



DREAM HARD ASSET ALTERNATIVES TRUST

Annual Information Form

March 27, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

GLOSSARY OF TERMS	1
GENERAL	8
FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION.....	8
NON-IFRS MEASURES.....	9
OUR STRUCTURE.....	10
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS	11
Acquisitions and Dispositions	11
Normal Course Issuer Bid	13
Equity and Debt Offerings	13
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS	13
Current Discussions Regarding Acquisitions and Dispositions	14
DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS	14
Objectives.....	14
Trust Strategy	14
Portfolio Strategy	15
Competitive Conditions.....	17
OPERATING SEGMENTS.....	17
Overview of the Assets	17
Development and Investment Holdings	17
Lending Portfolio	17
Income Properties and Investments.....	19
Tenant Base Profile	19
Investments	20
Renewable Power.....	20
INDEBTEDNESS	21
Mortgage Financing	21
Term Loans	22
Debt Maturities.....	22
Revolving Credit Facility	22
Additional Financing.....	22
TRUSTEES, DIRECTORS AND NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	23
Trustees of the Trust Board	23
Directors of the GP Board	23
Audit Committee of the Trust Board.....	24
Committees of the GP Board.....	26
Management.....	28
Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties and Sanctions.....	28
Conflict of Interest Restrictions and Provisions	29
Trustees' Liability Insurance.....	29
MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORY SERVICES	30
Overview	30
Management Agreement	30
Framework Agreement.....	34
Services Agreement.....	35
License Agreement with Dream Technology Ventures LP	35
EMPLOYEES.....	35

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

INVESTMENT GUIDELINES AND OPERATING POLICIES.....	36
Investment Guidelines of the Trust	36
Investment Guidelines of Master LP	36
Operating Policies of the Trust.....	37
Operating Policies of Master LP	37
DISTRIBUTION POLICY OF THE TRUST	38
General	38
DRIP.....	39
DECLARATION OF TRUST AND DESCRIPTION OF TRUST UNITS	40
Units	40
Special Trust Units	41
Preferred Units	41
Issuance of Trust Units.....	42
Purchase of Units	42
Unit Redemption Right	42
Meetings of Unitholders.....	44
Book-Based System for Units	44
Limitation on Non-Resident Ownership	44
Amendments to the Declaration of Trust and Other Documents.....	45
Effect of Termination.....	46
Take-Over Bids	46
Information and Reports.....	47
DESCRIPTION OF MASTER LP.....	47
General	47
Operation.....	47
Distributions.....	48
Allocation of Partnership Net Income.....	48
Transfer of DALP Units.....	49
Amendments to the Limited Partnership Agreement	49
Removal of General Partner.....	50
RISK FACTORS	50
Risks Relating to the Trust and Our Investments	50
Risks Relating to Real Estate Lending.....	61
Risks Relating to Investments in Renewable Energy.....	62
Risks Relating to our Relationship with DAM and Others	64
Risks Relating to the Units.....	67
MARKET FOR SECURITIES.....	68
Trading Price and Volume	68
INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS	69
MATERIAL CONTRACTS	69
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.....	69
INTEREST OF EXPERTS	69
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR	70
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	70
SCHEDULE A – AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER OF THE TRUST	A-1
SCHEDULE B – AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER OF THE GP	B-1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

When used in this annual information form, the following terms have the meanings set forth below unless expressly indicated otherwise.

“**2017 Financial Statements**” means the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Trust as at and for the year ended December 31, 2017, a copy of which has been filed on SEDAR.

“**2017 MD&A**” means the Trust’s management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations in respect of our 2017 financial year, a copy of which has been filed on SEDAR.

“**2017 NCIB**” has the meaning given under “General Development of the Business – Normal Course Issuer Bid”.

“**2018 NCIB**” has the meaning given under “General Development of the Business – Normal Course Issuer Bid”.

“**Adjusted Partners’ Equity**” means, at any time, the aggregate of: (a) the amount of the partners’ equity in Master LP; and (b) the amount of accumulated depreciation and amortization recorded on the books and records of Master LP in respect of the properties held by Master LP and its Subsidiaries, in each case calculated in accordance with IFRS.

“**Affiliate**” has the meaning given to such term in NI 45-106.

“**AIF**” means this annual information form of the Trust.

“**Annuitant**” means any Plan of which a holder of Units acts as a trustee or a carrier.

“**Bayfield LP Investments**” means an approximately 20% limited partnership interest in each of Bayfield Mill Woods LP and Bayfield Retail (2009) LP.

“**Bayfield LPs**” means, collectively, Bayfield Mill Woods LP and Bayfield Retail (2009) LP.

“**Business Day**” means a day, other than a Saturday, Sunday or statutory holiday, on which Canadian chartered banks are generally open in Toronto, Ontario for the transaction of banking business.

“**CBCA**” means the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, as amended from time to time.

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

“**Co-owned Rooftop Solar Portfolio**” has the meaning given under “Operating Segments – Renewable Power”.

“**Core Income Properties**” has the meaning given under “Operating Segments – Income Properties”.

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

“**DALP Limited Partnership Agreement**” means the amended and restated limited partnership agreement between Master GP and the Trust dated July 8, 2014 in respect of Master LP.

“**DALP Units**” means, collectively, the LP A Units and the LP B Units (none of which LP B Units have been issued as of March 27, 2018).

“**DAM**” means Dream Asset Management Corporation, a corporation governed by the laws of the Province of British Columbia and a Subsidiary of Dream Unlimited Corp.

“**Debt-to-gross asset value**” represents the total contractual debt payable for the Trust or operating segment divided by the gross asset value of the Trust or operating segment as at the applicable reporting date. This non-IFRS measurement is an important measure used in the management of the Trust’s debt levels; however, it is not defined by IFRS, does not have a standard meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other trusts. See our 2017 MD&A for a calculation of debt-to-gross asset value as at December 31, 2017.

“**Declaration of Trust**” means the amended and restated declaration of trust of the Trust dated July 8, 2014.

“**Deferred Unit Incentive Plan**” means the deferred unit incentive plan adopted by the Trust on July 8, 2014.

“**Directors**” means the directors of the GP Board from time to time, and “**Director**” means any one of them.

“**Distribution Date**” means each date on which the Trust Board has determined that a distribution will be made by the Trust to the Unitholders.

“**Distribution Record Date**” means, unless otherwise determined by the Trust Board, the last Business Day of each month of each year, except for the month of December where the Distribution Record Date shall be December 31.

“**DOMC**” means Dream Office Management Corp., a corporation governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario and a Subsidiary of Dream Office REIT.

“**Dream Alternatives**” means the Trust together with Master LP and Master GP and their Subsidiaries.

“**Dream Entities**” means, collectively, Dream Unlimited Corp., Dream Office REIT, Dream Industrial REIT, Dream Global REIT and the Trust.

“**Dream Global REIT**” means Dream Global Real Estate Investment Trust, an unincorporated open-ended real estate investment trust governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

“**Dream Industrial REIT**” means Dream Industrial Real Estate Investment Trust, an unincorporated open-ended real estate investment trust governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

“**Dream Office REIT**” means Dream Office Real Estate Investment Trust, an unincorporated open-ended real estate investment trust governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario.

“**Dream REITs**” means, collectively, Dream Global REIT, Dream Industrial REIT and Dream Office REIT.

“**DRIP**” means the distribution reinvestment plan adopted by the Trust.

“**DTV LP**” means Dream Technology Ventures LP, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario of which a wholly-owned Subsidiary of DAM is the sole general partner and DAM, Dream Office LP, Dream Global REIT, Dream Industrial LP and Dream Alternatives Master LP are the limited partners.

“**Empire**” has the meaning given under “Operating Segments – Development and Investment Holdings”.

“**expected yield**” is a measure of the return on investments determined as the cash flow generated from the respective group of assets, net of operating expenses, and net of debt service costs related to such group of assets, as a percentage of the total stabilized equity in the respective group of assets. The

stabilized equity is calculated as the expected funded equity at the reporting date net of debt financing expected to be secured against the respective group of assets. This non-IFRS measurement is an important measure used by Dream Alternatives in evaluating the income-producing capability of investments; however, it is not defined by IFRS, does not have a standard meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other trusts. See our 2017 MD&A for a description of our calculation of expected yield.

“**FIT**” means feed-in-tariff.

“**Framework Agreement**” has the meaning given under “Management and Advisory Services and Co-Developments – Framework Agreement”.

“**GLA**” means gross leasable area, but excludes gross leasable area resulting from parking space, where applicable.

“**GP Board**” means the board of directors of Master GP.

“**GP Interest**” has the meaning given under “Description of Master LP – General”.

“**Gross asset value**” means total assets per the consolidated financial statements less assets held-for-sale. This non-IFRS measure is an important measure as it includes total assets on a basis consistent with that of total contractual debt payable which also excludes debt related to assets held-for-sale when calculating debt-to-gross asset value; however, it is not defined by IFRS, does not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers.

“**GTA**” means Greater Toronto Area.

“**IESO**” has the meaning given under “Operating Segments – Renewable Power”.

“**IFRS**” means International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and as adopted by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada in Part I of The Chartered Professional Accountants Canada Handbook – Accounting, as amended from time to time.

“**Indebtedness**” means all indebtedness of Master LP and its Subsidiaries and its or their, as the case may be, proportionate share of all indebtedness relating to assets in which Master LP or any of its Subsidiaries owns or has an interest in accordance with IFRS.

“**Independent Directors**” means a Director that is independent within the meaning of NI 58-101, being one who is not an employee or executive officer of the Trust and who is free from any direct or indirect relationship which could, in the view of the GP Board, be reasonably expected to interfere with such Director’s independent judgment. The same concept applies to Trustees who are considered to be “independent” within the meaning of NI 58-101.

“**Initial Assets**” means the real property, mortgages secured by real property, loans secured by, or that provide a participating interest in, real property or participations in such mortgages or loans, together with partial ownership positions in real property by way of a limited partnership or co-ownership investment or otherwise, and such other assets that Master LP acquired, directly or indirectly, pursuant to the Reorganization.

“**Initial Public Offering**” means the initial public offering of the Trust, which was completed on July 8, 2014.

“**Interest coverage ratio**” is calculated on a rolling four fiscal quarter basis as net operating income less general and administrative expenses, less gain on disposition of development and investment holdings; all

divided by interest expense excluding unamortized balance of mortgages payable premiums. We believe our interest coverage ratio is an important measure in determining our ability to cover interest expense based on our operating performance; however, it is not defined by IFRS, does not have a standard meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other trusts. See our 2017 MD&A for a calculation of our interest coverage ratio for the year December 31, 2017.

“**Licensed Technology**” has the meaning given under “Management and Advisory Services – License Agreement with Dream Technology Ventures LP”.

“**LP A Units**” means the authorized LP A limited partnership units of Master LP.

“**LP B Units**” means the authorized LP B limited partnership units of Master LP, none of which have been issued as of March 27, 2018.

“**Management Agreement**” means the management agreement between DAM, the Trust and Master LP dated July 8, 2014.

“**Master GP**” means Dream Alternatives Master GP Inc., a corporation governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario and the general partner of Master LP and a wholly-owned Subsidiary of DAM.

“**Master LP**” means Dream Alternatives Master LP, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

“**Named Executive Officers**” means the named executive officers of the Trust, by virtue of the duties each of them performs in respect of the Trust as an executive officer or employee of DAM, being Michael Cooper and Pauline Alimchandani as at March 27, 2018.

“**NAV**” means net asset value and represents total unitholders’ equity per the consolidated financial statements, adjusted for fair value adjustments for both renewable power projects and equity accounted investments (including applicable deferred income tax adjustment) and the unamortized balance of the mortgages payable premiums. The mortgages payable premiums represent current unamortized balance of fair value adjustments recorded for these instruments at the Trust’s listing date. Since the Trust intends to repay the mortgages at maturity, this historical fair value adjustment is removed for the calculation of the NAV. A fair value adjustment for renewable power projects developed by the Trust is reflected once they become operational and long term financing is arranged as well as reflecting recent market information that would indicate a change in the renewable power portfolio fair value (subject to appraisals). A fair value adjustment for equity accounted investments is included to address the reduction in risk profile as each project progresses toward completion and/or reflect information from recent market transactions that indicate a change in the equity investment fair value (subject to appraisals). The Trust believes that incorporating a fair value adjustment is a more useful measure to value the renewable power portfolio and equity accounted investments that would not ordinarily be captured within IFRS and the Trust’s consolidated financial statements. The fair value adjustments account for the applicable deferred income taxes considering the timing of their realization and, if appropriate, will be incorporated into the determination of the NAV. Excluded from the NAV calculation are any fair value adjustment with respect to liabilities as well as commitments/contracts that are not otherwise recorded as liabilities on the Trust’s balance sheet. The Trust has not appraised the lending portfolio, as the Trust intends to hold the investments in the lending portfolio until maturity and its term to maturity is within one year, as such this portfolio is considered fairly liquid and fair value approximates amortized cost. The NAV calculation has been amended from previous periods to more closely align it with the Trust’s strategy and focus. As a result, the NAV calculation will no longer reflect an adjustment for deferred unit incentive plan payable and deferred income taxes payable or receivable. This non-IFRS measure is an important measure used by the Trust in evaluating the Trust’s and DAM’s (as asset manager) performance as it is an indicator of the intrinsic value of the Trust; however, it is not defined by IFRS, does not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. A reconciliation of net asset

value per the consolidated financial statements can be found in the Non-IFRS Measures and other Disclosures section of the 2017 MD&A under the heading Reconciliation of Net Asset Value to Total Unitholders' Equity.

“**NAV per unit**” means the NAV divided by the number of units outstanding at the end of the period. This non-IFRS measure is an important measure used by the Trust in evaluating the Trust's performance as it is an indicator of the intrinsic value of the Trust; however, it is not defined by IFRS, does not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. A reconciliation of net asset value per unit per the consolidated financial statements can be found in the Non-IFRS Measures and Other Disclosures section of the 2017 MD&A under the heading Reconciliation of Net Asset Value to Total Unitholders' Equity.

“**NI 45-106**” means National Instrument 45-106 – *Prospectus Exemptions*.

“**NI 52-109**” means National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*.

“**NI 52-110**” means National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*.

“**NI 58-101**” means National Instrument 58-101 – *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*.

“**Non-Resident**” means a non-resident of Canada within the meaning of the Tax Act.

“**Nova Scotia Wind**” has the meaning given under “Operating Segments – Renewable Power”.

“**Offeror**” has the meaning given to such term in section 1.1 of National Instrument 62-104 - *Take-Over Bids and Issuer Bids*.

“**Ontario Ground Mount Solar**” has the meaning given under “Operating Segments – Renewable Power”.

“**Ontario Rooftop Solar**” has the meaning given under “Operating Segments – Renewable Power”.

“**Original DALP Limited Partnership Agreement**” means the limited partnership agreement between the Trust and Master GP dated April 28, 2014, pursuant to which Master LP was formed.

“**Partnership Net Income**” means the amount of net income (or loss) of Master LP computed in accordance with IFRS, as adjusted to exclude all fair value adjustments to the carrying-value of assets and liabilities, to include realized gains and losses on the disposition of assets, computed with reference to the historical cost of the assets disposed of and to exclude distributions to Master GP and as adjusted by any other adjustments as may be determined by Master GP, acting reasonably.

“**Person**” includes an individual, body corporate, partnership, limited partnership, joint venture, trust or unincorporated organization, the Crown or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or any other entity recognized by law.

“**Plans**” means, collectively, trusts governed by registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, deferred profit sharing plans, registered disability savings plans, tax-free savings accounts and registered education savings plans under the Tax Act.

“**Port Credit Development**” has the meaning given under “Description of the Business – Trust Strategy – Invest in Alternative Hard Assets”.

“**PPA**” means a power purchase agreement.

“**Preferred Units**” means the authorized preferred units of the Trust, none of which have been issued as of March 27, 2018.

“**Purchase Agreement**” means the amended and restated asset purchase agreement between, among others, DAM and ROI Capital made as of July 4, 2014.

“**Redemption Date**” has the meaning given under “Declaration of Trust and Description of Trust Units – Unit Redemption Right”.

“**Redemption Price**” has the meaning given under “Declaration of Trust and Description of Trust Units – Unit Redemption Right”.

“**REIT**” means a real estate investment trust.

“**Remaining Distribution**” has the meaning given under “Description of Master LP – Distributions”.

“**Reorganization**” means the multi-stage transaction involving the reorganization of the ROI Funds that occurred on July 8, 2014 and pursuant to which, among other things, Master LP acquired the Initial Assets and following which the completion of the closing of the Initial Public Offering occurred.

“**ROI Capital**” means Return On Innovation Advisors Ltd.

“**ROI Funds**” means, collectively, ROI Canadian High Income Mortgage Fund, ROI Canadian Mortgage Income Fund, ROI Canadian Real Estate Fund, ROI Institutional Private Placement Fund, ROI Private Trust, ROI Private Capital Trust, ROI Strategic Capital Trust and ROI IPP LP.

“**SEDAR**” means the System for Electronic Documents Analysis and Retrieval.

“**Services Agreement**” means the services agreement between the Trust, Master LP and DOMC dated July 8, 2014.

“**SIFT Legislation**” means the provisions of the Tax Act that apply to a SIFT trust, taking into account all Tax Proposals with respect to such provisions.

“**SIFT trust**” means a specified investment flow-through trust for the purpose of the Tax Act.

“**Special Trust Units**” means units in the Trust (other than Units and Preferred Units) authorized under the Declaration of Trust for issuance to a holder of securities which are exchangeable for Units, including the LP B Units, entitling the holder to one vote per Special Trust Unit at meetings of unitholders of the Trust, but without any entitlement to distributions from the Trust, none of which are issued or outstanding as of March 27, 2018.

“**Stabilized equity**” is calculated as the expected funded equity at the reporting date, net of debt financing expected to be secured against the respective group of assets. This non-IFRS measurement is an important measure used by Dream Alternatives since it incorporates the impact of expected debt financing when assessing expected yields from the respective investments; however, it is not defined by IFRS, does not have a standard meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other trusts. See our 2017 MD&A for a description of our calculation of stabilized equity.

“**Subsidiary**” has the meaning given to such term in NI 45-106.

“**Subsidiary Securities**” means securities of Master LP or securities of a Subsidiary of Master LP, as the Trust Board may determine from time to time.

“**Square feet**” means square feet of GLA, unless otherwise indicated.

“**Tax Act**” means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), as amended from time to time, and the *Income Tax Regulations* (Canada), as amended from time to time, as applicable.

“**Total contractual debt payable**” means total debt per the consolidated statements of financial position less notes payable, unamortized balance of mortgages payable premiums and unamortized balance of deferred financing costs plus the construction loan facility. This non-IFRS measure is an important measure used in the management of our debt levels as an indicator principal amounts outstanding; however, it is not defined by IFRS, does not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. A reconciliation of total contractual debt payable to debt per the consolidated financial statements can be found in the Capital Resources and Liquidity section of the 2017 MD&A under the heading Summary of Debt.

“**Trust**” means Dream Hard Asset Alternatives Trust, an unincorporated open-ended trust formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

“**Trust Board**” means the board of trustees of the Trust.

“**Trust Units**” means, collectively, the Units and the Special Trust Units.

“**Trustees**” means trustees of the Trust from time to time, and “**Trustee**” means any one of them.

“**TSX**” means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

“**U.K.**” means the United Kingdom.

“**Unitholder**” means a holder of Units, but “**unitholder**”, when used in lower case type, refers to all holders of Trust Units.

“**Unit**” means a unit representing an interest in the Trust (other than Special Trust Units and Preferred Units) authorized and issued under the Declaration of Trust.

“**United Kingdom Wind**” has the meaning given under “Operating Segments – Renewable Power”.

“**Weighted average effective interest rate**” means the average effective rate of interest on a portfolio of mortgages payable or receivable, weighted by the size of the mortgages in that portfolio.

GENERAL

We provide an opportunity to invest in hard asset alternative investments managed by an experienced team with a successful track record. The specific hard asset alternative investment classes for Dream Alternatives include ownership of equity and participating mortgage investments in real estate development, private real estate lending, income property real estate, and investments in renewable power.

Dream Hard Asset Alternatives Trust is an unincorporated open-ended trust established under the laws of the Province of Ontario by the Declaration of Trust on April 28, 2014. The Trust is a “mutual fund trust” as defined in the Tax Act, but is not a “mutual fund” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Our head and registered office is located at 30 Adelaide Street East, Suite 301, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 3H1.

Dream Alternatives Master LP is a limited partnership established on April 28, 2014 under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to the Original DALP Limited Partnership Agreement and is governed by the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement. All of the outstanding LP A Units are held by the Trust and represent a 99.999% partnership interest in Master LP. The GP Interest, representing a 0.001% partnership interest in Master LP, is held by Master GP, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of DAM.

Our asset manager is DAM, which is one of Canada’s leading real estate companies with approximately \$14 billion of assets under management in North America and Europe. The scope of the business includes residential land development, housing and multi-family development, condominium and mixed-use development. DAM is the asset manager and strategic advisor to each of Dream Global REIT and Dream Industrial REIT, and provides management advisory services to Dream Office REIT. DAM also manages a portfolio of infrastructure assets with a focus on wind and solar renewable power projects.

Our investment and operating activities are limited because our operating activities are carried out by Master LP and its Subsidiaries. For simplicity, we use terms in this AIF to refer to our investments and operations as a whole. Accordingly, in this AIF, unless the context otherwise requires, when we use terms such as “Dream Alternatives”, “we”, “us” and “our”, we are referring to the Trust, Master LP and its Subsidiaries. When we refer to Master LP, we are referring to Master LP and its Subsidiaries. When we use expressions such as “our investments” or “our operations”, we are referring to the investments and operations of the Trust, Master LP and its Subsidiaries, as a whole. When we use expressions such as “our properties”, “our mortgages”, “our assets”, “our portfolio” or “we own” in relation to our assets, we are referring to our ownership of and investment in our assets indirectly through Master LP and its Subsidiaries. When we refer to the “Trust”, we are referring only to Dream Hard Asset Alternatives Trust. When we refer to “DAM”, we are referring to Dream Asset Management Corporation, a Subsidiary of Dream Unlimited Corp., together with its Subsidiaries other than Master GP and its Subsidiaries. When we refer to “management”, we are referring to the Dream Alternatives management team at DAM, our asset manager.

Unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars and all references to “dollars” or to “\$” are to Canadian dollars.

Unless otherwise specified, all information in this AIF is presented as at December 31, 2017.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information in this AIF may constitute “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. The forward-looking information in this AIF is presented for the purpose of providing disclosure of the current expectations of our future events or results, having regard to current plans, objectives and proposals, and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Forward-looking information may also include information regarding our respective future plans or

objectives and other information that is not comprised of historical fact. Forward-looking information is predictive in nature and depends upon or refers to future events or conditions; as such, this AIF uses words such as “may”, “would”, “could”, “should”, “will” “likely”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “intend”, “plan”, “project”, “estimate”, “continue”, “objective” and similar expressions suggesting future outcomes or events to identify forward-looking information.

Any such forward-looking information is based on information currently available to us, and is based on assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our respective experiences and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances, including but not limited to: that no unforeseen changes in the legislative and operating framework for our business will occur, including unforeseen changes to tax laws; that we will meet our future objectives and priorities; that we will have access to adequate capital to fund our future projects and plans; that our future projects and plans will proceed as anticipated; and that future market and economic conditions will occur as expected.

However, whether actual results and developments will conform with the expectations and predictions contained in the forward-looking information is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, and the effects of which can be difficult to predict. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking information include, but are not limited to: adverse changes in general economic and market conditions; our inability to raise additional capital; our inability to execute strategic plans and meet financial obligations; risks associated with our real estate operations and investment holdings in general, including environmental risks, market risks, and risks associated with inflation, changes in interest and foreign exchange rates and other financial exposures. For a further description of these and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking information contained, or incorporated by reference, in this AIF, see “Risk Factors”.

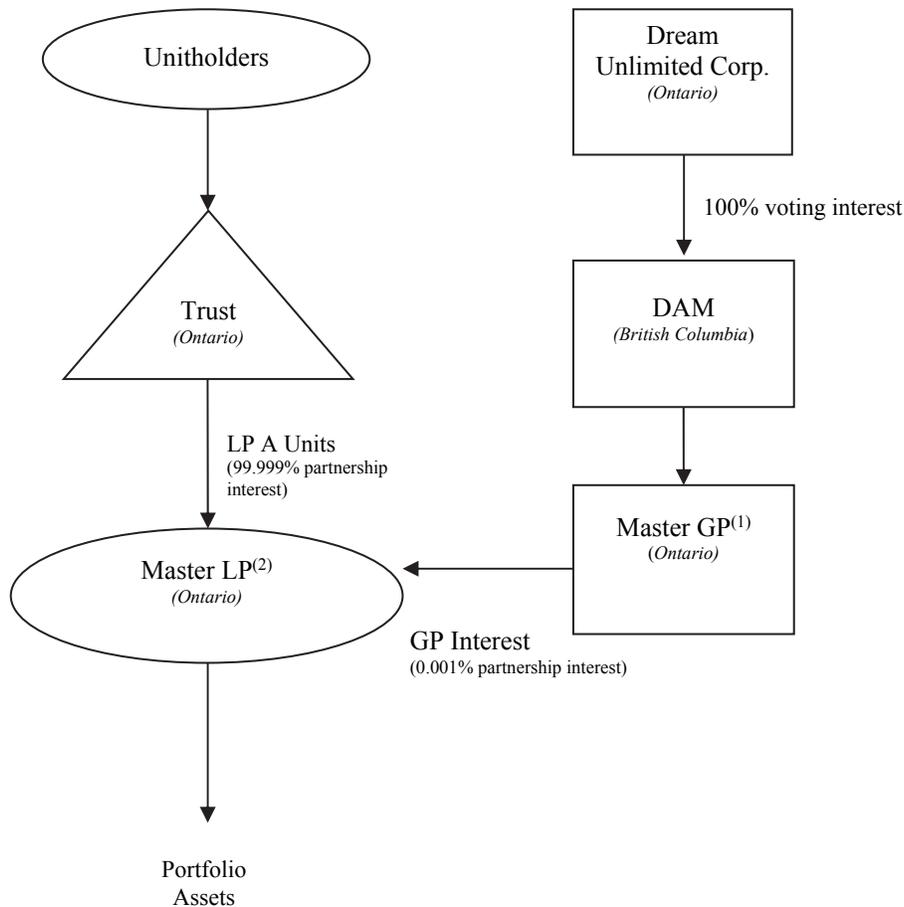
In evaluating any forward-looking information contained, or incorporated by reference, in this AIF, we caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information speaks only as of the date on which it was made. Unless otherwise required by applicable securities laws, we do not intend, nor do we undertake any obligation, to update or revise any forward-looking information contained, or incorporated by reference, in this AIF to reflect subsequent information, events, results, circumstances or otherwise.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

The Trust’s consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. In this AIF, the Trust discloses and discusses certain non-IFRS financial measures including debt-to-gross asset value, interest coverage ratio, expected yield, total contractual debt payable, gross asset value, NAV, NAV per unit, net assets attributable to unitholders of the Trust as well as other measures. These non-IFRS measures are not defined by IFRS, do not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. The Trust has presented such non-IFRS measures as management believes they are relevant measures of our underlying operating performance and debt management. Non-IFRS measures should not be considered as alternatives to net income, total comprehensive income or cash flows generated from operating activities or comparable metrics determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of the Trust’s performance, liquidity, cash flow and profitability. See the Glossary of Terms for definitions of debt-to-gross asset value, interest coverage ratio expected yield, total contractual debt payable, gross asset value, NAV, NAV per unit, net assets attributable to unitholders of the Trust and stabilized equity. For a full description of these measures and, where applicable, a reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with IFRS please refer to the “Non-IFRS Measures and Other Disclosures” section in our 2017 MD&A.

