection therewith, brought, commenced or prosecuted against it for or in respect of any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever made, done or omitted in or in relation to the execution of its duties to the ETF as long as the person acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the ETF.

The Manager may resign upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Trustee or upon such lesser notice period as the Trustee may accept. The Manager may also be removed by the Trustee on at least 90 days' written notice to the Manager. The Trustee shall make every effort to select and appoint a successor manager prior to the effective date of the Manager's resignation. As compensation for the management services it provides to each ETF, the Manager is entitled to receive a Management Fee from that ETF. See “Fees and Expenses”.

The Manager also serves as the investment manager to the ETFs. The Manager operates as a portfolio manager under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and in certain other provinces pursuant to applicable legislation. The Manager also operates as a commodity trading manager under the *Commodity Futures Act* (Ontario). The Manager provides investment advisory and investment management services to the ETFs. The senior officers of the Manager principally responsible for providing investment advice to the ETFs are Steven J. Hawkins, Kevin S. Beatson, and David Kunselman. David Kunselman is the Vice President, Product Management of the Manager, and previously served as the Senior Portfolio Manager and Chief Compliance Officer of Excel Investment Counsel Inc. from 2011 to 2015.

Designated Broker

The Manager, on behalf of each ETF, has entered into a Designated Broker Agreement with a Designated Broker pursuant to which the Designated Broker agrees to perform certain duties relating to that ETF including, without limitation: (i) to subscribe for a sufficient number of Units of that ETF to satisfy the TSX's original listing requirements; (ii) to subscribe for Units of that ETF on an ongoing basis, and (iii) to post a liquid two way market for the trading of Units of that ETF on the TSX. Payment for Units of an ETF must be made by the Designated Broker, and Units of the ETF will be issued, by no later than the first Trading Day after the subscription notice has been delivered.

A Designated Broker may terminate a Designated Broker Agreement at any time by giving Horizons at least six months' prior written notice of such termination. Horizons may terminate a Designated Broker Agreement at any time, without prior notice, by sending a written notice of termination to the Designated Broker.

Units do not represent an interest or an obligation of a Designated Broker or Dealer or any affiliate thereof and a Unitholder of an ETF will not have any recourse against any such parties in respect of amounts payable by the ETF to a Designated Broker or Dealers.

Conflicts of Interest

The Manager and its principals and affiliates (collectively, the "**ETF Managers**") and each an "**ETF Manager**") do not devote their time exclusively to the management of the ETFs. The ETF Managers perform similar or different services for others and may sponsor or establish other investment funds (public and private) during the same period that they act on behalf of the ETFs. The ETF Managers therefore will have conflicts of interest in allocating management time, services and functions to the ETFs and the other persons for which they provide similar services.

The ETF Managers may trade and make investments for their own accounts, and such persons currently trade and manage and will continue to trade and manage accounts other than the ETFs' accounts utilizing trading and investment strategies which are the same as or different from the ones to be utilized in making investment decisions for the ETFs. In addition, in proprietary trading and investment, the ETF Managers may take positions the same as, different than or opposite to those of the ETFs. Furthermore, all of the positions held by accounts owned, managed or controlled by the Manager will be aggregated for purposes of applying certain exchange position limits. As a result, the ETFs may not be able to enter into or maintain certain positions if such positions, when added to the positions already held by the ETFs and such other accounts, would exceed applicable limits. All of such trading and investment activities may also increase the level of competition experienced with respect to priorities of order entry and allocations of executed trades. See "Risk Factors".

The ETF Managers may at times have interests that differ from the interests of the Unitholders of the ETFs.

In evaluating these conflicts of interest, potential investors should be aware that the ETF Managers have a responsibility to the Unitholders to exercise good faith and fairness in all dealings affecting the ETFs. In the event that a Unitholder believes that one of the ETF Managers has violated its duty to such Unitholder, the Unitholder may seek relief for itself or on behalf of the ETFs to recover damages from or to require an accounting by such ETF Manager. Unitholders should be aware that the performance by each ETF Manager of its responsibilities to the ETFs will be measured in accordance with (i) the provisions of the agreement by which such ETF Manager has been appointed to its position with the ETFs; and (ii) applicable laws.

The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirae Asset. Affiliates of the Manager may earn fees and spreads, directly and indirectly, in connection with various services provided to, or transactions with, the ETFs or their service providers, including in connection with brokerage transactions, prime brokerage services and securities lending transactions, subject always to approval by the IRC of the ETFs and compliance with applicable law (or exemptive relief therefrom), and applicable internal policies and procedures. In effecting ETF portfolio transactions, the Manager places brokerage business with various broker-dealers on the basis of best execution, which includes a number of considerations such as price, speed, certainty of execution and total transaction cost. The Manager uses the same criteria in selecting all of its broker-dealers, regardless of whether the broker-dealer is an affiliate of the Manager. Subject to compliance with NI 81-102 and in accordance with the terms of the standing instructions of the IRC, to the extent that an affiliate of the Manager provides advisory services to a securities lending agent of the ETFs, the Manager may receive a portion of the affiliate's revenue that it receives for those services.

NBF acts or may act as a Designated Broker, a Dealer, a registered trader (market maker) and/or a securities lending agent. These relationships may create actual or perceived conflicts of interest which investors should consider in relation to an investment in an ETF. In particular, by virtue of these relationships, NBF may profit from the sale and trading of Units of an ETF. NBF, as market maker of the ETFs in the secondary market, may therefore have economic interests which differ from and may be adverse to those of Unitholders.

NBF's potential roles as a Designated Broker and a Dealer of an ETF will not be as an underwriter of the ETF in connection with the primary distribution of Units under this prospectus. NBF has not been involved in the preparation of this prospectus nor has it performed any review of the contents of this prospectus. The Canadian securities regulators have provided the ETFs with a decision exempting the ETFs from the requirement to include a certificate of an underwriter in this prospectus.

NBF and its affiliates may, at present or in the future, engage in business with the ETFs, the issuers of securities making up the investment portfolio of the ETFs, or with the Manager or any funds sponsored by the Manager or its affiliates, including by making loans, entering into derivative transactions or providing advisory or agency services. In addition, the relationship between NBF and its affiliates, and the Manager and its affiliates may extend to other activities, such as being part of a distribution syndicate for other funds sponsored by the Manager or its affiliates.

