Beutel Goodman Global Dividend Fund

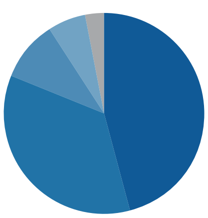
TOP 10 HOLDINGS (%)

ELI LILLY & CO	6.0
KELLOGG CO	5.8
VERIZON COMMUNICATION	5.2
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	5.0
KON KPN NV	4.7
IMI	4.5
BASF SE	4.5
TELEFONICA DEUTSCH	4.3
GEA GROUP AG	4.3
VODAFONE GROUP	3.9

SECTOR WEIGHTS VS BENCHMARK

SECTOR WEIGHTS (%)			UNDERWEIGHT/OVERWEIGHT %
Sector	**BG**	**MSCI WORLD C$**	
Telecom	18.2	3.1	15.0
Materials	13.4	5.1	8.3
Industrials	18.7	11.3	7.5
Consumer S.	9.7	9.8	-0.1
Health Care	10.9	12.2	-1.3
Financials	15.1	17.7	-2.6
Utilities	0.0	3.2	-3.2
Real Estate	0.0	3.2	-3.2
Energy	0.0	6.6	-6.6
Consumer D.	5.0	12.4	-7.3
Info. Tech.	6.0	15.4	-9.4
Cash	2.9		

REGIONAL WEIGHTS (%)



- Europe ex U.K. (46.1)
- U.S. (35.1)
- U.K. (9.9)
- Pacific Basin ex Japan (6.0)
- Cash (2.9)
- Japan (0.0)
- Emerging Markets (0.0)

PERFORMANCE % (ANNUALIZED) TO MARCH 31, 2017

BG GLOBAL DIVIDEND FUND	CURRENT QTR	1 YEAR	2 YEARS	3 YEARS	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION*
TOTAL PORTFOLIO	8.18	20.83	10.38	9.36	12.72	13.61	7.50
MSCI WORLD INDEX C$	5.55	17.89	7.89	12.29	16.39	15.84	6.93
MANAGEMENT EFFECT	**2.63**	**2.94**	**2.49**	**-2.93**	**-3.67**	**-2.23**	**0.57**

* Inception Date = December 1, 2007

PERFORMANCE % (ANNUAL) TO MARCH 31ST

BG GLOBAL DIVIDEND FUND	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
TOTAL PORTFOLIO	20.83	0.87	7.34	23.44	17.22
MSCI WORLD INDEX C$	17.89	-1.26	21.65	29.58	13.70
MANAGEMENT EFFECT	**2.94**	**2.13**	**-14.31**	**-6.14**	**3.52**

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund is a global equity portfolio whose primary objective is to provide investors with a high and growing level of dividend income, combined with lower long-term volatility. The companies selected have an attractive return potential relative to downside risk and have the potential to provide a growing stream of dividend income and capital appreciation.

INVESTMENT RESULTS

The Beutel Goodman global dividend portfolio posted a positive return for the first quarter, finishing well ahead of the MSCI World C$ Index. Information Technology was the best performing sector over the period followed by Healthcare. Energy and Telecommunications were by far the weakest sectors.

While headlines during the quarter focused on the early forays of the new Trump administration, the economic backdrop for the U.S. continued to strengthen. Both the Philly Fed and Dallas Fed surveys rose strongly, although fourth quarter GDP disappointed at 1.9%, as consumer spending grew at a faster rate, but state and local government spending and businesses equipment purchases weakened. The unemployment rate fell to 4.7%, complemented by steady wage growth. The Federal Reserve hiked rates during March, but mostly stuck to its cautious language concerning the pace of future rate hikes.

Conditions in Europe also showed improvement, yet the ECB held rates steady and continued with its bond buying program. It is expected that the central bank will begin tapering its bond purchases in April. PMIs nearing 6 year highs suggest that manufacturing is picking up, although unemployment remains high at 9.5%. Inflation declined to 1.5%, short of the ECB's goal of just under 2%, further evidence that stimulus efforts will continue in the Eurozone.