OUR STRUCTURE

The following chart is a simplified illustration of our organizational structure as at December 31, 2017:



Notes:

- (1) Master GP is the general partner of Master LP. It is a wholly-owned Subsidiary of DAM and holds a 0.001% partnership interest in Master LP. The Trust is the sole limited partner of Master LP and holds a 99.999% partnership interest in such partnership.
- (2) Master LP holds the portfolio assets through various limited partnerships. Other than in respect of the Nova Scotia Wind portfolio, the Co-Owned Rooftop Solar Portfolio, Hotel PUR, Bayfield LPs, and the equity investments with Mutual Street Development (IVY Condominiums), Lakeshore East Development and Church/Wood Residences (Axis Condominiums), Plaza Bathurst, Plaza Imperial, Zibi Development, Port Credit Development, and Frank Gehry designed Mirvish King West development, Master LP holds a 99.99% partnership interest in each of such limited partnerships and the general partner of each such limited partnership is a wholly-owned Subsidiary of Master LP, holding a 0.01% partnership interest.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Acquisitions/Investment and Dispositions

Acquisitions

Acquisitions in Downtown Toronto properties

On January 9, 2017, the Trust acquired from Dream Office REIT a 40% interest in two co-owned properties, 10 Lower Spadina and 49 Ontario Street, in which it already held a 60% interest, for gross consideration of \$18.4 million. The purchase price was funded through the assumption of mortgages payable, up financing of a maturing mortgage and cash on hand. This acquisition effectively increased the Trust's ownership interest in these two properties to 100%. Both properties are located in downtown Toronto and are currently operated as income properties, with a combined in-place and committed occupancy of 95.9% and a weighted average remaining lease term to maturity of 5.5 years.

Acquisition of Office Property

In the fourth quarter of 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in an office property in downtown Toronto for \$8.7 million, including transaction costs of \$0.3 million. The building had a total GLA of 33,894 square feet and was approximately 75% occupied with a weighted average remaining lease term of 2.4 years. The property was acquired on an unencumbered basis and was financed subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2015 through a \$4.5 million five year interest only fixed rate mortgage at 3.3%. A subsidiary of DAM had a partial interest in the property prior to the acquisition and DAM will continue to provide property management services for this property. The purchase price of the transaction was determined by reference to an independent appraisal. We believe this investment will provide for income and value appreciation potential through leasing activities and over the longer term, potential redevelopment.

Acquisition of Industrial Properties

During 2015, Dream Alternatives acquired a 50% co-ownership interest in a portfolio of industrial income properties located in Regina, Saskatchewan, for \$10.0 million, including transaction costs of \$0.4 million, at a going-in cap rate of 6.9%. The acquisition was structured as a 50/50 co-ownership with Dream Industrial REIT. The industrial portfolio consists of six fully occupied buildings with a total owned GLA of approximately 59,000 square feet and had a weighted average remaining lease term of 4.0 years. Dream Industrial Management Corp., which is owned by Dream Industrial REIT, provides property management services for a fee which is in-line with market terms.

Acquisition of United Kingdom Wind Project

In the third quarter of 2015, Dream Alternatives acquired United Kingdom Wind for \$16.5 million including transaction costs resulting in an economic interest of approximately 91% of the portfolio based on the form and structure of the investment. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Trust invested in seven additional operational wind turbines within the same portfolio for cash consideration of \$3.2 million including transaction costs. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust acquired the non-controlling interest in the wind power projects located in the U.K. thereby increasing the Trust's ownership to 100% and also acquired an additional 13 operational wind turbines for a total purchase price of \$4.1 million. This wind power portfolio is located in the U.K., and as at December 31, 2017, consists of 45 fully operational distributed-scale wind turbines. Each of the turbines has a FIT accreditation that provides for payments from local utilities within the U.K. that are indexed to inflation, for a weighted average remaining term of approximately 16.8 years as guaranteed by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, the U.K. government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets.

Dispositions

From January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2017, we have sold the following properties set out below:

Property	Ownership (%)	Property Type	Date Disposed Of
Castlepoint Studio Partners	80	Mixed use	June 30, 2015
2010 Winston Park Drive	60	Income Property	April 1, 2016
185, 191 & 195 The West Mall, Toronto, ON	50.1	Income Property	April 25, 2017
460 Two Nations Crossing, Fredericton, NB	60	Income Property	April 25, 2017
401 & 405 The West Mall, Toronto, ON	60	Income Property	May 25, 2017
670-680 Broadway Street, Tillsonburg, ON	50.1	Income Property	May 31, 2017
55 Norfolk Street South, Simcoe, ON	60	Income Property	June 16, 2017
2810 Matheson Blvd East, Mississauga, ON	50.1	Income Property	August 16, 2017
350-450 Lansdowne Street, Kamloops, BC	60	Income Property	September 8, 2017
2261 Keating Cross Road, Victoria, BC	60	Income Property	September 8, 2017
80 Whitehall Drive, Markham, ON	60	Income Property	September 8, 2017
300, 302 & 304 The East Mall, Etobicoke, ON	50.1	Income Property	September 8, 2017
219 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, ON	60	Income Property	September 8, 2017
117 Kearney Lake Road, Halifax, NS	60	Income Property	September 8, 2017
6501-6523 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, ON	60	Income Property	September 20, 2017
6531-6559 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, ON	60	Income Property	September 20, 2017

Investment in Development Projects

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust has made the following investments in development projects. The Trust acquired a 23.25% equity ownership interest in the Port Credit Development for \$27.2 million. The project entered into a \$105.0 million non-revolving credit facility (\$24.4 million Trust share) with a term of 3 years. DAM also owns a 7.75% ownership interest in the project and the residual third party partners/co-developers include Kilmer Van Nostrand, Diamond Corp., and FRAM + Slokker.

The Trust invested a total of \$3.8 million for a 40% equity ownership interest in a limited partnership with an investment in two properties located in downtown Toronto at 6035 Bathurst Street and 388 - 390 Dupont Street. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust acquired a 40% ownership interest in a partnership for \$5.5 million with an investment in two properties at 25 Imperial Street and 374 Dupont Street both located in downtown Toronto. These properties are all currently income producing properties and both investments are expected to have attractive redevelopment potential in future years. These investments are in line with the Trust's long term strategy to diversify its portfolio into higher growth development assets.

The Trust acquired a 40% ownership interest in the Windmill Dream Zibi Master Limited Partnership (the "**Zibi**" development) for \$33.6 million, including transaction costs. The residual partners are DAM for 40% and Windmill Green Properties LP ("**Windmill**") for 20%. DAM is the lead developer for the project. The partnership intends to develop 37 acres of lands for the purpose of developing into a mixed-use master-planned community located in Ottawa and Gatineau, Québec. The project concept plan is a multi-phase development which includes over three million square feet of density that consists of over 2,000 residential units and over one million square feet of commercial space.

The Trust, along with DAM, entered into an agreement to acquire a 25% interest in the Frank Gehry designed Mirvish-King West development located at the intersection of King Street West and Duncan Street in downtown Toronto being managed by both DAM and Great Gulf Corporation ("**Great Gulf**"). The Trust invested \$14.5 million, including transaction costs, for an 18.75% equity interest with DAM owning 6.25%. This site is slated to be re-developed into two landmark residential towers, each in excess of 80 storeys, over 80,000 square feet of multi luxury retail opportunities, including a potential hotel component and an art gallery.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

In January 2017, we filed with the TSX a notice of intention to make a normal course issuer bid, which commenced on January 13, 2017 and expired on January 12, 2018 (the "**2017 NCIB**"). Under the 2017 NCIB, we had the ability to purchase for cancellation up to a maximum of 6,595,470 Units (representing 10% of our public float of 65,954,706 Units at the time of entering the bid through the facilities of the TSX). As of January 12, 2018, under the 2017 NCIB, we had purchased for cancellation 908,840 Units at an average price of \$6.21 per Unit for a total cost of \$5.6 million.

In January 2018, we renewed our normal course issuer bid (the "**2018 NCIB**"), which commenced on January 15, 2018, and will remain in effect until the earlier of January 14, 2019, or the date on which we purchase the maximum number of Units permitted under the 2018 NCIB. Under the 2018 NCIB, we have the ability to purchase for cancellation up to a maximum of 6,273,601 Units (representing 10% of our public float of 62,736,012 Units at the time of entering the bid through the facilities of the TSX). Daily purchases under the 2018 NCIB will be limited to 14,431 Units (representing 25% of the average daily trading volume during the six calendar months preceding the approval of the bid, (being 57,724 Units per day), other than purchases pursuant to an applicable block purchase exception. As of March 23, 2018 under the 2018 NCIB, we have purchased 213,172 Units for cancellation for a total cost of approximately \$1.4 million.

Equity and Debt Offerings

We did not complete any equity or debt offerings from 2015 to 2017.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On January 1, 2018, Dream Unlimited Corp., the Trust's Asset Manager, acquired control of the Trust for accounting purposes, as it was determined that Dream Unlimited Corp.'s exposure to variable returns from its involvement with the Trust had increased substantially through units held in the Trust and certain contractual agreements.

Current Discussions Regarding Acquisitions and Dispositions

In the normal course of business, we are engaged in discussions with respect to possible acquisitions of new properties and dispositions of existing properties in our portfolio. However, there can be no assurance that any of these discussions will result in a definitive agreement and, if they do, what the terms or timing of any acquisition or disposition would be. We expect to continue current discussions and actively pursue other acquisition, investment and disposition opportunities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Objectives

Our objectives are to:

- provide an opportunity to invest in hard asset alternative investments, including real estate development, real estate lending, real estate, and renewable power, managed by an experienced team with a successful track record in these areas;
- build and maintain a growth-oriented portfolio;
- provide predictable cash distributions to Unitholders on a tax efficient basis; and
- grow and reposition the portfolio to increase both cash flow and net asset value per unit (“NAV per unit”) over time.

Trust Strategy

Invest in Alternative Hard Assets

Our investment strategy is to provide an alternative to traditional investments in shares, bonds and cash by investing capital in assets that are not correlated to public equity or bond markets. The Trust, through Master LP, primarily invests in hard assets such as real estate, real estate development, real estate loans and renewable power. DAM has experience in all of the asset classes in which we invest. DAM manages the assets to develop a portfolio that includes real estate development, real estate lending, real estate, and renewable power assets.

During 2017, in line with its strategy, the Trust completed \$340 million of asset sales and re-invested over \$220 million into investments with higher cash flow and net asset value appreciation potential – as discussed in further detail below.

During 2017, the Trust substantially completed the sale of the office buildings that were co-owned with Dream Office REIT. Dream Office has sold approximately \$3.3 billion of properties since early 2016, resulting in an increase to the overall quality of its portfolio and balance sheet, in line with its announced strategic plan. The Trust was of a similar view and a portion of the disposition pool identified by Dream Office REIT included some of the Trust’s co-owned office assets that were located in the suburban GTA, Ontario and single co-owned office assets held in smaller cities or secondary markets across Canada that were fairly liquid and that no longer fit the term objectives or targeted returns of the Trust.

Since the fourth quarter of 2016, the Trust has invested \$111.2 million in landmark real estate opportunities in Toronto, Ottawa and the GTA, including: 10 Lower Spadina Avenue and 49 Ontario Street both located in downtown Toronto with considerable redevelopment potential in future years; a 5.3 acre site located on Lakeshore East located in downtown Toronto, adjacent to a planned investment by Sidewalk Labs, a sister company of Google; a 72 acre waterfront property in Port Credit (“**Port Credit Development**”) to be developed into a large master planned residential/mixed use community; 37 acres of lands for the purpose of developing into a mixed-use master-planned community located in Ottawa and

Quebec which includes over 3 million square feet of density that consists of over 2,000 residential units and over one million square feet of commercial space; and the iconic Frank Gehry development located at the intersection of King Street West and Duncan Street in downtown Toronto slated to be re-developed to include two landmark residential towers, each in excess of 80 storeys, over 80,000 square feet of multi-level luxury retail opportunities with a potential hotel component and an art gallery.

Management believes that the portfolio of real estate development investments executed by the Trust represents irreplaceable real estate in core markets with significant cash flow and value appreciation potential as milestones are achieved, forming a key part of the Trust's strategy.

Employ Flexible Structure

As a taxable SIFT trust, the Trust benefits from a flexible structure: it is not restricted or limited by the exception in the SIFT Legislation that applies to REITs, nor is it required to comply with the regulations governing mortgage investment corporations. As a result, we seek to find opportunities in areas with limited competition to achieve higher risk-adjusted returns. We benefit from DAM's industry and capital markets relationships and expertise to attract partners and/or borrowers who perceive more value working with Dream Alternatives and DAM, as our asset manager, than with our competitors.

The Trust is a taxable SIFT trust which requires the Trust to pay tax at the entity level. Renewable power and real estate assets generate tax depreciation often sufficient to shelter their income and, as a result, distributions may exceed taxable income, resulting in a portion of such distributions being treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. We manage the Trust to obtain as efficient a tax result as is possible for Unitholders in the circumstances.

Increase Returns

We believe there are opportunities to increase our returns by capitalizing on DAM's expertise in managing real estate, real estate developments and alternative assets to generate increasing returns. DAM, as our asset manager, advises the Trust and Master LP on possible actions including the potential sale of assets and reinvestment of the proceeds in assets that it expects will generate higher risk-adjusted returns.

We continue to invest in traditional real estate loans to optimize the risk-reward characteristics of our portfolio. Since the Trust's inception, the strategic focus of the Asset Manager has been to diversify and reduce the risk profile of the Trust's original portfolio. Development loans have historically provided very attractive returns. We believe that we benefit from the Asset Manager's position as an active developer, such that our risk associated with originating development loans is reduced to a certain extent. As a result, the Trust's exposure to residential development and land loans located within the Vancouver area and the GTA has increased since inception. During the year 100% of the total original loan portfolio was repatriated. Traditional real estate lending continues to be valuable by providing a base return while we seek opportunities with more desirable risk-adjusted returns.

Portfolio Strategy

Diversify from Traditional Asset Classes

We believe that hard asset alternative investments provide diversification from the traditional asset classes broadly available to investors. Dream Alternatives is focused on hard asset alternative investments comprising real estate development, real estate lending, real estate, and renewable power. Real estate investments include real estate development and income properties. Our real estate lending activities range from low ratio first mortgages, to second mortgages, mezzanine loans, equity loans and development/land loans. Renewable power investments are investments with long-term financing, long-term contracts and returns that are generally higher than real estate loans or equity when the investment is made prior to development.

Employ Experienced Asset Manager with a Strong Track Record

We benefit from DAM's competitive advantage over many of its peers resulting from the scale and diversity of its operations.

DAM is one of Canada's leading real estate companies with approximately \$14 billion of assets under management in North America and Europe. The scope of DAM's business includes residential land development, housing and condominium development, asset management and management services for the three Dream REITs as well as Dream Alternatives, investments in and management of Canadian renewable energy infrastructure and commercial property ownership. DAM has an established track record for being innovative and for its ability to source, structure and execute on compelling investment opportunities. The information gained from managing, developing and owning these assets provides insights into economic activity, often well before this information becomes broadly known or published in third-party reports or research. As a result, we benefit from DAM's ability to act quickly on trends that have not yet been generally identified to source favourable opportunities to invest in hard asset alternative investments.

Diversify Risk Across Alternative Asset Classes

We diversify risk by spreading our investments among these various types of assets. Development loans and development equity have historically provided very attractive returns. We benefit from DAM's position as an active developer itself, such that the risk of such development loans is reduced for us, particularly given the experience of DAM's in-house marketing, construction, finance, development and engineering professionals.

Since the Trust's inception, the strategic focus of the Asset Manager has been to diversify and reduce the risk profile of the Trust's original portfolio. Development loans have historically provided very attractive returns. We believe that we benefit from the Asset Manager's position as an active developer, such that our risk associated with originating development loans is reduced to a certain extent. As a result, the Trust's exposure to residential development and land loans located within the Vancouver area and the GTA has increased since inception. Traditional real estate lending continues to be valuable by providing a base return while we seek opportunities with more desirable risk-adjusted returns.

The Trust expects to be increasingly involved in investments which develop residential condominiums. These developments are often carried out with an experienced residential developer as the Trust's partner. Purchaser demand for residential condominiums is cyclical and is significantly affected by changes in general and local economic and industry conditions, such as employment levels, availability of financing for home buyers, interest rates, consumer confidence, levels of new and existing homes for sale, demographic trends and housing demand. Before a development project generates any revenues, material expenditures are incurred to acquire land, obtain development approvals and construct significant portions of project infrastructure, amenities, model suites and sales facilities. It generally takes several fiscal periods for a development to achieve cumulative positive cash flow. If the development projects in which we participate are not developed and marketed successfully and do not generate positive cash flows in a timely manner, this may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Real estate investing in income properties is cyclical but, historically, has generally provided attractive risk-adjusted returns. The returns among the different sectors within the income property business vary in different markets and value can be gained by diversifying the income property portfolio. As noted under “- Invest in Alternative Hard Assets”, certain of the Trust's co-owned office assets located in the suburban Greater Toronto Area, Ontario and single co-owned office assets held in smaller cities or secondary markets across Canada did not fit the longer term objectives or targeted returns of the Trust. During 2017, in line with its disposition program, the Trust substantially completed the sale of certain non-core office buildings that were co-owned with Dream Office REIT. In total, the Trust completed the sale of 14 non-core income properties for total gross proceeds of over \$280 million. The sale of these non-core co-owned income properties has allowed the Trust to focus on highest and best quality

properties that contribute to current cash flow as well as providing for future redevelopment opportunities.

Renewable power investments in wind and solar projects provide the Trust with predictable returns at levels that are higher than it has received from the Income Properties. Contracts for renewable power are typically with entities having a low credit risk and provide for the delivery of power at a fixed rate for between 20 and 25 years. The construction costs for renewable power assets are relatively predictable and the debt is typically limited in recourse to the particular asset.

Competitive Conditions

A description of the competitive conditions relevant to our business is set out in the 2017 MD&A under “Risks and Risk Management”. The disclosure in that section is incorporated by reference into this AIF. The 2017 MD&A has been filed and is available under our profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

OPERATING SEGMENTS

Overview of the Assets

Dream Alternatives’ operating segments currently consist of the following:

- **Development and Investment Holdings** – participating mortgages receivable and indirect investments in developments and income-producing properties and direct investments in development projects;
- **Lending Portfolio** – interest paying mortgages, mezzanine and corporate loans;
- **Income Properties** – a portfolio of office, industrial, and commercial real estate properties in Canada; and
- **Renewable Power** – solar and wind power projects in Canada and the United Kingdom.

Development and Investment Holdings

As at December 31, 2017, our development holdings and equity accounted investments consisted of approximately \$181.6 million of assets including:

- \$75.7 million of long term development loans secured by real property comprised of two separate residential projects in the GTA that are currently in development, co-owned and managed by Empire Communities (“**Empire**”); and
- \$105.9 million of equity investments in eight development projects within the GTA, downtown Toronto and Ottawa, Ontario.

As at December 31, 2017, our investment holdings consisted of approximately \$18.5 million of assets including:

- \$14.8 million of equity value in two separate limited partnerships which hold interests in an income-producing property portfolio consisting of three shopping centres and one office building (or the Bayfield LP Investments); and
- \$3.7 million in a hospitality asset managed by Crescent Hotels & Resort, one of the top five leading third party hotel management companies in North America which is a Starwood Tribute Portfolio hotel.

Lending Portfolio

We invest in mortgages and loans secured by all types of residential and commercial real estate properties that represent an acceptable underwriting risk to Dream Alternatives. Working within our risk parameters,

we also invest in higher-yielding development and construction loans, bridge loans and mezzanine loans, where we are comfortable with the underlying security, guarantees and covenants of the borrower.

As at December 31, 2017, our lending portfolio segment consisted of 11 mortgages, real property loans and a corporate loan, aggregating to a total outstanding lending portfolio balance of \$161.4 million.

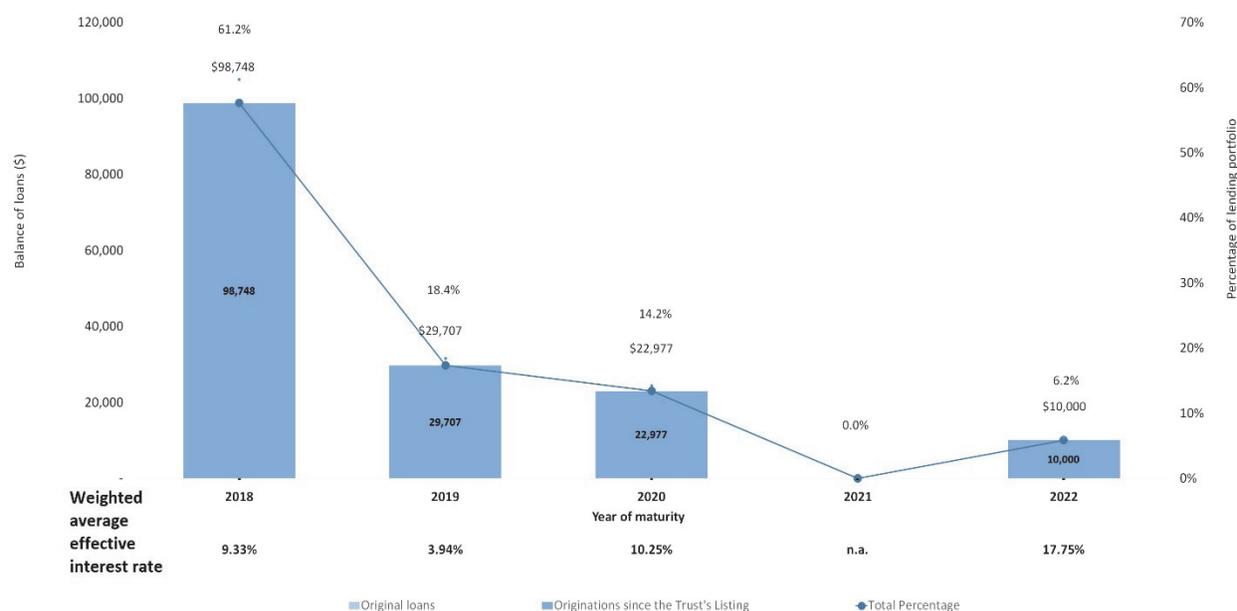
The following table illustrates the number and proportion of the lending portfolio investments by property type based on amortized cost.

December 31, 2017			
	No. of individual mortgages outstanding	% of Total	Weighted average effective interest rate
Loans secured by development assets:			
Residential development	5	43.1 %	8.9 %
Corporate loan/other ⁽¹⁾	1	6.2 %	17.8 %
Land	3	39.4 %	9.7 %
Loans secured by income-producing assets:			
Hospitality	-	- %	- %
Industrial/Self storage	1	9.1 %	- %
Retirement home	-	- %	- %
Retail	-	- %	- %
Office	1	2.2 %	9.5 %
Total	11	100.0 %	9.0 %

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Includes an unsecured corporate loan of \$10.0 million as at December 31, 2017.

The chart below summarizes the maturity profile dates of the lending portfolio at contractual value:



Income Properties and Investments

Income Properties

As at December 31, 2017, our interest in the Core Income Properties comprise an equity value in the Trust of approximately \$84.9 million and a gross asset value of \$177.5 million. These Core Income Properties are comprised of an office property co-owned with Dream Office REIT, three wholly-owned properties and six industrial real estate properties co-owned with Dream Industrial REIT. These properties comprised approximately 1.0 million square feet of GLA in Ontario, largely within the GTA, downtown Toronto, and Western Canada (the “**Core Income Properties**”). We own varying non-managing interests in the assets, in the range of 50.1-100.0%, with our owned share of GLA aggregating to approximately 0.6 million square feet. Dream Office REIT and Dream Industrial REIT provide property management services to the Core Income Properties for a fee of 3-3.5% of property revenues, which is in line with market terms. DAM provides property management services for the wholly-owned property which is in line with market terms.

As at December 31, 2017, the Core Income Properties had an in-place occupancy of 87.6% and an in-place and committed occupancy of 92.3%, a weighted average remaining lease term of 5.0 years, an average tenant size of approximately 9,841 square feet and an average in place and committed rent of \$16.57 per square foot.

The table below provides supplemental information on each of the Core Income Properties, including GLA, year built and renovated, and average tenant size as at December 31, 2017.

Property	Classification ⁽¹⁾	Property type	City	Trust's ownership	Total GLA (in sq.ft.)	Owned share of total GLA (in sq.ft.)	Average tenant size (in sq.ft.)	Asset value
GTA and Southwestern Ontario								
London City Centre	Non-core	Office	London	60.0 %	540,902	324,541	23,565	
Sussex Centre	Core	Office	Mississauga	50.1 %	654,388	327,848	9,758	
10 Lower Spadina Ave.	Core	Office	Toronto	100.0 %	60,652	60,652	4,685	
49 Ontario St.	Core	Office	Toronto	100.0 %	87,105	87,105	43,553	
349 Carlaw Ave.	Core	Office	Toronto	100.0 %	33,894	33,894	4,488	
Total GTA and Southwestern Ontario					1,376,941	834,040	12,288	\$ 210,581
Western Canada								
1802 Stock Rd.	Core	Industrial	Regina	50.0 %	46,157	23,079	46,157	
1105 Pettigrew Ave.	Core	Industrial	Regina	50.0 %	12,234	6,117	12,234	
363 Maxwell Cres.	Core	Industrial	Regina	50.0 %	23,415	11,708	23,415	
1640 Broder St.	Core	Industrial	Regina	50.0 %	11,169	5,585	11,169	
2190 Industrial Dr.	Core	Industrial	Regina	50.0 %	11,677	5,839	11,677	
125 McDonald St.	Core	Industrial	Regina	50.0 %	14,080	7,040	5,062	
Total Western Canada					118,732	59,368	16,396	\$ 9,075
Total income properties					1,495,673	893,408	12,560	\$ 219,656

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Core income properties are considered those the Trust plans to hold for the long term. Non-core income properties are considered non-strategic to management's long-term business plan.

Tenant Base Profile

Our tenant base includes a wide range of high-quality large international corporations and various recognizable businesses operating across Canada. We have 106 tenants and an average tenant size of 12,560 square feet. The following table outlines our top 5 tenants, within our Core Income Properties, based on the percentage of total core GLA square feet they represented as at December 31, 2017.

