RBC Global Asset Management
PH&N Institutional

Investment Management Report for

Presbyterian Church in Canada - Consolidated

For Period Ending September 30, 2022

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Overall Portfolio Summary

Summary of Assets

Overall Market Value ($)	**117,799,178**

Summary of Assets for Presbyterian Church in Canada - Fixed Income as of September 30, 2022

	Market Value ($) September 30, 2022	Market Value (%)
PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund	71,375,856	100.0
Total Portfolio	**71,375,856**	**100.0**

Summary of Assets for Presbyterian Church in Canada - Global Equity as of September 30, 2022

	Market Value ($) September 30, 2022	Market Value (%)
RBC Global Equity Focus Fund (CAD)	46,423,322	100.0
Total Portfolio	**46,423,322**	**100.0**

All fund units are Series O unless otherwise stated in the name of the fund.

Account Performance

Performance for Presbyterian Church in Canada - Fixed Income as of September 30, 2022 (%)

	3 Mo	YTD	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	4 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	SI*
Account	**0.30**	**-11.75**	**-10.34**	**-6.55**	**-1.78**	**0.96**	**1.14**	**2.21**	**3.75**
*Benchmark***	*0.52*	*-11.78*	*-10.48*	*-6.98*	*-2.51*	*0.41*	*0.66*	*1.65*	*3.23*
Relative Performance	-0.22	+0.03	+0.14	+0.43	+0.73	+0.55	+0.48	+0.56	+0.52

* Performance inception date for Presbyterian Church in Canada - Fixed Income is May 01, 2007.
** Benchmark changed November 2009 to 100% FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index.

Performance for Presbyterian Church in Canada - Global Equity as of September 30, 2022 (%)

	3 Mo	YTD	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	4 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	SI*
Account	**-0.09**	**-23.65**	**-18.22**	**1.16**	**7.46**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.43**
*Benchmark***	*-0.07*	*-18.88*	*-12.83*	*3.20*	*5.86*	-	-	-	*6.25*
Relative Performance	-0.02	-4.77	-5.39	-2.04	+1.60	-	-	-	+1.18

* Performance inception date for Presbyterian Church in Canada - Global Equity is March 26, 2019.
** Benchmark: 100% MSCI World Net Index C$
Total returns are gross of fees and reported in Canadian dollars. Periods less than one year are not annualized.

As of August 15, 2022, the fixed income account was moved into the PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund. Prior to that time, it was a segregated account. The performance shown reflects the performance of the account through this transition. The commentary in the following pages is for the PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund only.

PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund

Fund Performance

Performance Comparison as of September 30, 2022 (%)	3 Mo	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	4 Yr	5 Yr	SI *
PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund	**0.63**	**-10.47**	**-6.14**	**-0.90**	**1.66**	**1.71**	**3.09**
FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index	*0.52*	*-10.48*	*-6.98*	*-2.51*	*0.41*	*0.66*	*1.94*
Relative Performance	+0.11	+0.01	+0.84	+1.61	+1.25	+1.05	+1.15

Series O returns. Total returns are gross-of-fee and reported in Canadian dollars. Periods less than one year are not annualized.

* Inception date: June 30, 2013.

Fund Attribution

Attribution as of September 30, 2022 (%)	Relative Performance	
	3 Mo	1 Yr
Interest rate anticipation		
Duration & yield curve	0.08	0.23
Real return bonds	0.00	0.04
Foreign sovereign bonds	0.08	0.08
Credit & liquidity		
Provincial & quasi-government bonds	0.02	0.11
Investment grade corporate bonds	0.00	0.07
High yield corporate bonds	0.02	-0.18
Mortgages	0.00	0.00
Emerging market debt	-0.07	-0.34
Other	-0.02	0.00
Total	**+0.11**	**+0.01**

Third Quarter Review

Strategy Summary for the Quarter Ending September 30, 2022 (relative contribution to duration exposure)			
Strategy	**Change Over Q3**	**Position Ending Q3**	**Our View**
Duration & Yield Curve	Unchanged	Neutral duration	Uncertain economic outlook and volatile rate environment prompting modest duration positioning
Real Return Bonds	Unchanged	No position	Long-term market-implied inflation expectations in line with our view of fair value
Foreign Sovereign Bonds	Adjusted	Small position	Yield differential between U.S. treasuries and Government of Canada bonds at attractive level
Provincial and Quasi-Government Bonds	Increased	Moderate overweight in provincials; underweight in federal agencies	Valuations more attractive for provincial bonds relative to federal agencies
Investment Grade Corporate	Unchanged	Modest overweight	Focused on high-quality credits against backdrop of rising recession risk
High Yield	Increased	Modest position	Valuations compelling, but we are mindful of the growing list of risks in the current environment
Mortgages	Unchanged	Small position	Liquidity premium remains at appealing levels
Emerging Market Debt	Unchanged	Small position	Cognisant of credit risk; however, reward-for-risk profile remains appealing

- While it appears that peak inflation may be behind us, it is likely to remain well above the target range for some time to come, and over the quarter central banks remained steadfast in their commitment to raising policy rates to curb demand. The Bank of Canada (BoC) executed two oversized rate hikes, bringing the policy rate up 175 basis points (bps) into restrictive territory. Yields fell at the start of the quarter as recession fears percolated but climbed back after central banks reaffirmed their hawkishness, only to fall again in the last week of the quarter in response to a policy clash overseas. Against this backdrop, bond market returns were modestly positive, with the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index returning 0.52%.
- On a year-to-date basis, bond market performance is still meaningfully negative, as a result of the sharp rise in yields experienced through the first half of 2022. However, recall that this means the yield for your portfolio is significantly higher than at the beginning of the year, which improves prospective returns going forward.
- In aggregate, the portfolio’s duration and yield curve positioning was a positive contributor to relative performance because it benefitted from a flattening of the yield curve.
- A small position in U.S. Treasuries was a positive contributor to performance as we tactically capitalized on the large yield differential between U.S. Treasuries and similar-term government of Canada bonds during the quarter.
- Exposure to provincial and government agency bonds added value due to security selection.

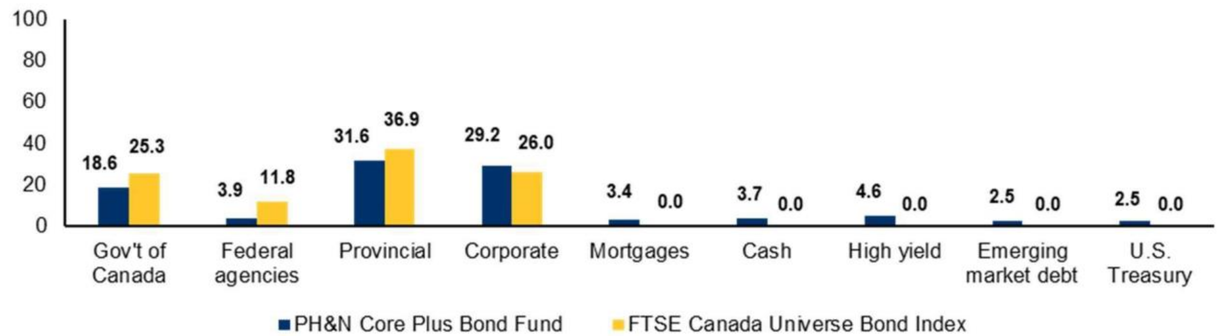
- The portfolio’s overweight to investment grade corporates was a neutral contributor to relative performance.
- The out-of-benchmark positions in high yield bonds and mortgages had no material impact on relative returns, whereas emerging market debt detracted from relative performance due to spread widening over the quarter.

PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund Portfolio Structure as of September 30, 2022

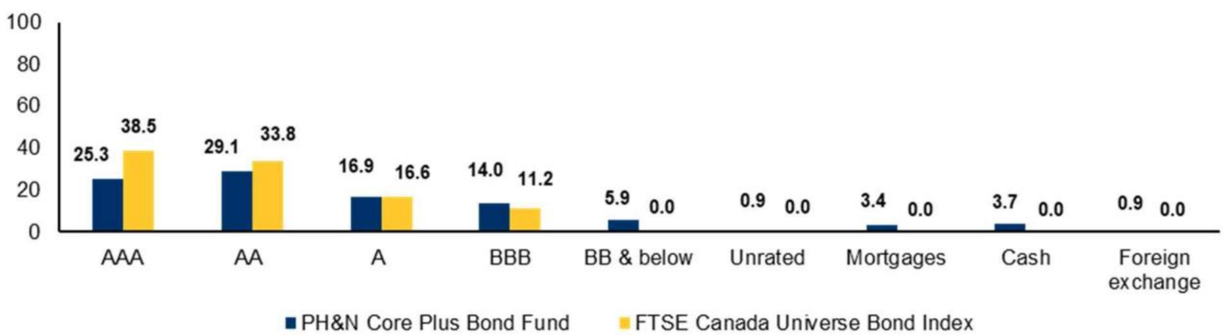
Fund Characteristics

	Modified Duration (Yrs)*	Term to Maturity (Yrs)	Yield to Maturity (%)
PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund	7.43	10.93	4.63
FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index	*7.48*	*10.35*	*4.15*

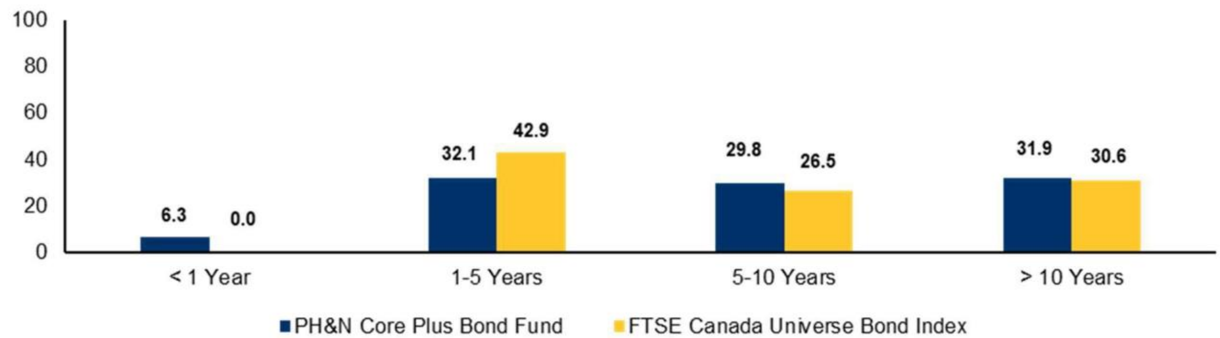
Issuer Analysis (%)



Rating Analysis** (%)



Maturity Analysis (%)



* Duration includes the duration of foreign instruments. Due to the Fund's foreign bonds having a much lower correlation to Canadian interest rates than implied by a conventional duration calculation, the reported duration measure does not correctly estimate true economic sensitivity of the Fund to Canadian base rates.

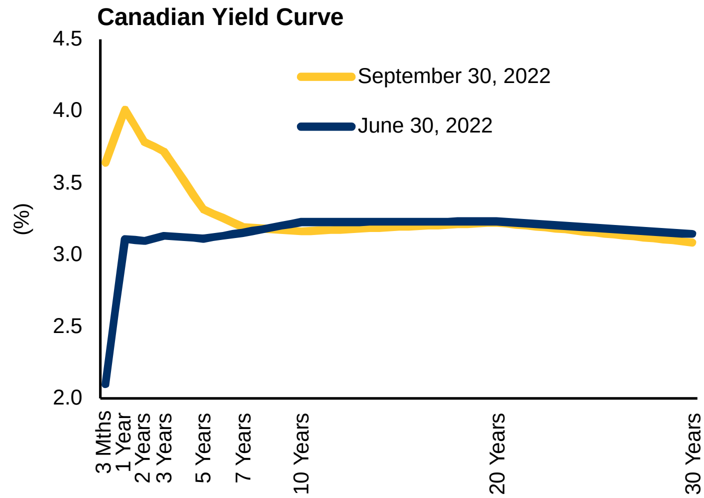
** Current ratings based on average across rating agencies (DBRS, Moody's, S&P) where available. Ratings at the time of purchase may differ.

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Third Quarter Review

Duration and Yield Curve

After inflation reached a 40-year high, the BoC surprised markets with an outsized policy rate hike of 1.0% in July – the biggest in nearly 25 years and largest increase by any G7 central bank during the current tightening cycle. This was followed by another outsized increase of 0.75% in early September, leaving the policy rate in restrictive territory, at 3.25% to end the quarter. This hawkishness prompted yields, which were trending lower throughout July on fears of impending recession, to switch course and move higher. The final days of the quarter then brought significant volatility to global bond markets as a result of a meaningful divergence in Britain's monetary and fiscal policies, which led to massive swings in U.K. bond yields. Against this backdrop, short-term GoC yields rose significantly over the period, while long-term yields ended slightly lower, resulting in a meaningful flattening and inversion of the GoC yield curve.



Source: Bloomberg

Throughout the quarter, the portfolio's sensitivity to interest rates was managed fairly closely to that of the benchmark, with the portfolio duration ending the period roughly in line with the benchmark. This neutral positioning reflects our low conviction on the near-term direction of interest rates due to a wide range of potential outcomes. If high inflation persists, yields could continue to rise. That said, peaking inflation would indicate that the current tightening cycle is in the latter stages, suggesting that yields won't rise further from here. The portfolio's yield curve positioning is partly a function of the team's expectations for the evolution of yields but also a function of where we see the most attractive opportunities within credit and liquidity strategies, and we currently have a preference for mid- to longer-term credit. Overall, the portfolio's duration positioning had a neutral impact on relative performance over the quarter, but the yield curve positioning contributed significantly to relative performance.