Independent Review Committee

NI 81-107 requires that all publicly offered investment funds, such as the ETFs, establish an IRC and that the Manager must refer all conflict of interest matters in respect of the ETFs for review or approval by the IRC. NI 81-107 also requires the Manager to establish written policies and procedures for dealing with conflict of interest matters, to maintain records in respect of these matters and to provide the IRC with guidance and assistance in carrying out its functions and duties. According to NI 81-107, the IRC must be comprised of a minimum of three (3) independent members, and is subject to requirements to conduct regular assessments of its members and provide reports, at least annually, to an ETF and to its Unitholders in respect of those functions. The most recent report prepared by the IRC is available on the Manager's website (www.horizonsetfs.com), or at a Unitholder's request at no cost, by contacting the ETFs at 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7; telephone: 416-933-5745; toll free: 1-866-641-5739; fax: 416-777-5181.

Warren Law, Sue Fawcett and Michael Gratch are the current members of the IRC.

The IRC:

- reviews and provides input on the Manager's written policies and procedures that deal with conflict of interest matters;
- reviews conflict of interest matters referred to it by the Manager and makes recommendations to the Manager regarding whether the Manager's proposed actions in connection with the conflict of interest matter achieves a fair and reasonable result for the ETFs;

- considers and, if deemed appropriate, approves the Manager's decision on a conflict of interest matter that the Manager refers to the IRC for approval; and
- performs such other duties as may be required of the IRC under applicable securities laws.

The ETFs compensate the IRC members for their participation on the IRC through member fees and, if applicable, meeting fees. Sue Fawcett and Michael Gratch receive \$12,500 per year in member fees, while Warren Law, as chairperson of the IRC, receives \$15,000 per year. The IRC's secretariat receives \$21,000 per year for administrative services. An additional fee of \$3,000 per meeting is charged by the IRC for each IRC meeting in excess of two per year. The total fees payable in respect of the IRC by an ETF is calculated by dividing the total net assets of such ETF by the total net assets of all of the mutual funds for which the IRC is responsible and then multiplying the resulting value by the total dollar value due to the IRC member by the ETF for that particular period.

The Trustee

Horizons is also the trustee of the ETFs pursuant to the Trust Declaration. The Trustee may resign and be discharged from all further duties under the Trust Declaration upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Manager or upon such lesser notice as the Manager may accept. The Manager shall make every effort to select and appoint a successor trustee prior to the effective date of the Trustee's resignation. If the Manager fails to appoint a successor trustee within 90 days after notice is given or a vacancy occurs, the Manager shall call a meeting of Unitholders of the ETFs within 60 days thereafter for the purpose of appointing a successor trustee. If there is no manager, five Unitholders of an ETF may call a meeting of Unitholders of the ETF within 31 days after notice is given or a vacancy occurs for the purpose of appointing a successor trustee. In each case, if, upon the expiry of a further 30 days, neither the Manager nor the Unitholders of an ETF have appointed a successor trustee, the ETF shall be terminated and the property of the ETF shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration.

The Trustee is required to exercise its powers and discharge its duties honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the ETFs, and to exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Trust Declaration provides that the Trustee will not be liable in carrying out its duties under the Trust Declaration as long as the Trustee has adhered to its standard of care set out above. In addition, the Trust Declaration contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee and indemnifying the Trustee in respect of certain liabilities incurred by it in carrying out its duties.

The Trustee does not receive any fees from the ETFs but is reimbursed for all expenses and liabilities that it properly incurs in carrying out activities on behalf of the ETFs.

Custodian

CIBC Mellon Trust is the custodian of the assets of the ETFs pursuant to the Custodian Agreement. The Custodian is located in Toronto, Ontario and is independent of the Manager. Pursuant to the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian is required to exercise its duties with the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the same circumstances, or, if higher, the degree of care, diligence and skill that the Custodian uses in respect of its own property of a similar nature in its custody (the "**Custodial Standard of Care**"). Under the Custodian Agreement, the Manager shall pay the Custodian's fees at such rate as determined by the parties from time to time and shall reimburse the Custodian for all reasonable expenses and disbursements incurred in the performance of its duties under the Custodian Agreement. The Custodian may have recourse against the assets of an ETF if the Manager fails to pay such fees and expenses. An ETF shall indemnify the Custodian for any loss, damage, or expense it incurs in connection with the Custodian Agreement, except to the extent caused by a breach of the Custodial Standard of Care. A party may terminate the Custodian Agreement on at least 90 days' written notice or immediately in the event of certain bankruptcy events in respect of another party. The Custodian shall have no responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any sub-custodian appointed at the request of the Manager and which is not part of the Custodians' normal network of sub-custodians.

Auditors

KPMG LLP are the auditors of the ETFs. The office of the auditors is located at 333 Bay Street, Suite 4600, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2S5.

Valuation Agent

The Manager has retained CIBC Mellon Global, to provide accounting services in respect of the ETFs pursuant to a valuation services agreement. CIBC Mellon Global is located in Toronto, Ontario.

Registrar and Transfer Agent

AST Trust Company (Canada), at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario is the registrar and transfer agent for Units of the ETF pursuant to registrar and transfer agency agreements. The Registrar and Transfer Agent is independent of the Manager.

Promoter

The Manager took the initiative in founding and organizing the ETFs and is accordingly the promoter of the ETFs within the meaning of securities legislation of certain provinces and territories of Canada. The Manager, in its capacity as manager of the ETFs, receives compensation from the ETFs.

Securities Lending Agents

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (“**CIBC**”) is a securities lending agent for the ETFs pursuant to a securities lending agreement (the “**CIBC SLA**”).

CIBC is located in Toronto, Ontario. CIBC is independent of the Manager. The CIBC SLA requires that the collateral delivered in connection with a securities loan have an aggregate value of not less than 102% of the value of the loaned securities (or, if higher, the percentage of the aggregate market value of loaned securities in accordance with prevailing best market practices). The CIBC SLA requires CIBC and certain CIBC affiliates to indemnify the ETF against, among other things, the failure of CIBC to perform its obligations under the CIBC SLA. A party to the CIBC SLA may terminate the CIBC SLA upon 30 days’ notice.

NBCN Inc. (“**NBCN**”) may also act as a securities lending agent for the ETFs pursuant to a securities lending agency agreement (the “**NBCN SLAA**”).