Top five tenants	Number of buildings	GLA (in sq.ft.) ⁽¹⁾	% of Total core GLA	% of Total Core Income Properties revenue ⁽²⁾	Remaining lease term (years)
Technicolor Creative Services	1	83,770	10.2%	12.9%	5.2
Edward D. Jones & Co.	1	39,256	4.8%	5.8%	5.3
Community Door Network Service	2	29,109	3.5%	3.5%	3.8
Rexel Canada Electrical Inc.	1	23,079	2.8%	1.4%	5.4
First Canadian Title Company Limited	1	18,244	2.2%	2.2%	5.2
Total		193,458	23.5%	25.8%	5.1

Note:

⁽¹⁾ GLA is stated at the Trust's owned share.

⁽²⁾ Annualized based on billing rates as of December 31, 2017.

Investments

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we invested in publicly traded units of Dream Office REIT through the acquisition of 2,520,147 units, totalling \$55.8 million. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust recorded a fair value gain of \$3.3 million related to this investment.

Renewable Power

Our renewable power segment includes a solar rooftop portfolio, a solar ground-mount portfolio and two wind power portfolios. The solar power portfolio includes 10 operational rooftop portfolios in Ontario with an installed capacity of 3.2 MW (“**Ontario Rooftop Solar**”), ten operational ground mount projects with an installed capacity of 4.8 MW (“**Ontario Ground Mount Solar**”). The wind power portfolio consists of a Nova Scotia wind portfolio comprising 10.6 MW at our portion (“**Nova Scotia Wind**”) and a U.K. distributed scale wind portfolio with an installed capacity of 3.8 MW (“**United Kingdom Wind**”). Of the Ontario Rooftop Solar portfolios, one is wholly-owned by Master LP and the other two are co-owned through a limited partnership and three separate corporations with both first nations and community partners, in which our partners have 15.1% and 51% interests, respectively (the “**Co-owned Rooftop Solar Portfolio**”). All projects within the solar and wind power portfolio have an initial 20 year government or regulated utility power purchase agreement that allows the projects to sell the generated electricity at a fixed contract rate, providing a stable and predictable cash flow to Dream Alternatives.

As at December 31, 2017, Dream Alternatives has funded approximately \$57 million of equity (net of debt proceeds from financing activities) in both solar and wind power projects that are operational.

Below is a summary of our renewable power projects as at December 31, 2017:

	Number of Projects	Economic interest	Installed Capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	Weighted average remaining PPA (years)	Commercial operational date ⁽²⁾	Carrying value ⁽³⁾	Fair value adjustments included in NAV	Debt, net of unamortized financing fees
Operational projects								
Ontario Rooftop Solar	10	100 %	3.2	17.0	Q2 2014 – Q3 2015	\$ 13,034	\$ 3,766	—
United Kingdom Wind	45	100 %	3.8	16.8	Q2 2013 – Q3 2016	20,022	3,878	—
Nova Scotia Wind	3	80 %	10.6	17.8	Q4 2015	32,111	2,990	26,534
Ontario Ground Mount Solar	10	100 %	4.8	18.6	Q4 2015 - Q4 2016	70,347	1,139	50,186
Total as at December 31, 2017			22.4	17.7		\$ 135,514	\$ 11,773	\$ 76,720
Total as at December 31, 2016			20.9	18.7		\$ 132,794	\$ 4,523	\$ 48,875

Note:

- (1) Prorated based on the Trust's ownership percentage or economic interest.
- (2) Commercial operational date is based on the commencement of the PPA agreement.
- (3) Carrying value represents the renewable power assets as reflected on the consolidated statement of financial position and therefore is presented, including the non-controlling interest, net of accumulated amortization where applicable.

Ontario Rooftop Solar

Our Ontario Rooftop Solar portfolio comprises ten rooftop solar portfolios, which consist of ten rooftop solar power projects located in Ontario, with an installed capacity of 3.2 MW. The assets are unlevered as of December 31, 2017.

Ontario Ground-Mount Solar

Our Ontario Ground-Mount Solar project consists of a portfolio of ten ground-mount solar power projects located in Ontario with an installed capacity of 4.8 MW. All assets are operational as of the fourth quarter of 2017. Each project has an initial 20 year PPA with the IESO through the FIT program.

Nova Scotia Wind

Our Nova Scotia Wind project is a wind power portfolio consisting of eight turbines located in Nova Scotia with a total capacity of 13.2 MW. Dream Alternatives owns on a stabilized equity basis an approximate 80.0% economic interest in this portfolio, representing an installed capacity at share of 10.6 MW. The portfolio is divided into three projects each of which have an initial 20 year PPA with Nova Scotia Power Inc. through the Community Feed-in-Tariff program.

United Kingdom Wind

Our United Kingdom Wind project is a wind power portfolio located in the U.K., consisting of 45 distributed-scale wind turbines, all of which are fully operational. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust acquired the non-controlling interest in the wind power projects located in the U.K. thereby increasing the Trust's ownership to 100% and also acquired an additional 13 wind turbines. Each of the turbines has a FIT accreditation which provides for payments from local utilities within the U.K. that are indexed to inflation, for a remaining term of approximately 16.8 years as guaranteed by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, the U.K. government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets. The assets are unlevered as at December 31, 2017.

INDEBTEDNESS

For the year ended December 31, 2017, our interest coverage ratio was 3.05 times and our overall debt-to-gross asset value was 23.8%. As at December 31, 2017, our variable rate indebtedness, excluding the impact of the revolving credit facility, was approximately 43.3% of total debt and the weighted average term to maturity of our debt was 9.50 years. For more information, see page 31 of our 2017 MD&A.

Mortgage Financing

Our strategy is to maintain a balanced debt profile, taking into account market conditions and the financial characteristics of each property. Our debt strategy is to obtain secured mortgage financing on a fixed rate basis, with a term to maturity that is appropriate in relation to the lease maturity profile of each property. Our preference is to have staggered debt maturities to mitigate interest rate risk and limit refinancing exposure in any particular period. We also intend to enter into long-term loans at fixed rates when borrowing conditions are favourable.

Term Loans

Term loans on renewable power projects are asset specific, fixed rate non-recourse borrowings at terms which approximate the terms of the underlying PPAs. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Trust closed financing on six Ontario Ground Mount Solar projects for gross proceeds of approximately \$31.3 million, net of deferred financing of \$1.5 million. The financing was secured on a non-recourse basis at a fixed face rate of 4.5% for the second tranche and 4.3% for the third tranche and amortizes over a 19.5 year term.

Debt Maturities

The existing mortgages payable are characterized by a staggered maturity profile. The following table sets out the principal instalments and maturity balances on the mortgages payable and term loans to be repaid each year.

Debt maturities	Outstanding balance due at maturity	Scheduled principal repayments	Total maturity balance and principal repayments	% of Total debt maturities and principal repayments	Weighted average effective interest rate on balance due at maturity	Weighted average face rate on balance due at maturity
Mortgages Payable and Term loans						
2018	\$ —	\$ 4,683	\$ 4,683	2.3 %	— %	— %
2019	27,000	5,627	32,627	16.1 %	3.7 %	3.2 %
2020	5,043	6,594	11,636	5.7 %	3.5 %	3.3 %
2021	10,329	6,182	16,512	8.1 %	3.1 %	3.1 %
2022	71,993	5,005	76,998	37.9 %	3.3 %	3.2 %
2023 and thereafter	—	60,862	60,862	29.9 %	4.4 %	4.4 %
Subtotal before undernoted	\$ 114,365	\$ 88,953	\$ 203,318	100.0 %	3.8 %	3.6 %
Unamortized balance of deferred financing costs (net)	(3,541)		(3,541)			
Total debt	\$ 110,824	\$ 88,953	\$ 199,777			

Revolving Credit Facility

A demand revolving credit facility is available up to a formula-based maximum not to exceed \$50.0 million, in the form of a rolling one-month Bankers' Acceptance ("BA"), bearing interest at the BA rate plus 2.0% or at the bank's prime rate plus 1.0% (3.2% as at December 31, 2017), payable monthly. The available credit under the revolving credit facility, as determined by the formula, was approximately \$45.0 million as at December 31, 2017. The facility is secured by a general security agreement over all assets of Dream Alternatives Lending Services LP and Dream Alternatives Master LP. The revolving credit facility was renewed and the maturity date was extended to July 31, 2019. As at December 31, 2017, there were no funds drawn on the revolving credit facility and available liquidity under this facility was \$43.3 million after deducting outstanding letters of credit and unrealized obligations on derivative financial liabilities, if any.

Additional Financing

We may seek additional financing with one or more financial institutions from time to time. Such financing will be used for general trust purposes, which may include the funding of our operations or future property acquisitions.

TRUSTEES, DIRECTORS AND NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Trustees of the Trust Board

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Trust may have between three and ten Trustees at any given time and a majority of the Trustees must be resident Canadians. As at March 27, 2018, the Trust had three Trustees.

Each of the Trustees is required to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of his or her office honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Trust and its unitholders and, in connection with doing so, exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

As at March 27, 2018, Amar Bhalla, James Eaton and David Kaufman were the Trustees. As each of the Trustees of the Trust also serve as a Director of the GP Board, biographical information on the Trustees is included below under the heading “Directors of the GP Board”.

The Trustees are elected at each annual meeting of our unitholders for a term expiring at the conclusion of the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected or appointed and will be eligible for re-election. A Trustee appointed by the Trustees between meetings of unitholders or to fill a vacancy will be appointed for a term expiring at the conclusion of the next annual meeting of our unitholders or until his or her successor is elected or appointed and will be eligible for election or re-election.

The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee may resign upon written notice to the Chair of the Trust Board or if there is no Chair, each other Trustee, and may be removed with or without cause by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for that purpose or with cause by two-thirds of the remaining Trustees.

A vacancy occurring among the Trustees may be filled by resolution of the remaining Trustees, so long as they constitute a quorum, or by the unitholders at a meeting of the unitholders.

Directors of the GP Board

The Directors of Master GP oversee the management of the Trust’s operating assets, which are held through Master LP. DAM is the sole shareholder of Master GP.

The Directors of Master GP are appointed annually by DAM, the sole shareholder of Master GP, and such Directors hold office for a term expiring at the close of the subsequent annual meeting following appointment or re-appointment, as applicable, or until their respective successors are appointed.

The GP Board must consist of a minimum of one and a maximum of ten Directors, at least 25% of whom must be resident Canadians. As at March 27, 2018, the GP Board had seven Directors; as at such time, each of the Trustees served as a Director of Master GP.

A majority of the members of the GP Board must be “independent” within the meaning of NI 58-101. This is in order to promote an alignment of the interests of the GP Board with the interests of the Trust and the unitholders. Similarly, the committees of the GP Board are comprised entirely of Independent Directors.

The following table sets forth, as at March 27, 2018, the name, province or state and country of residence, position with Master GP and principal occupation for each of the Trustees and Directors.

Name, Province or State and Country of Residence	Positions Held	Independent	Principal Occupation
Pauline Alimchandani Ontario, Canada	Director since April 28, 2014	No	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Dream and DAM, real estate companies
Amar Bhalla ⁽¹⁾ Ontario, Canada	Director since May 8, 2017	Yes	President of Capit Investment Corp., a private real estate company
Michael Cooper Ontario, Canada	Director since April 28, 2014	No	President and Chief Responsible Officer of Dream and DAM, real estate companies
James Eaton ⁽²⁾ Ontario, Canada	Trustee and Director since July 8, 2014	Yes	President of Weatons Holding Ltd., a Canadian private holding company
Joanne Ferstman ⁽³⁾ Ontario, Canada	Director since July 8, 2014	Yes	Corporate Director
Jane Gavan Ontario, Canada	Director since July 8, 2014	No	President, Asset Management of Dream and DAM, real estate companies; and President and Chief Executive Officer of Dream Global REIT, a real estate investment trust
David Kaufman ⁽⁴⁾ Ontario, Canada	Trustee and Director since July 8, 2014	Yes	President and Chief Executive Officer of Westcourt Capital Corporation, a registered portfolio manager and exempt market dealer.

Notes:

- (1) Chair of the Audit Committee of the Trust Board, Chair of the Audit Committee of the GP Board, member of the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee of the GP Board.
- (2) Chair of the Trust Board, Chair of the GP Board, member of the Audit Committee of the Trust Board, member of the Audit Committee of the GP Board, member of the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee of the GP Board.
- (3) Member of the Audit Committee of the GP Board.
- (4) Chair of the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee of the GP Board, member of the Audit Committee of the Trust Board, member of the Audit Committee of the GP Board.

As at December 31, 2017, the Trustees, Directors and Named Executive Officers beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, as a group, 9,698,554 Units, which represent approximately 13.4% of the outstanding Units and which may not include Units issued pursuant to our DRIP. As at such date, there were no Special Trust Units or Preferred Units outstanding.

Audit Committee of the Trust Board

The Trust Board has one committee, being the Audit Committee of the Trust Board. Applicable law and the Declaration of Trust requires the Trust Board to have an audit committee consisting of at least three Trustees, each of whom must be “independent” and “financially literate”. At March 27, 2018, the Audit Committee of the Trust Board was comprised of the three Trustees, Amar Bhalla (Chair), James Eaton and David Kaufman, each of whom is considered “independent” within the meaning of NI 52-110.

While the Trust Board retains overall responsibility for corporate governance matters, the Audit Committee of the Trust Board has specific responsibilities for certain aspects of corporate governance, in addition to its other responsibilities. The Audit Committee of the Trust Board is responsible for

accounting and financial reporting practices and procedures, adequacy of internal accounting and financial reporting controls and procedures, and quality and integrity of financial statements of the Trust.

The Audit Committee of the Trust Board has adopted a charter, a copy of which is attached as Schedule A to this AIF. See our most recent management information circular for a further description of the Audit Committee of the Trust Board.

Relevant Education and Experience

Each member of the Audit Committee of the Trust Board possesses considerable education and experience relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities as a member of the Audit Committee of the Trust Board.

Mr. Amar Bhalla is the President of Capit Investment Corp., a private real estate company that owns and manages a portfolio of apartment buildings, commercial sites, and development projects in the GTA. He has over 20 years of experience in the acquisition, repositioning and redevelopment of GTA based real estate across asset classes. Prior to his leading of Capit, Mr. Bhalla chaired Carlaw Capital Group, a Toronto based merchant bank focused on technology businesses and was the CEO of Crescent Logic, a business application software firm. Mr. Bhalla has and continues to serve on the Boards of several TSX and TSX-V listed businesses across technology and mineral industries and was the Chairman of Aston Hill Asset Management's IRC. Mr. Bhalla is a CFA charterholder, is a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors, and holds a BA in Economics from McGill University.

Mr. James Eaton is the President of Weatons Holdings, a Canadian private holding company. Mr. Eaton has been active in the founding, growth and divestiture stages of the Weatons portfolio companies across a wide variety of industries. His responsibilities at Weatons include overseeing numerous private investments and a portfolio of listed securities. Mr. Eaton is currently a partner of JJR Capital, a private merchant bank, and serves on the boards of JC Clark and Defyrus. Mr. Eaton is a founding director of the True Patriot Love Foundation, chaired the Invictus Games Toronto 2017, and is a trustee of the John David and Signy Eaton Foundation. Mr. Eaton also sits on the board of directors of Medley Management Inc., a NYSE listed company. Mr. Eaton holds a B.A. from the University of Colorado at Boulder. In 2012, Mr. Eaton was awarded a Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Medal honouring significant contributions and achievements by Canadians.

Mr. David Kaufman is President and Chief Executive Officer of Westcourt Capital Corporation and has more than 20 years of experience in the legal, real estate and investment industries. After graduating from the University of Toronto's Faculty of Law, Mr. Kaufman gained his real estate and private equity experience with Magna Golf Club, Menkes Developments and Lynx Equity. Mr. Kaufman then founded Westcourt Capital in 2009 with a focus on sourcing and conducting due diligence on capital-protecting alternative investment managers and funds. Mr. Kaufman is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and is a CAIA (Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst) charter holder. Mr. Kaufman writes a bi-weekly column, "Alternative Investor", for the Financial Post, and was a regular contributor and co-host on CBC's Lang & O'Leary Exchange. Mr. Kaufman was also a regular host of BNN's "Alternative Investing".

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee of the Trust Board charter requires that all non-audit services to be provided to the Trust by the external auditor or any of their Affiliates which are not covered by pre-approval policies and procedures that are approved by the committee are subject to pre-approval by the committee.

Auditor's Fees

The aggregate fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Trust's external auditor, or fees accrued by the Trust in 2017 and 2016 for professional services, are presented below:

	Year ended December 31, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016
Audit fees		
Audit fees	\$ 274,580	\$ 215,260
Review of interim financial statements	82,500	82,500
Audit-related fees⁽¹⁾		
Other assurance, MD&A comforting and related services	65,000	66,500
Tax fees⁽²⁾		
Tax fees (advisory and compliance)	30,500	26,000
All other fees⁽³⁾	-	-
Total	\$ 452,580	\$ 390,260

Notes:

- (1) "Audit-related fees" are aggregate fees billed by the Trust's external auditor in 2017 and 2016 for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under "Audit fees" in the table above.
- (2) "Tax fees" include the aggregate fees paid to the external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice, tax planning and advisory services.
- (3) "All other fees" aggregate fees billed in 2017 and 2016 for products and services provided by our external auditor, other than the services reported under "Audit fees", "Audit-related fees" and "Tax fees" in the table above.

Committees of the GP Board

As at March 27, 2018, the GP Board had two committees: the Audit Committee of the GP Board and the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee. Each member of a committee of the GP Board serves on such committee until such member resigns from such committee or is replaced by the GP Board or otherwise ceases to be a Director.

Audit Committee of the GP Board

The Audit Committee of the GP Board is responsible for monitoring Master LP's systems and procedures for financial reporting and internal controls and the performance of the external auditor. The Audit Committee of the GP Board is responsible for recommending to the GP Board the firm of chartered professional accountants to be nominated for appointment as the external auditor, and for approving the assignment of any non-audit work to be performed by the external auditor. The Audit Committee of the GP Board meets regularly in private session with the external auditor, without any representatives of DAM present, to discuss and review specific issues as appropriate.

Applicable law requires the GP Board to have an audit committee consisting of at least three Directors, each of whom must be "independent" and "financially literate" within the meaning of NI 52-110. At March 27, 2018, the Audit Committee of the GP Board was comprised of the three Trustees, Amar Bhalla (Chair), James Eaton and David Kaufman, and one Director, Joanne Ferstman, each of whom is an Independent Director. The relevant education and experience of each of such Audit Committee of the GP Board members is described above under "Audit Committee of the Trust Board – Relevant Education and Experience".

The Audit Committee of the GP Board has adopted a charter, a copy of which is attached as Schedule B to this AIF. See our most recent management information circular for a further description of the Audit Committee of the GP Board.

Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee

The Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee must be comprised of at least three Directors, all of whom must be Independent Directors. As at March 27, 2018, the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee is comprised of the following three Directors, Amar Bhalla, James Eaton and David Kaufman (Chair), each of whom is an Independent Director.

Governance

It is the responsibility of the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee, in consultation with the Chair of the GP Board, to assess from time to time the size and composition of the GP Board and the committees of the GP Board; to review the effectiveness of the GP Board's operations and its relations with DAM; to organize an orientation program for new Directors, including the creation of a "Director Orientation Binder" to provide a comprehensive understanding of both the underlying principles governing Master LP's activities and the role of the GP Board, and an education program that is expected to include regular industry briefings, presentations by industry experts and attendance at industry events to ensure that the Directors maintain the skill and knowledge necessary to meet their obligations as Directors; to assess on not less than an annual basis the performance of the GP Board, the committees of the GP Board and individual Directors; to review from time to time Master LP's statement of corporate governance practices; and to review and recommend on an annual basis the compensation for the Directors.

The Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee reviews the performance of the GP Board, the committees of the GP Board and the contribution of individual Directors on an annual basis. The GP Board has adopted a formal procedure for evaluating the performance of the GP Board, the committees of the GP Board and individual Directors, consisting of questionnaires, private interviews by the Chair of the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee with each Director, and a report from the Chair of the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee to the full GP Board.

The Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee is responsible for reviewing the credentials of proposed nominees for election or appointment to the GP Board, and for recommending candidates for the GP Board membership. To do this, the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee maintains an "evergreen" list of candidates to ensure outstanding candidates with the needed skills can be quickly identified to fill planned or unplanned vacancies. Candidates are assessed in relation to the criteria that is established by the GP Board to ensure that the GP Board has the appropriate mix of talent, quality, skills and other requirements necessary to promote sound governance and effectiveness of the GP Board. Nominees for election as Directors are proposed by the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee annually, or more frequently as the needs of the GP Board may require.

The Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee of the GP Board reviews, at least once per year, the composition of the GP Board and its committees to ensure that committee membership complies with the relevant governance guidelines, that the workload for its Independent Directors is balanced, and that committee positions are rotated as appropriate. In doing so, the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee consults with the Chair of the GP Board and make recommendations to the GP Board which appoints committee members.

Environmental

The Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee is responsible for reviewing the environmental state of any real property investments owned directly or indirectly by Master LP, and for establishing policies and procedures to review and monitor the environmental exposure of Master LP.

Compensation

The Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the GP Board with respect to the compensation of Directors.

The Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee reviews and recommends to the GP Board the terms upon which the Directors, the Chair of the GP Board, and the committee Chairs are compensated (including the level and nature of such compensation) to ensure that such compensation adequately reflects the responsibilities they are assuming.

See our most recent management information circular for a further description of the Governance, Compensation and Environmental Committee.

Management

Neither the Trust nor Master LP has any executive officers. As at March 27, 2018, Michael Cooper and Pauline Alimchandani were the Named Executive Officers of the Trust, by virtue of the duties they perform in respect of the Trust as an officer or employee of DAM, as the asset manager of the Trust. Certain biographical information of Michael Cooper and Pauline Alimchandani can be found above under “Directors of the GP Board”.

The Trust has no employment agreements with its Named Executive Officers and does not pay any cash compensation to any Named Executive Officers, directly or indirectly. The Trust pays certain asset management and other fees to DAM pursuant to the Management Agreement. The Named Executive Officers receive cash compensation from DAM attributable to the services that such Named Executive Officers provide to the Trust. The Trust Board, on an annual basis, reviews the amount of this allocated compensation to assess how such amount compares to the amount the Trustees believe the Trust would be required to pay if it was required to employ directly individuals with comparable skills and industry and other experience to perform the services currently provided by such Named Executive Officers pursuant to the Management Agreement. As a result of the Trust’s arrangements with DAM, and because the Trust has no employees or executive officers, the Trust Board does not have a compensation committee. Instead, the Trust Board as a whole is responsible for compensation matters, to the extent applicable, including the granting of awards under the Deferred Unit Incentive Plan.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties and Sanctions

Corporate Cease Trade Orders and Bankruptcies

None of the trustees of the Trust are, as at the date of this AIF, or have been within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, (a) a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company that was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, or (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer. None of the trustees are, and to the best of the Trust’s knowledge, no unitholder holding a sufficient number of the Trust’s securities to affect materially the control of the Trust is, or have been within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceeding, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets. For the purposes of this paragraph, “order” means a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, in each case, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

Individual Bankruptcies

None of the trustees of the Trust, and to the best of the Trust's knowledge, no unitholder holding a sufficient number of the Trust's securities to affect materially the control of the Trust, have, within the 10 years prior to the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver-manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of that individual.

Penalties or Sanctions

None of the trustees of the Trust, and to the best of the Trust's knowledge, no unitholder holding a sufficient number of the Trust's securities to affect materially the control of the Trust, have been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or have entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

Conflict of Interest Restrictions and Provisions

The Declaration of Trust contains "conflict of interest" provisions similar to those applicable to corporations under section 132 of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) which serve to protect unitholders without creating undue limitations on us. Given that the Trustees and other representatives are engaged in a wide range of real estate and other business activities, the Declaration of Trust requires each of the Trustees and other specified representatives to disclose to us if he or she is a party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with us or the fact that such Person is a director or officer of or otherwise has a material interest in any Person who is a party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with us. Such disclosure is required to be made by a Trustee: (a) at the first meeting of the Trust Board or the applicable committee thereof, as the case may be, at which a proposed contract or transaction is first considered; (b) if the Trustee was not then interested in a proposed contract or transaction, at the first such meeting after a Trustee becomes so interested; (c) if the Trustee becomes interested after a contract is made or a transaction is entered into, at the first such meeting after the Trustee becomes so interested; and (d) at the first meeting after an interested party becomes a Trustee. Disclosure is required to be made by each other Person covered by the policy as soon as such individual becomes aware that a contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction is to be, or has been, considered by the Trust Board or applicable committee thereof, as soon as such individual becomes aware of his or her interest in a contract or transaction. In the event that a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction is one that in the ordinary course would not require approval by the Trust Board or unitholders, that Trustee or other Person covered by the policy, as applicable, is required to disclose in writing to the Trust Board or applicable committee thereof or request to have entered into the minutes of the meeting of the Trust Board or applicable committee thereof the nature and extent of his or her interest forthwith after the Trustee or other Person covered by the policy, as applicable, becomes aware of the contract or transaction or proposed contract or transaction. In any case, a Trustee who has made disclosure to the foregoing effect is not entitled to vote on any resolution to approve the contract or transaction unless the contract or transaction is one relating primarily to his or her remuneration for serving as our Trustee or agent or one for indemnity under the indemnity provisions of the Declaration of Trust or the purchase of liability insurance. See "Risk Factors".

Trustees' Liability Insurance

We carry trustees' liability insurance with a total annual aggregate policy limit of \$40 million (comprised of a \$10 million primary policy and three \$10 million excess policies). Under this insurance coverage, the Trust will be reimbursed for payments made under indemnity provisions on behalf of Trustees contained

in the Declaration of Trust, and pursuant to individual indemnity agreements between the Trust and each Trustee (the “**Indemnities**”) subject to a deductible payable by the Trust of \$50,000 for securities claims and all other claims. The Declaration of Trust and the Indemnities provide for the indemnification in certain circumstances of Trustees from and against liability and costs in respect of any action or suit against them in respect of the execution of their duties of office.

MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORY SERVICES AND CO-DEVELOPMENTS

Overview

We have entered into the following arrangements with respect to the management of our activities and affairs:

- (a) DAM provides us with management services and may provide us with certain administrative services pursuant to the Management Agreement;
- (b) We co-invest with DAM in various development projects in accordance with the terms of the Framework Agreement; and
- (c) DOMC also provides us with certain administrative and support services on a cost recovery basis pursuant to the Services Agreement.