Government of Canada Yields (%)

	1 Yr	2 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	30 Yr
September 30, 2022	3.99	3.77	3.32	3.18	3.11
Forward Curve for September 30, 2023	3.54	3.41	3.08	3.10	3.06
Implied Change (1 year)	**-0.45**	**-0.36**	**-0.24**	**-0.08**	**-0.05**

Source: Bloomberg, RBC GAM (BondLab)

Looking forward, while further rate hikes before the end of the year are more or less written in stone, this expected change has already been priced into the bond market. In fact, looking out further over the coming year, the market expects short-term yields to fall meaningfully, with long-term yields expected to remain relatively unchanged from current levels. The trajectory of the forward curve implies that the BoC will actually cut interest rates in the latter half of 2023 in the face of an impending economic slowdown. We foresee a broad range of outcomes for the direction of bond yields in light of competing views on how inflation will unfold, but generally our view is in line with what is priced into the bond market. However, we do believe that yields will continue to exhibit heightened volatility in the near term as a result of central bank actions, investor confidence in their ability to rein in inflation, and the lag between tightening and its impact on inflation. Periods of such market volatility provide opportunities for value added and we will continue to look for opportunities to be tactical in our duration positioning to capitalize on such an environment.

Real Return Bonds

The annual inflation rate, as measured by headline Consumer Price Index (CPI), decelerated from 8.1% in June to 7.0% in August, which marked the second consecutive monthly decline in year-over-year price growth. While inflation is seemingly peaking, the components of high inflation continued to broaden in scope and the market consensus is for above-average inflation to persist over the short term.

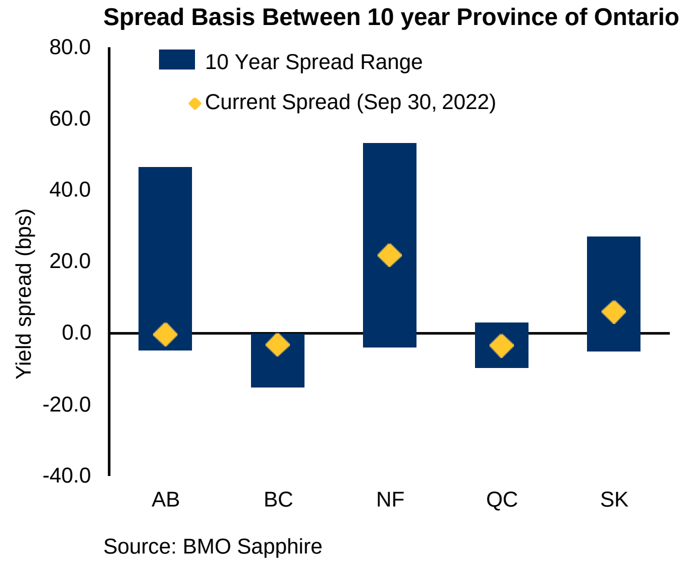
Currently, we have no exposure to real return bonds as the bond market's expectation for long-term inflation (estimated as the difference in yield between a nominal and a real return bond) is trading at levels in line with our view of fair value. Going forward, we will continue to monitor the strategy as actual and expected inflation conditions evolve.

Foreign Sovereign Bonds

Last quarter, we initiated a short position in a currency-hedged 10-year U.S. Treasury bond as the difference in yield, or spread, between 10-year Government of Canada (GoC) and U.S. Treasury (UST) bond yields increased to the widest levels seen in almost 10 years. We unwound the trade in July at a gain as the yield differential between 10-year GoCs and USTs compressed to more normalized levels.

Late in the third quarter, the spread differential between GoCs and USTs gapped out again; however, this time in the opposite direction, with 30-year UST yields trading significantly higher than 30-year GoC yields. We think fundamentally there is a case for UST yields to be higher than GoCs; however, the speed and magnitude of the spread movement suggested that it was being driven by short-term technical factors. As such, we initiated a long position in currency-hedged 30-year USTs in mid-September, as we expect the spread differential between the two sovereign yields to reverse course and return to more normalized levels.

Quasi-Government Bonds



During the quarter, uncertainty continued to dominate market headlines with spreads reacting to varying degrees across all provinces and terms. Commodity-sensitive provinces experienced the greatest spread widening over the quarter as the price of oil regressed. Meanwhile, the other provinces benefited from spread tightening across shorter maturities. Overall, provincial spreads collectively ended the quarter with similar spread levels to where they began. Provincial new issuance was modest in the third quarter with approximately $13 billion coming to market, which represents the completion of approximately 45% of provincial funding needs for the current fiscal year. Looking forward, stronger fiscal trajectories, coupled with reduced borrowing needs, should remain supportive for provincial credit spreads. That said, if a recession materializes, provincial bonds, alongside other risk assets, would experience weakness.

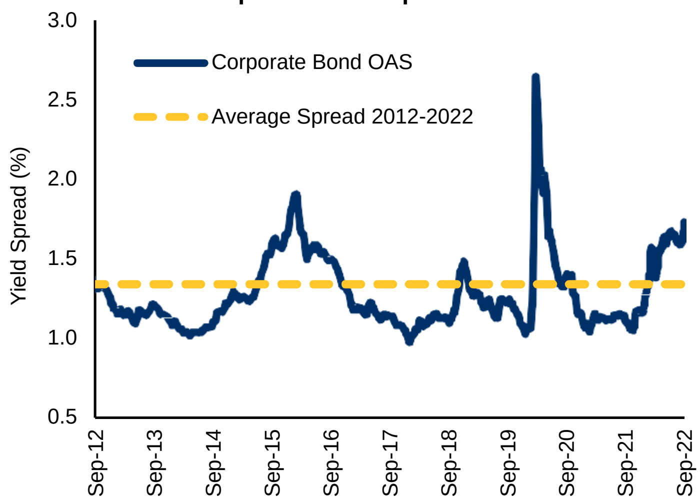
Overall, the portfolio's provincial overweight was increased over the period. This was accomplished in large part through a reduction in our underweight exposure to the province of Quebec, which is now in line with the benchmark. From a fundamental standpoint, we believe that Quebec has demonstrated improved fiscal stability. Furthermore, from a valuation standpoint, we feel that given the improvements that have taken place over an extended period, the current valuation in relation to the province of Ontario is likely fair, whereas in the past Quebec bonds would have been viewed as expensive. Following the recent increase in exposure to the province of Quebec, the portfolio's largest underweight is now the province of British Columbia, where we have concerns over the province's significant exposure to the levered real estate market. The portfolio's largest provincial exposure remains the province of Ontario, which offers superior liquidity and steady fundamentals relative to the other provinces, and provides us greater ability to be tactical.

We continue to find the value of federal agency bonds, such as AAA-rated Canada Housing Trust bonds, to be less attractive versus other higher-yielding credit strategies. As such, the portfolio remains positioned with an underweight exposure to this segment of the quasi-government bond market. In aggregate, the portfolio has a neutral exposure to provincial and quasi-government bonds, and maintains a meaningful bias toward provincial bonds given their yield advantage over government agency bonds.

The portfolio's exposure to provincial bonds contributed positively to relative performance as a result of security selection decisions over the quarter. We will continue to tactically adjust the portfolio's quasi-government positioning based on the attractiveness of opportunities relative to other segments of the bond market.

Investment Grade Corporate Bonds

Universe Corporate Bond Spread



Source: FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc.

While interest rate volatility continued to dominate corporate bond market narratives again this quarter, appetite for risk remained healthy with credit spreads compressing for much of the quarter. However, in the face of increasingly hawkish central bank rhetoric mid-quarter that dashed hopes for a soft landing and dented investor confidence, spreads moved wider, unwinding the tightening seen earlier. Unsurprisingly, with many companies having pre-funded in the previously low-rate environment, corporate issuance underwhelmed again this quarter with approximately $20 billion of new supply coming to market, down 26% from the third quarter in 2021. The muted primary market activity over the typically slow summer months helped support broad Canadian corporate bond spread levels. However, the risk-off tone that hit markets late in the quarter resulted in spreads ending the period slightly wider than where they began.

From a fundamental standpoint, high debt levels among consumers and corporations remain the key vulnerabilities to the Canadian economy that we are concerned about in the current environment. Canadian consumer indebtedness remains elevated, and the cost to service that debt has increased significantly alongside higher interest rates. On the corporate side, sustained high inflation poses a potential headwind, as it may begin to put pressure on corporate earnings.

We remained very selective in the primary market this quarter, opportunistically participating in some attractively priced new issues from issuers with stable fundamentals. We are cognisant of the uncertain market backdrop and that we appear to be in the late-stage of the credit cycle, so along with maintaining a modest overweight exposure relative to the benchmark, we continue to favour the higher-quality, less-cyclical sectors of the corporate bond market like infrastructure and power generation, which include regulated issuers that have stable and predictable cash flows. Overall, the portfolio's overweight exposure to corporate bonds did not have a meaningful impact on relative performance.

Private Placement Corporate Bonds

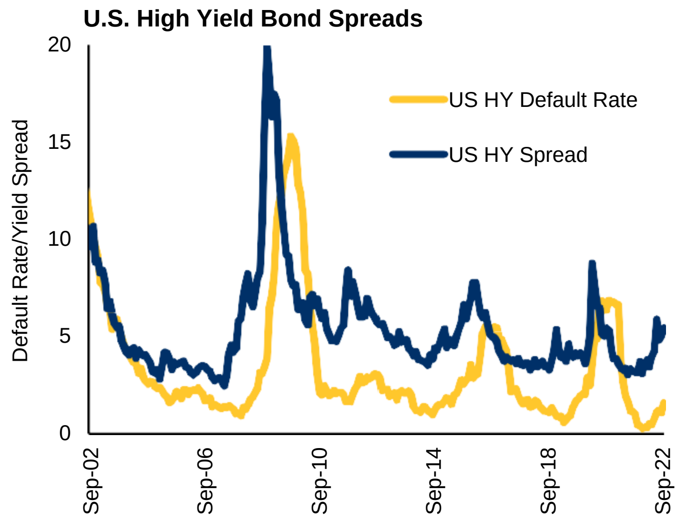
The portfolio's allocation to private placement corporate bonds is achieved through an allocation to the PH&N Private Placement Corporate Debt Fund (PPCDF). The PPCDF invests in investment grade private placement corporate bonds issued primarily in Canada but also abroad. For bonds unrated by an agency, PH&N will assign an internal rating, which must be of investment grade quality to qualify. One of the benefits of investing in private debt is the opportunity to expand and diversify investment opportunities. While many of the issues are infrastructure related, the private debt market encompasses many industries and sub-industries not available in the "public" markets. In addition, private placements often provide attractive illiquidity premiums for investors because they do not tend to have an active secondary market.

Private placement corporate bond spreads widened by around 3 bps over the quarter, which was lower than what was witnessed in comparable-term public securities within the broader Canadian corporate bond market. Coupled with lower GoC bond yields over the quarter, the fund returned 0.8%. The extra spread over public corporate bonds provides an ongoing return tailwind.

The PPCDF did not participate in any new deals over the quarter. With respect to the current pipeline of new opportunities, we are currently engaged with a number of issuers on potential deals related to renewable power and public private partnerships (P3s). We access investment opportunities for the PPCDF via the private placement desks of bond dealers that are our traditional counterparties in public corporate bond markets. Our expectations for yield enhancement within this sector are in the order of 75–100 bps over public market opportunities of similar credit quality.

High Yield Corporate Bonds

High yield bonds posted positive returns in the third quarter, reversing steep declines in the first half of 2022, which saw some of the worst year-to-date returns in 35 years. This rebound was driven by tighter credit spreads despite rising yields (particularly in the short-end of the curve). The U.S. Federal Reserve hiked its benchmark interest rate by 150 bps in the third quarter, announcing 75 bps hikes in both July and September. These jumbo hikes continue to rattle fixed income markets, and the risk of a central bank-induced recession has become very likely. While the shorter duration nature of high yield bonds previously helped soften the impact of rising rates, investors are increasingly flocking to the safety of USTs and investment grade corporates fearing an upcoming recession.



Source: Bloomberg. US High Yield spread represented by ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield index. US high yield default rate represented by ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield index to Dec 31 2019, JPMorgan Jan 31 2020 to current.

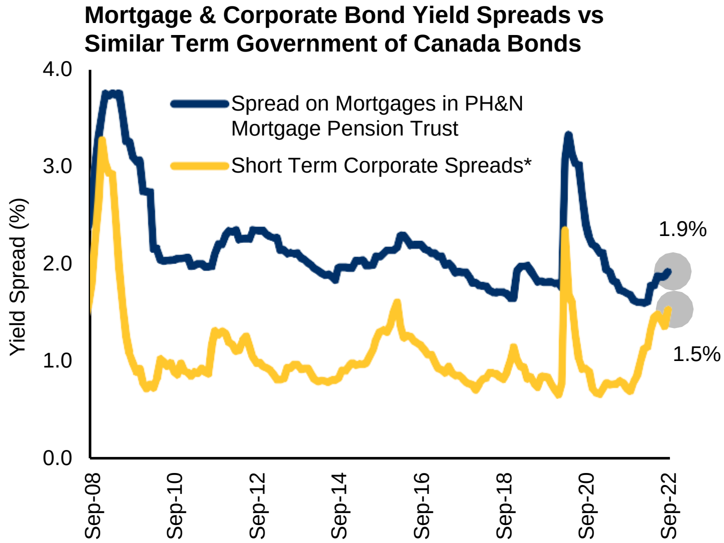
High yield issuance slowed dramatically in the third quarter as rising yields and recessionary fears drove investors to safety and held back issuers from issuing bonds into this softening demand. This risk-averse sentiment was exacerbated by a slowing economy, lingering effects from the pandemic, and an energy crisis triggered by the conflict in Ukraine. While default rates remain near historical lows, the high yield distress ratio is rising and default volumes continue to trend upwards, causing investors to act with a heightened level of caution.

