



Top ten holdings	%
as of March 31, 2020	
Canada Housing Trust No.1 2.9% 2024-06-15	9.7
Canada (Government of) 0.5% 2022-03-01	8.7
Ontario (Province Of) 5.85% 2033-03-08	6.3
Ontario (Province Of) 2.6% 2025-06-02	5.6
Quebec (Province Of) 6.25% 2032-06-01	5.2
Canada (Government of) 4.25% 2021-12-01	3.9
Canada (Government of) 4.68%	3.6
United States Treasury Bonds 2.38% 2049-11-15	3.2
Duke Energy Carolinas LLC 3.2% 2049-08-15	3.1
Bank of Nova Scotia 2.38% 2023-05-01	2.2
Total number of portfolio holdings	64

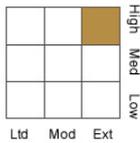
### Management team

#### Sun Life Capital Management (Canada) Inc:

- Randal Malcolm, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager;
- Christian Goddard, CFA, Senior Director and Portfolio Manager

Fixed income	%	Credit quality	%
Government bonds	55.4	AAA	38.5
Corporate bonds	40.3	AA	27.4
Securitized	1.7	A	21.9
Cash & Equivalents	2.6	BBB	9.7
Derivatives	0.0	BB	0.3
		B	0.0
		Below B	0.0
		Not Rated	2.2

### Fixed inc style



### 3-year risk measures | as of April 30, 2020

Annualized returns are used to calculate the risk metrics below.

Standard deviation (fund)	-	Sharpe ratio	-
Alpha	-	Beta	-

Data not available at this time.

**Standard deviation** is a measure of volatility; it shows how broadly returns have varied over a given time period. Generally, a high standard deviation implies greater volatility.

**Sharpe ratio** combines a risk measurement and a return measurement into a single number to determine a fund's risk-adjusted return. A higher value is better.

**Alpha** measures the difference between a fund's return and its benchmark, taking into account volatility (beta). An alpha of 1 means a fund outperformed its benchmark by 1%; -1 means the fund underperformed by 1%.

**Beta** measures the movement of a fund in relation to its benchmark. A beta over 1 means price moves are greater (up or down) than the benchmark's; below 1 means less extreme price moves; 1 means it moves in step with its benchmark.

Risk Measures are not available for funds with a history of less than three years.

## Notes and disclaimers

Commissions, trailing commissions, management fees and expenses all may be associated with mutual fund investments. Please read the prospectus before investing. For periods greater than one year, the indicated rates of return are the average annual compounded total returns as of the date indicated including changes in unit value and reinvestment of all distributions and do not take into account sales, redemption, distribution or optional charges or income taxes payable by any security holder that would have reduced returns. Mutual funds are not guaranteed, their values change frequently and past performance may not be repeated.

Morningstar star ratings are an objective, quantitative measure of a fund's historical risk-adjusted performance relative to other funds in its category, and are calculated from a fund's 3, 5, and 10-year returns measured against 91-day Treasury bill and peer group returns. The top 10% of the funds in a category earn five stars; the next 22.5% four stars; the following 35% three stars; the next 22.5% two stars, and the bottom 10% one star. The Overall Rating is a weighted combination of the 3, 5, and 10-year ratings. Only funds with at least a three-year track record are considered, and ratings are calculated only for categories with at least 20 funds.

The Morningstar Style Box™ reveals a fund's investment strategy. For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend or growth). For fixed-income funds the vertical axis shows the average credit quality of the bonds owned, and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's duration (short, intermediate or long).

Morningstar Market Capitalization Breakdown Stocks are first divided into seven style zones based on their country of domicile: United States, Latin America, Canada, Europe, Japan, Asia ex-Japan, and Australia/New Zealand. Capitalization assignments are determined as follows: 1) For all stocks in a style zone, the market cap of each stock is converted into a common currency. The stocks in each style zone are ordered in descending order by size, and a cumulative capitalization as a percentage of total sample capitalization is calculated as each stock is added to the list. 2) The stock that causes cumulative capitalization to equal or exceed 40% of the style zone's total cap is the final one assigned to the giant-cap group. 3) The largest of the remaining stocks are assigned to the large-cap group until cumulative capitalization equals or exceeds 70% of the total capitalization of the style zone. 4) The largest of the remaining stocks are assigned to the mid-cap group until cumulative capitalization equals or exceeds 90% of the total capitalization of the style zone. 5) The largest of the remaining stocks are assigned to the small-cap group until cumulative capitalization equals or exceeds 97% of the total capitalization of the style zone. 6) The remaining stocks are assigned to the micro-cap group. The Market Capitalization Breakdown at a fund level is a breakdown of the capitalization assignments of the fund's equity holdings.

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