Management Agreement

Asset Management Services

The asset manager of each of the Trust and Master LP is DAM, who is responsible for the overall management of our investments and advising the Trust Board and the GP Board on strategic matters, including acquisitions, dispositions, strategic planning, investment plan preparation, deal structuring and financing.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, DAM provides management services to the Trust, including:

- (a) providing the services of senior executives to the Trust acting in capacities similar to those of a chief executive officer and chief financial officer, respectively;
- (b) making recommendations to the Trust Board with respect to the payment of distributions;
- (c) providing advice to the Trust Board in connection with the preparation of investment plans and annual budgets, the implementation of such plans and budgets and the monitoring of our financial performance;
- (d) advising and assisting the Trust with borrowings, issuances of securities and other capital requirements, including assistance in dealings with banks and other lenders, investment dealers, institutions and investors;
- (e) advising the Trust Board with respect to investor relations strategies and activities; and
- (f) advising the Trust Board with respect to regulatory compliance requirements, risk management policies and certain litigation matters.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, DAM also provides management services to Master LP, including:

- (a) providing the services of a senior management team to the GP Board to provide advisory, consultation and investment management services and to monitor financial performance;

- (b) advising the GP Board on strategic matters, including potential acquisitions, dispositions, financings and development of Master LP's assets;
- (c) identifying, evaluating, recommending and assisting the GP Board in the structuring of acquisition, disposition and other transactions involving assets or otherwise; provided that DAM will require the approval of the GP Board prior to engaging in any transaction that involves the acquisition (excluding the assumption of any Indebtedness) of assets or disposition (excluding any existing Indebtedness) of assets representing more than 5% of the Adjusted Partners' Equity in any calendar year;
- (d) advising and assisting Master LP with borrowings, issuances of securities and other capital requirements, including assisting in dealings with banks and other lenders, investment dealers, institutions and investors;
- (e) making recommendations to the GP Board with respect to the payment of distributions by Master LP to the Trust;
- (f) providing advice to the GP Board in connection with the preparation of investment plans and annual budgets, the implementation of such plans and budgets and the monitoring of Master LP's financial performance;
- (g) advising the GP Board with respect to investor relations strategies and activities; and
- (h) advising the GP Board with respect to regulatory compliance requirements, risk management policies and certain litigation matters.

Management Services Fees and Expenses

DAM is entitled to the following fees for its management services under the Management Agreement:

- base annual management fee, calculated and payable in cash on a monthly basis in arrears, equal to 1.00% per annum of Gross Asset Value of the total assets of Master LP under management. For purposes of this calculation, "**Gross Asset Value**" means: (w) the gross fair market value of the Initial Assets as of July 8, 2014 (i.e. the closing date of the Reorganization) (including all Indebtedness); plus (x) the gross cost of any asset (including an allocation of acquisition and/or transaction costs relating to such asset where IFRS would otherwise require such costs to be expensed and all Indebtedness) acquired or originated by Master LP on the date of such acquisition or origination; plus (y) the gross amount invested in assets of Master LP following the acquisition of such assets; less (z) the gross amount previously included in the calculation of this fee in respect of any asset disposed of by or repaid to, in the case of a loan, Master LP;
- acquisition/origination fee equal to: (a) 0.40% of the principal amount of any loan originated by Master LP having an expected term of less than five years; (b) 1.00% of the principal amount of any loan originated by Master LP having an expected term of five years or more; and (c) 1.00% of the gross cost of any asset (including an allocation of acquisition and/or transaction costs relating to such asset where IFRS would otherwise require such costs to be expensed and all Indebtedness) acquired or originated by Master LP represented by all other investments, assets or projects; and
- disposition fee equal to 0.25% of the gross sale proceeds of any asset (including all Indebtedness) sold by Master LP represented by loans, investments, assets or projects disposed of during the fiscal year, excluding the repayment of loans; provided that such disposition fee shall not be payable: (a) in connection with the disposition of an asset that was acquired within the 12 immediately preceding calendar months unless such disposition has been approved by a majority of the Independent Directors, provided, however, that such requirement for Independent Director

approval shall not apply to the disposition of any part of the Initial Assets, and such disposition fee will be payable in connection with any such transaction; or (b) in connection with the disposition of individual loans having a term to maturity of 12 months or less, provided, however, that such disposition fee will be payable in connection with the disposition of a portfolio of loans notwithstanding that certain loans contained in such portfolio may have a term to maturity of 12 months or less.

In addition to such fees, we reimburse DAM for out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred and third-party fees paid by DAM, in each case, in connection with all management services performed under the Management Agreement. In addition, we reimburse DAM for costs and expenses incurred (including a reasonable allocation for overhead) in providing administrative and support services pursuant to the Management Agreement.

Other Services, Fees and Expenses

DAM also provides services to us, such as administrative, legal and regulatory, tax advisory, internal audit and control, communications, risk management, process improvements and branding, as agreed from time to time, for which DAM is compensated for the reasonable costs and expenses of providing such services. In addition, DAM may provide certain services in connection with business transformation projects across the Dream Entities as agreed from time to time, the fees in respect of which would be shared by us and the other Dream Entities participating in such projects.

DAM also provides any additional services as may from time to time be agreed to in writing by DAM, the Trust and Master LP, for which DAM is compensated: (a) for the reasonable costs and expenses including out-of-pocket expenses incurred in providing such services if they are administrative in nature; or (b) on market terms agreed by the parties and approved by the Independent Directors or Trustees (as applicable) for additional advisory services or for other services not contemplated by the Management Agreement in connection with an investment by Master LP in any development or other project undertaken by DAM, or in connection with a request by Master LP in writing that DAM undertake such a project on its behalf.

Administrative Services under the Management Agreement

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, DAM provides certain administrative services to us, including: the preparation of budgets, financial forecasts, valuations and leasing analysis and amounts outstanding with respect to all receipts, disbursements and investments; the keeping and maintaining of all books and records; the preparation of regulatory filings, including our annual information forms, management information circulars, insider trading reports, financial statements, management's discussion and analysis, business acquisition reports and press releases; the preparation of financing documents, such as prospectuses; investor relations services, including the preparation of annual and quarterly reports, investor presentations and marketing materials; the holding of annual and/or special meetings and the preparation of, and arrangement for, the distribution of all materials (including notices of meetings and information circulars); the preparation of reports and other disclosure documents for the Trust Board and unitholders; ensuring compliance by us with all applicable laws and stock exchange rules, including continuous disclosure obligations; the preparation of returns, designations, allocations, elections and determinations to be made in connection with our income and capital gains for tax and accounting purposes; the preparation of operational reporting, such as cash flow by property and by asset types; and the preparation of executive summaries by asset type outlining asset issues along with various other matters and development reporting costs; and, subject to applicable law, the execution of any of the foregoing where reasonably required by us or where required by applicable law.

We pay DAM an annual fee sufficient to reimburse it for the reasonable costs and expenses, including out-of-pocket expenses, incurred in providing such administrative services under the Management Agreement. Such costs and expenses do not include a profit component for DAM but do include all costs of DAM relating to making available its employees to provide such services, together with the reasonable

costs incurred by DAM for office space, computer services, and accounting and other services that are reasonably allocated by DAM as costs for support of any of DAM's employees that are required to provide such services. Where such costs and expenses may reasonably be attributed partly to the provision of services under the Management Agreement and partly to another activity of DAM, the Management Agreement provides that DAM will allocate to us only that portion of such cost or expense as may reasonably be attributed to the provision of the services to be provided pursuant to the Management Agreement. Such costs and expenses are not subject to a cap, but the Management Agreement provides that we may request and approve an annual budget with respect to such costs and expenses, and it includes a dispute resolution mechanism in the event of any disagreement between us and DAM over the costs incurred in the preceding year.

Non-Competition Covenant and Trust Investment Opportunities

The Management Agreement prohibits DAM and its Subsidiaries (other than Master GP) from investing on its own behalf, directly or indirectly, in: (a) a renewable energy project; (b) a development loan to a third party; (c) a real estate loan, or (d) a real estate development not managed by DAM, unless such opportunity has first been offered to us by a notice in writing advising us of such opportunity. Notwithstanding the foregoing, DAM and its Subsidiaries are not restricted from making, and have no obligation to offer to us, any of the following investments: (x) any investment relating to DAM's lines of business as of July 8, 2014 (i.e. the closing date of the Reorganization) (other than a renewable energy project), or which is required to be presented for consideration as an investment in accordance with the terms of an agreement with an existing client of DAM as of July 8, 2014 (i.e. the closing date of the Reorganization) or in respect of which DAM is the developer of such investment, including vacant land, master planned communities, single residential and multi-residential housing developments, condominium developments, commercial properties and retail developments; (y) any investment in any property used by DAM; or (z) any investment that results from the realization of a loan secured by the applicable investment by DAM or a Subsidiary of DAM.

The Management Agreement also provides that DAM will provide us with: (a) advice with respect to investments in income properties, subject to DAM's fiduciary and other obligations to its other clients; and (b) the opportunity to invest, on market terms, in any real property or project not otherwise subject to the right of first offer under the Management Agreement for which DAM is seeking external capital, subject to applicable laws relating to related party transactions and, to the extent required, to the prior approval of the board of directors of DAM. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in the Management Agreement prohibits DAM or any of its clients from co-investing in any opportunities identified by DAM with our agreement and, if we elect not to invest in any opportunity presented to us by DAM, DAM will not be restricted in offering it to other investors.

DAM, as the asset manager for Dream Global REIT and Dream Industrial REIT, is party to an opportunities agreement with such Dream REITs and, under such agreement, has obligations to offer certain investment opportunities to such REITs on a preferred basis. However, this opportunities agreement does not prohibit DAM from providing us with the right of first offer referred to above or, subject to its fiduciary obligations to its clients, other investment opportunities provided for in the Management Agreement.

Term and Termination

The term of the Management Agreement commenced on July 8, 2014 (i.e. the closing date of the Reorganization) and will continue until it is terminated in accordance with its terms. DAM may terminate the Management Agreement: (a) with 180 days' prior written notice of termination to Master LP and the Trust if Master LP and/or the Trust defaults in the performance or observance of any material term, condition or agreement of the Management Agreement in a manner that results in material harm to DAM and such default continues unremedied for a period of 60 days after notice is given by DAM to the Trust or Master LP, as the case may be; or (b) at any time if the Trust or Master LP makes a general assignment

for the benefit of its creditors, institutes proceedings to be adjudicated voluntarily bankrupt, consents to the filing of a petition of bankruptcy or other similar proceedings.

Master LP has the right to terminate the Management Agreement for “fault” where: (a) DAM defaults in the performance or observance of any material term, condition or covenant contained in the Management Agreement in a manner that results in material harm to Master LP and the default continues unremedied for a period of 60 days after written notice of the breach is given to DAM by Master LP; (b) DAM engages in any act of fraud, misappropriation of funds or embezzlement against Master LP and such act results in material harm to Master LP; (c) DAM is grossly negligent in the performance of its duties under the Management Agreement and such gross negligence results in material harm to Master LP; or (d) certain events relating to the bankruptcy or insolvency of DAM occur. The Management Agreement may not be terminated by Master LP for any other reason, including if DAM, either directly or indirectly, undergoes a change of control, and the Management Agreement may not be terminated by Master LP due solely to the poor performance or the underperformance of Master LP’s operations or any investment made by Master LP. Any termination of the Management Agreement by Master LP must be by the general partner of Master LP on behalf of Master LP, but only with the prior approval of the Trust, which approval will require the unanimous approval of the Trust Board.

The Trust has the right to terminate the Management Agreement solely in respect of the rights and obligations of the Trust (and, for the avoidance of doubt, not in respect of the rights or obligations of Master LP) at any time effective upon 60 days’ prior written notice of termination to DAM and Master LP without payment of any termination fee.

Framework Agreement

Effective January 1, 2018, the Trust, Master LP and DAM entered into a framework agreement (the “**Framework Agreement**”) that sets out the principal terms upon which DAM and Master LP have the right to work together (with or without additional parties) for the purpose of co-developing, owning, operating, leasing and/or selling or otherwise monetizing certain development properties (“**Co-Development Projects**”) that may be identified by DAM from time to time and approved by Master LP and to undertake certain activities in connection with such properties, with a view to maximizing the value of such properties for Dream Alternatives and DAM.

Under the terms of Framework Agreement, DAM identifies potential opportunities for Dream Alternatives and DAM to jointly invest in Co-Development Projects which meet the investment criteria of Dream Alternatives from time to time. Co-Development Projects may include properties owned by third parties or existing properties that are owned by DAM. If a Co-Development Project is approved by Dream Alternatives, the Framework Agreement sets out the parties intention with respect to structuring and governance of potential Co-Development Projects. It is expected that each Co-Development Project would be held through a separate holding structure with Dream Alternatives’ equity interest ranging between 50% to 100% and DAM’s interest ranging between 0% to 50%.

No fees are payable under the Framework Agreement; however, in connection with each Co-Development Project, DAM will act as the developer. Individual development management agreements will be entered into in connection with each Co-Development Project, which shall be on market terms and pursuant to which DAM will earn a development fee equal to 3.75% of the total net revenues of the Co-Development Project. DAM shall also provide customary accounting, corporate and back-office related services for the Co-Development Projects at no further charge.

The Framework Agreement may be terminated by DAM or Master LP upon 60 days prior written notice to the other party.

Services Agreement

Pursuant to the Services Agreement, DOMC may provide us with certain administrative and support services, including: providing office space, office equipment and communications services and computer systems; providing secretarial support personnel and reception and telephone answering services; installing and maintaining signage and promotional materials; providing banking and treasury services, including account management and transfer of funds; and providing such other administrative services as may be reasonably required from time to time.

We pay DOMC an annual fee sufficient to reimburse it for reasonable costs and expenses, including out-of-pocket expenses, incurred in providing such administrative and support services. Such costs and expenses are not subject to a cap, but the Services Agreement provides that we may request and approve an annual budget with respect to such costs and expenses and it includes a dispute resolution mechanism in the event of any disagreement between us and DOMC over the costs incurred in the preceding year. Such costs and expenses are allocated to us (where applicable) in a manner substantially similar to the allocation of overhead for the administrative services provided by DAM under the Management Agreement.

The term of the Services Agreement commenced on July 8, 2014 (i.e. the closing date of the Reorganization) for one year and will be automatically renewed for further one year terms. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Services Agreement or any of the services thereunder may be terminated by us at any time during the term upon 30 days' prior notice without payment of any termination fees to DOMC. DOMC has the right to terminate the Services Agreement with 12 months' notice after the expiration of the initial one year term.

The Services Agreement contains an acknowledgement that DOMC and its Affiliates and associates may engage in other businesses that may be similar to or in competition with our affairs. In the event of a conflict, DOMC will provide us with notice of the conflict and we will be entitled to retain one or more third-parties to perform the administrative services to which the conflict relates and to deduct from the fees otherwise payable to DOMC under the Services Agreement the fees payable to such third-parties.

License Agreement with Dream Technology Ventures LP

On January 1, 2016, DAM transferred certain information technology owned by DAM and used by us in connection with the operation of our business (the "**Licensed Technology**") to DTV LP and we subscribed for a limited partnership interest in DTV LP. Effective on the same date, we entered into a non-exclusive, non-transferable license agreement relating to the Licensed Technology with DTV LP. The limited partnership agreement of DTV LP provides for, among other things, the funding of costs relating to the Licensed Technology.

EMPLOYEES

The Trust currently does not have and does not expect to have any executive officers or employees. The Trust relies on DAM to provide any required services pursuant to the Management Agreement.

INVESTMENT GUIDELINES AND OPERATING POLICIES

Our investment and operating activities are limited because our operating business is carried out by Master LP. The investment guidelines governing our investments in real estate and other assets and the operating policies governing our investments are set out below.

Investment Guidelines of the Trust

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, our assets may be invested only in accordance with the following investment guidelines:

- (a) the Trust will only invest in units, notes and securities of Master LP, and amounts receivable in respect of such units, notes and securities, cash and similar deposits in a Canadian chartered bank or trust company and, subject to certain limitations summarized in paragraph (b) below, such other investments as the Trustees deem advisable from time to time; and
- (b) the Trust will not make any investment that would result in:
 - (i) the Units being disqualified for investment by Plans;
 - (ii) the Trust being liable under the Tax Act to pay a tax imposed under Part XII.2 of the Tax Act; or
 - (iii) the Trust ceasing to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the investment guidelines set forth above may only be amended with the approval of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast at a meeting of Unitholders called for that purpose except for certain amendments that may be undertaken by the Trust Board pursuant to the Declaration of Trust.

Investment Guidelines of Master LP

The DALP Limited Partnership Agreement provides for certain restrictions on investments which may be made by or on behalf of Master LP. These investment guidelines are set out below.

- (a) notwithstanding any of the other guidelines set out below, Master LP will not make or permit any of its Subsidiaries to make, and Subsidiaries of Master LP will not make, any investment that would result in:
 - (i) the Units being disqualified for investment by Plans; or
 - (ii) the Trust ceasing to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act;
- (b) subject to paragraph (d) below, Master LP will focus its investment activities and those of its Subsidiaries on investments relating to real estate, real estate lending and infrastructure, including renewable power;
- (c) Master LP will not invest, or permit its Subsidiaries to invest, an aggregate amount (such amount being the purchase price of such asset less the amount of any indebtedness assumed or incurred by Master LP and secured by a mortgage on such asset) equal to more than 20% of the Adjusted Partners’ Equity in any one investment or asset, provided that the foregoing limitation shall only be applied to the ultimate investment or asset, and not to the investment in any Person holding such investment or asset; and

- (d) Master LP may invest an aggregate amount of up to 25% of the Adjusted Partners' Equity in investments, assets or transactions which do not otherwise comply with paragraph (b) above, so long as the investment, asset or transaction does not contravene paragraph (a) above.

For the purpose of the foregoing restrictions, the assets, liabilities and transactions of a corporation, trust, partnership or other entity in which we have an interest will be deemed to be those of Master LP on a proportionate consolidated basis. In addition, any references in the foregoing to an investment in real property will be deemed to include an investment in a joint venture arrangement that holds real property.

Pursuant to the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement, no amendment to the investment guidelines set forth above or operating policies set forth below under "Operating Policies of Master LP" or any other material change to such agreement may be made without the approval of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast by the limited partner(s) entitled to vote at a meeting called for such purpose or the written approval of holders holding not less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the outstanding limited partnership units entitled to vote. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust will not agree to or approve any material change to the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any amendment to Master LP's investment guidelines or operating policies) without the approval of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for such purpose.

Operating Policies of the Trust

The Declaration of Trust and other documents governing us provide that our operations and affairs must be conducted in accordance with the following operating policies:

- (a)
 - (i) any written instrument creating an obligation which is or includes the granting by the Trust of a mortgage; or
 - (ii) to the extent the members of the Trust Board determine to be practicable and consistent with their fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of the Trust and its unitholders, any written instrument which in the judgment of our Trustees creates a material obligation; must, in each case, contain a provision or be subject to an acknowledgement to the effect that the obligation being created is not personally binding upon, and that resort will not be had to, nor will recourse or satisfaction be sought from the private property of any of the Trustees, unitholders, annuitants or beneficiaries under a plan of which a unitholder acts as a trustee or carrier or officers, employees or agents of the Trust, but that only property of ours or a specific portion thereof will be bound; and
- (b) the Trust will not directly guarantee the obligations of Master LP or any of its Subsidiaries where such guarantee would cause the Trust to cease to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" for the purposes of the Tax Act.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the operating policies set forth above may only be amended with the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for that purpose.

Operating Policies of Master LP

The DALP Limited Partnership Agreement provides that the operations and affairs of Master LP must be conducted in accordance with the following operating policies and that Master LP will not permit any Subsidiary to conduct its operations and affairs other than in accordance with the following operating policies:

- (a) Master LP will not directly or indirectly guarantee any indebtedness or liabilities of any of its Subsidiaries or any other Person if doing so would contravene paragraph (a) of the

investment guidelines of Master LP as set forth above under “Investment Guidelines of Master LP”;

- (b) Master LP may engage in construction or development of real property provided such real property meets our investment guidelines and operating policies;
- (c) title to each real property shall be held by and registered in the name of Master LP, Master GP or a corporation or other entity wholly-owned, directly or indirectly, by a Subsidiary of Master LP or jointly-owned, directly or indirectly, by a Subsidiary of Master LP with joint venturers; provided that where land tenure will not provide fee simple title, Master LP, Master GP or a corporation or other entity wholly-owned, directly or indirectly, by Master LP or jointly-owned, directly or indirectly, by Master LP with joint venturers will hold a land lease as appropriate under the land tenure system in the relevant jurisdiction;
- (d) for real properties acquired or real estate lending made, Master LP will have conducted or reviewed such diligence as is commercially reasonable in the circumstance on each real property it intends to acquire or finance with respect to the physical condition thereof, including required capital replacement programs;
- (e) Master LP will obtain and maintain at all times insurance coverage in respect of potential liabilities of Master LP and the accidental loss of value of the assets of Master LP from risks, in amounts, with such insurers, and on such terms as the GP Board considers appropriate, taking into account all relevant factors including the practices of owners of comparable properties; and
- (f) for real properties acquired or real estate lending made, Master LP will have conducted or reviewed a phase I environmental site assessment of each real property to be acquired or financed by it and, if the phase I environmental site assessment report recommends that further environmental site assessments be conducted, Master LP shall have conducted such further environmental site assessments, in each case by an independent and experienced environmental consultant; such site assessment as a condition to any acquisition shall be satisfactory to Master GP.

For the purpose of the foregoing operating policies, the assets, liabilities and transactions of a corporation, trust, partnership or other entity in which we have an interest will be deemed to be those of Master LP on a proportionate consolidated basis. In addition, any references in the foregoing to investment in property will be deemed to include an investment in a joint venture arrangement.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY OF THE TRUST

The following outlines the distribution policy of the Trust as contained in the Declaration of Trust, but is not intended to be a complete description. You should refer to the Declaration of Trust for the full text of the distribution policy. The Trust’s distribution policy may be amended only with the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders.

General

Our cash distribution rate from July 8, 2014 to July 31, 2014 was \$0.02630 per Unit per month. From August 2014 to date our cash distribution rate was \$0.03333 per Unit per month.

Distributions made by us are authorized by the Trust Board in its sole discretion out of funds legally available for distribution to Unitholders and will be dependent upon the receipt of distributions from Master LP as well as a number of other factors, including restrictions under applicable law and other factors described below. We believe that our estimate of cash flows constituted a reasonable basis for

setting our distribution rate; however, we cannot assure you that the estimate will prove accurate, and actual distributions may therefore be significantly different from the expected distributions.

We cannot assure you that our estimated distributions will be made or sustained. Any distributions we pay in the future will depend upon our actual results of operations, economic conditions, debt service requirements and other factors that could differ materially from our expectations. Our actual results of operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the revenue we receive from our properties, our operating expenses, interest expense, the ability of our tenants to meet their obligations and unanticipated expenditures. For more information regarding risk factors that could materially adversely affect our actual results of operations, please see “Risk Factors”.

Distributions in respect of a month are paid on or about each Distribution Date to Unitholders of record as at the close of business on the corresponding Distribution Record Date. This means that the distribution for any month is generally paid to Unitholders of record at the close of business on the last day of the month on or about the 15th day of the following month. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trust Board has the right to determine a record date that is other than the last Business Day of each month. Special Trust Units do not have any entitlement with respect to distributions of the Trust.

Where the Trust Board determines that we do not have available cash in an amount sufficient to make payment of the full amount of any distribution which has been declared to be payable on the due date for such payment, the payment may, at the option of the Trust Board, include the issuance of additional Units, as the case may be, or fractions of such Units, as the case may be, if necessary, having a fair market value as determined by the Trust Board equal to the difference between the amount of such distribution and the amount of cash which has been determined by the Trust Board to be available for the payment of such distribution in the case of the Units. Immediately after any such *pro rata* distribution of additional Units to Unitholders, the number of outstanding Units will automatically be consolidated such that each of such holders will hold after the consolidation the same number of Units as such holder held before the distribution of additional Units. Each Unit certificate representing the number of Units prior to the distribution of additional Units will be deemed to represent the same number of units after the non-cash distribution of additional Units and the consolidation.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, where tax is required to be withheld from a Unitholder’s share of the distribution, the consolidation will result in such Unitholder holding that number of Units equal to: (a) the number of Units held by such Unitholder prior to the distribution plus the number of Units received by such Unitholder in connection with the distribution (net of the number of whole and part Units withheld on account of withholding taxes) multiplied by (b) the fraction obtained by dividing the aggregate number of Units outstanding prior to the distribution by the aggregate number of Units that would be outstanding following the distribution and before the consolidation if no withholding tax was required in respect of any part of the distribution payable to any Unitholder. Such Unitholder will be required to surrender the Unit certificates, if any, representing such Unitholder’s original Units, in exchange for a Unit certificate representing such Unitholder’s post-consolidation Units.

DRIP

We have a DRIP entitling Unitholders to reinvest all cash distributions made by the Trust in additional Units. The price at which Units are acquired for DRIP participants is determined by us but is generally a price per Unit calculated by reference to a five-day volume weighted average closing price of the Units on the stock exchange on which the Units are listed preceding the relevant Distribution Date. Participants electing to reinvest cash distributions in Units pursuant to our DRIP will receive a further “bonus” distribution equal to 4% of the amount of each cash distribution that they reinvest, which further distribution will also be reinvested in Units. Participants may also purchase additional Units pursuant to the optional cash purchase feature of the DRIP, subject to a minimum investment amount of \$1,000 and a maximum investment amount of \$250,000 per calendar year. Participants in the DRIP do not receive a

bonus distribution of Units in connection with any such optional cash purchases. We may amend, suspend or terminate the DRIP at any time.

Participation in the DRIP is open to Unitholders, other than those who are resident or present in the United States of America. If a participant in the DRIP is not resident in Canada, participation in the DRIP is subject to applicable withholding tax. In those circumstances, cash that would otherwise be distributed to such participants by us on any given Distribution Date will be reduced by the amount of applicable withholding tax, and then applied towards the purchase of additional Units pursuant to the DRIP. No brokerage commission will be payable in connection with the purchase of Units under the DRIP and all administrative costs will be borne by us. We use the proceeds received upon the issuance of additional Units under the DRIP for future property acquisitions, capital improvements, investment in renewable power projects and development and investment holdings and working capital.

DECLARATION OF TRUST AND DESCRIPTION OF TRUST UNITS

The Trust is governed by the Declaration of Trust and, unless earlier terminated in accordance with the Declaration of Trust, it shall continue in full force and effect so long as any property of the Trust is held by the Trustees. Unitholders have all of the material protections, rights and remedies that a shareholder would have under the CBCA, except for the right to dissent and be paid the fair value of its Units that would be available if the Trust were a corporation governed by the CBCA and the Trust were to effect certain transactions, including amending its constating documents to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue, transfer or ownership of shares or to add, change or remove any restriction on the activities that the Trust may carry on; selling, leasing or exchanging all or substantially all of its property; or carrying out a going-private transaction or squeeze-out transaction (as such terms are defined in the CBCA or the regulations thereunder). These protections, rights and remedies are contained in the Declaration of Trust. The following is a summary, which does not purport to be complete, of certain terms of the Declaration of Trust and the Trust Units. You should refer to the Declaration of Trust for the full text of its provisions and a complete description of the Trust Units.

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of two classes of Trust Units: Units and Special Trust Units. Trust Units shall be issued only as fully paid and non-assessable. Each Trust Unit, when issued, shall vest indefeasibly in the holder thereof.

Issued and outstanding Units may be subdivided or consolidated from time to time by the Trust Board with the approval of a majority of Unitholders entitled to vote. Unitholder approval will not be required for an automatic consolidation as described under “Distribution Policy of the Trust - General”.