Corporate profits may soon encounter headwinds, as slowing economic growth is likely to weigh on earnings. While earnings estimates remain solid in 2022, some analysts are starting to reflect softness into 2023, and further downward revisions are possible given earnings are well above their long-term trend. Valuations for high yield bonds have recovered somewhat, with OAS spreads on the ICE BOA U.S. HY index falling from 587 bps in June to 543 bps on September 30. Oil prices remained elevated for most of the quarter due to constrained supply but started to retreat in the face of weakening global demand and a strong U.S. dollar. While inflation remains stubbornly high, most indicators have begun to flatten out or decline, suggesting inflation may have finally peaked.

The portfolio's high yield position was increased over the quarter. Despite looming risks, we feel the reward for risk in carefully selected high yield bonds is compelling, with index yields near 9%. And with opportunities to find 6–7% yields in undervalued investment grade instruments within our high yield portfolios, we feel like there is no need to take on outsized credit risk. We therefore continued to favour a defensive position from an overall credit quality standpoint.

Mortgages

As of quarter-end, the mortgages held in the portfolio had a yield of approximately 192 bps over similar-term GoC bonds, representing a 4-bps increase from the previous quarter. Spread widening reflected broader market uncertainty and the impact of forceful actions taken by central banks to curb heightened inflation.



* FTSE Canada Short Term Corporate Bond Index
Source: FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc. RBC GAM (BondLab)

Of the four core sectors, office continues to be the one facing the most uncertainty in the current market environment; however, the well-located assets with strong sponsorship and attractive leasing profiles that we look for have continued to perform well in the current market conditions. Extremely low supply levels within major industrial markets have led to the lowest national vacancy rate on record and caused rental rate growth across the country as companies have revamped supply chains to make use of available industrial space within traditionally smaller industrial markets[1]. Conditions for the retail sector continued to improve during the third quarter with Google mobility statistics indicating an increase in foot traffic at grocery- and drug-anchored retail, which contributed to declining vacancy and rising rental rates nationally, creating an environment for stable and growing cash flows for retail borrowers to support mortgage debt payments[2]. While this momentum is encouraging, the macroeconomic backdrop of a slowing economy experiencing declining consumer purchasing power poses risks to the sector's solid recovery. In multi-residential, interest rates have increased the costs of home ownership, pushing some would-be homeowners into the rental market and driving up rental rates across the country. Alongside this, strong immigration flows, a considerable supply-demand imbalance, and back-to-school have all underpinned strength in rental market conditions.

During the third quarter, we funded an additional $152 million of new loans. While our lending posture has been focused on industrial and multi-residential, 69% of the new origination this quarter is backed by office and retail properties. We have been broadly cautious in loaning against these sectors through the pandemic, but the loans we funded were very attractive for a number of reasons. All loans came with attractive coupons, recourse, high-quality borrowers/sponsors, conservative leverage metrics, and strong cash flow coverage to support mortgage payments through the term of the loans. The balance of new mortgages was backed by industrial properties (24%) and multi-residential (7%).

[1] CoStar "Industrial Tenants Ask Themselves 'Where's the space'" – September 8, 2022
[2] CoStar "National Retail Report"

Emerging Market Debt (EMD)

We believe that EMD presents a unique opportunity to diversify sources of value-added within the portfolio, given its attractive yield profile, solid credit quality, and lower correlation to Canadian fixed income instruments. Alongside other risk assets, EMD suffered a volatile third quarter, which was driven by recession fears, rising UST yields, and continued concern surrounding high inflation. As a result, the portfolio's EMD allocation detracted from performance. Hard and local currency sovereign bonds, and hard currency corporates posted meaningful negative returns over the quarter. Poor performance from the aforementioned sectors was somewhat offset by emerging market foreign exchange (EMFX) which posted positive returns as they performed well against the Canadian dollar.

Alongside the macro headwinds that are plaguing all risk assets, EMD also grappled with technical factors. The U.K. experienced a series of policy missteps, resulting in a rapid sell off in U.K. gilts toward the end of the quarter. This forced many pension investors to sell liquid assets to meet margin calls, including EMD assets, which put additional downward pressure on an already struggling sector. Additionally, risk sentiment was further dampened when Russia mobilized more troops, marking another escalation in the conflict with Ukraine. That said, Ukraine has reportedly achieved significant victories against Russia during this war, which could strengthen its negotiating power.

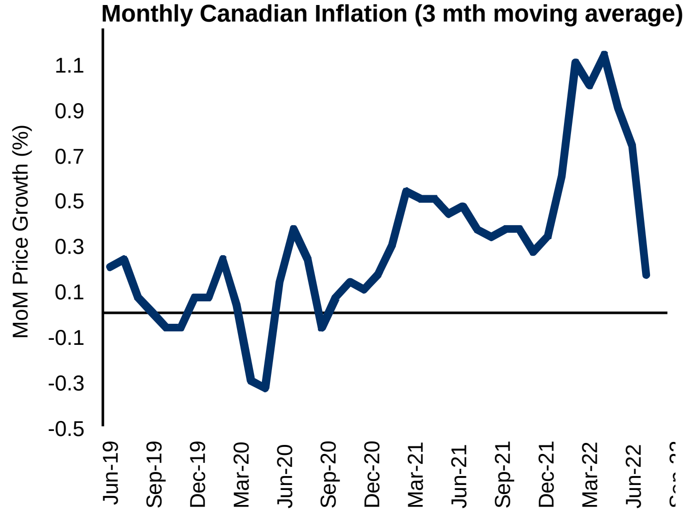
Over the quarter, hard and local currency sovereign bonds were the worst-performing EMD sleeves. Hard currency sovereign bonds struggled as the sector's longer-duration bias made it more susceptible to rising U.S. treasury yields. Negative return within local currency sovereign bonds was entirely driven by the FX component, which depreciated against a remarkably strong USD. Within hard currency corporates, credit spreads remained surprisingly resilient; however, spreads still widened as global risk sentiment waned. Finally, EMFX posted positive returns, as EM central banks are relatively far along their rate hiking trajectories, leading EMFX to outperform the Canadian dollar.

Looking ahead, the outlook for EMD is mixed. Significant repricing has occurred within the EMD sector with yields reaching decade highs and valuations at very compelling levels. However, considerable headwinds exist and present challenges for EMD going forward. Most notably, the global energy crisis still remains unresolved. Eastern European countries, which are dependents on Russian gas, remain particularly vulnerable. Another significant risk resides within stressed issuers, as there are a number of EM countries grappling with domestic political turmoil and seemingly unable to make positive policy decisions. Overall, we think diversification remains the key to success in this environment, as does investing in liquid and high conviction assets with a focus on downside protection.

Key Bond Market Developments

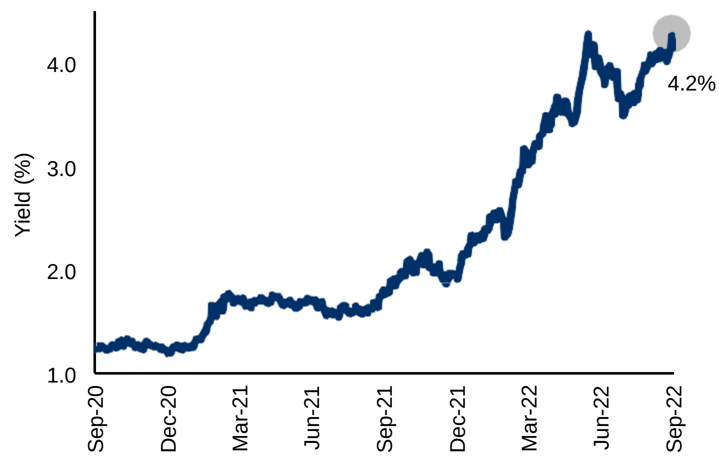
- Canadian inflation is showing signs that it may have peaked over the quarter with monthly inflation readings showing a decline in the pace of growth. That said, Canadian inflation remains elevated and will likely be above target for some time yet. With this in mind, the Bank of Canada (BoC) is still very committed to bringing demand under control. As a result, they hiked policy rates aggressively over the quarter, prompting increases in Government of Canada (GoC) bond yields, particularly for shorter-term bonds.
- The yield of the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index ended the quarter at 4.2%, an increase of approximately 0.2% from where it began and an increase of 2.2% so far this year. After initially falling through the month of July on fears of an impending recession, yields ultimately resumed their climb higher as the BoC reaffirmed its commitment to bringing inflation back to target. This has come in the form of large increases to the policy rate, and forward guidance that additional hikes should be expected before the end of the year.
- Yields rose significantly for shorter-term bonds and fell slightly for mid- and longer-term bonds, which led to underperformance of shorter-term bonds over the quarter. Sector performance was mixed, with corporate bonds for the most part underperforming against the backdrop of higher spreads, while provincial and federal bonds performed better, aided by having slightly longer duration profiles in each of the three index segments.

Monthly Canadian Inflation (3 mth moving average)



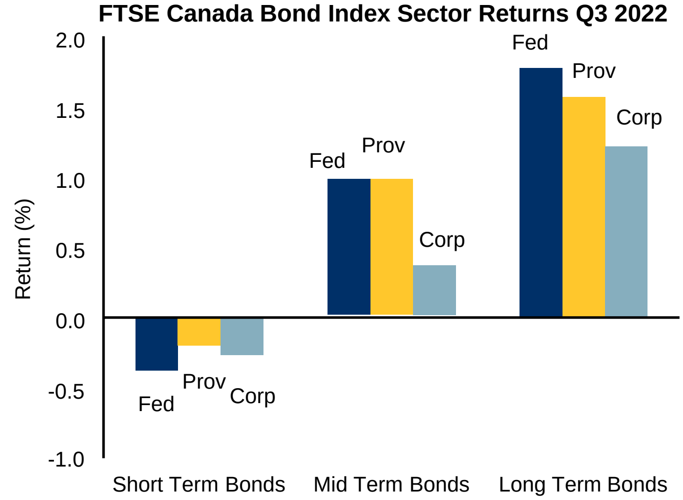
Source: Statistics Canada

FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index Yields



Source: FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc.

FTSE Canada Bond Index Sector Returns Q3 2022



Source: FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc.

Yields and total returns for key segments of the bond market are shown in the following tables:

Yields and Total Returns to September 30, 2022 (%)

	Yields		Returns	
	Current	Quarterly Change	3 Mo	1 Yr
FTSE Canada Short Term Overall Bond Index	4.22	+0.53	-0.31	-5.16
FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index	4.15	+0.23	0.52	-10.48
FTSE Canada Long Term Overall Bond Index	4.25	-0.04	1.51	-17.20
FTSE Canada Real Return Bond Index	1.52	+0.21	0.89	-11.33
ICE BofA Global High Yield Constrained Index (USD)	9.88	+0.82	-1.15	-16.36
JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified (USD)	9.57	+1.00	-4.57	-24.28

Source: FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc., Bloomberg, JP Morgan

Total Returns to September 30, 2022 (%)

	Short Term*		Mid Term*		Long Term*	
	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Mo	1 Yr	3 Mo	1 Yr
Federal	-0.38	-4.77	0.93	-10.42	1.77	-17.74
Provincial	-0.20	-4.94	1.00	-9.70	1.57	-17.66
Corporate: All	-0.27	-5.85	0.35	-11.16	1.22	-15.67
BBB	-0.22	-5.61	0.38	-10.97	1.32	-15.32

* Sector returns are those of the respective FTSE Canada bond indices.
Source: FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc.

The following table provides perspective on current conditions in Canada and the U.S.:

Current Conditions in Canada and the U.S. as of September 30, 2022 (%)

	Canada		U.S.	
	Current	Quarterly Change	Current	Quarterly Change
Central bank policy rate	3.25	+1.75	3.00-3.25	+1.50
3-month T-bills	3.64	+1.54	3.27	+1.60
2-year government bond yield	3.79	+0.60	4.20	+1.25
5-year government bond yield	3.32	+0.21	3.99	+0.95
10-year government bond yield	3.16	-0.06	3.76	+0.75
30-year government bond yield	3.09	-0.04	3.70	+0.52
5-year inflation expectation**	1.96	-0.41	2.16	-0.48
30-year inflation expectation**	1.67	-0.12	2.09	-0.13

** As embedded in yields on real and nominal bonds.
Source: FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc., Bloomberg

Bond Market Outlook

While economic activity itself has deteriorated only slightly, the global economy remains in the grip of several malevolent trends. Inflation is still far too high, central banks continue to hike interest rates aggressively, and the outlook for economic growth continues to decelerate. Happily, the most recent inflation figures in Canada point toward a slowing in the pace of price increases, with many of the largest drivers showing signs of turning. Although peak inflation may be behind us, moderation will likely be gradual and the unpredictable nature of inflation suggests upside risks remain. Having spurred on growth over the past two years, central banks have acknowledged their initial underestimation of the persistence of inflation forces and are now decidedly exerting the opposite force via aggressive monetary tightening.

