



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006**

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, dated February 21, 2007 of Supremex Income Fund (the "Fund") should be read together with the attached audited consolidated financial statements and related notes as at December 31, 2006. The financial statements of the Fund are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada ("GAAP"). The fiscal year of the Fund ends on December 31. The Fund's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Per unit amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of units outstanding for the three months and 276-day period ended December 31, 2006. All financial information prior to March 31, 2006 is derived from the consolidated results of Supremex Inc. and Cenveo Depew division ("Supremex").

This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see "Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to these statements. This discussion also makes reference to certain non-GAAP measures to assist in assessing the Fund's financial performance. Non-GAAP earnings measures do not have any standard meaning prescribed by GAAP and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. See "Definition of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Distributable cash and Non-GAAP Measures" and "Selected Consolidated Financial Information" for the reconciliation of EBITDA to net earnings.

Formation of the Fund

On March 31, 2006, the Fund completed its initial public offering ("IPO") with the sale of 17,500,000 trust units (the "units") for \$10.00 per unit, for total net proceeds of \$165,029,947 after deducting \$9,970,053 which represents the underwriters' total fees of \$9,625,000 and other issuance expenses of \$5,309,640 less the related future income taxes of \$4,964,587.

On March 31, 2006, in conjunction with the IPO, the Fund indirectly acquired Supremex from Cenveo Corporation and/or its related companies ("Cenveo") for \$331,532,962. Consideration paid to Cenveo for the acquisition was comprised of cash of \$212,924,527, units of the Fund with a value of \$89,474,390, a payable of acquired businesses of \$5,509,045 for a working capital adjustment and a note payable of \$23,625,000. As part of the acquisition 2,364,228 units held in escrow and valued at \$23,642,280 were issued to management employees of Supremex for a cash consideration of \$23,642 to amend the then existing Management profit sharing plan.

The acquisition was accounted for by the purchase method with the results of Supremex's operations included in the Fund's earnings from the date of acquisition.

On April 28, 2006 the underwriters exercised in full their over-allotment option, resulting in the issuance by the Fund of 2,500,000 additional units at a price of \$10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$25,000,000 and net proceeds of \$24,090,988 after deducting \$909,012 which represents the underwriters' fees of \$1,375,000 less related future income taxes of \$465,988. The net cash proceeds were used by the Fund to repay the note payable to Cenveo.

The Fund's units trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol SXP.UN. Additional information relating to the Fund can be found at www.sedar.com.

Overview

Supremex is Canada's leading manufacturer and marketer of a broad range of stock and custom envelopes and related products. Supremex is the only national envelope manufacturer in Canada, with 11 manufacturing facilities in seven cities across seven provinces and employs approximately 750 people. This national presence enables Supremex to satisfy the manufacturing requirements of large national customers, such as large Canadian corporations, nationwide resellers and governmental entities, as well as paper merchants and solution and process providers.

Supremex has the largest share of the Canadian envelope manufacturing industry. This leading market share is due to Supremex's unparalleled ability to successfully compete both on a local and national basis across Canada.

Key Factors Affecting the Business

The results of operations and financial condition of the Fund are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and are affected by a number of factors outside management's control. See "Risk Factors" for a discussion of such risks.

Distributions

The Fund makes monthly distributions to unitholders of record on the last business day of each month, payable on or about the 15th day of the following month. The current estimated distribution rate per unit is \$0.0958 per month. Distributions for the period of April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 were as follows:

Period	Record date	Payment date	Per unit \$	Distribution \$
April 2006	April 28, 2006	May 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
May 2006	May 31, 2006	June 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
June 2006	June 30, 2006	July 17, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
July 2006	July 31, 2006	August 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
August 2006	August 31, 2006	September 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
September 2006	September 30, 2006	October 16, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
October 2006	October 31, 2006	November 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
November 2006	November 30, 2006	December 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
December 2006	December 31, 2006	January 15, 2007	0.0958	2,999,658
Total			0.8622	26,996,922

The December distribution in the amount of \$2,999,658 was declared and accrued in December 2006 and paid to unitholders on January 15, 2007.

The source of funding for the above distributions to unitholders were from cash generated by operations, existing cash balances and cash equivalents.