No certificates are issued for fractional Trust Units and such fractional Trust Units do not entitle the holders thereof to vote, except to the extent such fractional Trust Units represent in the aggregate one or more whole Trust Units.

The *Trust Beneficiaries' Liabilities Act, 2004* (Ontario) provides that holders of units of a trust are not, as beneficiaries, liable for any act, default, obligation or liability of the trust if, when the act or default occurs or the liability arises: (a) the trust is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario); and (b) the trust is governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Trust is a reporting issuer under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and is governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario by virtue of the provisions of the Declaration of Trust.

Units

Each Unit represents an undivided beneficial interest in the Trust and in distributions made by the Trust, whether of net income, net realized capital gains or other amounts and, in the event of the termination or winding-up of the Trust, in its net assets remaining after the satisfaction of all its liabilities. The Units

rank among themselves equally and rateably without discrimination, preference or priority. The distribution entitlement of the Units is derived from the securities held by the Trust.

Each Unit entitles the holder thereof to one vote at all meetings of unitholders.

The Units are not “deposits” within the meaning of the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act* and are not insured under the provisions of such act or any other legislation. Furthermore, we are not a trust company and, accordingly, we are not registered under any trust and loan company legislation as we do not carry on nor intend to carry on the business of a trust company.

Special Trust Units

The Special Trust Units may only be issued in connection with the issuance of securities exchangeable for Units, including LP B Units, and will be used to provide voting rights with respect to the Trust to Persons holding such exchangeable securities. Holders of Special Trust Units are not entitled to any share of or interest in the net assets of the Trust. The Special Trust Units are not transferable separately from the exchangeable securities to which they relate. Upon any transfer of any exchangeable securities, the corresponding Special Trust Units will automatically be transferred to the transferee of such exchangeable securities. The Special Trust Units may only be transferred to permitted transferees of Special Trust Units. In addition, as exchangeable securities are exchanged by a holder, the corresponding Special Trust Units will be automatically cancelled. Special Trust Units do not have any entitlement with respect to distributions of the Trust. Each Special Trust Unit entitles the holder thereof to one vote at all meetings of unitholders. As of December 31, 2017, there were no Special Trust Units issued and outstanding.

Preferred Units

Preferred Units may from time to time be created and issued by the Trustees by executing an amendment to the Declaration of Trust containing a description of such Preferred Units. Only after Preferred Units of a class have been created pursuant to the execution of such an amendment will such class become a class of Trust Units under the Declaration of Trust.

The Preferred Units may from time to time be created and issued in one or more classes (each of which may be comprised of unlimited series), and the Trust Board may fix from time to time before such issuance the number of Preferred Units which is to comprise each class and series and the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each class and series of Preferred Units including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any voting rights, the rate or amount of distributions (which may be cumulative or non-cumulative and variable or fixed) or the method of calculating distributions, the dates of payment thereof, the terms and conditions of redemption, purchase and conversion, if any, any rights on the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Trust, and any sinking fund or other provisions.

The Preferred Units of each class and series shall, with respect to the payment of distributions (other than distributions paid solely through the distribution of additional Units or Special Trust Units) and the distribution of assets of the Trust or return of capital in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Trust, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other return of capital or distribution of assets of the Trust among its unitholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, be entitled to preference over the Units and Special Trust Units ranking by their terms junior to the Preferred Units. The Preferred Units of any series may also be given such other preferences, not inconsistent with the Declaration of Trust, over the Units and Special Trust Units ranking by their terms junior to the Preferred Units.

If any cumulative distributions or amounts payable on the return of capital in respect of a series of Preferred Units are not paid in full, all classes and series of Preferred Units of equal ranking shall participate rateably in respect of accumulated distributions and return of capital, based on the accumulated distributions and return of capital of a class and series of Preferred Units as a proportion of

the accumulated distributions and return of capital of all classes and series of Preferred Units of equal ranking.

We have no present intention of issuing Preferred Units, but wish to have the flexibility to do so in the future as a means of seeking an alternate source of equity financing. We will not create or issue Preferred Units for anti-take-over purposes.

Issuance of Trust Units

We may allot and issue new Trust Units from time to time as the Trust Board determines, including for cash, through public offerings, through rights offerings to existing unitholders (i.e. in which unitholders receive rights to subscribe for new Trust Units in proportion to their existing holdings of Trust Units, which rights may be exercised or sold to other investors) or through private placements (i.e. offerings to specific investors which are not made generally available to the public or existing unitholders). In certain instances, we may issue new Trust Units as consideration for, or in connection with, the acquisition of new properties or assets. The price or the value of the consideration for which new Trust Units may be issued will be determined by the Trust Board in its sole discretion. Trust Units are generally issued in consultation with investment dealers or brokers who may act as underwriters or agents in connection with offerings of Units.

Purchase of Units

We may from time to time purchase for cancellation Units at a price per Unit and on a basis determined by the Trust Board in accordance with applicable securities legislation and the rules and policies of any applicable stock exchange.

Unit Redemption Right

Units are redeemable at any time on demand by the holders thereof by sending a notice to the Trust at our head office in a form approved by the Trust Board and completed and executed in a manner satisfactory to the Trust Board, who may require supporting documentation as to identity, capacity or authority. A Unitholder not otherwise holding a fully registered Unit certificate who wishes to exercise the redemption right will be required to obtain a redemption notice from his or her investment dealer or other intermediary who will be required to deliver the completed redemption form to the Trust. Upon receipt by us of a written redemption notice and other documents that may be required, all in a manner satisfactory to the Trust Board, a Unitholder shall cease to have any rights with respect to the tendered Units, including any right to receive any distributions thereon which are declared payable after receipt of the redemption notice by us, and the holder thereof shall be entitled to receive a price per Unit (the “**Redemption Price**”) equal to the lesser of:

- (a) 90% of the “market price” of the Units on the principal exchange or market on which the Units are quoted for trading on the trading day prior to the day on which the Units were surrendered to the Trust for redemption (the “**Redemption Date**”); and
- (b) 100% of the “closing market price” of the Units on the principal exchange or market on which the Units are quoted for trading on the Redemption Date.

For the purposes of this calculation, the “market price” in respect of Units shall be an amount equal to the weighted average closing price of the Units on the principal exchange or market on which the Units are listed or quoted for trading during the period of 20 consecutive trading days ending on such date; provided that if the applicable exchange or market does not provide a closing price, but only provides the highest and lowest prices of the Units traded on a particular day, the “market price” as at a specified date will be an amount equal to the weighted average of the highest and lowest prices of the Units on the principal exchange or market on which the Units are listed or quoted for trading during the period of 20

consecutive trading days ending on such date; and provided further that if there was trading on the applicable exchange or market for fewer than five of the 20 trading days, the “market price” shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the following prices established for each of the 20 trading days: (a) the weighted average of the last bid and last asking prices of the Units for each day on which there was no trading; (b) the closing price of the Units for each day on which there was trading if the exchange or market provides a closing price; and (c) the weighted average of the highest and lowest prices of Units for each day that there was trading if the exchange or market provides only the highest and lowest prices of Units traded on a particular day.

The “closing market price” in respect of the Units as at a specified date will be: (a) an amount equal to the closing price of Units if there was a trade on the date and the exchange or market provides a closing price; (b) an amount equal to the weighted average of the highest and lowest prices of Units if there was trading and the exchange or other market does not provide a closing price but provides only the highest and lowest trading prices of Units traded on a particular day; or (c) the weighted average of the last bid and last asking price of Units if there was no trading on the date.

The aggregate Redemption Price payable by us in respect of any Units tendered for redemption during any calendar month will be satisfied by way of a cheque drawn on a Canadian chartered bank or a trust company in Canadian funds, payable no later than the last day of the calendar month following the month in which the Units were tendered for redemption, provided that the entitlement of Unitholders to receive cash upon the redemption of their Units is subject to the limitations that:

- (a) the total amount payable by us in respect of such Units and all other Units tendered for redemption in the same calendar month shall not exceed \$50,000, provided that the Trust Board may, in its sole discretion, waive such limitation in respect of all Units tendered for redemption in any particular calendar month;
- (b) at the time such Units are tendered for redemption, the outstanding Units shall be listed for trading or quoted on a stock exchange or market which the Trust Board considers, in its sole discretion, provides representative fair market value prices for the Units; or
- (c) the normal trading of outstanding Units is not suspended or halted on any stock exchange on which the Units are listed (or, if not listed on a stock exchange, on any market on which the Units of such series are quoted for trading) on the Redemption Date for the Units or for more than five trading days during the ten day trading period commencing immediately after the Redemption Date for the Units.

If a Unitholder is not entitled to receive cash upon the redemption of Units as a result of the foregoing limitations in paragraphs (b) and (c) above, then each Unit tendered for redemption shall, subject to obtaining all applicable regulatory approvals, be redeemed by way of a distribution *in specie* of Subsidiary Securities. The fair market value of such Subsidiary Securities would be equal to the product of the Redemption Price per Unit payable by us and the number of Units tendered. However, no Subsidiary Securities with a fair market value of less than \$100 will be distributed and, where the fair market value of Subsidiary Securities to be received by the former Unitholder upon redemption *in specie* would otherwise include a Subsidiary Security with a fair market value of less than a multiple of \$100, such amount will be rounded down to the next lowest multiple of \$100 and the excess will be paid in cash.

If a Unitholder is not entitled to receive cash upon the redemption of Units as a result of the limitation in paragraph (a) above, the holder will receive a combination of cash and, subject to obtaining all applicable regulatory approvals, Subsidiary Securities, determined in accordance with the Declaration of Trust.

It is anticipated that the redemption right described above will not be the primary mechanism for Unitholders to dispose of their Units. Subsidiary Securities which may be distributed to Unitholders *in*

specie in connection with a redemption will not be listed on any stock exchange, no market is expected to develop and such securities may be subject to an indefinite “hold period” or other resale restrictions under applicable securities laws. The Subsidiary Securities so distributed may not be qualified investments for Plans depending upon the circumstances at the time.

Meetings of Unitholders

The Declaration of Trust provides that meetings of unitholders must be called and held for, among other things, the election or removal of Trustees, the appointing or removing of our auditor, the approval of amendments to the Declaration of Trust (except as described below under “– Amendments to the Declaration of Trust and Other Documents”), the sale of our assets as an entirety or substantially as an entirety (other than as part of an internal reorganization of our assets as approved by the Trust Board) and the termination of the Trust. Meetings of unitholders will be called and held annually, within 180 days after the end of the fiscal year for the election of the Trust Board, appointment of our auditor and any other business that the Trust Board may determine.

The Trust Board has the power at any time to call special meetings of unitholders at such time and place in Canada as the Trust Board determines. Unitholders holding in the aggregate not less than 5% of the outstanding Trust Units entitled to vote at such meeting (on a fully-exchanged basis) may requisition the Trust Board in writing to call a special meeting of the unitholders and the Trust Board shall, subject to certain limitations, call a meeting of unitholders. A requisition must state in reasonable detail the business proposed to be transacted at the meeting. Unitholders have the right to obtain a list of unitholders to the same extent and upon the same conditions as those which apply to shareholders of a corporation governed by the CBCA.

Unitholders may attend and vote at meetings of unitholders either in person or by proxy and a proxyholder need not be a unitholder. Two Persons present in person or represented by proxy and representing in the aggregate at least 10% of the votes attaching to all outstanding Trust Units (on a fully-diluted basis) shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all such meetings. If no quorum is present at any meeting of unitholders when called, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of unitholders, will be dissolved, but in any other case will be adjourned for not less than 10 days, and at the adjourned meeting, the unitholders then present in person or represented by proxy will constitute the necessary quorum.

The Declaration of Trust contains provisions as to the notice required and other procedures with respect to the calling and holding of meetings of unitholders.

Book-Based System for Units

Units may be represented in the form of one or more fully registered unit certificates held by, or on behalf of, CDS, as custodian of such certificates for the participants of CDS, registered in the name of CDS or its nominee, and registration of ownership and transfers of such Units may be effected through the book-based system administered by CDS.

Limitation on Non-Resident Ownership

In order for the Trust to maintain its status as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act, it must not be established or maintained primarily for the benefit of Non-Residents. Accordingly, the Declaration of Trust provides that at no time may Non-Residents be the beneficial owners of more than 49% of the Units or 49% of the Special Trust Units then outstanding. The Trust Board may require declarations as to the jurisdictions in which beneficial owners of Trust Units are resident or declarations from unitholders as to whether such Trust Units are held for the benefit of Non-Residents. We monitor ownership of Units which are held by Non-Residents by periodically obtaining and reviewing Unit ownership reports from our transfer agent or other service providers.

If the Trust Board becomes aware that the beneficial owners of more than 49% of the Units or more than 49% of the Special Trust Units are, or may be, Non-Residents or that such a situation is imminent, the Trust Board may make a public announcement thereof and shall not accept a subscription for Trust Units from or issue or register a transfer of Trust Units to a Person unless the Person provides a declaration that he or she is not a Non-Resident and does not hold his or her Trust Units for the benefit of a Non-Resident. If, notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trust Board determines that more than 49% of the Units or more than 49% of the Special Trust Units then outstanding are beneficially owned by Non-Residents, the Trust Board may send a notice to Non-Resident Unitholders and unitholders for the benefit of Non-Residents, selected in inverse order to the order of acquisition or registration or in such other manner as the Trust Board may consider equitable and practicable, requiring them to sell or redeem, within a specified period of not more than 60 days, all or a portion of their Trust Units. If the unitholders receiving such notice have not sold or redeemed the specified number of Trust Units or provided the Trust Board with satisfactory evidence that they are not Non-Residents and do not hold their Trust Units for the benefit of a Non-Resident within such period, the Trust Board may, on behalf of such unitholder, and shall have the power of attorney of such holder to, sell or redeem such Trust Units, and, in the interim, the voting and distribution rights attached to such Trust Units shall be suspended. Upon such sale or redemption, the affected holders shall cease to be holders of the Trust Units and their rights shall be limited to receiving the net proceeds of such sale upon surrender of the certificates representing such Trust Units.

Amendments to the Declaration of Trust and Other Documents

The Declaration of Trust may be amended or altered from time to time. Certain amendments (including the termination of the Trust) require approval by at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for such purpose. Other amendments to the Declaration of Trust require approval by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for such purpose.

The following amendments require the approval of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast by unitholders at a meeting called for that purpose:

- (a) any amendment to the Declaration of Trust (subject to the exceptions outlined in the Declaration of Trust);
- (b) the sale of the property or assets of the Trust as an entirety or substantially as an entirety (other than as part of an internal reorganization of the Trust's assets approved by the Trust Board);
- (c) the termination of the Trust by the unitholders;
- (d) an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of all or part of the Trust Units;
- (e) the addition, change or removal of the rights, privileges, restrictions or conditions attached to the Trust Units, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing:
 - (i) the removal or change of rights to distributions attached to the Trust Units; or
 - (ii) the addition or removal of or change to conversion privileges, redemption privileges, voting, transfer or pre-emptive rights attached to the Trust Units;
- (f) the creation of new rights or privileges attaching to certain of the Trust Units;
- (g) any change to the existing constraints on the issue, transfer or ownership of the Trust Units; and
- (h) the combination, amalgamation, merger or arrangement of the Trust with any other entity.

A majority of the Trust Board may, without the approval of the unitholders, make certain amendments to the Declaration of Trust, including amendments:

- (a) to the extent deemed by the Trust Board in good faith to be necessary to remove any conflicts or other inconsistencies which may exist between any of the terms of the Declaration of Trust and the provisions of any applicable law;
- (b) which, in the opinion of the Trust Board, acting reasonably, are necessary to maintain the rights of the unitholders set out in the Declaration of Trust;
- (c) to the extent determined by the Trust Board in good faith to be necessary to make any change or correction in the Declaration of Trust which is a typographical change or correction or which the Trust Board has been advised by legal counsel is required for the purpose of curing any ambiguity or defect or inconsistent provision or clerical omission or mistake or manifest error contained therein;
- (d)
 - (i) to create and issue one or more new classes of Preferred Units (each of which may be comprised of unlimited series) that rank in priority to the Units (in payment of distributions and in connection with any termination or winding-up of the Trust); and/or
 - (ii) to remove the redemption right attaching to the Units and convert the Trust into a closed-end limited purpose trust, in each case at least 10 days following the issuance of a news release announcing such amendments;
- (e) for the purpose of ensuring continuing compliance with applicable laws (including the Tax Act), regulations, requirements or policies of any governmental authority having jurisdiction over: (i) the Trust Board or the Trust; (ii) the status of the Trust as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act; or (iii) the distribution of Units;
- (f) which are determined by the Trustees to be necessary or advisable to ensure that the Trust has not been established nor maintained primarily for the benefit of Persons who are not resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act; and
- (g) as otherwise deemed by the Trust Board in good faith to be necessary or desirable.

Effect of Termination

The Trust will continue in full force and effect until such time as it is terminated by either the Trust Board or unitholders. The Trust may be terminated by the vote of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast at a meeting of the unitholders. The Unitholders shall participate *pro rata* in any remaining distributions by the Trust.

Take-Over Bids

The Declaration of Trust contains provisions to the effect that if a take-over bid, as defined under the *Securities Act* (Ontario), is made for the Units and, within 120 days after the date of such take-over bid, not less than 90% of the outstanding Units (including Units issuable upon the surrender or exchange of any securities for Units but not including any Units held at the date of the take-over bid by or on behalf of the Offeror or Affiliates and associates of the Offeror) have been or are legally required to be taken up and paid for by the Offeror, the Offeror will be entitled to acquire the Units held by the remaining Unitholders who did not accept the take-over bid by requiring such Unitholders to elect (a) to transfer their Units to the Offeror on the terms on which the Offeror acquired the Units of the offerees who accepted the take-over bid, or (b) to demand payment of the fair value of the Units.

Information and Reports

We will furnish to unitholders, in accordance with and subject to applicable securities legislation, our consolidated financial statements (including quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements) and other reports as are from time to time required by applicable law, including forms needed for the completion of unitholders' tax returns under the Tax Act and equivalent provincial legislation.

Prior to each annual or any special meeting of unitholders, the Trust Board will provide unitholders (along with notice of such meeting) all such information as is required by applicable law and the Declaration of Trust to be provided to such holders.

DESCRIPTION OF MASTER LP

General

Master LP is a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario on April 28, 2014 pursuant to the Original DALP Limited Partnership Agreement and is governed by the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement. Master LP acquired, as part of the Reorganization, directly or indirectly, all of the Initial Assets and, owns and carries out all activities in connection with or ancillary or incidental to the Initial Assets. The sole general partner of Master LP is Master GP, which is a wholly-owned Subsidiary of DAM, and the sole limited partner of Master LP is the Trust.

As at March 27, 2018, all of the outstanding LP A Units are held by the Trust and represent a 99.999% partnership interest. Master GP has an uncertificated 0.001% partnership interest in Master LP (the "**GP Interest**"). Master GP is authorized to create and issue LP B Units. The designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and other terms and conditions attaching to such LP B Units will be determined by Master GP at the time the applicable LP B Units are created and issued, provided that the LP B Units shall be exchangeable for Units, shall rank *pari passu* with the LP A Units, shall be entitled to a distribution per unit not greater than the distribution per unit on the LP A Units and the Units; and provided further that holders of LP B Units shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of limited partners of Master LP except as specifically contemplated by the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement.

Operation

The business and affairs of Master LP are managed and controlled by Master GP and Master GP makes all decisions regarding the business and activities of Master LP, provided that Master GP is bound by the investment guidelines and operating policies applicable to Master LP. See "Investment Guidelines and Operating Policies".

Master LP reimburses Master GP for all expenses incurred by Master GP in the performance of its duties as general partner of Master LP.

The Trust, as limited partner, is not entitled to take part in the management or control of the business or affairs of Master LP in a manner that would jeopardize its status as a limited partner of Master LP and Master GP will operate and carry on the business of Master LP in a manner to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the limited liability of the Trust as limited partner. However, the Trust may lose its limited liability in certain circumstances. If the limited liability of the Trust is lost by reason of the negligence of Master GP in performing its duties and obligations under the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement, Master GP will indemnify the Trust against all claims arising from assertions that its liabilities are not limited as intended by the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement. Master GP, however, is not expected to have any significant assets or financial resources other than its distribution entitlements from Master LP. Accordingly, this indemnity may only be of nominal value.

The sole shareholder of Master GP elects the GP Board, provided that Master GP has a majority of directors who are “independent” within the meaning of such term in NI 58-101.

Distributions

The following outlines the distribution policy of Master LP as contained in the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement, but is not intended to be a complete description. You should refer to the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement for the full text of our distribution policy.

Master LP intends to make monthly cash distributions to its partners within 15 days of the end of each month, such that distributions are received by the Trust prior to its monthly cash distribution to Unitholders. Master LP’s distribution policy provides that the intention is to distribute from Master LP the amount of cash on hand that is not necessary to maintain the value of its assets or investments, implement the then-current approved investment plan or to otherwise fund its ongoing operations. Distributions to the Trust by Master LP are determined by the GP Board having regard to, among other things, the interest income, net rental income and other income earned on the assets held by Master LP, net of interest expense, general and administrative expenses, other corporate and servicing costs, taxes, provision for capital expenditures, working capital and reserves, and the management fees payable to DAM. These distributions are dependent upon a number of factors, including restrictions under applicable law, the actual results of operations and investments in assets held by Master LP, economic conditions, debt service requirements and other factors that could differ materially from our expectations. The actual results of operations of Master LP will be affected by a number of factors, including the revenue received by Master LP, its operating expenses, interest expense, the ability of its tenants and mortgagees to meet their respective obligations and the need to make unanticipated expenditures. See “Risk Factors”.

Master GP, as sole holder of the GP Interest, receives distributions from Master LP equal to 0.001% of the distributions made by Master LP in a given month in priority to the distributions made to the holders of LP A Units (and holders of LP B Units, if any), who will receive the remaining 99.999% of the distributions made by Master LP in such month (the “**Remaining Distribution**”). Of the Remaining Distribution, Master LP will first make a distribution to the holder of the LP A Units in the amount required to account for all costs and expenses incurred directly by the Trust, as determined by Master GP, and the distributions for such costs and expenses will be made in priority to any distribution to holders of the LP A Units and LP B Units. Following such distribution, the remaining amount (if any) of the Remaining Distribution will be made to holders of LP A Units and LP B Units (if any have been issued) on a per unit basis. Distributions to be made on the LP B Units, if any have been issued, will be equal to the distributions that the holders of the LP B Units would have received if they were holding Units of the Trust instead of LP B Units.

Notwithstanding the distribution policy of Master LP, the GP Board retains full discretion with respect to the timing and amount of distributions made by Master LP. The payment of distributions by Master LP is therefore not guaranteed.

Allocation of Partnership Net Income

Partnership Net Income is allocated at the end of each fiscal year in the following manner:

- (a) first, an allocation of Partnership Net Income to Master GP, as holder of the GP Interest, generally equal to all amounts distributed to the holder of the GP Interest in the fiscal year; and
- (b) the balance, first as to an amount necessary to account for expenses incurred by the Trust as determined by Master GP and then any residual amount among the holders of the LP A Units and the LP B Units (if any have been issued) based on their proportionate share of distributions received or receivable for such fiscal year.

Transfer of DALP Units

The transfer of LP A Units is subject to a number of restrictions, including: (a) LP A Units may not be transferred to a Person or partnership who is a Non-Resident; (b) no partial LP A Units will be transferable; (c) no transfer of LP A Units will be accepted by Master GP if such transfer would cause Master LP or any of its Subsidiaries to be liable for tax under subsection 197(2) or paragraph 122(1)(b) of the Tax Act; and (d) no transfer of LP A Units will be accepted by Master GP unless a transfer form, duly completed and signed by the registered holder of such LP A Units has been remitted to the registrar and transfer agent of Master LP, which may be Master GP or a trust company or other qualified corporation engaged by Master GP for such purpose. In addition, a transferee of LP A Units must provide to Master GP such other instruments and documents as Master GP may require, in appropriate form, completed and executed in a manner acceptable to Master GP. A transferee of an LP A Unit will not become a partner or be admitted to Master LP and will not be subject to the obligations and entitled to the rights of a partner under the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement until the foregoing conditions are satisfied and such transferee is recorded on Master LP's register of partners. The restrictions on the transfer of LP B Units, if any, will be determined by Master GP at the time such units are created and issued.

Amendments to the Limited Partnership Agreement

Master GP may make amendments to the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement without the approval or consent of the limited partners to reflect, among other things: (v) a change in the name of Master LP or the location of the principal place of business or registered office of Master LP; (w) the admission, substitution, withdrawal or removal of limited partners in accordance with the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement; (x) a change that, as determined by Master GP, is reasonable and necessary or appropriate to qualify or continue the qualification of Master LP as a limited partnership in which the limited partners have limited liability under applicable laws; (y) a change that, as determined by Master GP, is reasonable and necessary or appropriate to enable Master LP to take advantage of, or not be detrimentally affected by, changes in the Tax Act or other taxation laws; or (z) a change to amend or add any provision, or to cure any ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provisions contained in the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement which may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision contained in the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement or which should be made to make the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement consistent with the disclosure set out in this prospectus. Except for the foregoing amendments, the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement may be amended only with the prior consent of the holders of at least 66⅔% of LP A Units voted on the amendment at a duly constituted meeting of holders of LP A Units or by a written resolution of partners holding more than 66⅔% of LP A Units entitled to vote at a duly constituted meeting of holders of LP A Units, provided that: (i) no amendment which would adversely affect the rights and obligations of Master GP, as a general partner, may be made without the consent of Master GP; and (ii) no amendment which would adversely affect the rights and obligations of any other holders of limited partnership units in Master LP or any class of limited partner differently than any other class of limited partner may be made without the consent of such holder or class.

Furthermore, the unanimous approval of the holders of LP A Units is required for certain amendments including: (a) changing the liability of any limited partner; (b) changing the right of a limited partner to vote at any meeting of holders DALP Units; and (c) changing Master LP from a limited partnership to a general partnership.

In addition, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust (which is currently the sole holder of LP A Units) will not agree to or approve any material amendment to the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement (including any amendment to the investment guidelines or operating policies of Master LP) without the approval of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders called for such purpose (or by written resolution in lieu thereof).

Removal of General Partner

The DALP Limited Partnership Agreement provides that Master GP will be deemed to resign as general partner upon: (a) ceasing to be a Canadian resident within the meaning of the Tax Act; (b) filing a voluntary petition for bankruptcy; (c) the appointment of a trustee, receiver or liquidator in respect of Master GP; (d) having entered against it an order for relief in a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding which is not stayed, vacated or dismissed within 120 days; (e) being involuntarily dissolved, liquidated or wound up; or (f) the commencement of any act or proceeding in connection with dissolution, liquidation or winding up, whether voluntary or involuntary, and which, if involuntary, is not contested in good faith by Master GP. Such deemed resignation shall not be effective until the earlier of the date of appointment of a new general partner by majority vote of the limited partners or 120 days after the occurrence of such event, except a deemed resignation arising as a result of (a), above, which shall be effective immediately before Master GP ceased to be a resident of Canada. Master GP is permitted to resign as general partner, or to transfer the GP Interest, only on 45 days' prior written notice to Master LP and the limited partners, provided that any resignation by Master GP will only be effective following the appointment of a replacement general partner.