Over the quarter, the Bank of Canada increased rates by 175 bps, while the Fed increased rates by 150 bps. Central banks remain steadfast on their path to fight inflation and have indicated that they are willing to do so at the expense of the economy, inciting fears of an impending recession. Later in the quarter, economic growth and inflation prints began to soften, although this is not likely to deter the path of rate hikes, as inflation still has a long way to go to reach target levels. Market expectations and central bank guidance all point to more rate hikes for the remainder of the year and into 2023 while noting that the window to avoiding a recession is narrowing.

Economic Fundamentals

Recent economic data is signalling that inflation may have reached its peak after reaching a 40-year high earlier this quarter. The major contributors to softer inflation over the period include a remediation of supply-chain woes, falling commodity prices, and tighter monetary policies that have helped to curb demand. We remain cautious on the outlook for inflation, citing the potential for geopolitical flare-ups, a new COVID-19 wave, and generous fiscal policy in response to an economic slowdown that could hinder the pace of recovery. Moreover, tight labour markets coupled with rapid wage growth may enable inflation to be stickier for longer.

The outlook for economic growth is mixed, as the risk of a recession looms and the future path for inflation remains uncertain. Usually, central banks start to reel in monetary policy when signs point to economic weakness. However, this time the priority is in restoring inflation to desired levels. As such, it is possible that the Canadian economy sees growth decelerate through the remainder of 2022 and then fall into a recession in the first half of 2023.

In terms of the path for rate hikes going forward, Canadian investors are considering the Bank of Canada’s outlook to be slightly more dovish than its neighbors south of the border. There is a sense that the hiking cycle in Canada will end earlier or be of smaller magnitude than the U.S., primarily due to higher household leverage that makes the Canadian economy inherently more sensitive to interest rate hikes. Other points suggesting a lower peak policy rate in Canada include hitting a lower peak inflation level this summer compared to the U.S., the U.K., and Europe, as well as the BoC being faster than its peers in substantially raising policy rates. The Canadian market is currently pricing in more rate hikes by the end of

2022 with a terminal rate of 4.0%, which is intended to indicate the peak of the bank's hiking cycle. Debate remains whether this rate will be capable of moving inflation lower to an acceptable level, as it typically takes about a year for the impact of rate hikes to move through the economy. As a result, the time lag between hiking rates and recognizing the impact on inflation is likely to result in undue pressure on the economy in the interim, resulting in increased likelihood of a hard landing.

Valuations

While mid- and long-term yields ended the quarter down slightly from where they began, they remain meaningfully higher than at the beginning of the year. At these more elevated levels the outlook for forward-looking returns from fixed income has improved significantly. Over the short term, we anticipate uncertainty to prompt continued yield volatility, but over the long term, nominal bond yields should theoretically be driven by two factors: inflation expectations and real bond yields.

It comes as no surprise that there is still a considerable amount of uncertainty surrounding the outlook for inflation. Market participants do expect inflation to start trending lower though as evidenced by short- and medium-term market-implied inflation expectations decreasing over the third quarter. On the other hand, long-term market-implied inflation expectations remain close to the Bank of Canada's 2% target, having moved only modestly higher since the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is in large part due to structural forces, such as aging demographics, slowing population growth, and technological advancements, which are expected to continue to have a downward effect on prices in the long run. Overall we feel market-implied inflation expectations are fairly priced across the curve.

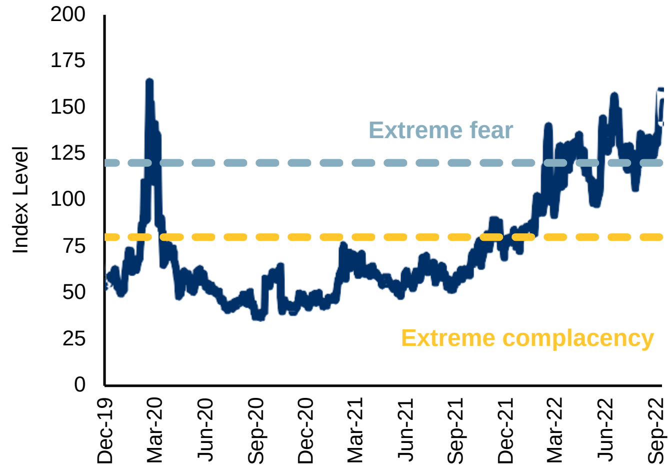
The other component of nominal bond yields is the real, or after-inflation, rate of interest, which also ended the quarter lower. Economic theory suggests that real rates of interest are driven by long-term growth expectations and society's preference for savings versus spending. While real rates may have some room to move higher as investors demand a real, or after-inflation return on their savings, aging demographics and rising wealth inequality will limit how far real yields can rise considering older generations and wealthy investors display a higher propensity to save, which puts downward pressure on rates.

Sentiment

Financial markets continue to be riddled with unease, with inflation at elevated levels, central banks raising policy rates and beginning their quantitative tightening programs, economic growth starting to decelerate, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine showing no signs of slowing down, and recession risks percolating through most of the developed world. An additional sign that there might be continued volatility on the horizon is the fact that both the Canadian and U.S. yield curves are inverted. The yield curve tends to flatten and invert during the latter stages of an economic expansion when central banks are influencing short-term yields with continued rate hikes, and long-term yields are subdued by investors' expectations of potentially slowing economic growth ahead. Overall we feel it is reasonable to budget for heightened volatility in the bond market over the foreseeable future.

The ICE BofA MOVE Index ("MOVE Index"), a well-known sentiment indicator, remained well above average over the quarter, as the market reacted to the central banks' abrupt shift away from the monetary policies of the pandemic to get inflation back under control. This index can be considered as the bond market's version of the better-known VIX "Fear" Index for equities, and calculates the future volatility in U.S. Treasury yields implied by current prices of options on U.S. Treasuries for various maturities. The index tends to trade between 80 and 120, with 80 representing extreme complacency and 120 representing extreme fear and uncertainty with respect to future bond yields. As such, relatively low levels are generally associated with a low demand to hedge interest rate risk, while high levels reflect an increased demand for risk protection. During the third quarter, the measure of sentiment continued to hit levels not seen since the onset of the pandemic and, before then, the financial crisis. Toward the end of the quarter, the MOVE Index was within a close range of the 164 peak witnessed at the onset of the pandemic, as market participants digested the hawkishness of the central banks and risk-off behavior overseas. These elevated levels support the notion that there is still a significant amount of uncertainty around the future path of bond yields.

Fixed Income Market Volatility - The MOVE Index

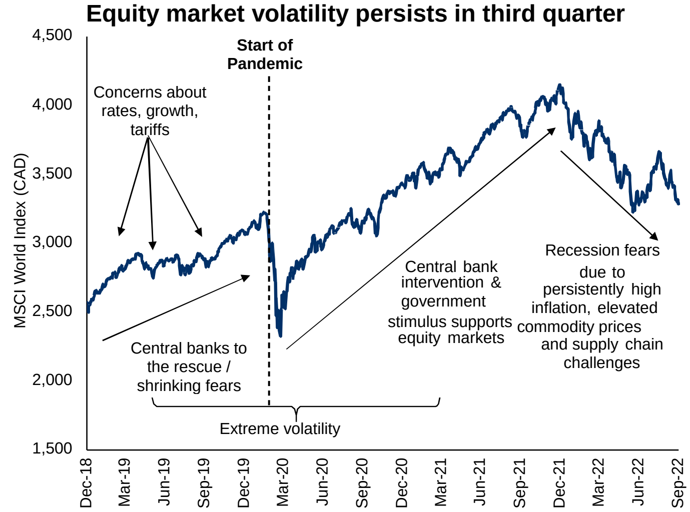


Source: Bloomberg

Macroeconomic and Capital Markets Commentary and Outlook

The following commentary summarizes meaningful trends and events that we've observed over the past quarter.

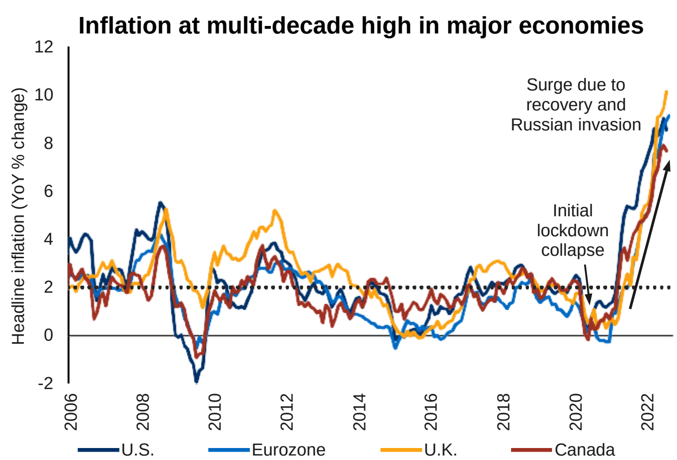
Market volatility so far in 2022 can be explained by an unusually broad list of highly potent drivers. The lingering pandemic and related shutdowns in China, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the worsening energy crisis in Europe are all factors unsettling the environment for investors. Moreover, the economic expansion is mature, growth is slowing, and the odds of recession sometime later this year or in early 2023 are elevated. But there is no doubt that the greatest single challenge for markets is inflation, now running at its fastest pace in 40 years.



Source: RBC GAM, MSCI World Index as of September 30, 2022

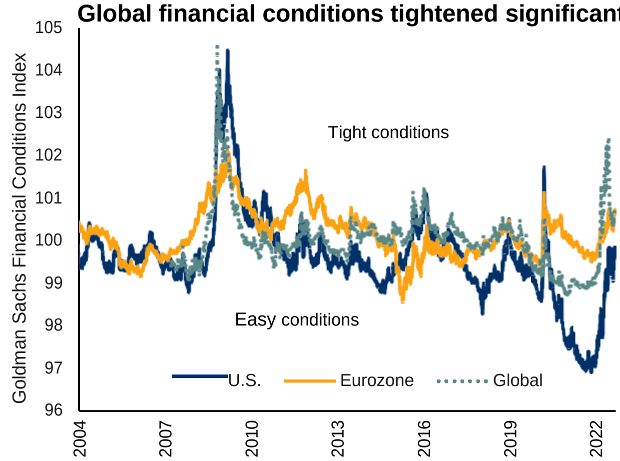
While **inflation** remained uncomfortably high at the end of the third quarter, there are a variety of reasons to think that it may have peaked and be headed toward meaningfully lower readings. Over the past year, there have been four major contributors to inflation and all of these have begun to turn. Supply-chain challenges are being resolved, commodity prices have slipped, fiscal stimulus has faded, and monetary policy has flipped from easing to aggressive tightening. Moreover, our inflation-peaking scorecard reveals that the majority of inputs and signals have now reversed, suggesting inflation probably crested in June. Although there are risks that inflation could reassert itself if the pandemic flares or geopolitical tensions intensify, we anticipate substantially lower inflation in 2023.

With that said, aggressive **central bank** intervention has been and will continue to be critical if inflation is to be brought back down to target levels within an acceptable time frame, even if that means bringing on economic pain. Acknowledging that monetary policy was behind the curve, jumbo-sized rate hikes in quick succession have been a feature of the current tightening cycle, and



Note: Canada, U.K., and U.S. as of Jul 2022, Eurozone as of Aug 2022. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office for National Statistics, Statistics Canada, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Haver Analytics, RBC GAM quantitative tightening (i.e., a reduction in central-bank balance sheets) has begun. Many central bankers, including the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (Fed) and the Bank of Canada (BoC) have also signalled further rates hikes are needed and that interest rates will likely stay higher for longer than investors had previously anticipated. As a result, the pressure will likely remain to the upside on rates and pricing in the futures market suggests that short-term rates could rise to 4% sometime in the first half of 2023.

Global financial conditions tightened significantly



Note: As of 9/5//2022. Source: Goldman Sachs, Bloomberg, RBC GAM

Amidst this aggressive monetary tightening and a host of other factors mentioned above, **global economic growth** has continued to slow and we have further downgraded our forecasts for the year ahead. We estimate the odds of recession at 70% in North America, with an even greater likelihood in the U.K and Eurozone. Should a recession materialize, we expect it to be of middling size and duration in the U.S. and Canada and for the economy to recover at a moderate pace thereafter. The situation is expected to be meaningfully worse in Europe and the U.K. as both regions face a spike in natural gas prices due to Russia's war on Ukraine. For the developed world, we now forecast moderate economic growth of 2.3% in 2022, followed by just 0.3% in 2023. In emerging markets, we look for 2.8% growth in 2022 followed by an improvement to 3.8% in 2023. These figures are relatively weak by emerging-market standards and the projected recovery in 2023 would occur because headwinds to China's growth are expected to fade somewhat by next year.

Global equity markets encountered significant volatility during the quarter amidst an abundance of investor angst about rising consumer prices, increasing borrowing costs, and decelerating economic growth. Although stocks retraced some of their losses in an impressive summer rally, they ultimately extended their declines over the three-month period, with all major equity markets but the S&P 500 Index recording flat or negative returns over the quarter. Most of the downturn in stocks was due to falling valuations in response to rising interest rates and moderating investor confidence, as corporate profit forecasts have remained resilient. Growth stocks regained some lost ground on value stocks, as investors valued dependable earnings growth in an economic slowdown, and valuation concerns were alleviated by the notion that inflation may be peaking.