NBCN is located in Toronto, Ontario. The NBCN SLAA requires that the collateral delivered in connection with a securities loan have an aggregate value of not less than 102% of the value of the loaned securities (or, if higher, the percentage of the aggregate market value of loaned securities in accordance with prevailing market practice). Subject to certain exceptions, the NBCN SLAA requires NBCN to indemnify the ETFs against any loss suffered directly by the ETFs as a result of a securities loan effected by NBCN. A party to the NBCN SLAA may terminate the NBCN SLAA upon 5 business days’ notice.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per Unit of an ETF is computed in Canadian dollars by adding up the cash, securities and other assets of the ETF, less the liabilities and dividing the value of the net assets of the ETF by the total number of Units of the ETF that are outstanding. The net asset value per Unit of an ETF so determined is adjusted to the nearest cent per Unit and remains in effect until the time as at which the next determination of the net asset value per Unit of the ETF is made. The net asset value per Unit of an ETF is calculated on each Valuation Day.

Typically, the net asset value per Unit of an ETF is calculated at its applicable Valuation Time. The net asset value per Unit of an ETF may be determined at an earlier Valuation Time if the TSX and/or the principal exchange for the securities held by the ETF closes earlier on that Valuation Day.

Valuation Policies and Procedures of the ETFs

The Manager uses the following valuation procedures in determining an ETF's "**net asset value**" and "**net asset value per Unit**" on each Valuation Day:

1. The value of any cash on hand, on deposit or on call, bills and notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends to be received and interest accrued and not yet received, is deemed to be the face amount thereof, unless the Manager determines that any such deposit, call loan, bill, note or account receivable is not worth the face amount thereof, in which event the value thereof will be deemed to be such value as the Manager determines, on such basis and in such manner as may be approved by the board of directors of the Manager to be the reasonable value thereof.
2. The value of any security, commodity or interest therein which is listed or dealt in upon a stock exchange is determined by:
 - (a) in the case of securities which were traded on that Valuation Day, the price of such securities as determined at the applicable Valuation Time(s); and
 - (b) in the case of securities not traded on that Valuation Day, a price estimated to be the true value thereof by the Manager on such basis and in such manner as may be approved of by the board of directors of the Manager, such price being between the closing asked and bid prices for the securities or interest therein as reported by any report in common use or authorized as official by a stock exchange.
3. Long positions in clearing corporation options, options on futures, over-the-counter options, debt-like securities and listed warrants are valued at the current market value thereof. Where a covered clearing corporation option, option on futures or over-the-counter option is written, the premium received shall be reflected as a deferred credit which shall be valued at an amount equal to the current market value of the clearing corporation option, option on futures or over-the-counter option that would have the effect of closing the position. Any difference resulting from any revaluation shall be treated as an unrealized gain or loss on investment. The deferred credit shall be deducted in arriving at the net asset value of such instrument. The securities, if any, which are the subject of a written clearing corporation option or over-the-counter option shall be valued at the current market value. The value of a future contract or a swap or forward contract is the gain or loss with respect thereto that would be realized if, on that Valuation Day, the position in the futures contract, or the forward contract, as the case may be, were to be closed out unless "daily limits" are in effect, in which case fair value shall be based on the current market value of the underlying interest. Margin paid or deposited in respect of futures contracts and forward contracts is reflected as an account receivable and margin consisting of assets other than cash are noted as held as margin.
4. In the case of any security or property for which no price quotations are available as provided above, the value thereof is determined from time to time by the Manager, where applicable, in accordance with the principles described in paragraph 2(b) above, except that the Manager may use, for the purpose of determining the sale price or the asked and bid price of such security or interest, any public quotations in common use which may be available, or where such principles are not applicable, in such manner as may be approved of by the board of directors of the Manager.
5. The liabilities of an ETF include:
 - all bills, notes and accounts payable of which the ETF is an obligor;
 - all brokerage expenses of the ETF;
 - all Management Fees of the ETF;

- all contractual obligations of the ETF for the payment of money or property, including the amount of any unpaid distribution credited to Unitholders of the ETF on or before that Valuation Day;
 - all allowances of the ETF authorized or approved by the Manager for taxes (if any) or contingencies; and
 - all other liabilities of the ETF of whatsoever kind and nature.
6. Each transaction of purchase or sale of a portfolio asset effected by the ETF shall be reflected by no later than the next time that the net asset value of the ETF and the net asset value per Unit of the ETF is calculated.

In calculating the net asset value of an ETF, the ETF generally values its investments based on the market value of its investments at the time the net asset value of the ETF is calculated. If no market value is available for an investment of the ETF or if the Manager determines that such value is inappropriate in the circumstances (i.e., when the value of an investment of the ETF has been materially changed by events occurring after the market closes), the Manager will value such investments using methods that have generally been adopted by the marketplace. Fair valuing the investments of an ETF may be appropriate if: (i) market quotations do not accurately reflect the fair value of an investment; (ii) an investment's value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the investment is principally traded; (iii) a trading halt closes an exchange or market early; or (iv) other events result in an exchange or market delaying its normal close. The risk in fair valuing an investment of an ETF is that the value of the investment may be higher or lower than the price that the ETF may be able to realize if the investment had to be sold.

In determining the net asset value of an ETF, Units of the ETF subscribed for will be deemed to be outstanding and an asset of the ETF as of the time a subscription for such Units is received by and accepted by the Manager. Units of an ETF that are being redeemed will only be deemed to be outstanding until (and not after) the close of business on the day on which such Units of the ETF are redeemed and the redemption proceeds thereafter, until paid, will be a liability of the ETF.

For the purposes of financial statement reporting, an ETF is required to calculate net asset value in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and National Instrument 81-106 *Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure*.

Reporting of Net Asset Value

Persons or companies that wish to be provided with the most recent net asset value per Unit of an ETF may call the Manager at 416-933-5745 or at 1-866-641-5739, or check the Manager's website at www.HorizonsETFs.com.

ATTRIBUTES OF THE SECURITIES

Description of the Securities Distributed

Each ETF is authorized to issue an unlimited number of redeemable, transferable Units pursuant to this prospectus, each of which represents an equal, undivided interest in the net assets of that ETF.

The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX's original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX.

On December 16, 2004, the *Trust Beneficiaries' Liability, 2004* (Ontario) came into force. This statute provides that holders of units of a trust are not, as beneficiaries, liable for any, default, obligation or liability of the trust if, when the default occurs or the liability arises: (i) the trust is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario); and (ii) the trust is governed by the laws of Ontario. Each ETF is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and each ETF is governed by the laws of Ontario by virtue of the provisions of the Trust Declaration.