Distributable Cash

Management believes that distributable cash is a useful supplemental measure of performance as it provides investors with an indication of the amount of cash flows available for distribution to unitholders. Investors are cautioned, however, that distributable cash should not be construed as an alternative to using net earnings as a measure of profitability or as an alternative to the statement of cash flows. The quarterly distributable cash is not necessary indicative of the expected distributable cash for a full year. Distributable cash is not a recognized measure under GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other issuers.

Determination of Distributable Cash

(in thousands except for per unit amounts)

	Three months ended December 31, 2006	276-day period ended December 31, 2006
Cash flows related to operating activities	16,231	42,202
Net change in non-cash working capital balances (1)	(4,499)	(13,417)
Change in post-retirement benefits obligation and change in accrued pension benefit assets	94	597
Non-cash inventory step-up charge (2)	—	4,304
Maintenance capital expenditures (3)	(942)	(1,579)
Distributable cash (4)	10,884	32,107
Distribution declared	8,999	26,997
Distributable cash per unit	0.3476	1.0254
Distribution per unit	0.2874	0.8622
Payout ratio	82.7%	84.1%

1. Distributable cash excludes change in non-cash working capital as the changes within working capital components are often temporary by nature and, if needed, can be financed with the Fund's operating line of credit.
2. The non-cash inventory step-up charge of \$4.3 million is related to the inventory revaluation at its fair value at acquisition. At the date of acquisition of Supremex, the inventory was increased by \$4.3 million to reflect its estimated fair market value less selling costs. This inventory was sold during the second quarter of 2006 and, accordingly, the quarter included an additional non-cash charge relating to the inventory sold.
3. Maintenance capital expenditures refer to capital expenditures, net of proceeds from disposal of assets replaced, that are necessary to sustain current cash flows. Growth capital expenditures refer to specific capital expenditures that are expected to increase cash flows.

	(000's) Three months ended December 31, 2006	(000's) 276-day period ended December 31, 2006
Capital expenditures	958	1,968
Proceeds from disposal of assets	(16)	(389)
Maintenance capital expenditures	942	1,579
Growth capital expenditures	—	2,500

Growth capital expenditures are not recorded as a reduction from distributable cash since these expenditures are considered non-recurring and are intended to generate future growth in distributable cash and distributions.

4. See “Definition of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Distributable cash and Non-GAAP Measures”.

The Fund generated \$10.9 million or \$0.3476 per unit of distributable cash for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006 and \$32.1 million or \$1.0254 per unit for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006. More detail concerning cash flow related to operating activities is provided under the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” section.

The Fund declared distributions of \$9.0 million or \$0.2874 per unit and \$27.0 million or \$0.8622 per unit for the three-month and 276-day periods ended December 31, 2006, respectively, which were funded by distributable cash generated in the respective periods.

The distributable cash generated exceeds actual distributions by \$1.9 million and \$5.1 million for the three-month and 276-day periods ended December 31, 2006, respectively. As a result, the Fund’s payout ratio defined as distributions declared as a percentage of distributable cash generated, was 82.7% and 84.1% for the three-month period and 276 days ended December 31, 2006, respectively, as compared to the targeted payout ratio of 90%. The excess distributable cash generated is explained by the timing in maintenance capital expenditures, the improvement of Adjusted EBITDA and the lower net financing charges resulting from the cash generated during the period, and was partially used for growth capital expenditure.

The Fund does not currently anticipate increasing distribution to unitholders as a result of the payout ratio being lower than originally expected. The excess of distributable cash generated over distributions to unitholders provides additional flexibility to the Fund in financing expansion initiatives and maintaining stable future distributions.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Supremex’s revenue is subject to the seasonal advertising and mailing patterns of its customers. The number of products sold by Supremex is generally higher during the months of August to February mainly due to the higher number of mailings related to events including the return to school, fund raisers, the holiday and tax seasons. The number of products sold by Supremex is generally lower during the months of March to July in anticipation of a slowdown in mailing activities of businesses during the summer. As a result, Supremex’s revenue and financial performance for any single quarter may not be indicative of the revenue and financial performance which may be expected for the full year. However, to maintain production efficiencies, Supremex utilizes warehouse capabilities to inventory envelopes as required to counter these predictable seasonal variations in sales volumes.