Equity Indices Performance Comparison as of Sept 30, 2022 (%)

	3 Mo	1 Yr
S&P/TSX Composite Index (C$)	-1.41%	-5.39%
S&P 500 Index (C$)	2.07%	-7.81%
MSCI World Index (C$)	-0.07%	-12.83%
MSCI EAFE Index ($C)	-3.45%	-18.80%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (C$)	-5.81%	-22.03%

Source: RBC GAM

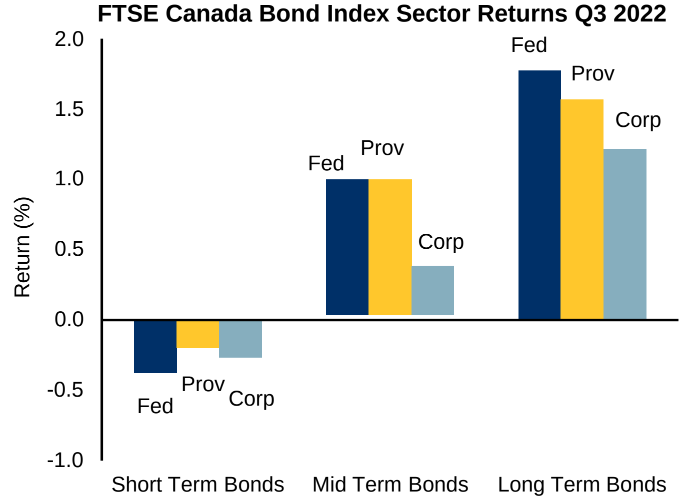
The **Canadian equity** benchmark lagged its U.S. and global counterparts over the three-month period but remains the best-performing major index so far this year, thanks to the surge in prices for energy and other commodities. The S&P/TSX is heavily influenced by the performance of companies in the Energy and Materials sectors. Commodity prices dropped earlier this summer on concerns about a global economic slowdown and related potential for a fall in demand for natural resources including oil and copper, weighing on the market's returns. Gold prices and gold-related equities also underperformed as a result of the strong U.S. dollar, expectations that interest rates would continue to increase, and gold producers' rising production costs. Financials, the largest sector in the index, declined as bank stocks began to reflect the potential for a recession and higher credit losses. The Industrials, Consumer Discretionary, and Consumer Staples sector were the top performers over the past three months amid expectations that any recession that transpires over the next year will be a mild one.

Emerging market equities underperformed developed markets in the third quarter, challenged by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, COVID-19-related lockdowns in China, U.S.-dollar strength, and monetary tightening by the U.S. Federal Reserve. The Chinese equity market makes up a third of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, and has been particularly volatile this year. China staged a strong recovery earlier this summer as the government introduced stimulus measures, eased financial conditions, and started to gradually reduce COVID-19 restrictions. In the most recent quarter, however, Chinese stocks resumed their decline on weaker housing sales due to concerns about developers' ability to deliver pre-sold housing projects. We note that the underperformance of emerging markets more broadly makes their valuations appear increasingly cheap. Looking at price-to-book ratios, emerging market equities trade at a 43% discount to developed markets. This level of discount is one of the highest it has been historically and should be supportive if we see an improvement in emerging-markets earnings growth.

Turning to **fixed income markets**, rapidly rising interest rates have caused further declines in global government-bond prices, but we believe that any further losses will likely be limited. With the massive increase in bond yields so far this year, the acute valuation risk that existed across major developed-world sovereign bond markets has been greatly alleviated.

In terms of the **Canadian fixed income market,** the yield of the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index ended the quarter at 4.2%, an increase of approximately 0.2% from where it began and an increase of 2.2% so far this year. After initially falling through the month of July on fears of an impending recession, yields ultimately resumed their climb higher as the BoC reaffirmed its commitment to bringing inflation back to target. This has come in the form of large increases to the policy rate, and forward guidance that additional hikes should be expected before the end of the year. Yields rose significantly for shorter-term bonds and fell slightly for mid and longer term bonds, which led to underperformance of shorter-term bonds over the

FTSE Canada Bond Index Sector Returns Q3 2022



Source: FTSE Global Debt Capital Markets Inc.

quarter. Sector performance was mixed, with corporate bonds for the most part underperforming against the backdrop of higher spreads, while provincial and federal bonds performed better, aided by having slightly longer duration profiles in each of the three index segments.

Looking ahead, while further rate hikes before the end of the year are more or less written in stone, this expected change has already been priced into the bond market. In fact, looking out further over the coming year, the market expects short-term yields to fall meaningfully, with long-term yields expected to remain relatively unchanged from current levels. The trajectory of the forward curve implies that the BoC will actually embark in cutting interest rates in the latter half of 2023, swayed by an impending economic slowdown. We foresee a broad range of outcomes for the direction of bond yields in light of competing views on how inflation will unfold, but generally our view is in line with what is priced into the bond market. However, we do believe that yields will continue to exhibit heightened volatility in the near term as a result of central bank actions, investor confidence in their ability to rein in inflation and the policy lag by which tightening asserts itself on inflation. Periods of such market volatility provide opportunities for value added and we will continue look for opportunities to be tactical in our duration positioning to capitalize on such an environment.

Detailed commentary on the specific strategy or strategies employed in your portfolio is provided in the following pages.

RBC Global Equity Focus Fund

Fund Performance

Performance Comparison as of September 30, 2022 (%)	3 Mo	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	4 Yr	5 Yr	SI*
RBC Global Equity Focus Fund	**-0.09**	**-18.22**	**1.16**	**7.46**	**7.03**	**9.83**	**12.36**
MSCI World Net Index C$	*-0.07*	*-12.83*	*3.20*	*5.86*	*5.47*	*7.30*	*8.99*
Relative Performance	-0.02	-5.39	-2.04	+1.60	+1.56	+2.53	+3.37

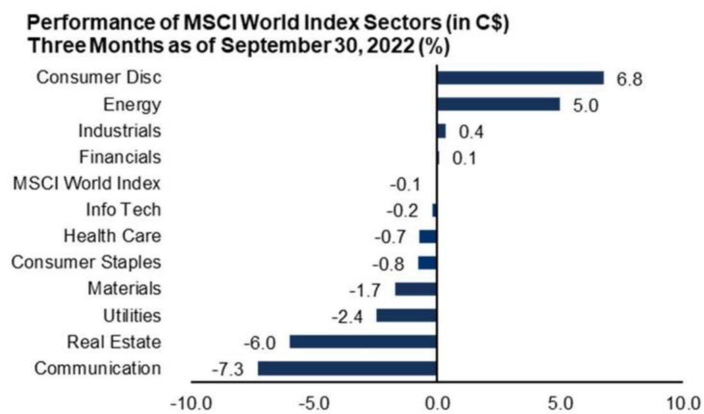
* Since Inception Date: April 28, 2014.

Series O returns. Total returns are gross-of-fee and reported in Canadian dollars. Periods less than one year are not annualized.

The RBC Global Equity Focus Fund is a concentrated strategy managed with a core investment style focused on companies with strong competitive dynamics. Our process is designed to avoid unintended risks, while maximizing company-specific exposures. We identify companies that exhibit the strongest long-term fundamentals, and then construct our portfolio using our thorough risk management approach.

Performance Highlights

Global equity market volatility persisted in the third quarter. Double-digit gains in the first half of the quarter were erased in the ensuing weeks as investors reassessed the impact of various macroeconomic risks. During this period of heightened volatility, the fund performed in line with the benchmark. In terms of sectors, Health Care and Communications Services were the top contributors, while Information Technology and Financials detracted the most from relative returns.



A number of this quarter's largest contributors to returns were positions that were initiated during the first quarter of this year, including investment management platform **Charles Schwab**, food and beverage business **PepsiCo**, auto parts retailer **AutoZone**, and diversified energy company **Equinor**.

Of the aforementioned stocks, Charles Schwab was among the largest contributors to returns over the quarter. We've held Schwab's competitive dynamics in high regard for quite some time, and the main catalyst that led us to initiate a position was the prospect of greater net interest income brought on by a rising interest rate environment. Since adding the stock to the portfolio, the U.S. Federal Reserve has hiked rates five times and increased the Fed Funds rate to 3–3.25%, making Schwab's $522 billion in cash reserves an increasingly valuable asset. Beyond net interest income, Schwab's underlying business momentum continues to be strong as a result of its platform breadth, low fees, and trusted brand. In August alone, despite ongoing market volatility, the company added 332,000 new customer accounts and $43 billion in net new assets, finishing the period with $7.1 trillion in assets under management.

U.S. wireless communications company **T-Mobile** was also a key contributor to performance. Historically, it has been challenging to identify attractively valued wireless communications stocks with distinct competitive advantages. However, T-Mobile boasted many strong attributes, including synergies from the Sprint merger, a leading 5G network, increased free cash flow generation, and a consumer-centric brand. T-Mobile has delivered strong results since we initiated a position two years ago. Since then, the company has gone from having the smallest market cap of the three main carriers by a considerable amount (Verizon and AT&T being the other two) to the largest. More recently, the business achieved record net account additions, lowered churn, integrated Sprint a year ahead of plan, and recently announced a $14 billion share buyback program over the next year supported by free cash flow.

Additionally, U.S. health care and insurance business **UnitedHealth Group** and **PepsiCo** were again among the largest contributors to performance. PepsiCo's combination of strong pricing power and cost-saving initiatives helped offset inflationary pressures, safeguard margins, and exceed revenue expectations. Confident in their ability to manage through a challenging operating environment, company management also raised their revenue outlook for the year. UnitedHealth Group also continued to execute well, and its share price rose to a new all-time high during the quarter. The world's largest health care company reported double-digit growth in both its Optum and the UnitedHealthcare segments, and in a show of confidence increased their earnings guidance as well.

After being a key contributor to returns last quarter, **AIA Group** was among this period's largest detractors from performance. The Hong Kong-based life insurer has had to contend with an extremely challenging operating environment over the last few years, which management has navigated very well. The key headwind has been the continued lockdowns stemming from China's zero-COVID policy; these policies have stunted economic growth in both Hong Kong and China, regions AIA Group relies upon for more than 50% of the value of new business. Beyond the short-term challenges, we believe AIA Group is well positioned to benefit from long-term structural tailwinds across Asia such as rising income levels, low levels of insurance penetration, and limited social welfare.

Despite reporting earnings beats across each business segment, with especially strong numbers in the freight forwarding and express segments, **Deutsche Post DHL Group** was also among the top detractors from returns. The unfavourable macroeconomic backdrop – especially in Europe and Asia – and fears that a recession is looming has weighed on the German logistics company's share price this year. These fears were further compounded after FedEx pre-announced their earnings miss, withdrew 2023 guidance, and made plans for cost-cutting measures in anticipation of a "worldwide recession."

Trading and Positioning

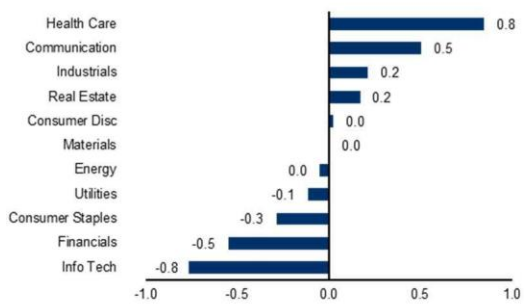
Portfolio turnover is typically low given our long-term ownership mindset and commitment to owning only those companies that demonstrate leading competitive dynamics. There were no new initiations or exits in the third quarter, however, we continue to search for great businesses to invest in. Despite the absence of any significant positioning changes, we are continuously monitoring the fund's overall risk profile to ensure it remains well balanced.