Each Unit of an ETF entitles the owner to one vote at meetings of Unitholders of the ETF. Each Unit of an ETF is entitled to participate equally with all other Units of the ETF with respect to all payments made to Unitholders of the ETF, other than Management Fee Distributions and income or capital gains allocated and designated as payable to a redeeming Unitholder, whether by way of income or capital gains distributions and, on liquidation, to participate equally in the net assets of the ETF remaining after satisfaction of any outstanding liabilities that are attributable to Units of the ETF. All Units are fully paid, when issued, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration. Unitholders of an ETF are entitled to require the ETF to redeem their Units of the ETF as outlined under the heading “Redemption of Units”.

Modification of Terms

Any amendment to the Trust Declaration that creates a new class of Units of an ETF will not require notice to existing Unitholders of the ETF unless such amendment in some way affects the existing Unitholders’ rights or the value of their investment. An amendment such as the re-designation of a class of an ETF, or the termination of a class of the ETF, which has an effect on a Unitholder’s holdings will only become effective after 30 days’ notice to Unitholders of the applicable classes of the ETF.

All other rights attached to the Units of an ETF may only be modified, amended or varied in accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration. See “Unitholder Matters – Amendments to the Trust Declaration”.

Stock Exchange Sponsored Net Asset Value Execution Program

Subject to regulatory and other necessary third party approvals, a stock exchange sponsored execution program may become available which would allow investors to purchase and sell Units of an ETF based on transaction prices calculated as at the end-of-day net asset value, plus any fee payable to the investor’s Dealer for the Dealer’s facilitation of the purchase or sale. The Manager will issue a news release announcing the details of any such stock exchange sponsored execution program.

UNITHOLDER MATTERS

Meetings of Unitholders

Meetings of Unitholders of an ETF will be held if called by the Manager or upon the written request to the Manager of Unitholders of the ETF holding not less than 25% of the then outstanding Units of the ETF.

Matters Requiring Unitholder Approval

NI 81-102 requires a meeting of Unitholders of an ETF to be called to approve certain changes as follows:

- (i) the basis of the calculation of a fee or expense that is charged to the ETF or its Unitholders is changed in a way that could result in an increase in charges to the ETF or to its Unitholders, except where:
 - (A) the ETF is at arm’s length with the person or company charging the fee; and
 - (B) the Unitholders have received at least 60 days’ notice before the effective date of the change;
- (ii) a fee or expense, to be charged to the ETF or directly to its Unitholders by the ETF or the Manager in connection with the holding of Units of the ETF that could result in an increase in charges to the ETF or its Unitholders, is introduced;
- (iii) the Manager is changed, unless the new manager of the ETF is an affiliate of the Manager;

- (iv) the fundamental investment objective of the ETF is changed;
- (v) the ETF decreases the frequency of the calculation of its net asset value per Unit;
- (vi) the ETF undertakes a reorganization with, or transfers its assets to, another mutual fund, if the ETF ceases to continue after the reorganization or transfer of assets and the transaction results in the Unitholders of the ETF becoming securityholders in the other mutual fund, unless:
 - (A) the IRC of the ETF has approved the change in accordance with NI 81-107;
 - (B) the ETF is being reorganized with, or its assets are being transferred to, another mutual fund to which NI 81-102 and NI 81-107 apply, and that is managed by the Manager, or an affiliate of the Manager;
 - (C) the Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change; and
 - (D) the transaction complies with certain other requirements of applicable securities legislation;
- (vii) the ETF undertakes a reorganization with, or acquires assets from, another mutual fund, if the ETF continues after the reorganization or acquisition of assets, the transaction results in the securityholders of the other mutual fund becoming Unitholders of the ETF, and the transaction would be a material change to the ETF;
- (viii) the ETF implements a restructuring into a non-redeemable investment fund or a restructuring into an issuer that is not an investment fund; or
- (ix) any matter which is required by the constitutive documents of the ETF; by the laws applicable to the ETF or by any agreement to be submitted to a vote of the Unitholders of the ETF.

In addition, the auditors of an ETF may not be changed unless:

- (i) the IRC of the ETF has approved the change; and
- (ii) Unitholders have received at least 60 days' notice before the effective date of the change.

Approval of Unitholders of an ETF will be deemed to have been given if expressed by resolution passed at a meeting of Unitholders of the ETF, duly called on at least 21 days' notice and held for the purpose of considering the same, by at least a majority of the votes cast.

Amendments to the Trust Declaration

If a Unitholder meeting is required to amend a provision of the Trust Declaration, no change proposed at a meeting of Unitholders of an ETF shall take effect until the Manager has obtained the prior approval of not less than a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of Unitholders of the ETF or, if separate class meetings are required, at meetings of each class of Unitholders of the ETF.

Subject to any longer notice requirements imposed under securities legislation, the Trustee is entitled to amend the Trust Declaration by giving not less than 30 days' notice to Unitholders of each ETF affected by the proposed amendment in circumstances where:

- (a) the securities legislation requires that written notice be given to Unitholders of that ETF before the change takes effect; or
- (b) the change would not be prohibited by the securities legislation; and
- (c) the Trustee reasonably believes that the proposed amendment has the potential to adversely impact the financial interests or rights of the Unitholders of that ETF, so that it is equitable to give Unitholders of that ETF advance notice of the proposed change.

All Unitholders of an ETF are bound by an amendment affecting the ETF from the effective date of the amendment.

The Trustee may amend the Trust Declaration, without the approval of or prior notice to any Unitholders of an ETF, if the Trustee reasonably believes that the proposed amendment does not have the potential to adversely impact the financial interests or rights of Unitholders of the ETF or that the proposed amendment is necessary to:

- (a) ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations or policies of any governmental authority having jurisdiction over the ETF or the distribution of Units of the ETF;
- (b) remove any conflicts or other inconsistencies which may exist between any terms of the Trust Declaration and any provisions of any applicable laws, regulations or policies affecting the ETF, the Trustee or its agents;
- (c) make any change or correction in the Trust Declaration which is a typographical correction or is required to cure or correct any ambiguity or defective or inconsistent provision, clerical omission or error contained therein;
- (d) facilitate the administration of the ETF as a mutual fund trust or make amendments or adjustments in response to any existing or proposed amendments to the Tax Act or its administration which might otherwise adversely affect the tax status of the ETF or its Unitholders; or
- (e) for the purposes of protecting the Unitholders of the ETF.