The following table presents a summary of operating results of the Fund and Supremex on a quarterly basis from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2006.

(in thousands of dollars except for per unit amounts)

	Dec. 31, 2006	Sept. 30, 2006	Jun. 30, 2006	Mar. 31, 2006 (1)	Dec. 31, 2005 (1)	Sep. 30, 2005 (1)	Jun. 30, 2005 (1)	Mar. 31, 2005 (1)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	50,417	48,636	47,672	49,470	48,272	48,235	46,467	51,166
EBITDA (2)	12,741	12,147	7,408	11,187	11,419	11,367	10,641	11,492
Adjusted EBITDA (2)	12,741	12,147	11,712	11,905	12,276	12,109	11,297	12,259
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	5,835	7,546	2,677	9,434	8,547	8,889	7,917	10,638
Net earnings	5,912	7,957	5,395	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net earnings per unit basic and diluted	0.1888	0.2541	0.1723	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes

- (1) Derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Supremex for the 2005 quarters and for the period from January 1, 2006 to March 30, 2006 and from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Fund for the 1-day period ended March 31, 2006.
- (2) See "Definition of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Distributable cash and Non-GAAP Measures". EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not recognized measures under GAAP and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by GAAP. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

EBITDA for the second quarter of 2006 decreased mainly due to the non-cash inventory step-up charge of \$4.3 million related to the inventory revaluation at its fair value at acquisition. At the date of acquisition of Supremex, inventory was increased by \$4.3 million to reflect its estimated fair market value less selling costs. The inventory was sold during the second quarter of 2006 and, accordingly, the quarter included an additional non-cash charge relating to the inventory sold.

The Adjusted EBITDA for the eight quarters have been relatively stable with little impact from the seasonality of the envelope industry and the impact of the raw material increases on the revenue over that period, offset by the impact of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar.

Net earnings have not been presented for each of the quarters prior to the acquisition of Supremex by the Fund as they are not comparable due to the change to the capital structure of Supremex and the Fund in connection with the initial public offering completed on March 31, 2006.

Review of Operations

This is the fourth reporting period of the Fund since its inception on February 10, 2006 and the Fund was inactive prior to its acquisition of Supremex on March 31, 2006. As a result, the attached audited consolidated financial statements cover the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006 and do not contain comparative figures. To provide meaningful disclosure to the reader, this Management's Discussion and Analysis covers the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2006, compared to the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2005. All financial information prior to March 31, 2006 is derived from the unaudited consolidated results of Supremex and is provided for reference purposes only.

Selected Consolidated Financial Information

	(000's)		(000's)	
	Three months ended		Twelve months ended	
	December 31 (1)		December 31 (1)	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	50,417	48,271	196,195	194,140
Cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses	37,676	35,995	147,690	146,200
Adjusted EBITDA (2)	12,741	12,276	48,505	47,940
Non Recurring Items:				
Non-cash inventory step-up charge (3)	—	—	4,304	—
75% Management profit sharing (4)	—	857	718	3,021
EBITDA (2)	12,741	11,419	43,483	44,919
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	922	1,099	3,669	4,463
Amortization of intangible assets	1,405	—	4,232	—
Amortization of deferred compensation	3,384	—	6,352	—
(Gain) loss on disposal of machinery and equipment	192	642	(237)	803
Net financing charges	1,003	1,130	3,975	3,661
Earning from continuing operations before income taxes	5,835	8,548	25,492	35,992
Income taxes recovery	(77)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net earning from continuing operations	5,912	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Derived from audited consolidated financial statements of the Fund for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006 and from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Supremex for the period from January 1, 2006 to March 30, 2006 and for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2005.
2. See “Definition of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Distributable cash and Non-GAAP Measures”.
3. The non-cash inventory step-up charge of \$4.3 million is related to the inventory revaluation at its fair value at acquisition. At the date of acquisition of Supremex, inventory was increased by \$4.3 million to reflect its estimated fair market value, less selling costs. The inventory was sold during the second quarter of 2006 and, accordingly, the quarter included an additional non-cash charge relating to the inventory sold.
4. Represents the portion of Supremex’s Management profit sharing plan eliminated due to its conversion into units.