RBC Global Equity Focus Fund
Portfolio Attribution and Structure as of September 30, 2022

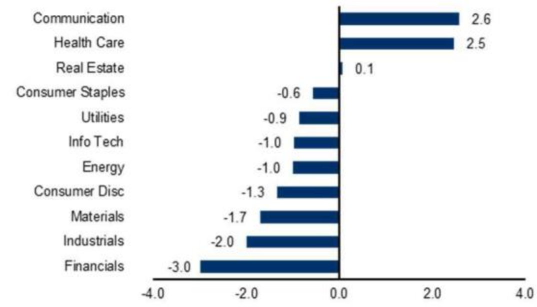
Fund Characteristics

	# of Holdings	Avg Market Cap (C$ billions)	Dividend Yield (%)
RBC Global Equity Focus Fund	**36**	**468.1**	**1.8**
MSCI World Net Index C$	*1513*	*455.7*	*2.5*

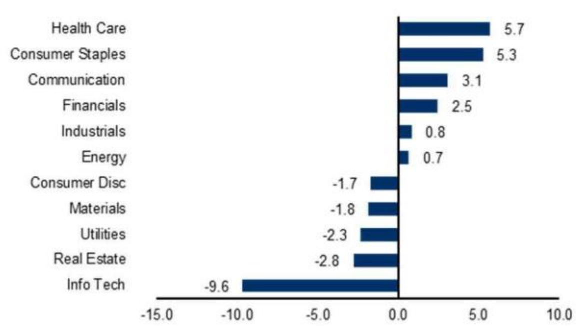
3 Month Attribution (%)



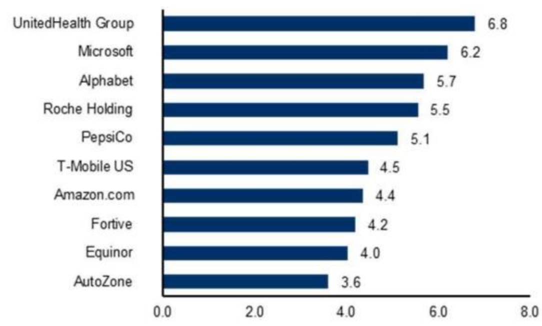
1 Year Attribution (%)



Sector Active Weights (%)



Top 10 Holdings (%)



Regional Breakdown (%)

Compliance Report
as of September 30, 2022

Based on SIPP dated March 18, 2019			In Compliance Yes or No
Asset Mix – Fixed Income			
	Min.	Max.	
Fixed Income Investments	75%	100%	Yes
Short Term Investments	0%	25%	Yes
Asset Mix – Equity			
Fully invested in RBC Global Equity Focus Fund			Yes
Restrictions – Fixed Income Investments			
Quality			
• Min R1 (low) DBRS (or equivalent) at time of purchase			Yes
• Min BBB (low) rating for FI, at time of purchase - DBRS (or equivalent)			Yes
• Max 25% (MV) of FI in BBB rated securities			Yes
Limitations			
• Permitted Fixed Income investments: bonds, debentures, commercial mortgages, MBS, preferred shares, "maple" bonds, and pooled funds that invest in these securities			Yes
• Permitted Cash investments: cash on hand, demand deposits, T-bills, commercial paper, short-term notes and bankers' acceptances, term deposits and GICs (<= 1 year TTM)			Yes
• Max 10% (MV) of total Cash, short term and FI in the securities of any one issuer, excl Fed/Prov			Yes
• Max 10% (MV) of FI in Canadian securities issued in a foreign currency			Yes
• The duration of the portfolio must be in-line with the duration of the benchmark +/- 1 year			Yes
• Max 10% (MV) in the PH&N Mortgage Pension Trust			Yes
Restrictions – Equity Investments			
Limitations			
• Permitted Canadian Equity investments: common shares, rights, warrants, securities convertible into common shares and income trusts that are incorporated in Canada or trade on a Canadian stock exchange			Yes
• Permitted Foreign Equity investments: common shares, rights, warrants, securities convertible into common shares, and income trusts			Yes
Other Restrictions			
• Not authorized to engage in securities lending. Securities owned by a pooled fund in which the Fund invests, may borrow or loan such securities, subject to the conditions outlined in that pooled fund's investment policy guidelines			Yes
• All investments will be made in accordance with all applicable legislation or supplementary constraints that may be imposed by the Trustee Board			Yes
• All investments must be made in accordance with the Pension Benefits Act of Ontario and other relevant legislation			Yes

Compliance Report

Based on SIPP dated March 18, 2019	In Compliance Yes or No
• If at any time an investment or group of investments does not conform to the limitations provided in the SIPP, the Investment Manager, in consultation with the Trustee Board, shall exercise best judgment as to the action required to correct the situation. If it appears that the situation will be corrected within a reasonably short period of time through cash flow into the Plan, the Investment Manager may elect not to liquidate the temporarily non-conforming investments	Yes
• The Investment Manager must comply with The Code of Ethics and The Standards of Professional Conduct as promulgated be the CFA Institute	Yes
• Related party transactions are not permitted unless:	Yes
(a) the transaction is both required for operation or administration of the Plan	
(b) the transaction involves an investment: i. in an investment fund or segregated fund that is open to investors other than the administrator and its affiliates; ii. in securities issued or fully guaranteed by the Government of Canada or a provincial government, or an agency of either one; iii. in an index fund; iv. in an unallocated general fund of a person authorized to carry on a life insurance business in Canada; or v. that involves the purchase of a contract or agreement linked to the performance of a widely recognized index; or	
(c) the combined value of all transactions with the same related party is nominal or the transaction(s) is immaterial to the Plan	
• Prohibited Investments (excluding pooled funds)	Yes
○ tobacco farming, processing or the manufacturing of any product containing tobacco as an ingredient therein; ○ gambling or any gaming activities whether in connection with the construction or operation of a facility in which gambling or gaming activities are to be conducted or in connection with an investment in a Person that is, at the time of the Portfolio Investment, operating a gambling or gaming enterprise of any nature or constructing a facility in which Gambling or any gaming activities are to be conducted; ○ the manufacture, sale or distribution of arms, weapons or military equipment of any nature; or ○ the development, production, manufacture, sale or distribution of pornography; or pornographic materials	
• Prohibited:	Yes
○ purchase pooled real estate funds or direct real estate properties; ○ purchase securities on margin; ○ purchase commodities; ○ purchase or sell financial options or futures or other derivatives; ○ sell securities not owned by the Fund; or ○ loan cash or securities to the plan sponsor or to any employee association representing members or to their directors, officers or employees	

Compliance Report

Based on SIPP dated March 18, 2019	In Compliance Yes or No
• In regards to security selection, the determination and evaluation of relevant ESG factors is delegated to the Fund's Investment Managers, to be used in the risk assessment and investment decision making process as deemed appropriate. The factors and risks assessed by each Investment Manager will differ based on investment strategy and mandate	Yes
• Exchange traded funds, which do not employ leverage, are permitted for the purpose of cash equitization only but may not be held for a period greater than 10 business days	Yes
Pooled Funds	
• The Trustee Board acknowledges and agrees that the rules contained in this document may not necessarily be observed by a pooled fund. Prior to investment in any pooled fund, the Trustee Board shall be provided with and review the investment policy for that fund and satisfy themselves as to its terms. In the event the policy for a pooled fund is amended, the investment manager shall provide the Trustee Board with the revised policies for their review	Yes
• Permitted Pooled funds o PH&N Investment Grade Bond o PH&N Short-term Investment Fund o PH&N Mortgage Pension Trust o PH&N Municipal Plus Bond Fund o RBC Global Equity Focus Fund o PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund	Yes
Derivatives	Yes
• Derivatives are prohibited as direct investments and may be held as part of a pooled fund only if that pooled fund's investment policy statement permits the holding of derivatives. All derivative investments made within a pooled fund must follow the "Best Practices Guidelines" established by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions as well as the investment manager's internal policies	

Paul Purcell, CFA

Managing Director, Portfolio Manager

RBC GAM ESG Spotlight: Enabling ESG Integration Through Technology

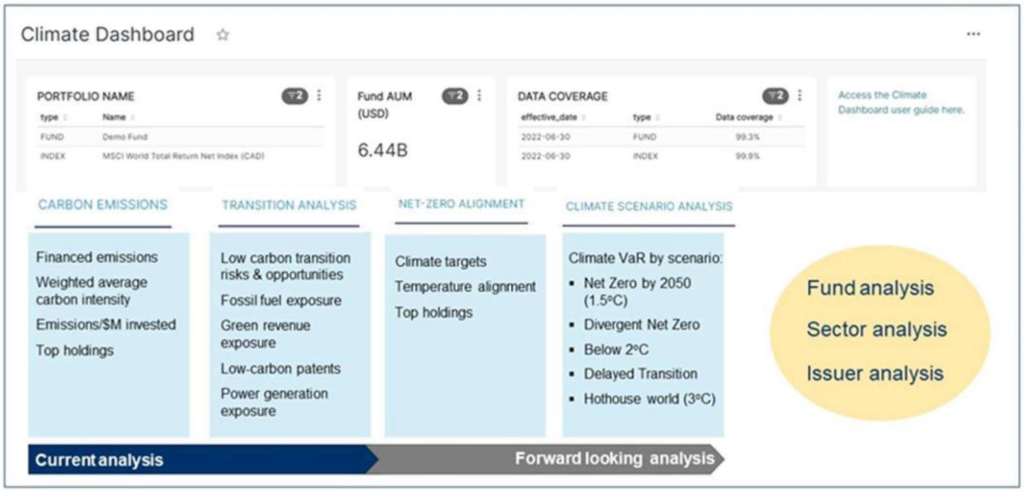
ESG integration is a core pillar of Our Approach to Responsible Investment. It is based on our core belief that considering material ESG factors alongside other financial information may enhance investors' long-term, risk-adjusted returns. As part of the process of identifying and assessing material ESG factors, investment teams use a range of inputs to inform their decision making. This may include ESG data, research and due diligence, engagement, and other sources that enable them to assess the materiality of ESG factors and their contribution to investment outcomes. Over the past year, RBC GAM has updated and expanded its internal ESG data infrastructure to enable and enhance the use ESG data as part of the investment process. This updated system brings together all of our ESG data and investment data in one place, and provides an automated and scalable platform for creating customized views of ESG data.

In July 2022, we rolled out our first project built using our updated ESG data infrastructure – our quarterly Climate Dashboards. Although RBC GAM has provided Climate Dashboards to our investment teams since 2020, the updated infrastructure has transformed them into an interactive and online tool that investment teams can use to explore and assess climate metrics at a portfolio, sector, and issuer level. Climate Dashboards are produced for over 130 core equity and fixed income strategies, and distributed to investment teams on a quarterly basis. Although RBC GAM purchases over 900 climate data factors from third-party vendors, the Climate Dashboard provides a curated view of ~125 data points visualized to generate insights into a portfolio's exposure to, and management of, climate risks and opportunities. Our dashboards focus on what we consider to be the most material data factors reflecting current climate science, standards, and best practices in climate analytics.

The Climate Dashboards provide a view on portfolio, sector, and issuer-level carbon emissions; transition risks and opportunities; net-zero alignment; and climate scenario analysis (see Figure 1). The dashboards include both current and forward-looking analysis, as well as data that is reported, estimated, and modelled. Data is selected to enable investment teams to answer the following questions:

- Are there concentrations of climate risks in the portfolio, and if so, where are these concentrated and what issuers or sectors are driving these risks?
- Are transition risks and opportunities in the portfolio being identified and explored to their full potential?
- How aligned is the portfolio to a net-zero pathway? This considers all issuers in which the portfolio is invested, as well as the overall temperature alignment of the portfolio.
- Is the portfolio resilient across potential climate scenarios, including a 1.5°C, 2°C, and 3°C scenario?

Figure 1: Overview of key sections and metrics in the Climate Dashboard

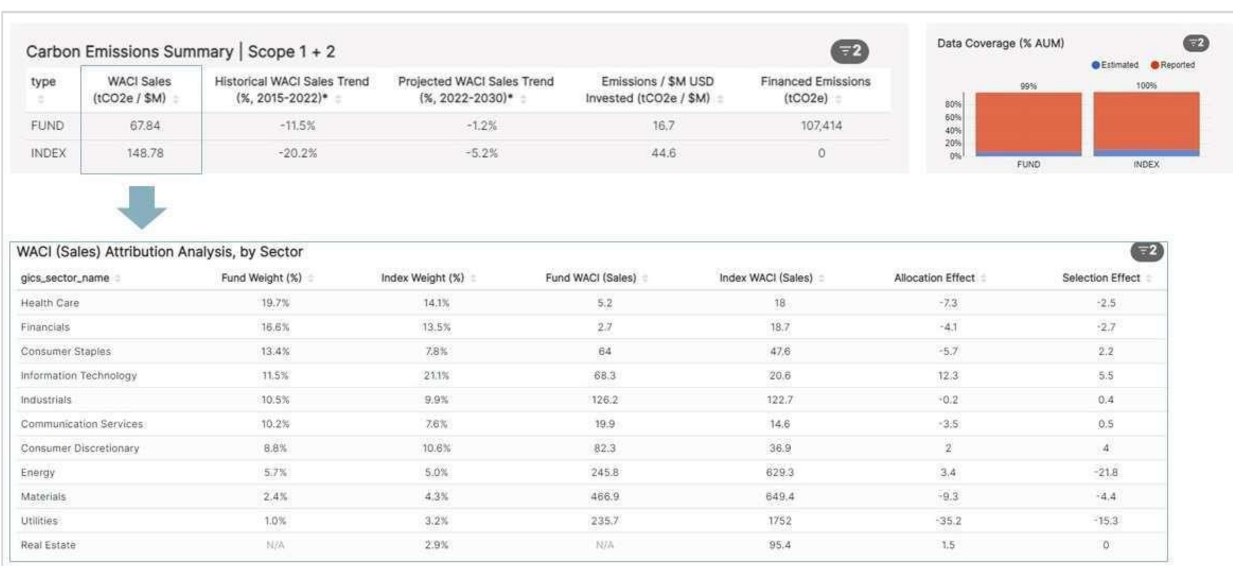


While there are over 100 tables and charts in the Climate Dashboard, the following examples are intended to provide a sample of the diversity of data and analytics that are included in the dashboard.

Example 1: Carbon emissions

Carbon emissions analysis considers both absolute and intensity-based metrics to provide a view on the portfolio's contribution to climate change, and potential concentrations of risk at a sector and issuer level. The example below includes these core metrics as well as an attribution analysis for the portfolio, which indicates how active positioning of the portfolio is contributing to its weighted average carbon intensity (WACI). WACI is a measure of greenhouse gas emissions, expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent, normalized by sales. In this case, the slight overweight in the Energy sector is driving a slight increase in WACI as compared to the index (allocation effect), but this is offset by the lower carbon intensity of the energy issuers that are held within in the portfolio relative to the index (selection effect).