Reporting to Unitholders

The Manager, on behalf of each ETF and in accordance with applicable laws, furnishes to each Unitholder of that ETF, unaudited semi-annual financial statements and an interim management report of fund performance for that ETF within 60 days of the end of each semi-annual period and audited annual financial statements and an annual management report of fund performance for that ETF within 90 days of the end of each financial year. Both the semi-annual and the annual financial statements of each ETF contain a statement of net assets, a statement of operations, a statement of changes in net assets, a statement of cashflows and a statement of investment portfolio.

Any tax information necessary for Unitholders to prepare their annual federal income tax returns in connection with their investment in Units is also distributed to them within 90 days after the end of each taxation year of the ETFs, or such other time as required by applicable law. Neither the Manager nor the Registrar and Transfer Agent are responsible for tracking the adjusted cost base of a Unitholder's Units. Unitholders should consult with their tax or investment adviser in respect of how to compute the adjusted cost base of their Units and in particular how designations made by the ETF to a Unitholder affect the Unitholder's tax position.

The net asset value per Unit of each ETF is determined by the Manager on each Valuation Day and is usually published daily in the financial press.

Exchange of Tax Information

Part XVIII of the Tax Act, which was enacted to implement the Canada-United States Enhanced Tax Information Exchange Agreement (the "IGA"), imposes due diligence and reporting obligations on "reporting Canadian

financial institutions” in respect of their “U.S. reportable accounts”. Each ETF is a “reporting Canadian financial institution” but as long as Units continue to be registered in the name of CDS or are “regularly traded” on an “established securities market” (which currently includes the TSX), the ETFs should not have any “U.S. reportable accounts” and, as a result, an ETF should not be required to provide information to the CRA in respect of its Unitholders. However, dealers through which Unitholders hold their Units of an ETF are subject to due diligence and reporting obligations with respect to financial accounts they maintain for their clients. Accordingly, Unitholders may be requested to provide information to their dealer to identify U.S. persons holding Units or otherwise identify “U.S. reportable accounts”. If a Unitholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. citizen), Units are otherwise U.S. reportable accounts or if a Unitholder does not provide the requested information, Part XVIII of the Tax Act will generally require information about the Unitholder’s investments held in the financial account maintained by the dealer to be reported to the CRA, unless the investments are held within a Registered Plan. The CRA is expected to provide that information to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Reporting obligations in the Tax Act have been enacted to implement the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Common Reporting Standard (the “**CRS Rules**”). Pursuant to the CRS Rules, “Canadian financial institutions” (as defined in the CRS Rules) are required to have procedures in place to identify accounts held by residents of foreign countries (other than the U.S.) or by certain entities any of whose “controlling persons” are resident in a foreign country (other than the U.S.) and to report the required information to the CRA. Such information is exchanged on a reciprocal, bilateral basis with countries that have agreed to a bilateral information exchange with Canada under the Common Reporting Standard in which the account holders or such controlling persons are resident. Under the CRS Rules, Unitholders are required to provide such information regarding their investment in an ETF to their dealer for the purpose of such information exchange, unless the investment is held within a Registered Plan.

TERMINATION OF THE ETFs

Subject to complying with applicable securities law, the Manager may terminate the ETF at its discretion. In accordance with the terms of the Trust Declaration and applicable securities law, Unitholders will be provided 60 days advance written notice of the termination.

If the ETF is terminated, the Trustee is empowered to take all steps necessary to effect the termination of the ETF. Prior to terminating the ETF, the Trustee may discharge all of the liabilities of the ETF and distribute the net assets of the ETF to the Unitholders.

Upon termination of the ETF, each Unitholder shall be entitled to receive at the Valuation Time on the termination date out of the assets of the ETF: (i) payment for that Unitholder’s Units at the NAV per Unit for that class of Units determined at the Valuation Time on the termination date; plus (ii) where applicable, any net income and net realized capital gains that are owing to or otherwise attributable to such Unitholder’s Units that have not otherwise been paid to such Unitholder; less (iii) any taxes that are required to be deducted. Payment shall be made by cheque or other means of payment payable to such Unitholder and drawn on the ETF’s bankers and may be mailed by ordinary post to such Unitholder’s last address appearing in the registers of Unitholders or may be delivered by such other means of delivery acceptable to both the Manager and such Unitholder.

Procedure on Termination

The Trustee shall be entitled to retain out of any assets of the ETF, at the date of termination of the ETF, full provision for all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands incurred or believed by the Trustee to be due or to become due in connection with or arising out of the termination of the ETF and the distribution of its assets to the Unitholders. Out of the moneys so retained, the Trustee is entitled to be indemnified and saved harmless against all costs, charges, expenses, claims and demands.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Units of each ETF are offered for sale on a continuous basis by this prospectus and there is no minimum or maximum number of Units of an ETF that may be issued. The Units of each ETF are offered for sale at a price equal to the net asset value of such Units next determined following the receipt of a subscription order.

The Units have been conditionally approved for listing on the TSX. Subject to satisfying the TSX's original listing requirements, Units of the ETFs will be listed on the TSX.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ETFs AND DEALERS

The Manager, on behalf of an ETF, may enter into various Dealer Agreements with registered dealers (that may or may not be Designated Brokers) pursuant to which the Dealers may subscribe for Units of the ETF as described under "Purchases of Units".

A Dealer Agreement may be terminated by the registered dealer at any time by notice to Horizons, provided that, except in certain conditions, no such termination will be permitted after the registered dealer has subscribed for Units of an ETF and such subscription has been accepted by Horizons.

NBF acts or may act as a Designated Broker, a Dealer and/or a registered trader (market maker). See "Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Conflicts of Interest".

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF UNITS OF THE ETFs

CDS & Co., the nominee of CDS, is or will be the registered owner of the Units of the ETFs, which it holds for various brokers and other persons on behalf of their clients and others. From time to time, a designated broker, an ETF or another investment fund managed by the Manager or an affiliate thereof, may beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the Units of an ETF.

PROXY VOTING DISCLOSURE FOR PORTFOLIO UNITS HELD

The Manager is responsible for all securities voting in respect of securities held by the ETFs and exercising responsibility with the best economic interests of the ETFs and the Unitholders of the ETFs. The Manager has established proxy voting policies, procedures and guidelines (the "**Proxy Voting Policy**") for securities held by the ETFs to which voting rights are attached. The Proxy Voting Policy is intended to provide for the exercise of such voting rights in accordance with the best interests of the ETFs and the Unitholders of the ETFs.