Master GP may be removed and replaced with another Person as general partner of Master LP with the prior consent of the holders of at least 66⅔% of LP A Units voted on the amendment at a duly constituted meeting of holders of LP A Units or by a written resolution of partners holding more than 66⅔% of LP A Units entitled to vote at a duly constituted meeting of holders of LP A Units, as a result of Master GP's fraud, wilful misconduct, breach of its fiduciary duties or for wilful breach of the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement that, in each case, results in material harm to Master LP. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust will not request, agree to or approve any removal of Master GP without the approval of at least 66⅔% of the votes cast at a meeting of unitholders of the Trust called for such purpose.

RISK FACTORS

Risk factors inherent in an investment in Units include but are not limited to the following.

Risks Relating to the Trust and Our Investments

Risks inherent in the real estate industry may adversely affect our financial performance

Returns on real estate and real estate related assets and investments are generally subject to a number of factors and risks, including changes in general economic conditions (which could affect the availability, terms and cost of mortgage financings and other types of credit), changes in local economic conditions (such as an oversupply of properties or a reduction in demand for real estate in a particular area), the attractiveness of properties to potential tenants or purchasers, competition with other landlords with similar available space, and the ability of the owner to provide adequate maintenance at competitive costs.

These factors and risks could cause fluctuations in the value of the real estate and real estate related assets and investments owned by us, or in the value of the real estate securing mortgages and other loans we issue. These fluctuations could materially adversely affect us.

The income-producing properties in our investment portfolio generate income through rent payments made by our tenants. Upon the expiry of any lease, there can be no assurance that the lease will be renewed or the tenant replaced for a number of reasons. Furthermore, the terms of any subsequent lease may be less favourable than the existing lease. The Trust's income and funds available for distribution to its Unitholders would be adversely affected if we were unable to lease a significant amount of the available space in the particular property on economically favourable lease terms. In the event of default by a tenant, we may experience delays or limitations in enforcing our rights as lessor and incur substantial costs in protecting our investment. Furthermore, at any time, a tenant may seek the protection of

bankruptcy, insolvency or similar laws which could result in the rejection and termination of the lease of the tenant and, thereby, cause a reduction in the cash flows available to us which may adversely affect us.

Further, the Trust's development projects related commitments are subject to those risks usually attributable to construction projects, which may include: (i) construction or other unforeseen delays; (ii) cost overruns; and (iii) an increase in interest rates during the life of the development. Where the Trust's development commitments relate to properties intended for sale, such as certain residential projects, the Trust is also subject to the risk that purchasers of such properties may become unable or unwilling to meet their obligations or that the Trust may not be able to close the sale of a significant number of units in a development project on economically favourable terms.

We may be subject to development risk

As we continue to implement our longer term strategy, which includes expanding the development and investment holdings segment of our portfolio, Dream Alternatives may be exposed to development risks as a result of our increased participation in real estate development projects, including mixed-use development projects, residential condominiums and rental apartments. Purchaser demand for residential properties is cyclical and is affected by changes in general market and economic conditions, such as consumer confidence, employment levels, availability of financing for home buyers, interest rates, demographic trends, and housing demand. Furthermore, the market value of undeveloped land, buildable lots and housing inventories held by Dream Alternatives can fluctuate significantly as a result of changing economic and real estate market conditions. Our development projects are subject to risks usually attributable to construction projects, which include: (i) construction or other unforeseen delays including municipal approvals; (ii) cost overruns; (iii) the potential insolvency of a developer; (iv) a developer's failure to use advanced funds in payment of construction costs; (v) incurring construction costs before revenues will be earned from the project; and (vi) the failure of purchasers to close on purchase transactions or failure of tenants to take occupancy and pay rent. Such risks are minimized by generally not commencing construction until satisfactory levels of pre-leasing/sales are achieved. Dream Alternatives also seeks to undertake such projects with DAM and other established developers. In addition, Dream Alternatives uses a staggered approach in its development program to avoid unnecessary concentration of development projects in a single period of time so as to manage our development risk exposure and properly allocate our capital and personnel resources.

Risks with respect to development approval

The real estate development process is subject to a variety of laws and regulations. In particular, governmental authorities regulate such matters as zoning and permitted land uses, levels of density and building standards. We will have to continue to obtain approvals from various governmental authorities and comply with local, provincial and federal laws, including laws and regulations concerning the protection of the environment in connection with such development projects. Obtaining such approvals and complying with such laws and regulations may result in delays which may cause us to incur additional costs which impact the profitability of a development project, or may restrict development activity altogether with respect to a particular project. Please refer to "Changes in Governmental Regulations may affect our investments" listed below.

Geographic concentration

A substantial portion of the projects of our Development and Investment Holdings division are located in and around the GTA and we have invested significantly in this region through both condominium and mixed-use developments and our investment to Dream Office REIT, whose portfolio is concentrated in Toronto. Accordingly, any negative fluctuation in Toronto market fundamentals could result in a greater impact on our financial condition or results of operations than they might have on other companies that have a more diversified portfolio of operations.

Risks inherent in certain of our investments may adversely affect our financial performance

Our investments include direct and indirect investments in real estate, mortgages and other loans, renewable power projects development and investment holdings, each of which can be relatively illiquid. While investments in illiquid assets have the potential to produce above-average growth opportunities, they may be difficult to value or sell at the time and price preferred by the owner. Accordingly, there is a risk that we would be unable to dispose of our illiquid assets in a timely way in response to changing economic or investment conditions. In recessionary times it may be difficult to dispose of certain of our assets, including certain types of real estate. The costs of holding certain of our assets, including real estate, are considerable and during an economic recession we may be faced with ongoing expenditures with a declining prospect of rental income. In such circumstances, it may be necessary for us to dispose of properties, or interests in properties, at discounted prices in order to generate sufficient cash for operations and making distributions. Where we are unable to dispose of illiquid assets or we are forced to sell such assets at a discounted price, our ability to make cash distributions, our financial results and the value of our Units may be adversely affected.

The illiquidity of certain of our investments may also delay or prevent the repositioning of our portfolio as we currently intend and such delays or inability to implement these plans could materially adversely affect our financial results and the value of our Units. The Trust may undertake strategic property dispositions from time to time in order to recycle its capital and maintain an optimal portfolio composition. The Trust may be subject to unexpected costs or liabilities related to such dispositions, which could adversely affect the Trust's financial position and results of operations and its ability to meet its obligations.

Investments in certain assets carry credit risk and counter party risk

There is a risk that a borrower or issuer of an investment security will not make a payment on debt or that an originating lender will not make its payment on a loan participation interest purchased by us or that an issuer or an investment security or an originating lender retaining the original loan in which it grants participations may suffer adverse changes in financial condition, lowering the credit quality of its security or participation and increasing the volatility of the security or participation price. Such changes in the credit quality of a security or participation can affect its liquidity and make it more difficult to sell if we wish to do so. In addition, with respect to loans made or held by us, a change in the financial condition of a borrower could have a negative financial impact on us.

While we intend to diversify our investments to ensure that we do not have excessive concentration in any single borrower or counterparty, or related group of borrowers or counterparties, Dream Alternatives currently holds various lending instruments and investments with the same counterparty or related counterparties within its lending portfolio and development and investment holdings portfolio. A change in the financial condition of a single borrower or counterparty or related group of borrowers or counterparties to which we have concentrated exposure could significantly and adversely affect our overall performance.

Our renewable power operations are highly dependent upon parties to certain agreements fulfilling their contractual obligations, including counterparties to PPAs, construction, operating and maintenance agreements and other key suppliers. An inability or failure of any such party to meet its contractual commitments or a failure or refusal to accept delivery of power by counterparties to our PPAs or FIT contracts may have a material adverse effect on our renewable power business as it may not be possible to replace the agreement with an agreement on equivalent terms and conditions. In addition, should one or more of our key suppliers or contractors be unable to meet their contractual obligations, we could experience construction delays, increases in construction costs and losses of revenue. Failure of any key supplier or contractor to meet its contractual obligations may lead to potential defaults under our PPAs.

Investments in participating loans may expose us to additional credit risk relative to holding an interest in the underlying loan directly

An investment in a participation interest that is granted by an originating lender that retains the actual loan, rather than having us obtain an interest in the loan itself, gives us a contractual relationship with the lender and not with the underlying borrower. As a result, we are exposed to the credit risk of each such originating lender in respect of payments of principal, interest and any fees to which we are entitled as a result of our participating interest and we are entitled to such amounts only upon receipt by the originating lender of such payments from the underlying borrower. This means that, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the originating lender, our claim would be as a creditor of the originating lender rather than as a party to the underlying loan. We may also be unable to exercise any remedies that the originating lender would have in respect of such loan.

The nature of our investments may expose us to sector, concentration and other similar risks

While our intention is to diversify our investments, our current investments are relatively concentrated in a limited number of market sectors or asset types or in a limited number of issuers. An investment in the Trust may therefore involve greater risk and volatility than an investment in an issuer with a broader portfolio of assets since the performance of one particular industry, market or issuer could significantly and adversely affect the overall performance of the Trust.

Competition for investment opportunities may adversely affect our financial performance

Our performance depends on our ability to source or acquire assets including mortgage and corporate loans, real estate development, real estate, renewable power projects and other investment opportunities at favourable yields or potential rates of return. We will compete with other investors, managers, corporations, institutions, developers and owners of real estate for investment opportunities in the financing and/or acquisition of assets, including real estate development, real estate and other lending. Certain competitors may have a higher risk tolerance, greater financial and other resources and greater operating flexibility than us, allowing these competitors to more aggressively pursue investment opportunities. Accordingly, we may be unable to acquire sufficient real property, real property lending assets, renewable power projects or other assets or investment opportunities at favourable yields or terms or at all.

We may not be able to source suitable investments

Our strategy involves investing and re-investing in suitable investment opportunities, pursuing such opportunities, consummating investments and, in the case of real estate assets, and renewable power projects effectively operating and leasing such properties. There can be no assurance as to the pace of growth through investments and/or acquisitions or that we will be able to acquire assets on an accretive basis, and as such there can be no assurance that distributions to Unitholders will increase in the future.

Environmental contamination at properties may expose us to liability and adversely affect our financial performance

Our assets may include real estate that contains ground contamination, hazardous substances, and/or other residual pollution and environmental risks. Buildings and their fixtures might contain asbestos or other hazardous substances such as polychlorinated biphenyl, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, pentachlorophenol or lindane above the allowable or recommended thresholds. Other environmental risks could also be associated with the buildings in our investment portfolio.

To the extent that this is the case, we will bear the risk of cost-intensive assessment, remediation or removal of such ground contamination, hazardous substances or other residual pollution. The discovery of any such residual pollution on the real estate and/or in the buildings in which we have an interest, particularly in connection with the lease or sale of properties or borrowing using the real estate as security, could trigger claims for rent reductions or termination of leases for cause, for damages and other breach of warranty claims against us. The remediation of any pollution and the related additional

measures we would have to undertake could have a materially adverse effect on us and could involve considerable additional costs that we may have to bear. We will also be exposed to the risk that recourse against the polluter or the previous owners of the properties might not be possible, for example, because they cannot be identified, no longer exist or have become insolvent. Moreover, the existence or even the mere suspicion of the existence of ground contamination, hazardous materials or other residual pollution can materially adversely affect the value of a property and therefore our ability to lease or sell such a property or our interest in such a property and any such pollution on a property which secures a mortgage investment or on a neighbouring property may also have an adverse effect on us.

As an owner of real estate, we are subject to various federal, provincial and municipal laws relating to environmental matters. Such laws provide a range of potential liability, including potentially significant penalties, and potential liability for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances or ground contamination. The presence of such substances, if any, could materially adversely affect our ability or our property or asset manager's ability to sell or redevelop such real estate or to borrow using such real estate as collateral and, potentially, could also result in civil claims against us. In order to obtain financing for the purchase of a new property through traditional channels, we may be requested to arrange for an environmental site assessment to be conducted. Although such an assessment provides us and our lenders with some assurance, we may become subject to liability for undetected pollution or other environmental hazards on our properties against which we cannot insure, or against which we, acting on the recommendations of DAM, may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to our perception of relative risk.

We have formal policies and procedures which cause DAM to review and monitor environmental exposure. These policies include the requirement to conduct a Phase I environmental site assessment or review a current Phase I before acquiring real properties or originating any real estate lending.

Some of our real estate assets may, from time to time, have tenants that use or create hazardous or toxic substances. In addition, asbestos containing materials, underground storage tanks, petroleum hydrocarbons and lead paint may be present at certain of our real estate assets. Where circumstances so warrant, designated substance surveys and/or phase II environmental site assessments have been or will be conducted to determine the presence and/or extent of these or any other materials or potential environmental hazards. If appropriate, we will remediate such situations. Notwithstanding the above, we are not aware of any environmental conditions with respect to any of our real estate assets that we believe would involve material expenditure by us.

We have insurance in place to mitigate against certain environmental liabilities in respect of our real estate assets, with limits which we believe are customary for portfolios similar to our real estate assets. In addition, certain of the existing tenant leases in respect of our real estate assets specify that the tenant will conduct its business in accordance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and will be responsible for any liabilities arising out of infractions to such laws and regulations.

Environmental laws and regulations can change and we may become subject to more stringent environmental laws and regulations (or more stringent enforcement or administration of existing requirements) in the future.

We may incur significant capital expenditures and other fixed costs

Certain significant expenditures, including property taxes, maintenance costs, mortgage payments, insurance costs and related charges, must be made throughout the period of ownership of real property, regardless of whether the property is producing sufficient income to pay such expenses. This may include expenditures to fulfill mandatory requirements for energy efficiency. In order to retain desirable rentable space and to generate adequate revenue over the long-term, the condition of the properties in which we have an interest must be maintained or, in some cases, improved to meet market demand. Maintaining or upgrading a rental property in accordance with market standards can entail significant costs, which we may not be able to pass on to our tenants. Numerous factors, including the age of the relevant building

structure, the material and substances used at the time of construction or currently unknown building code violations, could result in substantial unbudgeted costs for refurbishment or modernization.

If the actual costs of maintaining or upgrading a property in which we have an interest exceed our estimates, or if hidden defects are discovered during maintenance or upgrading which are not covered by insurance or contractual warranties, or if we are not permitted to raise rents due to legal constraints, we will incur additional and unexpected costs. If competing properties of a similar type are built in the area where one of our properties is located or similar properties located in the vicinity of one of our properties are substantially refurbished, the net operating income derived from and the value of such property could be reduced.

Any failure to undertake appropriate maintenance and refurbishment work in response to the factors described above could materially adversely affect the rental income that we earn from such properties; for example, such a failure could entitle tenants to withhold or reduce rental payments or even to terminate existing leases. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions on Units.

Financing risks, leverage and restrictive covenants may limit our ability for growth

Ownership of certain of our assets and the industries in which we operate are capital intensive. We will require access to capital to maintain the real estate and other assets in which we have an interest, as well as to fund our growth strategy and significant capital expenditures from time to time. There is no assurance that capital will be available when needed or on favourable terms. Our access to third-party financing will be subject to a number of factors, including general market conditions; the market's perception of our growth potential; our current and expected future earnings; our cash flow and cash distributions, and cash interest payments; and the market price of our Units. Our failure to access required capital could materially adversely impact our investments, cash flows, operating results or financial condition, our ability to make distributions on the Units and our ability to implement our growth strategy.

A significant portion of our financing is debt. Accordingly, we are subject to the risks associated with debt financing, including the risk that our cash flows will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest, and that, on maturities of such debt, we may not be able to refinance the outstanding principal under such debt or that the terms of such refinancing will be more onerous than those of the existing debt. If we are unable to refinance debt at maturity on terms acceptable to us or at all, we may be forced to dispose of one or more of our properties on disadvantageous terms, which may result in losses and could alter our debt-to-equity ratio or be dilutive to Unitholders. Such losses could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or cash flows.

The degree to which we are leveraged could have important consequences to our operations. A high level of debt will reduce the amount of funds available for the payment of distributions to Unitholders; limit our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in the economy and in the industry, and increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; limit our ability to borrow additional funds, dispose of assets, encumber our assets and make potential investments; place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to other owners of similar assets that are less leveraged and, therefore, may be able to take advantage of opportunities that our indebtedness would prevent us from pursuing; make it more likely that a reduction in our borrowing base following a periodic valuation (or redetermination) could require us to repay a portion of then outstanding borrowings; and impair our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, general trust or other purposes.

Our indebtedness may contain financial covenants that require us to maintain certain financial ratios and financial condition tests. Failure to comply with such obligations could result in an event of default which, if not cured by us or waived by the lender, could result in acceleration of the relevant indebtedness. If any indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that our assets would

be sufficient to repay that indebtedness in full. If an event of default under any indebtedness were to occur, we could be materially adversely affected.

Changes in government regulations may affect our investments

We are subject to laws and regulations governing the development, ownership, operation and leasing of certain of our assets, employment standards, environmental matters, taxes and other matters. It is possible that future changes in applicable federal, provincial, local or common laws or regulations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in the legal requirements affecting us (including with retroactive effect). Any changes in the laws to which we are subject could materially adversely affect the distributions received by the Trust from Master LP or by Unitholders from the Trust. It is not possible to predict whether there will be any further changes in any regulatory regime to which we are subject or the effect of any such change on our investments.

The real estate development process is subject to a variety of laws and regulations. In particular, governmental authorities regulate such matters as zoning and permitted land uses, levels of density and building standards. We will have to continue to obtain approvals from various governmental authorities and comply with local, provincial and federal laws, including laws and regulations concerning the protection of the environment in connection with such development projects. Obtaining such approvals and complying with such laws and regulations may result in delays which may cause us to incur additional costs which impact the profitability of a development project, or may restrict development activity altogether with respect to a particular project.

The construction and operation of renewable power projects is subject to extensive regulation by various government agencies at the municipal, provincial and federal level. As legal requirements frequently change and are subject to interpretation and discretion, we are unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on our operations. Any new law or regulation could require additional expenditures to achieve or maintain compliance or could adversely affect our ability to generate and deliver power. If we fail to meet regulatory requirements, we may become subject to enforcement action and the operation of our facilities could be adversely affected or be subject to fines, penalties or additional costs, or revocation of our permits or licenses.

The profitability of any wind or solar power project will be in part dependent upon the continuation of a favourable regulatory climate with respect to the continuing operations, future growth and development of the independent power industry. Government regulations and incentives currently have a favourable impact on the building of wind and solar power facilities. Should the current governmental regulations or incentive programs be modified, our renewable power business may be materially adversely affected.

An investment in the Trust is subject to certain Canadian tax risks

We intend to continue to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” for purposes of the Tax Act. There can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws and the administrative policies and assessing practices of the CRA respecting the treatment of “mutual fund trusts” will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects Unitholders. If we cease to qualify as a “mutual fund trust” under the Tax Act, the income tax considerations applicable to us, would be materially and adversely different in certain respects, including that Units may cease to be qualified investments for Plans.

Although we are of the view that all expenses to be claimed by us will be reasonable and deductible and that the cost amount and capital cost allowance claims of entities indirectly owned by us will have been correctly determined, there can be no assurance that the Tax Act, or the interpretation of the Tax Act, will not change, or that the CRA will agree with our determinations. If the CRA successfully challenges the deductibility of such expenses, our taxable income will increase or change.

The extent to which distributions will be non-taxable in the future will depend in part on the extent to which entities indirectly owned by us are able to deduct depreciation, interest and loan expenses relating to our investments for purposes of the Tax Act.

We will endeavour to ensure that Units continue to be qualified investments for Plans; however, there can be no assurance that this will occur. The Tax Act imposes penalties for the acquisition or holding of non-qualified investments.

We are subject to tax audits from various government and regulatory agencies on an ongoing basis. As a result, from time to time, taxing authorities may disagree with the interpretation and application of tax laws taken by the Trust, which could lead to reassessments. These reassessments could have a material impact on the Trust in future periods.

Tax laws or other law or government incentive programs or regulations may change

Although we have been structured with the objective of providing tax efficient distributions to unitholders, tax charges and withholding taxes in various jurisdictions in which we invest will affect the level of distributions made to us and accordingly to Unitholders. No assurance can be given as to the level of taxation suffered by us, or our Subsidiaries. Currently, we have a distributed scale wind portfolio in the U.K., which will subject us to legal and political risks specific to the U.K., including but not limited to:

- the enactment of laws prohibiting or restricting the foreign ownership of property;
- laws restricting us from removing profits earned from activities in the U.K. to Canada, including the payment of dividends and nationalisation of assets;
- change in the availability, cost and terms of debt financing resulting from varying national economic policies;
- changes in other tax rates and other operating expenses in the U.K.; and
- more stringent environmental laws or changes in such laws.

Any of these factors could adversely impact our investments, cash flows, operating results or financial condition, our ability to make distributions on the Units and our ability to implement our growth strategy

Changes in tax legislation, administrative practice or case law could have adverse tax consequences for us. Despite a general principle prohibiting retroactive changes, amendments to applicable laws, orders and regulations can be issued or altered with retroactive effect. Additionally, divergent interpretations of tax laws by the tax authorities or the tax courts are possible. These interpretations may be changed at any time with adverse effects on our taxation. Furthermore, court decisions are often overruled by the tax authorities by way of issuing non-application decrees. As a result, uncertainties exist with regard to the taxation rules applicable to us and our Subsidiaries. Deviating views adopted by the tax authorities or the tax courts might lead to a higher tax burden for us. Additionally, if adverse changes in the tax framework should occur, or if we are subject to tax audits or reassessments that result in the imposition of taxes individually or together, this could adversely impact our investments, cash flows, operating results or financial condition, our ability to make distributions on the Units and our ability to implement our growth strategy.

Recent amendments to Ontario land transfer tax regime may adversely affect our financial performance

On February 18, 2016, the Ontario government amended Regulation 70/91 to the *Land Transfer Tax Act* (Ontario). These amendments address the application of the *de minimis* partnership exemption to certain transfers of interests in partnerships which beneficially own land situated in Ontario and provide that such exemption is not available for certain transactions involving acquisitions of partnership interests by trusts and partnerships. The amendments purport to apply retroactively to acquisitions of interests in land-

owning partnerships occurring on or after July 19, 1989, being the date that the legislation was amended to apply to beneficial transfers. However, the Ministry has announced that as an administrative matter they will only assess/reassess transactions occurring on or after February 18, 2012. In July 2017, the Ministry released additional proposals regarding the modification of the land transfer tax system, however, it has not offered guidance regarding their application. Changes to the land transfer tax system arising from the July 2016 amendment or the proposals announced in July 2017 may give rise to an adverse impact on our financial results.

Changes in interest rates could adversely affect our cash flows and our ability to pay distributions

When concluding financing agreements or extending such agreements, we will depend on our ability to agree on terms, including in respect of interest payments and amortization that do not restrict our ability to pay distributions. In addition, we may enter into future financing agreements with variable interest rates if the current historical low level of interest rates continues. Given the historically low interest rates, there is a risk that interest rates will increase. An increase in interest rates could result in a significant increase in the amount paid by us to service debt, resulting in a decrease in distributions to Unitholders, and could materially adversely affect the trading price of the Units. In addition, increasing interest rates may put competitive pressure on the levels of funds available for distributions paid by us to Unitholders, increasing the level of competition for capital faced by us, which could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of the Units.

We may implement hedging programs in order to offset the risk of revenue losses and to provide more certainty regarding the payment of distributions to Unitholders should current variable interest rates increase. However, to the extent that we fail to adequately manage these risks, our financial results, and our ability to pay distributions to Unitholders and interest payments under future financings may be adversely affected. Increases in interest rates generally cause a decrease in demand for properties. Higher interest rates and more stringent borrowing requirements, whether mandated by law or required by financial institutions, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to sell any of our investments.

In addition, the market price for our Units and the value of our mortgage portfolio at any given time may be affected by the level of interest rates prevailing at such time. Our income includes interest payments on the mortgages comprising our lending portfolio. If there is a decline in interest rates (as measured by the indices upon which the interest rates of our mortgages are based), we may find it difficult to make additional mortgages bearing rates sufficient to achieve our investment objectives and to support our rate of distributions. A decline in interest rates could depress the housing market, which may affect our investment holding mortgage investments in condominium and home development. There can be no assurance that an interest rate environment in which there is a significant decline in interest rates would not adversely affect our ability to maintain our distributions at a consistent level. As well, if interest rates increase, the value of our lending portfolio may be negatively impacted.

We are subject to foreign exchange risks

Dream Alternatives is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations of the British pound against the Canadian dollar as a result of our investment in the United Kingdom Wind project. Dream Alternatives does not hedge this exposure.

Acquisitions of real estate may expose us to undisclosed defects and obligations

Our external growth prospects depend in large part on identifying suitable investment opportunities, pursuing such opportunities and consummating acquisitions, including direct or indirect acquisitions of real estate.

Notwithstanding pre-acquisition due diligence, it is not possible to fully understand a property before it is owned and operated for an extended period of time. For example, we could directly or indirectly acquire a property that contains undisclosed defects in design or construction. Furthermore, we are not always able

to obtain from the seller the records and documents that we need in order to fully verify that the buildings we acquire were constructed in accordance with, and that their use complies with, planning laws and building code requirements. Accordingly, in the course of acquiring a property, specific risks might not be or might not have been recognized or correctly evaluated. Thus, we could have overlooked or misjudged legal and/or economic liabilities. These circumstances could lead to additional costs and could have a material adverse effect on our proceeds from sales and rental income of the relevant properties. In addition, after the acquisition of a property by us, the market in which the acquired property is located may experience unexpected changes that materially adversely affect the property's value. The occupancy of properties that we acquire may decline during its ownership, and rents that are in effect at the time a property is acquired may decline thereafter. For these reasons, among others, our property acquisitions may cause us to experience significant losses.

Interests in real estate that are under development may not be completed on the anticipated timelines, budgets or at all

Our assets may include interests in real estate under construction or held for development. We may commit to making further investments in respect of our interest in these types of properties, including through the provision of construction and completion guarantees by the co-owners to project lenders or otherwise. Our involvement in such development activities is subject to related risks that include:

- (a) the potential insolvency of a developer;
- (b) the developer's failure to use advanced funds in payment of construction costs;
- (c) construction or unanticipated delays;
- (d) incurring construction costs before ensuring rental revenues will be earned from a project;
- (e) cost over-runs on a project; and
- (f) the failure of tenants to occupy and pay rent in accordance with lease arrangements.

Such risks are minimized, but not avoided, by generally not commencing construction until satisfactory levels of preleasing or sales, as applicable, are achieved.

Before a development project generates any revenues, material expenditures are incurred to acquire land, obtain development approvals and construct significant portions of project infrastructure, amenities, model suites and sales facilities. It generally takes several fiscal periods for a development to achieve cumulative positive cash flow. If the development projects in which we participate are not developed and marketed successfully and do not generate positive cash flows in a timely manner, this may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The Trust expects to be increasingly involved in investments which develop residential condominiums. These developments are often carried out with an experienced residential developer as the Trust's partner. Purchaser demand for residential condominiums is cyclical and is significantly affected by changes in general and local economic and industry conditions, such as employment levels, availability of financing for home buyers, interest rates, consumer confidence, levels of new and existing homes for sale, demographic trends and housing demand.