Figure 2: Sample of WACI analysis in the Climate Dashboard



Carbon Emissions Summary | Scope 1 + 2

type	WACI Sales (tCO2e / $M)	Historical WACI Sales Trend (%, 2015-2022)*	Projected WACI Sales Trend (%, 2022-2030)*	Emissions / $M USD Invested (tCO2e / $M)	Financed Emissions (tCO2e)
FUND	67.84	-11.5%	-1.2%	16.7	107,414
INDEX	148.78	-20.2%	-5.2%	44.6	0

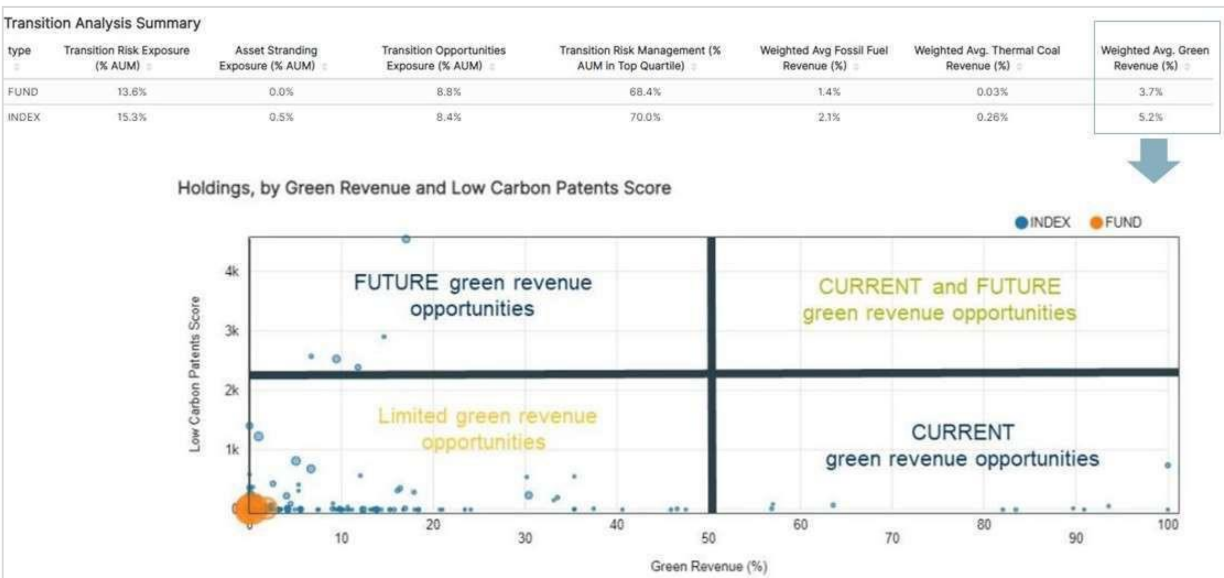
WACI (Sales) Attribution Analysis, by Sector

gics_sector_name	Fund Weight (%)	Index Weight (%)	Fund WACI (Sales)	Index WACI (Sales)	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect
Health Care	19.7%	14.1%	5.2	18	-7.3	-2.5
Financials	16.6%	13.5%	2.7	18.7	-4.1	-2.7
Consumer Staples	13.4%	7.8%	64	47.6	-5.7	2.2
Information Technology	11.5%	21.1%	68.3	20.6	12.3	5.5
Industrials	10.5%	9.9%	126.2	122.7	-0.2	0.4
Communication Services	10.2%	7.6%	19.9	14.6	-3.5	0.5
Consumer Discretionary	8.8%	10.6%	82.3	36.9	2	4
Energy	5.7%	5.0%	245.8	629.3	3.4	-21.8
Materials	2.4%	4.3%	466.9	649.4	-9.3	-4.4
Utilities	1.0%	3.2%	235.7	1752	-35.2	-15.3
Real Estate	N/A	2.9%	N/A	95.4	1.5	0

Example 2: Transition risk and opportunity analysis

Although climate analysis is often viewed from the perspective of risk, it is also important to recognize and acknowledge that climate change may also present opportunities. It is for this reason that our Climate Dashboards include the weighted average green revenue percentage of the portfolio, as well as interactive charts that allow investment teams to identify issuers that have high current green revenue (as a percentage of total revenue) and those that have significant investments in low-carbon patents (a high low-carbon patent score). In the example below, issuers in blue in the top left quadrant represent those that are within the index and may present climate opportunities. In the live version of the dashboard, investment teams can hover over the chart to identify issuers and adjust their view to show specific sectors or metrics.

Figure 3: Sample of transition analysis in the Climate Dashboard



type	Transition Risk Exposure (% AUM)	Asset Stranding Exposure (% AUM)	Transition Opportunities Exposure (% AUM)	Transition Risk Management (% AUM in Top Quartile)	Weighted Avg Fossil Fuel Revenue (%)	Weighted Avg. Thermal Coal Revenue (%)	Weighted Avg. Green Revenue (%)
FUND	13.6%	0.0%	8.8%	68.4%	1.4%	0.03%	3.7%
INDEX	15.3%	0.5%	8.4%	70.0%	2.1%	0.26%	5.2%

Example 3: Net-zero alignment

The net-zero alignment section of the Climate Dashboard includes metrics related to the portfolio's investment in issuers with climate targets, as well as the portfolio's temperature alignment. The latter is a directional metric that indicates what temperature pathway the world would be on if the entire economy looked like the portfolio. In the example below, the portfolio's temperature pathway is 1.8ºC versus the index, which is at 2.7ºC. What is even more informative, however, is looking at what share of issuers within the portfolio are already aligned to a "well-below 2ºC" pathway, which means that they are in line with the Paris Agreement. As an example of a sector-based view provided in the dashboard, the bottom right chart shows the spread of temperature alignment spread, by sector. For sectors in this chart with a large spread of temperature scores by issuers (e.g., Consumer Discretionary, Industrials), investment teams can investigate the discrepancy in temperature pathways for two issuers within the same sector in the portfolio.

Figure 4: Sample of net-zero alignment analysis in the Climate Dashboard

Third quarter engagements

Our investment teams meet with the management teams and boards of investee companies on an ongoing basis, often discussing ESG-related risks and opportunities that are material to our investments. Below, we highlight engagements from the third quarter of 2022.

Indigenous partnerships and community development

The PH&N Fixed Income Team engaged with a new partnership between a large North American midstream company and a consortium of Indigenous groups. This partnership is one of the largest of its kind in Canada, and was created to provide the Indigenous groups with partial ownership of certain midstream assets as a means of stable, long-term cash flow generation. The investment team wished to gain a better understanding of the partnership, its structure, and potential outcomes.

The aim is for stable and long-term disbursements from the partnership to provide funding for community development in education, health care, infrastructure, and other business opportunities. For example, one of the Indigenous groups indicated that distributions form the partnership would pay the salary of teachers in local schools over the next several decades. The expectation is that the partnership would ultimately enable lasting wealth creation for the community.

The transaction includes several structural enhancements to ensure that the Indigenous group consortium is protected from price and volume risk related to the underlying energy assets. This transaction sets a precedent for other similar partnerships in the future.

Environmental solutions

The RBC U.S. Growth Equity Team engaged with a small-cap U.S. company regarding some of its technological solutions to environmental issues. The company recaptures energy during various processes, including purifying salt water and industrial waste water, as well as enhancing the energy efficiency of CO_2 refrigeration systems. The team found this was consistent with its observed trend that smaller companies are innovating to solve some of the most environmentally harmful issues and processes. The team continues to monitor the company and its practices.

Human capital development and circular economy

The RBC Asian Equity Team had a call with a Japanese Industrials company, and asked about the feasibility of maintaining the company's green energy business, and the hiring plans for its digital transformation and artificial intelligence business.

During the discussion, the company acknowledged the importance of the green energy business, and emphasized its top-down approach within this segment of the company. The investment team was also encouraged by the company's focus on return on invested capital within the green energy business. The segment is especially long-term focused but management has a high commitment to accelerate its profit-inclined businesses.

The company also believes its digital transformation and artificial intelligence business will be a growth driver, and the investment team inquired about hiring practices, which could act as a bottleneck. The company confirmed its ambitious goals to increase the head count of its digital talents by 50%, as well as its planned investments. Further, the company discussed its initiatives to attract talent in other markets, such as cutting office space to accelerate hybrid working environments in some regions.

Balancing sustainability goals and energy security

The RBC European Equity Team engaged with a European bioscience company to discuss the firm's sustainability initiatives and energy security in the context of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The company has made efforts to prioritize sustainability, and 82% of revenues now contribute to its sustainability goals, which in turn has contributed towards improved pricing power and market position.

With regard to energy security, the company has moved to 100% clean energy in Denmark, however, it remains reliant on gas to produce steam. The company noted that in the event of the gas line being cut off, it could transition to oil in order to reduce the potential disruption, acknowledging the potential impact to the firm's sustainability goals. The team was pleased with the company's progress with respect to its sustainability goals, and will continue to monitor how it manages the current energy crisis, while balancing short-term profitability goals and long-term sustainability goals.

Access and affordability – impact of open banking

The PH&N Canadian Equity Team met with a small Canadian financial institution to discuss the impacts of open banking and its potential benefits. Open banking is "a secure way for you to share your financial data with financial technology companies (often called fintechs or fintech apps)."[1] Open banking is expected to enter the Canadian market in 2023, and will allow consumers to share and transfer their financial data across financial institutions.

Ultimately, this will support a more holistic view for consumers with regard to their financial picture, and is expected to reduce the frictional cost of selecting financial products outside of a consumer's primary financial institution. It is the investment team's view that the company is the only small financial institution in Canada with systems set up to benefit from open banking. Specifically, its systems are built on the cloud, which allows it to build application program interfaces (APIs) geared for the open banking world. The team continues to monitor the potential growth opportunities related to open banking.

Automobile electrification strategy

The RBC European Fixed Income Team engaged with a large German auto manufacturer to discuss its electrification strategy, including the potential use of hydrogen and strategies surrounding charging infrastructure.

Although the transition to electric vehicles is at the core of the company's strategy, it does not see hydrogen as a viable fuel alternative for the passenger car segment, as the technology is not well suited to smaller vehicles making relatively short trips. The company does however see potential for application in heavier vehicles such as trucks and buses. Additionally, the company views the charging network infrastructure as being a separate business, similar to the current gas station network, and therefore has no plans to actively build out a network of its own. Management believes that the current available and planned infrastructure would be able to support the transition of its fleet to electric vehicles.

Overall, the team feels that meeting with management helped strengthen its understanding of the company's electrification strategy and more specific plans for the electrification of its fleet.

Decarbonization pathways and target-setting

The RBC Global Equity team engaged with a Japanese industrials company to discuss its pathways to carbon neutrality and specific action plans to reach this goal. The company aims to be carbon neutral by 2040 based on Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and aims to establish a detailed plan for reducing Scope 3 emissions by 2025. Further, the company has identified material climate-related issues and has introduced short-term Scope 1 and 2 emissions targets for 2025. By incorporating material ESG factors into medium-to-long-term goals, the company is potentially enhancing its long-term sustainability.

The company set up a new department, separate from its investor relations department, that will play a key role in its sustainability reporting. In addition, the company has made a commitment to have its targets verified and to submit related documentation to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). The team was pleased with the company's progress thus far and will continue to monitor its decarbonization efforts moving forward.

[1] Open banking. Financial Consumer Agency of Canada. https://www.canada.ca/en/financial-consumer-agency/services/banking/open-banking.html

Environmental management and reputational risk

The RBC North American Equity team met with an American mining company on multiple occasions following a recent spill incident. The initial call with the company was to understand the issue, production impact, and resolution steps, while follow-up discussions focused on longer-term remedies, operational controls, and regulatory relationships. Furthermore, the team sought to understand whether there was a lasting impact with regulators in the jurisdiction, and if further approvals or operational flexibility could be impacted, thus reducing potential resource recovery and value.

Discussions with company management highlighted some weaknesses in internal processes, however, appropriate oversight and remedial actions have been implemented. In addition, regulatory relationships remain constructive and the company has since received approval for a tailings expansion at the site. Overall, the team was satisfied that the company appears to have taken full responsibility for the errors and has implemented remedial actions and initiatives.

Balancing carbon emissions reductions and business growth

The RBC Emerging Markets Equity team recently engaged with a large Taiwanese technology company in order to obtain further clarification on the establishment of their 2030 and 2050 emissions reduction targets. More specifically, to understand why the latter falls short of the net-zero standard established by SBTi.

Although the team generally does not question management teams on how to manage their business, it felt disclosure on the company's pathway to net-zero could be improved. The discussion revealed that the company's accelerated business growth and changing demand forecasts have made constant capacity plan adjustments necessary. In addition, at any given moment, the company can be working on various projects that include the use of new materials, new machineries, and new processes that can involve hundreds of different parties and suppliers, making it very difficult to identify actual emissions reductions item by item. Nevertheless, the company remains committed to its pathway to net-zero, and to reducing emissions wherever possible within the company and across their supply chain.

The explanation above forms the basis as to why the company has not yet committed to having its target verified by SBTi. SBTi requires companies to consistently reduce emissions from the latest reported period, year-over-year. However, company growth has accelerated and the related capacity increase has outpaced the growth of renewable energy supply from the country of operations. The company expects that its emissions are likely to moderately increase until 2025, and then gradually decrease thereafter until its first milestone target is reached in 2030. The company will continue to evaluate the best timing to commit to SBTi. Overall, the team was satisfied with the discussion and will continue to monitor and measure the company's progress in this area.