The Proxy Voting Policy sets out the guidelines and procedures that the Manager will follow to determine whether and how to vote on any matter for which the ETFs receive proxy materials. Issuers' proxies most frequently contain proposals to elect corporate directors, to appoint external auditors and set their compensation, to adopt or amend management compensation plans, and to amend the capitalization of the company.

Pursuant to the Proxy Voting Policy, the Manager will generally cause the ETFs to vote on these matters as follows:

- (a) **Board Of Directors** - The Manager supports establishing a majority of independent directors and independent committee chairs. Boards are required to act in the best interests of all shareholders. This can be achieved by ensuring that the majority of directors are independent. The Manager will not normally vote against a slate of directors because they are not independent. However, it will do so if corporate performance is unsatisfactory over a reasonable period of time.
- (b) **Contested Director Elections** - In the case of contested board elections, the nominees' qualifications and the performance of the incumbent board will be evaluated, as well as the rationale behind the dissidents' campaign, to determine the outcome that will maximize shareholder value.

- (c) **Classified Boards** - Proposals to declassify existing boards (whether proposed by management or shareholders) will generally be supported, and efforts by companies to adopt classified board structures, in which only part of the board is elected each year, will be resisted.
- (d) **Director/Officer Indemnification** - Proposals to indemnify directors and officers will generally be supported to ensure the companies can recruit the most qualified individuals. Individuals may be reluctant to serve as a director or officer if they were to be personally liable for all lawsuits and legal costs.
- (e) **Director Ownership** - Proposals that will require independent directors to hold a minimum amount of company stock as individuals will generally be opposed. Such a requirement raises questions about directors' independence, and qualified candidates may be reluctant to accept directorships in the face of such a requirement.
- (f) **Director Qualifications** - The Manager supports establishing minimum standards for directors and disclosing the directors' qualifications to shareholders. The Manager supports boards that consist of experienced individuals with the appropriate business and professional credentials. Elected directors should have general business acumen, company specific knowledge, and should make informed and independent judgments. The proxy circular should set out the minimum qualifications and standards for directors and a brief description of the business and professional credentials of each director.
- (g) **Independent Advisors** - The Manager supports empowering boards, board committees and individual directors to retain (at the subject company's expense) outside legal counsel and other advisors to assist them with their responsibilities.
- (h) **Separation of Chair and Chief Executive Officer** - The Manager supports, where possible, separating the chair and chief executive officer roles. The board chair should be an independent executive director. Generally, the Manager will not vote against a slate of directors if the board and management roles are not separated. However, the Manager will do so if corporate performance over a reasonable period of time is unsatisfactory or if there are continuing issues relating to corporate governance matters.
- (i) **Approval of Independent Auditors** - The relationship between a company and its auditors should be limited primarily to the audit, although it may include certain closely related activities that do not, in the aggregate, raise any appearance of impaired independence. Management's recommendation for the ratification of the auditors, except in instances where audit and audit-related fees make up less than 50% of the total fees paid by the company to the audit firm, will generally be supported. Instances in which the audit firm has a substantial non-audit relationship with the company (regardless of its size relative to the audit fee) will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine whether there is a concern that independence has been compromised.
- (j) **Executive Compensation** - The Manager supports establishing an independent compensation committee to ensure that executive compensation is competitive and fair. Although, management should be competitively compensated, an independent compensation committee should review compensation arrangements and make recommendations to the board of directors. Shareholders should be allowed to vote on all equity based compensation plans (including option plans) because of the potential dilutive effect on their existing ownership.
- (k) **Stock-Based Compensation Plans** - An independent compensation committee should have significant latitude to deliver varied compensation to motivate the company's employees. However, all compensation proposals will be evaluated in the context of several factors (a company's industry, market capitalization, competitors for talent, etc.) to determine whether a particular plan or proposal balances the perspectives of employees and the company's other shareholders. Each proposal will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking all material facts and circumstances into account.

- (l) **Bonus Plans** - Bonus plans, which must be periodically submitted for shareholder approval, should have clearly defined performance criteria and maximum awards expressed in dollars. Bonus plans with awards that are excessive in both absolute terms and relative to a comparative group generally will not be supported.
- (m) **Employee Stock Purchase Plans** - The use of employee stock purchase plans to increase company stock ownership by employees will generally be supported provided that shares purchased under the plan are acquired for no less than 85% of their market value and that shares reserved under the plan comprise less than 5% of the outstanding shares.
- (n) **Executive severance agreements** - While executives' incentives for continued employment should be more significant than severance benefits, there are instances, particularly in the event of a change in control, in which severance arrangements may be appropriate. The Manager will generally, without submission to shareholders, cause the ETFs to vote in favour of approving severance benefits triggered by a change in control that do not exceed three times an executive's salary and bonus. The Manager will generally not approve, without shareholder approval, any severance arrangement under which the beneficiary receives more than three times salary and bonus or where severance is guaranteed absent a change in control.
- (o) **Shareholder rights plans** - In evaluating the approval of proposed shareholder rights plans, the following factors will be considered: the length of the plan, whether the plan requires shareholder approval for renewal, whether the plan incorporates review by a committee of independent directors at least every three years, whether the plan includes permitted bid/qualified offer features that mandate a shareholder vote in certain situations, whether the ownership trigger is reasonable and the level of independence of the board that is proposing such plan.
- (p) **Crown jewel defence** - The sale of assets to "friendly" companies in an effort to frustrate a takeover will generally be opposed as this action could impair shareholder value.
- (q) **Cumulative voting** - Cumulative voting will generally be opposed on the basis that it allows shareholders a voice in director elections that is disproportionate to their economic investment in the corporation.
- (r) **Supermajority vote requirements** – Shareholders' ability to approve or reject matters presented for a vote based on a simple majority will be supported. Accordingly, proposals to remove supermajority requirements will be supported, and proposals to impose them will be opposed.
- (s) **Right to call meetings and act by written consent** – Shareholders' rights to call special meetings of the board (for good cause and with ample representation) and to act by written consent will generally be supported. Proposals to grant these rights to shareholders will be supported, and proposals to abridge these rights will be opposed.
- (t) **Confidential voting** - The integrity of the voting process is enhanced substantially when shareholders (both institutions and individuals) can vote without fear of coercion or retribution based on their votes. As such, proposals to provide confidential voting will be supported.
- (u) **Dual classes of stock** - Dual-class capitalization structures that provide disparate voting rights to different groups of shareholders with similar economic investments are objectionable. As such, the creation of separate classes with different voting rights will be opposed, and the dissolution of such classes will be supported.
- (v) **Corporate and social policy issues** - Proposals in this category, initiated primarily by shareholders, typically request that the company disclose or amend certain business practices. These are "ordinary business matters" that are primarily the responsibility of management and should be evaluated and approved solely by the corporation's board of directors. The ETFs will

typically abstain from voting on these proposals absent a compelling economic impact on shareholder value (e.g., proposals to require expensing of stock options).