Investments in, and profits and cash flows from, properties or other assets may be lost in the event of uninsured or underinsured losses to properties or other assets or losses from title defects

We carry, or cause to be carried, general liability, umbrella liability and excess liability insurance with limits which are typically obtained for similar operations in Canada and otherwise acceptable to the Trust Board on the recommendation of DAM. For the property risks we carry "All Risks" property insurance

including but not limited to, flood, earthquake and loss of rental income insurance (with at least a 24 month indemnity period). We also carry boiler and machinery insurance covering all boilers, pressure vessels, HVAC systems and equipment breakdown. There are, however, certain types of risks (generally of a catastrophic nature such as from war or nuclear accident) which are uninsurable under any insurance policy. Furthermore there are other risks that are not economically viable to insure at this time. Should an uninsured or underinsured loss occur, we could lose our investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, one or more of our properties, but we would continue to be obligated to repay any recourse mortgage indebtedness on such properties. We may carry, or may cause to carry, title insurance on certain of our real estate assets but will not necessarily insure all titles. If a loss occurs resulting from a title defect with respect to a property where there is no title insurance or the loss is in excess of insured limits, we could lose all or part of our investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, such property.

We depend on information technology systems

Our businesses depend on information technology systems for day-to-day operations. If we are unable to operate our systems or make enhancements as needed or if our systems go down, it could have an adverse effect on our ability to service tenants, manage our operation or meet our obligations, which in turn could have an adverse impact on our results and financial position. Important processes such as roll-outs, software and equipment upgrades and information security procedures are continually being assessed to ensure they are as effective as possible in order to support management in achieving our strategic objectives.

Cyber security risks could result in disruptions in business operations

As we continue to increase our dependence on information technologies to conduct our operations, the risks associated with cyber security also increase. We rely on management information systems and computer control systems. Business disruptions, utility outages and information technology system and network disruptions due to cyber-attacks could seriously harm our operations and materially adversely affect our operating results. Cyber security risks include attacks on information technology and infrastructure by hackers, damage or loss of information due to viruses, the unintended disclosure of confidential information, the misuse or loss of control over computer control systems, and breaches due to employee error. Our exposure to cyber security risks includes exposure through third parties on whose systems we place significant reliance for the conduct of our business. We have implemented security procedures and measures in order to protect our systems and information from being vulnerable to cyber-attacks. We believe these measures and procedures are appropriate. To date, we have not experienced any material impact from cyber security events. However, we may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate, prevent, or recover from rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks. Compromises to our information and control systems could have severe financial and other business implications.

Controls and procedures may not perform as intended

The Trust has established internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures are designed in accordance with NI 52-109. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. As a result of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, including instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include, amongst other items: (i) that management's assumptions and judgments could ultimately prove to be incorrect under varying conditions and circumstances; and (ii) the impact of isolated errors. In addition, controls may be circumvented by the unauthorized acts of individuals, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override. The design of any system of controls is also based, in part, upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design procedures will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential (future) conditions.

Risks Relating to Real Estate Lending

Nature of investments in mortgages

Investments in mortgages are affected by general economic conditions, local real estate markets, demand for leased premises, new supply, occupancy rates, operating expenses, prevailing interest rates and various other factors. The value of a real estate property may ultimately depend on the credit and financial stability of its tenants. Investments in mortgages are relatively illiquid. This limited liquidity will tend to limit our ability to vary our mortgage portfolio promptly in response to changing economic or investment conditions.

Investments in mortgages relating to development or renovations may be riskier than investments in mortgages relating to income-producing commercial property or mortgage receivables. Land mortgages pose a risk in the event of default in that the asset has no capacity to generate cash flow. Our mortgages will not usually be insured in whole or in part. As well, there are certain inherent risks in the real estate industry, some of which we may not be able to insure against or which we may elect not to insure due to the cost of such insurance. Any or all of these factors could materially adversely affect us.

Sensitivity to interest rates on lending portfolio

The market price for our Units and the value of our lending portfolio at any given time may be affected by the level of interest rates prevailing at such time. Our income includes interest payments on the loans comprising our real estate lending portfolio. If there is a decline in interest rates (as measured by the indices upon which the interest rates of our loans are based), we may find it difficult to make additional loans bearing rates sufficient to achieve our investment objectives and to support our rate of distributions. There can be no assurance that an interest rate environment in which there is a significant decline in interest rates would not adversely affect our ability to maintain our distributions at a consistent level. As well, if interest rates increase, the value of our real estate lending portfolio may be negatively impacted.

Changes in real estate values of secured real estate

Our mortgage loans are secured by real estate, the value of which can fluctuate. The value of real estate is affected by general economic conditions, local real estate markets, the attractiveness of the property to tenants (where applicable), competition from other available properties, fluctuations in occupancy rates, operating expenses and other factors. The value of income-producing real property may also depend on the credit worthiness and financial stability of the borrowers and/or the tenants. Changes in market conditions may decrease the value of the secured property and reduce the cash flow from the property, thereby impacting the ability of the borrower to service the debt and/or repay the loan based on the property income. A substantial decline in value of real property provided as security for a mortgage loan may cause the value of the property to be less than the outstanding principal amount of the mortgage loan. Foreclosure or power of sale by us on any such mortgage loan might not provide us with proceeds sufficient to satisfy the outstanding principal amount of the mortgage loan.

Risks related to mortgage defaults

If a borrower under a mortgage loan defaults under any terms of the loan, we may have the ability to exercise our mortgage enforcement remedies in respect of the mortgage loan. Exercising mortgage enforcement remedies is a process that requires a significant amount of time to complete, which could adversely impact our cash flow. In addition, as a result of potential declines in real estate values, there is no assurance that we will be able to recover all or substantially all of the outstanding principal and interest owed to us in respect of such mortgages by exercising our mortgage enforcement remedies. Our inability to recover all or substantially all of the principal and interest owed to us in respect of such mortgage loans could materially adversely affect us.

Foreclosure and related costs

One or more borrowers could fail to make payments according to the terms of their mortgage loan, and we could therefore be forced to exercise our rights as mortgagee. The recovery of a portion of our assets may not be possible for an extended period of time during this process and there are circumstances where there may be complications in the enforcement of our rights as mortgagee. Legal fees and expenses and other costs incurred by us in enforcing our rights as mortgagee against a defaulting borrower are usually recoverable from the borrower directly or through the sale of the mortgaged property by power of sale or otherwise, although there can be no assurance that such expenses will actually be recovered. In the event that these expenses are not recoverable, they will be borne by us.

Furthermore, certain significant expenditures, including real estate taxes, capital repair and replacement costs, maintenance costs, mortgage payments, insurance costs and related charges must be made through the period of ownership of real estate regardless of whether the property is producing income or whether mortgage payments are being made. We may therefore be required to incur such expenditures to protect our investment, even if the borrower is not honouring its contractual obligations.

Renewal of mortgages comprising the mortgage portfolio

There can be no assurance that any of the mortgages comprising our mortgage portfolio can or will be renewed at the same interest rates and terms, or in the same amounts as are currently in effect. The mortgagor, the mortgagee or both, may elect to not renew any mortgage. If mortgages are renewed, the principal balance, the interest rates and the other terms and conditions will be subject to negotiation between the mortgagors and the mortgagees at the time of renewal.

Composition of the lending portfolio

The composition of our mortgage portfolio may vary widely from time to time and may be concentrated by type of security, industry or geography, resulting in it being less diversified at some times than at other times. A lack of diversification may result in us being exposed to economic downturns or other events that have an adverse and disproportionate effect on particular types of securities, industries or geographies.

Value of assets underlying our investments in mortgages may fall and be insufficient to repay amounts outstanding

We could lose some or all of our investment in a mortgage if the value of the assets securing the mortgage is insufficient on a realization to repay in full the amount owing by the borrower on the mortgage. As part of evaluating an investment for us, we expect that DAM will analyze the risk of loss should a default ever occur, including evaluating the security or collateral for the investment in the mortgage to determine the likelihood of the value of the assets securing the debt covering the amount that would be owed to Master LP. However, there can still be no assurance that such analysis will be correct or that the value of such collateral will not decline.

Risks Relating to Investments in Renewable Energy

Regulatory regime, political environment and permits

The development and operation of renewable power projects is subject to extensive regulation by various government agencies at the municipal, provincial, and federal level. As legal requirements frequently change and are subject to interpretation and discretion, we are unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on its operations. Any new law or regulation could require additional expenditures to achieve or maintain compliance or could adversely affect our ability to generate and deliver energy. If we fail to meet regulatory requirements, we may become subject to enforcement action and the operation of our facilities could be adversely affected or be subject to fines, penalties, or additional costs, or revocation of our permits or licenses. In addition, delays may occur in obtaining necessary government approvals required for future power projects in which we may invest.

Holding the proper permits and licenses from various regulatory authorities for the construction and operation of renewable power facilities is critical to the operation of the renewable power business. It may not be possible for us, or the owners, contractors, operators, co-investors or others involved in our projects, to renew, maintain or obtain all necessary licenses, permits and governmental approvals required for the continued operation or further development of projects, which could adversely impact our business, results of operation and cash flow.

The profitability of any wind or solar project will be in part dependent upon the continuation of a favourable regulatory climate with respect to the continuing operations, future growth and development of the independent power industry. Government regulations and incentives currently have a favourable impact on the building of wind and solar power facilities. Should the current governmental regulations or incentive programs be modified, our business, operating results, financial condition or prospects may be adversely affected.

Inability to negotiate purchase agreements

Securing new PPAs is a key component of our growth strategy. We expect that we will continue to enter into PPAs for the sale of power. PPAs are mainly obtained through participation in competitive requests for proposals. During these processes, we face competitors ranging from large utilities to small independent power producers. There is no assurance that we will be selected as power supplier following any particular request for proposals in the future or that existing PPAs will be renewed or will be renewed on acceptable terms and conditions upon the expiry of their respective terms. Failure to secure or renew PPAs on acceptable terms will limit the expansion and growth of the renewable power business and could adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition or prospects in the future.

Contract performance

Renewable power operations are highly dependent upon parties to certain agreements fulfilling their contractual obligations, including counterparties to PPAs or FIT contracts and other key suppliers. An inability or failure of any such party to meet its contractual commitments may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow as it may not be possible to replace the agreement with an agreement on equivalent terms and conditions.

The ability of the facilities to generate the maximum amount of power which can be sold to purchasers of electricity under PPAs is an important determinant of the revenues of our renewable power business. If a facility delivers less than the required quantity of electricity in a given contract year, penalty payments may be payable to the relevant power purchaser. The payment of any such penalties by any project in which we invest could adversely affect the revenues and profitability of our renewable power business.

Delays and cost over-runs

Delays and cost over-runs may occur in completing the construction of development projects, prospective projects and future projects that may be undertaken. A number of factors which could cause such delays or cost over-runs include, but are not limited to, permitting delays, changing engineering and design requirements, the performance of contractors, labour disruptions, adverse weather conditions and the availability of financing. In addition, if a development project is not brought into commercial operation within the time stipulated in its related PPA, it may be subject to penalty payments or the counterparty may be entitled to terminate the related PPA which could adversely affect our business, operating results, financial conditions or prospects in the future.

Changes in technology

There are other alternative technologies that can produce renewable power, such as fuel cells and micro turbines. Research and development activities are ongoing to seek improvements in such alternative technologies and their cost of producing electricity is gradually declining. It is possible that advances will further reduce the cost of alternative methods of power generation. If this were to happen, the competitive

advantage of our projects may be impaired and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow could be materially adversely affected.

Operations and maintenance

There can be no assurance that our maintenance program will be able to detect potential failures in equipment associated with our renewable power projects. In addition, weather related interference, work stoppages and other unforeseen problems may disrupt the operation and maintenance of our projects and may materially affect our business. While we may maintain an inventory of, or otherwise make arrangements to obtain, spare parts to replace critical equipment and maintain insurance for property damage to protect against certain operating risks, these protections may not be adequate to cover lost revenues or increased expenses and penalties which could result if we are unable to operate our projects at a level necessary to comply with PPAs or FIT contracts, or operating requirements under permits or planning conditions.

Adverse weather conditions and natural disasters

Power generation assets could be exposed to the effects of significant events, such as severe weather conditions, natural disasters, major accidents, acts of malicious destruction, sabotage or terrorism, which could limit the ability to generate or sell power. In certain cases, some events may not excuse the projects in which we invest from performing obligations pursuant to agreements with third parties and we may be directly or indirectly liable for damages or suffer further losses as a result. In addition, many generation assets are located in remote areas which can make access for repair of damage difficult.

Assessment of solar or wind resource and associated solar or wind energy

The strength and consistency of the solar or wind resource at any project site may vary from the anticipated solar or wind resource. Weather patterns could change or the historical data could prove to be an inaccurate reflection of the strength and consistency of the solar or wind resource in the future. The conclusions of solar or wind resource studies and energy production estimates in relation to any solar or wind energy facility are based on a particular methodology and a set of assumptions about the existence of certain conditions and the assumption that these conditions will continue in the future. The assumptions and factors are inherently uncertain and may result in actual energy production being different from estimates. A decline in solar or wind conditions at any of our solar or wind energy facilities could materially adversely affect revenues and cash flows from such facilities.

Transmission capacity and curtailment

Electrical distribution grid systems have finite capacity to accommodate additional electricity that is supplied to the system. In order for projects to be developed, they need to be connected to the distribution grid system in a location where there is sufficient capacity to handle the additional electricity produced by the project. In most cases the distribution grid system can be upgraded in order to accommodate such increased capacity, however, we are generally required to cover all or a portion of costs and expenses in connection with any construction and/or upgrades that are required which impacts the financial viability of such projects. There is also a potential risk associated with transmission curtailment measures being contemplated by the transmission system operator. These measures could be imposed in the future on renewable energy generators. The curtailments may reduce the amount of annual revenue generated by our renewable energy projects below the forecasted financial models, thus reducing the expected investment return from these projects.

Risks Relating to our Relationship with DAM and Others

Reliance on DAM for management services

We rely on DAM with respect to the asset management of our investments. Consequently, our ability to achieve our investment objectives depends in large part on DAM and its ability to properly advise us.

Although the Management Agreement does not have a fixed term, DAM has the right to terminate the Management Agreement with 180 days' prior written notice if Master LP and/or the Trust defaults in the performance or observance of any material term, condition or agreement of the Management Agreement in a manner that results in material harm and such default continues unremedied for a period of 60 days. The Management Agreement may also be terminated in other circumstances, such as upon the occurrence of an event of default or insolvency of DAM within the meaning of such agreement. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that DAM will continue to be our asset manager. If DAM should cease for any reason to be our asset manager, our ability to meet our objectives and execute our strategy may be adversely affected. We may be unable to duplicate the quality and depth of management available to DAM by becoming a self-managed Trust or by hiring another asset manager. In addition, the cost of obtaining substitute services may be greater than the fees we will pay DAM under the Management Agreement.

We depend on the management and administration services provided by DAM under the Management Agreement. DAM personnel and support staff that provide services to us under the Management Agreement are not required to have as their primary responsibility the management and administration of the Trust or Master LP or to act exclusively for either of us, and the Management Agreement does not require that the services we receive be provided to us by any specific individuals employed by DAM. Any failure to effectively manage our operations or to implement our strategy could materially adversely affect us.

DAM exercises substantial influence over Master LP and we are highly dependent on DAM

DAM is the sole shareholder of Master GP. As a result of its ownership of Master GP, DAM is able to control the appointment and removal of the Directors and, accordingly, exercise substantial influence over Master LP. In addition, the Trust holds its interest in our assets through its limited partnership interest in Master LP. As a limited partner, the Trust does not have a right to participate in the management or activities of Master LP.

We depend on the management and administration services provided by DAM under the Management Agreement. DAM personnel and support staff that provide services to us under the Management Agreement are not required to have as their primary responsibility the management and administration of the Trust or Master LP or to act exclusively for either of us and the Management Agreement does not require that the services we receive be provided to us by any specific individuals employed by DAM. Any failure to effectively manage our operations or to implement our strategy could materially adversely affect us.

Reliance on Master LP to provide us with the funds necessary to pay distributions and meet our financial obligations

The Trust's sole material asset is its limited partnership interest in Master LP. The cash distributions to Unitholders are dependent on the ability of Master LP to pay distributions in respect of our LP A Units. The ability of Master LP to pay distributions or make other payments or advances to us may be subject to contractual restrictions contained in any instruments governing the indebtedness of Master LP or investments held by it. The ability of Master LP to pay distributions or make other payments or advances is also dependent on the ability of Master LP's Subsidiaries to pay distributions or make other payments or advances to Master LP. The Trust depends on distributions and other payments from Master LP and, indirectly, its Subsidiaries and investments, to provide the Trust with the funds necessary to pay distributions to its Unitholders and to meet its financial obligations.

Master GP, Master LP and its Subsidiaries are legally distinct from the Trust and some of them are or may become restricted in their ability to pay dividends and distributions or otherwise make funds available to the Trust pursuant to law, regulatory requirements and their respective contractual agreements. Any other Persons through which we may conduct operations in the future will also be legally distinct from the Trust and may be similarly restricted in their ability to pay dividends and distributions or otherwise make funds available to the Trust under certain conditions.

We anticipate that the only distributions the Trust will receive in respect of our limited partnership interest in Master LP will consist of amounts that are intended to assist the Trust in making distributions to Unitholders in accordance with the Trust's distribution policy and to allow the Trust to pay its expenses and other costs as they become due. While we plan to review our distributions to Unitholders periodically, there is no guarantee that we will be able to increase, or even maintain, the level of distributions that are paid.

Additional risks in joint ventures or partnerships

Many of our investments, including certain renewable power projects, mortgage loans, property developments and income properties, are made as joint ventures or partnerships with third parties. These structures involve certain additional risks, including the possibility that the co-venturers/partners may, at any time, have economic or business interests inconsistent with ours, the risk that such co-venturers/partners could experience financial difficulties which could result in additional financial demands on us to maintain and operate such properties or repay debt in respect of such properties, and the need to obtain the co-venturers'/partners' consents with respect to certain major decisions in respect of such properties. We attempt to mitigate these risks by performing due diligence procedures on potential partners and contractual arrangements, and by closely monitoring and supervising the joint ventures or partnerships.

Third-party risks

We rely on third-parties to, among other things, act as partners in investments as well as to actively manage real estate in which we directly or indirectly invest. The loss of, or degradation in, relationships with one or more of these third-parties could adversely affect the availability of investments to Dream Alternatives or the return generated by our investments. Furthermore, these third-parties are independent of Dream Alternatives and may act in a manner that is contrary to our wishes or best interests.

Our ability to enforce contracts may be limited

From time to time we may enter into contracts with third parties who make representations and warranties to us with respect to certain matters or agree to indemnify us if certain circumstances should occur. There can be no assurance that we will be fully protected in the event of a breach of such representations and warranties or if such circumstances should occur or that such party will be in a position to indemnify us in any such event. We may not be able to successfully enforce an indemnity contained in an agreement against such party or any such indemnity may not be sufficient to fully indemnify us from third party claims. In addition, we may be subject to undisclosed liability to third parties and such liability may be material, which could negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations and decrease the amount of cash available for distribution to Unitholders.

Our Trustees, Directors and DAM may be put in a position of conflict as a result of their positions held and interests in other businesses

The Trustees and the Directors may also be trustees, directors and/or officers of other entities, including DAM, or are otherwise engaged, and will continue to be engaged, in activities that may put them in conflict with our investment strategy. Consequently, these positions could create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest with respect to matters involving us. Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, all decisions to be made by the Trust Board which involve us will be required to be made in accordance with the Trustee's duties and obligations to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Trust and the Unitholders. In addition, our Trustees are required to declare their interests in, and such Trustees are required to refrain from voting on, any matter in which they may have a material conflict of interest. Applicable corporate law imposes similar obligations on the Directors. However, there can be no assurance that potential conflicts of interest or that such actual or potential conflicts of interest will be adequately addressed or be resolved in our favour.

DAM acts as the asset manager for Dream Global REIT and Dream Industrial REIT and also provides management services to Dream Office REIT and other public and private companies. As asset manager and service provider for other entities and on its own behalf, DAM will pursue other business opportunities, including but not limited to real estate and development business opportunities outside of the Trust and Master LP. These multiple responsibilities to public entities and other businesses could create competition for the time and efforts of DAM which materially adversely affect our cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

Risks Relating to the Units

Ability of Unitholders to redeem Units is subject to restrictions on redemption

It is anticipated that the redemption right attached to Units will not be the primary mechanism by which Unitholders will liquidate their investments. The entitlement of Unitholders to receive cash upon the redemption of their Units is subject to the limitations that: (a) the total amount payable by us in respect of such Units and all other Units tendered for redemption in the same calendar month shall not exceed \$50,000 (provided that such limitations may be waived at the discretion of the Trust Board); (b) at the time such Units are tendered for redemption, the outstanding Units shall be listed for trading on a stock exchange or traded or quoted on another market that the Trust Board believes, in its sole discretion, is able to provide representative fair market value prices for such Units; and (c) the normal trading of Units is not suspended or halted on any stock exchange on which such Units are listed (or, if not listed on a stock exchange, on any market on which such Units are quoted for trading) on the Redemption Date or for more than five trading days during the 20-day trading period commencing immediately after the Redemption Date.

Cash distributions are not guaranteed and may fluctuate with our financial performance

The Trust's distribution policy is established in the Declaration of Trust and may only be changed with the approval of at least two-thirds of Unitholders. However, the Trust Board may reduce or suspend cash distributions indefinitely, which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of Units.

Although we intend to make cash distributions in accordance with our distribution policy, the amount of monthly distributions to Unitholders will be determined by the Trust Board based on distributions received from Master LP and the amount of the Trust's general and administrative, operating and other expenses and taxes. Master LP's distribution policy provides that the intention is to distribute free cash flow from Master LP that is not necessary to maintain the value of its assets or investments, implement the then-current approved annual investment plan or to otherwise fund its ongoing operations. However, distributions to the Trust by Master LP will be determined by the GP Board and will be dependent on, among other things, the interest income, net rental income and other income earned on the assets held by Master LP, interest expenses, general and administrative expenses, other corporate and servicing costs, taxes, provisions for capital expenditures, working capital and reserves, and the management fees payable to DAM. The actual cash flow available for distribution to Unitholders is therefore dependent on the amount of cash flow paid to us by our operating entities and can vary significantly from period to period, including as a result of other factors that may be beyond our control.

Distributions may be increased, reduced or suspended entirely depending on our operations and the performance of our assets. The market value of Units may materially deteriorate if we are unable to meet distribution expectations in the future.

Unitholders do not have legal rights normally associated with ownership of shares of a corporation

Unitholders do not have all of the statutory rights normally associated with ownership of shares of a corporation including, for example, the right to bring "oppression" or "derivative" actions against us.

Unitholder liability

The Declaration of Trust provides that no unitholder will be subject to any personal liability whatsoever to any Person in connection with the holding of a Trust Unit. In addition, legislation has been enacted in the Province of Ontario that is intended to provide unitholders with limited liability. However, there remains risk, which is considered by the Trust to be remote in the circumstances, that a unitholder could be held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust to the extent that claims are not satisfied out of the assets of the Trust. It is intended that the affairs of the Trust will be conducted to seek to minimize such risk wherever possible.

The issuance of additional Units will result in dilution

The number of Units we are authorized to issue is unlimited. We may, in our sole discretion, issue additional Units from time to time. Any issuance of Units, including Units issued in consideration for properties acquired by us, will have a dilutive effect on existing unitholders.

Regulatory approvals may be required in connection with a distribution of securities on a redemption of Units or our termination

Upon a redemption of Units or termination of the Trust, the Trust Board may distribute securities directly to the Unitholders, subject to obtaining any required regulatory approvals. No established market may exist for the securities so distributed at the time of the distribution and no market may ever develop. In addition, the securities so distributed may not be qualified investments for Plans, depending upon the circumstances at the time.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Units are listed on the TSX under the symbol “DRA.UN”. The following table sets forth the high and low reported trading prices and the trading volume of the Units on the TSX for each month of the most recently completed financial year:

<u>Period</u>	<u>High (\$)</u>	<u>Low (\$)</u>	<u>Volume</u>
January 2017	6.73	6.20	2,051,632
February 2017	6.55	6.26	1,425,259
March 2017.....	6.41	6.23	2,998,620
April 2017	6.33	6.13	939,258
May 2017.....	6.24	5.87	946,291
June 2017	6.05	5.72	1,369,389
July 2017	6.05	5.81	730,648
August 2017	5.90	5.56	1,870,723
September 2017	6.12	5.82	1,181,480
October 2017.....	6.11	5.79	1,105,161
November 2017	6.43	5.85	1,714,301
December 2017	6.33	6.15	1,062,674

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as described below or elsewhere in this AIF, no Trustee, or Unitholder that beneficially owns, or controls or directs more than 10% of the Trust Units, or any associate or Affiliate of any of the foregoing Persons, has or has had any material interest in any transaction since the formation of the Trust on April 28, 2014, or any proposed transaction, that has materially affected or would materially affect the Trust, Master LP or any of its Subsidiaries.

The Trust's co-owned Office Portfolio and Industrial Portfolio are property managed by Dream Office Management Corp. ("DOMC") and Dream Industrial Management Corp. ("DIMC"), respectively. The Trust's wholly owned office property is managed by DAM. DOMC is owned by Dream Office REIT, the co-owner of the Trust's Office Portfolio. DIMC is owned by Dream Industrial REIT, the co-owner of the Trust's Industrial Portfolio. Pursuant to the property management agreements, DOMC, DIMC and DAM will perform property management services including tenant administration, leasing services, accounting, etc., for a fee of 3.0% to 3.5% of income property revenues. The property management agreement can be terminated upon an unremedied default by the property manager, DOMC, DIMC or DAM, or if there is a change in the ownership of the property. DAM is an associate of Michael Cooper and Michael Cooper is a director and officer of DAM.

As at December 31, 2017, the Trust's asset manager, DAM, owns 9,619,390 million units, representing approximately 13.3% of the issued and outstanding Units.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only material contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, that have been entered into by the Trust and are still in effect are as follows:

- (a) the Declaration of Trust described under "Declaration of Trust and Description of Trust Units";
- (b) the DALP Limited Partnership Agreement described under "Description of Master LP";
- (c) the Management Agreement described under "Management and Advisory Services – Management Agreement"; and
- (d) the Services Agreement described under "Management and Advisory Services – Services Agreement".

Copies of the foregoing documents are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As at March 27, 2018, none of the Trust nor Master LP or any of its Subsidiaries is involved in any outstanding, threatened or pending litigation or regulatory action that would have a material adverse effect on the Trust.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

Our auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, who has prepared an independent auditor's report dated February 26, 2018 in respect of the Trust's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and for the years then ended. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has advised that they are independent with respect to the Trust within the meaning of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario CPA Code of Professional Conduct.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Units is Computershare Trust Company of Canada at its principal office located in Toronto, Ontario.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Trust may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information, including with respect to Trustees' and Directors' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Trust's securities and units authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Trust's information circular for its most recent annual meeting of unitholders that involved the election of Trustees.