The portfolio outperformed in the quarter due almost entirely to stock selection. Sector allocation detracted slightly, with the positive effect from an underweight in Energy outweighed by negative effects from an underweight in Information Technology and an overweight in Telecommunications.

In terms of stock selection, the strongest contribution came from Financials, as DBS, Deutsche Boerse, Julius Baer and American Express all outperformed the sector.

Stock selection in Information Technology added significant value. Atea responded positively to its third consecutive strong earnings report and climbed further still after several broker upgrades. Selection in Industrials also added value due to strong contributions from IMI and Vesuvius.

Stock selection in Health Care added value with strong contributions from Eli Lilly and Johnson & Johnson. In Materials, the strongest contribution came from Akzo Nobel, which jumped on news that PPG had submitted a proposal to acquire the company, and then climbed further following a second bid.

The Consumer sectors were the main detractors to stock selection, albeit by small amounts.

PORTFOLIO STRATEGY & ACTIVITY

In Q1 2017 the global dividend portfolio initiated four new positions.

Akzo Nobel is the world's second largest paint and coatings producer – manufacturer and distributor, with another leg comprised of a global specialty chemicals business.

Gjensidige is the leading non-life insurance group in Norway with strong positions across all major lines of business. The company operates in highly concentrated markets, with rational pricing behaviour.

LyondellBasell is among the largest chemical producers, with production facilities in the U.S. and Europe. Avoiding cash-burning, value-destructive acquisitions tends to augment FCF generation, which has enabled a 30% share count reduction and a 65% dividend increase over the last four years.

Oracle is the global leader in enterprise software, and has the most complete offering of enterprise applications in the market. The strong free cash flows generated by the business allow the Company to pay cash for acquisitions, and still have plenty of funds left over for share repurchases and a dividend.

The portfolio added to its investments in **Kellogg, KPN** and **Verizon**. To fund these additions and our new positions we sold our holdings in **Bayer, Sky, JPMorgan Chase** and **Caterpillar**. Additional funds were created from process-driven trims in **Atea**, and **Vesuvius**.

OUTLOOK

Across global markets, more than seven years of highly supportive monetary policy has struggled to substantially lift the economic growth that generates corporate profits – until recently. In the first quarter, industrial production and labor markets showed improvements across most developed economies. Inflation, stuck at extremely low levels since the onset of the financial crisis, is trending towards a more healthy level of 2% in recent months. Unemployment rates have improved back to pre-crisis levels in key developed economies. In Japan, which has had the most severe deflationary pressure, workers' wages and consumer pricing have started to show upward movements. A sustained improvement in industrial production and the labour market could move up capacity utilization and, potentially, trigger a new investment cycle, which has been the key missing piece in this recovery.

As we've said in the past, our portfolio holdings are not overly dependent on any specific combination of macro factors, but will certainly benefit from a strong global economy. An environment of low to moderate global GDP growth tends to be the best time for those excellent businesses with deep competitive advantages. All of our global investments continue to generate free cash flow, have strong balance sheets and capital allocation policies that strike the right balance between sustaining the business long term and shareholder returns. Our focus hasn't changed. Investing in high quality businesses at a deep discount to their intrinsic value will pay off in the long run.

Disclosure Notes

Investment returns are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted, gross of investment management fees and net of operating expenses for Beutel Goodman funds. Returns are time weighted and annualized for periods greater than one year. Client returns may vary due to cash flow timing and client-specific constraints.

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

The I class units of the Short Term Bond Fund were not offered under a prospectus for the period since performance inception to October 4, 2010 (the prospectus start date). The I class units of the Global Dividend Fund were not offered under a prospectus for the period since performance inception to September 14, 2010 (the prospectus start date). Please see the related product profiles for the inception dates of these funds. The I class units of the Global Equity Fund were not offered under a prospectus for the period since its 1995 performance inception to July 6, 2011 (the prospectus start date). Performance for each of these Funds is combined to include both of these periods. The expenses of these Funds would have been higher during these periods had these Funds been subject to additional regulatory requirements applicable to a fund whose units are offered under a prospectus.

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