- (w) **Increase in authorized shares** - The Manager supports only issuing additional common shares for good business reasons. Additional common shares should be issued only for sound business reasons. A 20% or greater increase in authorized common shares should be avoided unless there is a good reason for doing so.

Other issues, including those business issues specific to the issuer or those raised by shareholders of the issuer, are addressed on a case-by-case basis with a focus on the potential impact of the vote on shareholder value.

The ETFs may limit their voting on foreign holdings in instances where the issues presented are unlikely to have a material impact on shareholder value, since the costs of voting (e.g., custodian fees, vote agency fees) in foreign markets may be substantially higher than for Canadian holdings.

If the potential for conflict of interest arises in connection with proxy voting and if deemed advisable to maintain impartiality, the Proxy Voting Policy provides that the Manager may choose to seek out and follow the voting recommendation of an independent proxy search and voting service.

The Proxy Voting Policy is available on request, at no cost, by calling the Manager toll-free at 1-866-641-5739 or emailing the Manager at info@HorizonsETFs.com.

An ETF's proxy voting record for the annual period from July 1 to June 30 is available free of charge to any investor of the ETF upon request at any time after August 31 following the end of that annual period. An ETF's proxy voting record is also available on our Internet site at www.HorizonsETFs.com.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only contracts material to the ETFs are the following:

- (i) **Trust Declaration.** Horizons acts as the manager, investment manager and trustee of the ETF pursuant to the Trust Declaration. For additional disclosure related to the Trust Declaration, including relevant termination provisions and other key terms of the agreement, see "Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – The Trustee", "Organization and Management Details of the ETFs - Duties and Services to be Provided by the Manager", "Attributes of the Securities – Modification of Terms" and "Unitholder Matters – Amendments to the Trust Declaration; and
- (ii) **Custodian Agreement.** For additional disclosure related to the Custodian Agreement, including relevant termination provisions and other key terms of the agreement, see "Organization and Management Details of the ETFs – Custodian".

Copies of these agreements may be examined at the head office of the ETFs, 55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7, during normal business hours.

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The ETFs are not involved in any legal proceedings, nor is the Manager aware of existing or pending legal or arbitration proceedings involving any of the ETFs.

EXPERTS

KPMG LLP, the auditors of the ETFs, has consented to the use of their report dated October 22, 2018 to the board of directors of the Manager in respect of the ETFs. KPMG LLP has confirmed that they are independent with respect to the ETFs within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations.

EXEMPTIONS AND APPROVALS

The ETFs are entitled to rely on exemptive relief from the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities to:

- (a) permit a Unitholder to acquire more than 20% of the Units through purchases on the TSX without regard to the takeover bid requirements of applicable Canadian securities legislation provided the Unitholder, and any person acting jointly or in concert with such Unitholder, undertakes to the Manager not to vote more than 20% of the Units at any meeting of Unitholders. See “Purchases of Units – Buying and Selling Units of an ETF”;
- (b) permit the ETFs to lend securities with a lending agent that is not the Custodian;
- (c) relieve the ETFs from the requirement that the prospectus of the ETFs include an underwriter’s certificate and a prescribed statement of purchasers’ statutory rights of withdrawal, and remedies for rescission, damages or revision of the purchase price; and
- (d) relieve the ETFs from the dealer registration requirement provided that the Manager complies with Part 15 of NI 81-102.

OTHER MATERIAL FACTS

Disclaimers

Horizons ETHI

Horizons ETHI is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Nasdaq, Inc. or its affiliates (Nasdaq, with its affiliates, are referred to as the “Corporations”). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, Horizons ETHI. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of Horizons ETHI or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in Horizons ETHI particularly, or the ability of the Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index to track general stock market performance. The Corporations’ only relationship to Horizons ETFs Management Canada Inc. (“Licensee”) is in the licensing of the Nasdaq®, , and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to Licensee or Horizons ETHI. Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of Horizons ETHI into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Nasdaq Future Global Sustainability Leaders Index. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of Horizons ETHI to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Horizons ETHI is to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of Horizons ETHI.

THE CORPORATIONS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR UNINTERRUPTED CALCULATION OF NASDAQ FUTURE GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF HORIZONS ETHI, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE NASDAQ FUTURE GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE NASDAQ FUTURE GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS INDEX® OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CORPORATIONS HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

Horizons FOUR

Horizons FOUR is not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by Solactive AG (“**Solactive**”) nor does Solactive offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using its Underlying Index and/or corresponding trademarks or prices at any time or in any other respect. The Underlying Index is calculated and published by Solactive. Solactive uses its best efforts to ensure that the Underlying Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards Horizons FOUR or its manager, Solactive has no obligation to point out errors in the Underlying Index to third parties including but not limited to investors and/or financial intermediaries of Horizons FOUR. Neither publication of the Underlying Index by Solactive nor the licensing of the Underlying Index or its trade mark for the purpose of use in connection with Horizons FOUR constitutes a recommendation by Solactive to invest capital in Horizons FOUR nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of Solactive with regard to any investment in Horizons FOUR.

PURCHASERS’ STATUTORY RIGHTS OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESCISSION

Securities legislation in certain of the provinces and territories of Canada provides purchasers with the right to withdraw from an agreement to purchase ETF securities within 48 hours after the receipt of a confirmation of a purchase of such securities. In several of the provinces and territories, the securities legislation further provides a purchaser with remedies for rescission or, in some jurisdictions, revisions of the price or damages if the prospectus and any amendment contains a misrepresentation, or non-delivery of the ETF Facts document, provided that the remedies for rescission, revisions of the price or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory.

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

Additional information about an ETF is or will be available in the following documents:

- (a) the most recently filed comparative annual financial statements of that ETF, together with the accompanying report of the auditor;
- (b) any interim financial statements of that ETF filed after the most recently filed annual financial statements of that ETF;
- (c) the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance of that ETF;
- (d) any interim management report of fund performance of that ETF filed after the most recently filed annual management report of fund performance of that ETF; and
- (e) the most recently filed ETF Facts document of that ETF.