Additional financial information is provided in the 2017 MD&A and the 2017 Financial Statements.

SCHEDULE A

DREAM HARD ASSET ALTERNATIVES TRUST

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

PURPOSE

The Audit Committee (the “**Committee**”) is a standing committee appointed by the board of trustees of the Trust (the “**Trust Board**”). The Committee is established to fulfill applicable securities law obligations respecting audit committees and to assist the Trust Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to financial reporting, including to:

- oversee the integrity of the Trust’s financial statements and financial reporting process, including the audit process and the Trust’s internal accounting controls and procedures and compliance with related legal and regulatory requirements;
- oversee the work, qualifications and independence of the external auditors; and
- provide an open avenue of communication between the external auditors, the Trust Board, the asset manager of the Trust and any of its representatives in the course of performing their duties for or on behalf of the Trust.

The function of the Committee is oversight. It is not the duty or responsibility of the Committee or its members: (a) to plan or conduct audits; (b) to determine that the Trust’s financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; or (c) to conduct other types of auditing or accounting reviews or similar procedures or investigations. The Committee, its chair and its audit committee financial expert member(s) are members of the Trust Board, appointed to the Committee to provide broad oversight of the financial, risk and control related activities of the Trust, and are specifically not accountable or responsible for the day to day operation or performance of such activities. In particular, the member or members identified as audit committee financial experts shall not be accountable for giving professional opinions on the internal or external audit of the Trust’s financial information.

Representatives of the Trust’s asset manager are responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Trust’s financial statements. Representatives of the Trust’s asset manager are also responsible for maintaining appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and systems of risk assessment and internal controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly authorized, recorded and reported and to assure the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the reliability of financial reporting and compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. Representatives of the Trust’s asset manager are also responsible for monitoring and reporting on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal controls. The external auditors are responsible for planning and carrying out an audit of the Trust’s annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards to provide reasonable assurance that, among other things, such financial statements are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Procedures, Powers and Duties

The Committee shall have the following procedures, powers and duties:

General

- (a) *Composition* – The Committee shall consist of at least three members, all of whom shall be independent within the meaning of that term in National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees. All members of the Committee must be or, within a reasonable period following appointment, become financially literate, meaning that each has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Trust’s financial statements.
- (b) *Separate Meetings* – The Committee shall meet periodically with representatives of the Trust’s asset manager with responsibility for financial and internal controls function and the external auditors in separate sessions to discuss any matters that the Committee or each of these groups believes should be discussed privately and such persons shall have access to the Committee to bring forward matters requiring its attention. However, the Committee shall also meet periodically without representatives of the Trust’s asset manager present.
- (c) *Professional Assistance* – The Committee may require the external auditors and the internal controls function to perform such supplemental reviews or audits as the Committee may deem desirable. In addition, the Committee may retain such special legal, accounting, financial or other consultants as the Committee may determine to be necessary to carry out the Committee’s duties at the Trust’s expense.
- (d) *Reliance* – Absent actual knowledge to the contrary (which shall be promptly reported to the Trust Board), each member of the Committee shall be entitled to rely on (i) the integrity of those persons or organizations within and outside the Trust, including representatives of the Trust’s asset manager, from which it receives information, (ii) the accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Committee by such persons or organizations and (iii) representations made by representatives of the Trust’s asset manager and the external auditors as to any information technology, internal audit, internal controls and other non-audit services provided by the external auditors to the Trust.
- (e) *Reporting to the Trust Board* – The Committee will report through the chair of the Committee to the Trust Board following meetings of the Committee on matters considered by the Committee, its activities and compliance with this Charter.
- (f) *Procedure* – The Committee meetings shall be conducted as follows: (i) questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast; (ii) decisions may be taken by written consent signed by all members of the Committee; and (iii) meetings may be called by the external auditors of the Trust or any member of the Committee upon not less than 48 hours notice, unless such notice requirement is waived by the Committee members. The external auditors of the Trust are entitled to receive notice of every meeting of the Committee and, at the expense of the Trust, to attend and be heard thereat and, if so requested by a member of the Committee, shall attend any meeting of the Committee held during the term of office of the external auditors.
- (g) *Information* – the Committee will have unrestricted access to representatives of the Trust’s asset manager who provide services to the Trust and to Trust information

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Selection and Oversight of the External Auditors

1. The external auditors are ultimately accountable to the Committee and the Trust Board as the representatives of the unitholders of the Trust and shall report to the Committee and the Committee shall so instruct the external auditors. The Committee shall evaluate the performance of the external auditors and make recommendations to the Trust Board on the reappointment or appointment of the external auditors of the Trust to be proposed in the Trust's management information circular for approval of the unitholders of the Trust and the compensation to be paid by the Trust to the external auditors. If a change in external auditors is proposed, the Committee shall review the reasons for the change and any other significant issues related to the change, including the response of the incumbent auditors, and enquire on the qualifications of the proposed auditors before making its recommendation to the Trust Board.
2. The Committee shall approve in advance the terms of engagement of the external auditors with respect to the conduct of the annual audit. The Committee may approve policies and procedures for the pre-approval of services to be rendered by the external auditors, including *de minimis* exceptions, which policies and procedures shall include reasonable detail with respect to the services covered. All non-audit services to be provided to the Trust by the external auditors or any of their affiliates which are not covered by pre-approval policies and procedures approved by the Committee shall be subject to pre-approval by the Committee. The Committee will review disclosure respecting fees paid to the external auditors for audit and non-audit services. Any services under pre-approval will be reported at the following meeting.
3. The Committee shall review the independence of the external auditors and shall make recommendations to the Trust Board on appropriate actions to be taken which the Committee deems necessary to protect and enhance the independence of the external auditors. In connection with such review, the Committee shall:
 - (a) actively engage in a dialogue with the external auditors about all relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditors;
 - (b) require that the external auditors submit to it on a periodic basis, and at least annually, a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the Trust, on the one hand, and the external auditors and their affiliates on the other hand;
 - (c) consider the auditor independence standards promulgated by applicable auditing regulatory and professional bodies; and
 - (d) ensure periodic rotation of the lead audit partner.
4. The Committee shall require the external auditors to provide to the Committee, and the Committee shall review and discuss with the external auditors, all reports which the external auditors are required to provide to the Committee or the Trust Board under rules, policies or practices of professional or regulatory bodies applicable to the external auditors, and any other reports which the Committee may require.
5. The Committee is responsible for resolving disagreements between representatives of the Trust's asset manager and the external auditors regarding financial reporting and the application of any accounting principles or practices. The Committee shall discuss with the external auditors any difficulties that arose with such representatives during the course of the audit and the adequacy of such representatives' responses in correcting audit-related deficiencies.

Appointment and Oversight of Internal Controls Function

6. The Committee shall obtain from the internal controls function and shall review summaries of the significant reports to senior management of the Trust's asset manager, prepared by the internal controls function, or the actual reports if requested by the Committee, and any responses to such reports.
7. The Committee shall, as it deems necessary, communicate with the internal controls function with respect to their reports and recommendations, the extent to which prior recommendations have been implemented and any other matters that the internal controls function bring to the attention of the Committee. The head of the internal controls function for the Trust shall have unrestricted access to the Committee.
8. The Committee shall, annually or more frequently as it deems necessary, evaluate the internal controls function including their activities, organizational structure and qualifications and effectiveness and communicate the results of such review to the Trust Board and to the Trust's asset manager.

Oversight and Monitoring of Audits

9. The Committee shall review with the external auditors, the internal controls function and senior management of the Trust's asset manager, the audit function generally, the objectives, staffing, locations, co-ordination, reliance upon representatives of the Trust's asset manager and internal audit and general audit approach and scope of proposed audits of the financial statements of the Trust, the overall audit plans, the responsibilities of the senior management of the Trust's asset manager, the internal controls function and the external auditors, the audit procedures to be used and the timing and estimated budgets of the audits.
10. The Committee shall meet periodically with the internal controls function to discuss the progress of their activities and any significant findings stemming from internal audits and any difficulties or disputes that arise with other representatives of the Trust's asset manager and the adequacy of such representatives' responses in correcting audit-related deficiencies.
11. The Committee shall review with senior management of the Trust's asset manager the results of internal and external audits.
12. The Committee shall take such other reasonable steps as it may deem necessary to satisfy itself that the audit was conducted in a manner consistent with all applicable legal requirements and auditing standards of applicable professional or regulatory bodies

Oversight and Review of Accounting Principles and Practices

13. The Committee shall, as it deems necessary, oversee, review and discuss with senior management of the Trust's asset manager, the external auditors and the internal controls function:
 - (a) the quality, appropriateness and acceptability of the Trust's accounting principles and practices used in its financial reporting, changes in the Trust's accounting principles or practices and the application of particular accounting principles and disclosure practices by management to new transactions or events;
 - (b) all significant financial reporting issues and judgements made in connection with the financial statements, including the effect of any alternative treatment within International Financial Reporting Standards;

- (c) any material change to the Trust’s auditing and accounting principles and practices as recommended by senior management of the Trust’s asset manager, the external auditors or the internal controls function or which may result from proposed changes to applicable International Financial Reporting Standards;
- (d) the effect of regulatory or accounting limitations on the Trust’s financial reporting;
- (e) any reserves, accruals, provisions, estimates or Trust programs and policies, including factors that affect asset and liability carrying values and the timing of revenue and expense recognition, that may have a material effect upon the financial statements of the Trust;
- (f) any legal matter, claim or contingency that could have a significant impact on the financial statements and any material reports, inquiries or correspondence from regulators or governmental authorities regarding compliance with applicable requirements and any analysis respecting disclosure with regard to any such legal matter, claim or contingency in the financial statements;
- (g) the treatment for financial reporting purposes of any significant transactions which are not a normal part of the Trust’s operations;
- (h) the use of any “pro-forma” or “adjusted” information not in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- (i) determinations of goodwill impairment, if any, as required by applicable accounting standards

Oversight and Monitoring of Internal Controls

14. The Committee shall, as it deems necessary, exercise oversight of, review and discuss with senior management of the Trust’s asset manager, the external auditors and the internal controls function:
- (a) the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust’s internal accounting and financial controls and the recommendations of senior management of the Trust’s asset manager, the external auditors and the internal controls function for the improvement of accounting practices and internal controls;
 - (b) any material weaknesses in the internal control environment, including with respect to computerized information system controls and security; and
 - (c) the Trust’s asset manager’s compliance with the Trust’s processes, procedures and internal controls.

Communications with Others

15. The Committee shall establish and monitor procedures, such as a Whistleblower Policy for the receipt and treatment of complaints received by the Trust regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or audit matters and the anonymous submission by employees of the Trust’s asset manager of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters and review periodically with senior management of the Trust’s asset manager and the internal controls function these procedures and any significant complaints received.

Oversight and Monitoring of the Trust’s Financial Disclosures

16. The Committee shall:

- (a) review with the external auditors and senior management of the Trust's asset manager and recommend to the Trust Board for approval the audited annual financial statements and the notes and management's discussion and analysis accompanying such financial statements, and the Trust's annual report;
- (b) review with the external auditors and senior management of the Trust's asset manager each set of interim financial statements and the notes and management's discussion and analysis accompanying such financial statements; and
- (c) if requested by the Board, review with the external auditors and senior management of the Trust's asset manager any financial statements included or to be included in a prospectus, any financial information of the Trust contained in any management information circular of the Trust, and any other disclosure documents or regulatory filings of the Trust containing or accompanying financial information of the Trust.

Such reviews shall be conducted prior to the release of any summary of the financial results or the filing of such reports with applicable regulators.

- 17. Prior to their distribution, the Committee shall discuss earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance, if any, provided to analysts and ratings agencies, it being understood that such discussions may, in the discretion of the Committee, be done generally (i.e. by discussing the types of information to be disclosed and the type of presentation to be made) and that the Committee need not discuss in advance each earnings release or each instance in which the Trust gives earning guidance.
- 18. The Committee shall review with senior management of the Trust's asset manager the assessment of the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures and material changes in their design.

Oversight of Finance Matters

- 19. The Committee shall receive and review:
 - (a) periodic reports on compliance with requirements regarding statutory deductions and remittances, the nature and extent of any non-compliance together with the reasons therefor and the plan and timetable of senior management of the Trust's asset manager to correct any deficiencies;
 - (b) material policies and practices of the Trust respecting cash management and material financing strategies or policies or proposed financing arrangements and objectives of the Trust; and
 - (c) material tax policies and tax planning initiatives, tax payments and reporting and any pending tax audits or assessments.
- 20. The Committee shall meet periodically with senior management of the Trust's asset manager to review and discuss the Trust's major financial risk exposures and the policy steps the Trust's asset manager has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the use of financial derivatives and hedging activities.
- 21. The Committee shall meet with senior management of the Trust's asset manager to review the process and systems in place for ensuring the reliability of public disclosure documents that contain audited and unaudited financial information and their effectiveness.

Business and Ethical Conduct

22. The Committee shall:
- (a) periodically review and approve any changes to the code of conduct or similar document for any trustees, officers, and representatives of the Trust and be responsible for granting any waivers from the application of such code; and
 - (b) review the monitoring of compliance with such code.

Additional Responsibilities

23. The Committee shall review any significant or material transactions outside the Trust's ordinary activities.
24. If requested by the Board, the Committee shall review and make recommendations to the Trust Board concerning the financial condition of the Trust, including with respect to annual budgets, corporate borrowings, investments, capital expenditures, long term commitments and the issuance and/or repurchase of securities.
25. The Committee shall review and/or approve any other matter specifically delegated to the Committee by the Trust Board and undertake on behalf of the Trust Board such other activities as may be necessary or desirable to assist the Trust Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to financial reporting.

Audit Committee Charter

The Committee shall review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter at least annually and otherwise as it deems appropriate and recommend changes to the Trust Board. The performance of the Committee shall be evaluated with reference to this Charter annually.

The Committee shall ensure that this Charter or a summary of it which has been approved by the Committee is disclosed in accordance with all applicable securities laws or regulatory requirements in the annual management information circular or annual information form of the Trust.

SCHEDULE B
DREAM ALTERNATIVES MASTER GP INC.
(the “Corporation”)

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER
(the “Charter”)

PURPOSE

The Audit Committee (the “**Committee**”) is a standing committee appointed by the board of directors of the Corporation (the “**Board**”). The Committee is established to fulfill applicable securities law obligations respecting audit committees and to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to financial reporting, including to:

- oversee the integrity of the Corporation’s and Dream Alternatives Master LP’s financial statements and financial reporting process, including the audit process and the Corporation’s and Dream Alternatives Master LP’s internal accounting controls and procedures and compliance with related legal and regulatory requirements;
- oversee the qualifications and independence of the external auditors;
- oversee the work of the representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP’s asset manager with responsibility for financial and internal controls function, and external auditors in these areas; and
- provide an open avenue of communication between the external auditors, the Board, the Corporation and representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP’s asset manager.

The function of the Committee is oversight. It is not the duty or responsibility of the Committee or its members (a) to plan or conduct audits, (b) to determine that the Corporation’s or Dream Alternatives Master LP’s financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards or (c) to conduct other types of auditing or accounting reviews or similar procedures or investigations. The Committee, its chair and its audit committee financial expert members are members of the Board, appointed to the Committee to provide broad oversight of the financial, risk and control related activities of the Corporation and Dream Alternatives Master LP, and are specifically not accountable or responsible for the day to day operation or performance of such activities. In particular, the member or members identified as audit committee financial experts shall not be accountable for giving professional opinions on the internal or external audit of the Corporation’s or Dream Alternatives Master LP’s financial information.

Representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP’s asset manager are responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Corporation’s and Dream Alternatives Master LP’s financial statements. Representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP’s asset manager are also responsible for maintaining appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and systems of risk assessment and internal controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly authorized, recorded and reported and to assure the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the reliability of financial reporting and compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. Representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP’s asset manager are responsible for monitoring and reporting on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal controls. The external auditors are responsible for planning and carrying out an audit of the Corporation’s and Dream Alternatives Master LP’s annual financial statements in accordance with

generally accepted auditing standards to provide reasonable assurance that, among other things, such financial statements are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PROCEDURES, POWERS AND DUTIES

The Committee shall have the following procedures, powers and duties:

General

- (a) *Composition* – The Committee shall consist of at least three members, all of whom shall be independent within the meaning of National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* and a majority of whom shall be resident Canadians. All members of the Committee must be or, within a reasonable period following appointment, become financially literate, meaning that each has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's and Dream Alternatives Master LP's financial statements.
- (b) *Separate Executive Meetings* – The Committee shall meet periodically with representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager with responsibility for financial and internal controls function and the external auditors in separate executive sessions to discuss any matters that the Committee or each of these groups believes should be discussed privately and such persons shall have access to the Committee to bring forward matters requiring its attention. However, the Committee shall also meet periodically without representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager present.
- (c) *Professional Assistance* – The Committee may require the external auditors and the internal controls function to perform such supplemental reviews or audits as the Committee may deem desirable. In addition, the Committee may retain such special legal, accounting, financial or other consultants as the Committee may determine to be necessary to carry out the Committee's duties at Dream Alternatives Master LP's expense.
- (d) *Reliance* – Absent actual knowledge to the contrary (which shall be promptly reported to the Board), each member of the Committee shall be entitled to rely on (i) the integrity of those persons or organizations within and outside the Corporation, including representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager from which it receives information, (ii) the accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Committee by such persons or organizations and (iii) representations made by representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager and the external auditors as to any information technology, internal audit, internal controls and other non-audit services provided by the external auditors to the Corporation, Dream Alternatives Master LP and their respective subsidiaries.
- (e) *Reporting to the Board* – The Committee will report through the chair of the Committee to the Board following meetings of the Committee on matters considered by the Committee, its activities and compliance with this Charter.
- (f) *Procedure* – The Committee meetings shall be conducted as follows: (i) questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast; (ii) decisions may be taken by written consent signed by all members of the Committee; and (iii) meetings may be called by the external auditors of Dream Alternatives Master LP and the Corporation or any member of the Committee upon not less than 48 hours notice, unless such notice requirement is waived by the Committee members. The external auditors of Dream Alternatives Master LP and the Corporation are entitled to receive notice of every meeting of the Committee and, at the expense of Dream Alternatives Master LP, to attend and be heard thereat and, if so requested by a member of the

Committee, shall attend any meeting of the Committee held during the term of office of the external auditors.

- (g) Unrestricted access to representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager who provide services to Dream Alternatives Master LP and the Corporation, and to the Corporation and Dream Alternatives Master LP information.

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Selection and Oversight of the External Auditors

1. The external auditors are ultimately accountable to the Committee and the Board as the representatives of the shareholder of the Corporation and the partners of Dream Alternatives Master LP and shall report to the Committee and the Committee shall so instruct the external auditors. The Committee shall evaluate the performance of the external auditors and make recommendations to the Board on the reappointment or appointment of the external auditors of the Corporation and Dream Alternatives Master LP and the compensation to be paid by the Corporation and Dream Alternatives Master LP to the external auditors. If a change in external auditors is proposed, the Committee shall review the reasons for the change and any other significant issues related to the change, including the response of the incumbent auditors, and enquire on the qualifications of the proposed auditors before making its recommendation to the Board.
2. The Committee shall approve in advance the terms of engagement of the external auditors with respect to the conduct of the annual audit. The Committee may approve policies and procedures for the pre-approval of services to be rendered by the external auditors, including *de minimis* exceptions, which policies and procedures shall include reasonable detail with respect to the services covered. All non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation, Dream Alternatives Master LP or any of their respective subsidiaries by the external auditors or any of their affiliates which are not covered by pre-approval policies and procedures approved by the Committee shall be subject to pre-approval by the Committee. Any services under pre-approval will be reported at the following meeting.
3. The Committee shall review the independence of the external auditors and shall make recommendations to the Board on appropriate actions to be taken which the Committee deems necessary to protect and enhance the independence of the external auditors. In connection with such review, the Committee shall:
 - (a) actively engage in a dialogue with the external auditors about all relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditors;
 - (b) require that the external auditors submit to it on a periodic basis, and at least annually, a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the Corporation, Dream Alternatives Master LP and their respective subsidiaries, on the one hand, and the external auditors and their affiliates on the other hand;
 - (c) consider the auditor independence standards promulgated by applicable auditing regulatory and professional bodies; and
 - (d) ensure periodic rotation of lead audit partner.
4. The Committee shall establish and monitor clear policies for the hiring by the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP of employees or former employees of the external auditors.

5. The Committee shall require the external auditors to provide to the Committee, and the Committee shall review and discuss with the external auditors, all reports which the external auditors are required to provide to the Committee or the Board under rules, policies or practices of professional or regulatory bodies applicable to the external auditors, and any other reports which the Committee may require.
6. The Committee is responsible for resolving disagreements between representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager and the external auditors regarding financial reporting and the application of any accounting principles or practices. The Committee shall discuss with the external auditors any difficulties that arose with such representatives during the course of the audit and the adequacy of such representatives' responses in correcting audit-related deficiencies.

Oversight of Internal Controls Function

7. The Committee shall obtain from the internal controls function and shall review summaries of the significant reports to senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager prepared by the internal controls function, or the actual reports if requested by the Committee, and any responses to such reports.
8. The Committee shall, as it deems necessary, communicate with the internal controls function with respect to their reports and recommendations, the extent to which prior recommendations have been implemented and any other matters that the internal controls function brings to the attention of the Committee. The head of the internal controls function shall have unrestricted access to the Committee.
9. The Committee shall, annually or more frequently as it deems necessary, evaluate the internal controls function including their activities, organizational structure and qualifications and effectiveness and communicate the results of such review to the Board and Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager.

Oversight and Monitoring of Audits

10. The Committee shall review with the external auditors, the internal controls function and senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager the audit function generally, the objectives, staffing, locations, co-ordination, reliance upon representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager and internal audit and general audit approach and scope of proposed audits of the financial statements of the Corporation and Dream Alternatives Master LP and their respective subsidiaries, the overall audit plans, the responsibilities of senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP, the internal controls function and the external auditors, the audit procedures to be used and the timing and estimated budgets of the audits.
11. The Committee shall meet periodically with the internal controls function to discuss the progress of their activities and any significant findings stemming from any internal audits or internal controls testing and any difficulties or disputes that arise with other representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager and the adequacy of such representatives' responses in correcting audit-related deficiencies.
12. The Committee shall review with senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager the results of internal and external audits.
13. The Committee shall take such other reasonable steps as it may deem necessary to satisfy itself that the audit was conducted in a manner consistent with all applicable legal requirements and auditing standards of applicable professional or regulatory bodies.

Oversight and Review of Accounting Principles and Practices

14. The Committee shall, as it deems necessary, oversee, review and discuss with senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager, the external auditors and the internal controls function:
- (a) the quality, appropriateness and acceptability of the Corporation's and Dream Alternatives Master LP's accounting principles and practices used in its financial reporting, changes in the Corporation's and Dream Alternatives Master LP's accounting principles or practices and the application of particular accounting principles and disclosure practices by representatives of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager to new transactions or events;
 - (b) all significant financial reporting issues and judgements made in connection with the financial statements, including the effect of any alternative treatment within International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - (c) any material change to the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP's auditing and accounting principles and practices as recommended by senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager, the external auditors or the internal controls function or which may result from proposed changes to applicable International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - (d) the effect of regulatory or accounting limitations on the Corporation's or Dream Alternatives Master LP's financial reporting;
 - (e) any reserves, accruals, provisions, estimates or programs and policies of the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP, including factors that affect asset and liability carrying values and the timing of revenue and expense recognition, that may have a material effect upon the financial statements of the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP;
 - (f) any legal matter, claim or contingency that could have a significant impact on the financial statements and any material reports, inquiries or correspondence from regulators or governmental authorities regarding compliance with applicable requirements and any analysis respecting disclosure with regard to any such legal matter, claim or contingency in the financial statements;
 - (g) the treatment for financial reporting purposes of any significant transactions which are not a normal part of the Corporation's or Dream Alternatives Master LP's operations;
 - (h) the use of any "pro-forma" or "adjusted" information not in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
 - (i) determination of goodwill impairment, if any, as required by applicable accounting standards.

Oversight and Monitoring of Internal Controls

15. The Committee shall, as it deems necessary, exercise oversight of, review and discuss with senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager, the external auditors and the internal controls function:

- (a) the adequacy and effectiveness of the Corporation's and Dream Alternatives Master LP's internal accounting and financial controls and the recommendations of senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager, the external auditors and the internal controls function for the improvement of accounting practices and internal controls;
- (b) any material weaknesses in the internal control environment, including with respect to computerized information system controls and security; and
- (c) Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager's compliance with the Corporation's and Dream Alternatives Master LP's processes, procedures and internal controls.

Communications with Others

16. The Committee shall:

- (a) periodically review the whistleblower policy of Dream Hard Asset Alternatives Trust (the "Trust") or similar document applicable to directors, officers and employees of the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP; and
- (b) review and report the monitoring of compliance with such policy by directors, officers and employees of the Corporation and Dream Alternatives Master LP to the Board.

Oversight of Finance Matters

17. Appointments of the key financial executives involved in the financial reporting process of the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP, including the chief financial officer, shall require the prior review of the Committee.

18. The Committee shall receive and review:

- (a) periodic reports on compliance with requirements regarding statutory deductions and remittances, the nature and extent of any non-compliance together with the reasons therefor and the plan and timetable of senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager to correct any deficiencies;
- (b) material policies and practices of the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP respecting cash management and material financing strategies or policies or proposed financing arrangements and objectives of the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP; and
- (c) material tax policies and tax planning initiatives, tax payments and reporting and any pending tax audits or assessments.

19. The Committee shall meet periodically with senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager to review and discuss Dream Alternatives Master LP's major financial risk exposures and the policy steps Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the use of financial derivatives and hedging activities.

20. The Committee shall meet with senior management of Dream Alternatives Master LP's asset manager to review the process and systems in place for ensuring the reliability of public

disclosure documents that contain audited and unaudited financial information and their effectiveness.

Business and Ethical Conduct

21. The Committee shall:
 - (a) periodically review the code of conduct of the Trust or similar document applicable to directors, officers and employees of the Corporation or Dream Alternatives Master LP; and
 - (b) review and report the monitoring of compliance with such code by representatives of the Corporation and Dream Master Alternatives LP to the Board.

Additional Responsibilities

22. The Committee shall review any significant or material transactions outside the Corporation's or Dream Alternatives Master LP's ordinary activities.
23. If requested by the Board, the Committee shall review and make recommendations to the Board concerning the financial condition of the Corporation, Dream Alternatives Master LP and its subsidiaries, including with respect to annual budgets, corporate borrowings, investments, capital expenditures and long term commitments.
24. The Committee shall review and/or approve any other matter specifically delegated to the Committee by the Board and undertake on behalf of the Board such other activities as may be necessary or desirable to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to financial reporting.

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

The Committee shall review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter at least annually and otherwise as it deems appropriate and recommend changes to the Board. The performance of the Committee shall be evaluated with reference to this Charter annually.