Energy and supply chain management

BlueBay engaged with a multinational beverage company to discuss environmental and social elements of its sustainability platform. In particular, the investment team discussed initiatives regarding the farmers that directly supply their raw materials, and water stewardship, given the high intensity of water use in the process and final product.

The company recognized that its ambitious goals (i.e., net-zero ambition by 2040) would only be achieved by leveraging its capabilities across both its global and local supply chains. With that in mind, the company is aiming for 100% of its direct farmers to be skilled, connected, and financially empowered by 2025. This ambition is seen through the lens of improving the security in its supply chain, which it is further localizing to improve resilience, and to enable improved environmental practices. The company has begun initiatives to educate farmers about crop varieties and management practices, including environmental initiatives, and seeks to improve farmer connectivity, access to information, and provide advanced analytics.

Regarding water stewardship, BlueBay considers the company an industry leader, and notes that its practices have been adopted by others. The company recognized water stress can be a localized problem, and standard performance targets can oversimplify problems and overlook differences in each watershed. As a result, the company's success factors are aimed at driving availability and quality within each watershed.

The investment team believes it is important to engage regularly with the company to better understand what it is doing to improve environmental and social practices as an industry leader.

Firm Update – Third Quarter 2022

People

- There were no joiners or leavers during the third quarter.

Recent Developments

- We launched the ***RBC Vision Future Solutions Bond Fund*** in Q3. It is a well-diversified fixed income strategy that focuses its holdings on issuers seeking to improve environmental outcomes, improve quality of life, or build resilient economies. Investments in the fund are evaluated in the spirit of positive ESG change or impact and will align to the RBC GAM Framework for Future Solutions Funds.
- During the third quarter, the ***BlueBay Global Alternative Bond Fund (Canada)***, a Canadian-domiciled onshore version of BlueBay's successful Investment Grade Absolute Return strategy, was made available for Canadian institutional clients. It offers investors a more efficient way to access the strategy in Canada, and has now replaced the BlueBay Investment Grade Absolute Return Bond Fund – a European-domiciled fund which is the flagship version of the same strategy – within Canadian institutional portfolios.
- The ***RBC Canadian Core Real Estate Fund*** intends to close its fourth acquisition tranche on November 1, 2022. Focused primarily on the industrial and multi-residential sectors, this tranche includes an increase in ownership interest across 26 existing assets and the addition of three new industrial assets, together valued at over $800 million. Following the close of Tranche 4, the net asset value of the fund is projected to be $3.9 billion across over 7,000 investors and work continues with BCI to strategically target new investments that will enhance the fund's portfolio positioning for the long term.

Thought Leadership

- During the quarter, we published a series of thought leadership articles and hosted a webinar on ***Low Volatility Equity Strategies.***

  I. In ***Determining an appropriate benchmark for low volatility equity strategies***, we examine different approaches to benchmarking low volatility equity strategies, including their use in the context of an investor's total portfolio.

  II. In our webinar ***Defining success for low volatility equities,*** we explored the recent performance of low volatility equity strategies and suggested best practices for allocating to and monitoring these investments. Our speakers discussed common beliefs and drawbacks about different approaches to benchmarking; the importance of documenting investment beliefs and performance expectations when allocating to a low volatility strategy; and the benefits of using multiple lenses to measure and evaluate effectiveness.

III. In ***Low volatility equities in (another) turbulent year***, we look at the equity market drawdown in the first half 2022, and consider its causes as well as the favourable capital protection low volatility equity strategies were able to generate this time around.

- Also during the quarter, PH&N Institutional published ***Impact of the current inflationary backdrop on long-term outcomes for institutional investors***. The article assesses the potential impact of the current inflationary environment on various institutional investment portfolios from the same long-term perspective under which institutional policy decisions are made.
- Finally, in September we published our ***Labelled bond primer***, which explains the new and evolving landscape of Canadian labelled bond issuance, and presents our thoughts on the role labelled bonds may play within fixed income portfolios today and in the future.

For inquiries about any of our publications or events, please contact your institutional portfolio manager or email us at institutions@phn.com.

Any Changes That Could Influence Your PH&N Institutional Portfolio?

Securities regulations require us to collect and update "know your client" information regularly. Please inform us of any changes that may affect the management of your portfolio(s); these may include changes to your corporate/plan structure, changes among your authorized signing authorities or beneficiaries, revisions to stated investment objectives, or other policy modifications. Thank you for your assistance in this regard.

Corporate Governance – Proxy Voting

Quarterly proxy voting is disclosed for our prospectused funds through the vote disclosure portal on rbcgam.com. The portal can be found here: *https://www.rbcgam.com/en/ca/products/proxy-voting/records*

Transactions

July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022

Portfolio Manager	TERRI CUGNO	**Account Name**	Presbyterian Church in Canada - Fixed Income
Contact Number	(416) 974-9223	**Account Number**	5938097
		Custodian I Nominee	BANSCO & CO.****
		Custodian Account	7805430019

Your Investment Account Transaction(s)

Trade Date	Fund Name and Transaction Details	Transaction Amount ($)	Unit Price ($)	Units Transacted	New Unit Balance	Market Value ($)
	PH&N Institutional S.T.I.F. - O					
	Opening Balance		10.0000		97,741.447	977,414.47
Jul-05-22	Purchase *Purchase*	300,000.00	10.0000	30,000.000	127,741.447	
Jul-08-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $40,000.00*	-40,000.00	10.0000	-4,000.000	123,741.447	
Jul-15-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $310,000.00*	-310,000.00	10.0000	-31,000.000	92,741.447	
Jul-21-22	Purchase *Purchase*	555,000.00	10.0000	55,500.000	148,241.447	
Jul-22-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $595,000.00*	-595,000.00	10.0000	-59,500.000	88,741.447	
Jul-27-22	Purchase *Purchase*	175,000.00	10.0000	17,500.000	106,241.447	
Jul-29-22	Interest Distribution *Payment Type : Reinvested*	1,572.07	10.0000	157.207	106,398.654	
Aug-04-22	Purchase *Purchase*	50,000.00	10.0000	5,000.000	111,398.654	
Aug-10-22	Purchase *Purchase*	45,000.00	10.0000	4,500.000	115,898.654	
Aug-15-22	Purchase *Purchase*	140,000.00	10.0000	14,000.000	129,898.654	
Aug-16-22	Interest Distribution	1,250.04	10.0000	125.004	130,023.658	
Aug-16-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $1,300,236.58*	-1,300,236.58	10.0000	-130,023.658		

Transactions

July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022

Portfolio Manager	TERRI CUGNO	**Account Name**	Presbyterian Church in Canada - Fixed Income
Contact Number	(416) 974-9223	**Account Number**	5938097
		Custodian I Nominee	BANSCO & CO.****
		Custodian Account	7805430019

Your Investment Account Transaction(s)

Trade Date	Fund Name and Transaction Details	Transaction Amount ($)	Unit Price ($)	Units Transacted	New Unit Balance	Market Value ($)
	Closing Balance		10.0000			0.00
	PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund - O					
	Opening Balance		8.7470			0.00
Aug-15-22	Purchase *Purchase*	72,712,000.00	9.0747	8,012,606.477	8,012,606.477	
Aug-16-22	Purchase *Purchase*	875,752.72	9.0552	96,712.687	8,109,319.164	
Aug-19-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $515.13*	-508.50	8.9577	-56.767	8,109,262.397	
Sep-02-22	Purchase *Purchase*	418.61	8.8774	47.155	8,109,309.552	
Sep-23-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $1,456.89*	-1,426.63	8.8860	-160.548	8,109,149.004	
Sep-29-22	Income Distribution *Payment Type : Reinvested*	687,655.84	8.7179	78,878.611	8,188,027.615	
	Closing Balance		8.7171		8,188,027.615	71,375,855.52
	PH&N Mortgage Pension Trust - OL					
	Opening Balance		9.8944		342,965.722	3,393,440.04
Aug-15-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $3,644,559.54*	-3,453,081.78	10.0683	-342,965.722		
	Closing Balance		9.8352			0.00
	PH&N Municipal Plus Bond Fund - O					
	Opening Balance		8.4308		325,637.752	2,745,386.76

Transactions

July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022

Portfolio Manager	TERRI CUGNO	**Account Name**	Presbyterian Church in Canada - Fixed Income
Contact Number	(416) 974-9223	**Account Number**	5938097
		Custodian I Nominee	BANSCO & CO.****
		Custodian Account	7805430019

Your Investment Account Transaction(s)

Trade Date	Fund Name and Transaction Details	Transaction Amount ($)	Unit Price ($)	Units Transacted	New Unit Balance	Market Value ($)
Jul-20-22	Purchase *Purchase*	20,000.00	8.5339	2,343.594	327,981.346	
Aug-10-22	Purchase *Purchase*	30,000.00	8.8153	3,403.174	331,384.520	
Aug-15-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $3,314,938.77*	-2,910,285.13	8.7822	-331,384.520		
	Closing Balance		8.4418			0.00
	PH&N Investment Grade Corporate Bond Trust - O					
	Opening Balance		8.6228		2,942,333.326	25,371,151.80
Jul-20-22	Purchase *Purchase*	200,000.00	8.6742	23,056.881	2,965,390.207	
Aug-15-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $28,945,173.81*	-26,296,190.74	8.8677	-2,965,390.207		
	Closing Balance		8.5618			0.00

All transaction values are reported in Canadian dollars.

Your funds are registered in the name of your Custodian, as identified under Custodian /Nominee at the top of this statement. RBC Global Asset Management Inc. is acting as agent in these transactions. Listed above, your Portfolio Manager is acting as the dealing representative in these transactions.

Transactions

July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022

Portfolio Manager	TERRI CUGNO	**Account Name**	Presbyterian Church in Canada - Global Equity
Contact Number	(416) 974-9223	**Account Number**	6707038
		Custodian I Nominee	BANSCO & CO.****
		Custodian Account	7805376618

Your Investment Account Transaction(s)

Trade Date	Fund Name and Transaction Details	Transaction Amount ($)	Unit Price ($)	Units Transacted	New Unit Balance	Market Value ($)
	RBC Global Equity Focus Fund (CAD) - O					
	Opening Balance		21.6024		2,150,911.174	46,464,843.55
Jul-12-22	Purchase *Purchase*	1,356.00	21.9185	61.866	2,150,973.040	
Jul-25-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $11.48*	-14.13	22.2858	-0.634	2,150,972.406	
Aug-19-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $21.45*	-28.25	23.8344	-1.185	2,150,971.221	
Sep-23-22	Redemption *Redemption* *Book cost of units redeemed = $11.87*	-14.13	21.5478	-0.656	2,150,970.565	
	Closing Balance		21.5825		2,150,970.565	46,423,322.22

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Statement of Account

July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022

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Contact Number	(416) 974-9223	**Account Number**	5938097
		Custodian I Nominee	BANSCO & CO.****
		Custodian Account	7805430019

Portfolio Summary by Fund

as at September 30, 2022

Fund	Unit Balance	Unit Price ($)	Book Cost ($)*	Unrealized Capital Gain or Loss ($)	Market Value ($)	Market Value (%)**
PH&N Core Plus Bond Fund - O	8,188,027.615	8.7171	74,273,598.50	-2,897,742.98	71,375,855.52	100.0
Total			**74,273,598.50**	**-2,897,742.98**	**71,375,855.52**	**100.0**

All figures are reported in Canadian dollars.

*Book cost (formerly called Adjusted Cost Base) values are estimates only. Book cost is the total amount paid to purchase an investment, adjusted for reinvested distributions, return of capital, corporate reorganizations or sales.

**Total may not add due to rounding.

Your funds are registered in the name of your custodian, as identified under Custodian/Nominee at the top of this statement.

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Statement of Account

July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022

Portfolio Manager	TERRI CUGNO	**Account Name**	Presbyterian Church in Canada - Global Equity
Contact Number	(416) 974-9223	**Account Number**	6707038
		Custodian I Nominee	BANSCO & CO.****
		Custodian Account	7805376618

Portfolio Summary by Fund

as at September 30, 2022

Fund	Unit Balance	Unit Price ($)	Book Cost ($)*	Unrealized Capital Gain or Loss ($)	Market Value ($)	Market Value (%)**
RBC Global Equity Focus Fund (CAD) - O	2,150,970.565	21.5825	38,933,857.81	7,489,464.41	46,423,322.22	100.0
Total			**38,933,857.81**	**7,489,464.41**	**46,423,322.22**	**100.0**

All figures are reported in Canadian dollars.

*Book cost (formerly called Adjusted Cost Base) values are estimates only. Book cost is the total amount paid to purchase an investment, adjusted for reinvested distributions, return of capital, corporate reorganizations or sales.

**Total may not add due to rounding.

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Portfolio Value

July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022

Portfolio Manager Contact Number	624065686	**Group Name**	Presbyterian Church in Canada - Consolidated

Change in Portfolio Value

	Total (C$)
Portfolio Value July 1, 2022 (Opening Value)	**78,952,236.62**
Deposits/Contributions/Purchases*	75,104,527.33
Withdrawals/Redemptions/Sales*	34,906,785.87
Net Contributions	40,197,741.46
Dividend/Interest/Capital Gains**	690,477.95
Increase or Decrease in Portfolio Value Due to Market Valuation	-2,041,278.29
Portfolio Value September 30, 2022 (Closing Value)	**117,799,177.74**

* Includes purchase and sales of assets within portfolio.
** Includes reinvested dividend, capital gain and interest distributions.

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