These documents are incorporated by reference into this prospectus, which means that they legally form part of this document just as if they were printed as part of this document. You can obtain a copy of these documents, at your request, and at no cost, by calling toll-free: 1-866-641-5739 or by contacting your dealer. These documents are available on the ETFs’ Internet site at www.HorizonsETFs.com. These documents and other information about the ETFs are or will also be available on the Internet at www.sedar.com.

In addition to the documents listed above, any documents of the type described above that are filed on behalf of the ETFs after the date of this prospectus and before the termination of the distribution of the ETFs are deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, including the documents incorporated by reference herein, may contain forward-looking statements about the ETFs including its strategy, expected financial performance and fees and expenses. Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future events or conditions or

include words such as “expects”, “anticipates”, “intends”, “plans”, “believes”, “estimates” or similar expressions. Such statements are based on the current expectations of the Manger and inherently involve numerous risks and uncertainties, both known and unknown, including economic factors generally. The preceding list is not exhaustive of all possible factors. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual events and results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements made by the ETFs. Prospective investors are cautioned to consider these and other factors carefully when making decisions with respect to the ETFs and to not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as may be required by applicable law, the ETFs and the Manager do not undertake any obligation to update publicly or revise any such forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The information described in this prospectus are based on information available as of date hereof.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Horizons ETFs Management (Canada) Inc.

Re: Horizons Global Sustainability Leaders Index ETF
Horizons Industry 4.0 Index ETF
(together, the "ETFs")

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the ETFs, which comprise the statements of financial position of the ETFs as at October 22, 2018, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the ETFs as at October 22, 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for such financial statements.

(signed) "KPMG LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
October 22, 2018

HORIZONS GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS INDEX ETF

Statement of Financial Position

October 22, 2018

Assets	
Cash	\$ 25
Total Assets	\$ 25
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units:	
Authorized:	
Unlimited Class A Units	
without par value issued and fully paid	
Total net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units, Class A Units	\$ 25
Issued and fully paid Class A Units	1
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per Class A Unit	\$ 25

See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Horizons ETFs Management (Canada) Inc., as the Manager and
Trustee of Horizons Global Sustainability Leaders Index ETF

(signed) "*Steven J. Hawkins*"

Steven J. Hawkins

(signed) "*Thomas Park*"

Thomas Park

HORIZONS INDUSTRY 4.0 INDEX ETF

Statement of Financial Position

October 22, 2018

Assets	
Cash	\$ 25
<hr/>	
Total Assets	\$ 25
<hr/>	
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units:	
Authorized:	
Unlimited Class A Units	
without par value issued and fully paid	
<hr/>	
Total net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units, Class A Units	\$ 25
<hr/>	
Issued and fully paid Class A Units	1
<hr/>	
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per Class A Unit	\$ 25

See accompanying notes to statement of financial position.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Horizons ETFs Management (Canada) Inc., as the Manager and
Trustee of Horizons Industry 4.0 Index ETF

(signed) "*Steven J. Hawkins*"

Steven J. Hawkins

(signed) "*Thomas Park*"

Thomas Park

HORIZONS GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS INDEX ETF
HORIZONS INDUSTRY 4.0 INDEX ETF

Notes to the Financial Statements

October 22, 2018

1. Establishment of the ETFs and authorized units:

The following ETFs were established on October 22, 2018 in accordance with the ETFs' Master Declaration of Trust:

Horizons Global Sustainability Leaders Index ETF ("Horizons ETHI")

Horizons Industry 4.0 Index ETF ("Horizons FOUR")

(collectively, the "ETFs")

The address of the ETFs' registered office is:

55 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7

(a) Legal structure:

Horizons ETFs Management (Canada) Inc. (the "Manager" or the "Trustee") is the manager and trustee of the ETFs. Each ETF is an unincorporated open-ended mutual fund trust. The ETFs are established under the laws of the Province of Ontario by a master declaration of trust.

(b) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements of the ETFs as at October 22, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for such financial statements.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on October 22, 2018.

(c) Basis of presentation:

The financial statements of the ETFs are expressed in Canadian dollars.

(d) Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units:

Units of each ETF are redeemable at the option of the holder in accordance with the provisions laid out in its prospectus. If the unitholder holds a prescribed number of units of an ETF, and if accepted by the Manager, the units of the ETF will be redeemed on the valuation day based on the net asset value of the units of the ETF on that valuation day. In accordance with IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation, the units of an ETF are classified as financial liabilities as there is a requirement to distribute net income and capital gains earned by the ETF.

(e) Issue of units:

1 Class A Unit of each ETF was issued for cash on October 22, 2018 to the Manager.

HORIZONS GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS INDEX ETF
HORIZONS INDUSTRY 4.0 INDEX ETF

Notes to the Financial Statements

October 22, 2018

(f) Unitholder transactions:

The value at which units of an ETF are issued or redeemed is determined by dividing the net asset value of the class by the total number of units of the ETF outstanding of that class on the Valuation Date. Amounts received on the issuance of units of an ETF and amounts paid on the redemption of units of an ETF are included in the statement of changes in financial position of the ETF.

2. Management of the ETF

Each ETF will pay the Manager an annual management fee (the "Management Fee") equal to 0.65% of the net asset value of that class of the ETF, together with Sales Tax, calculated and accrued daily and payable monthly. The Manager may reduce the Management Fee that it is entitled to charge to an ETF. Such a reduction or waiver will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the amount invested, the total assets of the ETF under administration and the expected amount of account activity.

**HORIZONS GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS INDEX ETF
HORIZONS INDUSTRY 4.0 INDEX ETF**

(THE “ETFs”)

CERTIFICATE OF THE ETFs, THE MANAGER AND PROMOTER

Dated October 22, 2018

This prospectus, together with the documents incorporated herein by reference, constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by the securities legislation of all of the provinces and territories of Canada.

**HORIZONS ETFs MANAGEMENT (CANADA) INC.,
AS TRUSTEE, MANAGER AND PROMOTER OF THE ETFs**

(signed) “Steven J. Hawkins”

Steven J. Hawkins
Chief Executive Officer

(signed) “Julie Stajan”

Julie Stajan
Chief Financial Officer

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF HORIZONS ETFs MANAGEMENT (CANADA) INC.**

(signed) “Peter Lee”

Peter Lee
Director

(signed) “Thomas Park”

Thomas Park
Director