Net earnings in total and on a per unit basis, total assets, total long-term financial liabilities and distribution declared per unit for the quarters prior to the acquisition of Supremex have not been presented as they are not comparable due to changes to the capital structure of Supremex and the Fund in connection with the initial public offering completed on March 31, 2006.

Results of Operations

Three months ended December 31, 2006 compared to three months ended December 31, 2005

Revenue

Revenue for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006 was \$50.4 million, compared to \$48.3 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2005, representing an increase of \$2.1 million or 4.3%. The increase is mainly attributable to the sales in Canada.

Revenue from sales in Canada increased by \$1.8 million or 4.4%, from \$41.0 million to \$42.8 million, whereas revenue from the sales in the United States increased by \$0.3 million or 4.1%, from \$7.3 million to \$7.6 million.

The increase in revenue from sales in Canada was due to a general increase in the number of units sold mainly due to a very strong direct mail season, offset by a decrease in the average selling price resulting from competitive price pressures.

The increase in revenue from sales in the United States was driven by an increase in the number of units sold of 3.3% and an increase in the average selling price in US dollar of 4.1%, offset by the strengthening of the Canadian dollar.

Cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses

Cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006 was \$37.7 million, compared to \$36.0 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2005, representing an increase of \$1.7 million or 4.7%.

The cost of goods sold for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006 was \$32.2 million compared to \$30.4 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$1.8 million or 5.9%. The paper price increase and the cost incurred to generate the increased revenue, offset by the strengthening of the Canadian dollar, explained the higher cost of goods sold in 2006.

The gross profit (revenue less cost of goods sold excluding the amortization of property, plant and equipment and the inventory step-up charge) was \$18.2 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to a gross profit of \$17.9 million for the comparable period in 2005, representing an increase of \$0.3 million or 1.7%. As a percentage of sales, the gross profit decreased by 0.9% in 2006 compared to 2005. The decrease results from the higher cost of goods sold, partially offset by a favorable mix of revenue between countries.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$5.5 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$5.6 million for the same period in 2005, representing a decrease of \$0.1 million or 1.8%, mainly due to a decrease of bad debt expenses, offset by new expenses incurred as a result of being a public company.

Adjusted EBITDA

As a result of the changes described above, the Adjusted EBITDA was \$12.7 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$12.3 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$0.4 million or 3.3%.

Non recurring item

The Management profit sharing represents the conversion of a portion of the Management profit sharing plan into units with the acquisition of Supremex by the Fund.

EBITDA

As a result of the changes described above, the EBITDA was \$12.7 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$11.4 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$1.3 million or 11.4%.

Amortization

The aggregate amortization expense for the three months ended December 31, 2006 amounted to \$5.7 million, compared to \$1.1 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$4.6 million, explained mainly by the amortization of intangible assets recorded at the acquisition of Supremex by the Fund and the amortization of deferred compensation resulting from the conversion of the Management profit sharing plan into units. The amortization of deferred compensation expense includes an additional amount attributable to the departure of three management employees, holders of units issued upon conversion of a portion of the Management profit sharing plan.

Net financing charges

Net financing charges amounted to \$1.0 million in the three-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$1.1 million for the same period in 2005, representing a decrease of \$0.1 million or 9.1%, mainly due to a favourable interest rate, offset by an increase in average outstanding debt as a result of the change in the financing structure associated with the initial public offering.

Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes

Due to the changes in revenue and expenses described herein, the earnings from continuing operations before income taxes were \$5.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$8.5 million for the same period in 2005, representing a decrease of \$2.7 million or 31.8%.

Income taxes recovery

During the three months ended December 31, 2006, the Fund recorded an income tax recovery of \$0.1 million that takes into consideration a reduction of \$3.1 million attributable to the impact of interest income earned by the Fund and paid by Supremex, reduction partially offset by an amount of \$1.1 million related to the non deductible amortization of deferred compensation.

Net earnings from continuing operations

As a result of the changes described above, net earnings from continuing operations were \$5.9 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006.

Twelve months ended December 31, 2006 compared to twelve months ended December 31, 2005

Revenue

Revenue for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006 was \$196.2 million, compared to \$194.1 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2005, representing an increase of \$2.1 million 1.1%.

Revenue from sales in Canada increased by \$2.9 million or 1.8%, from \$163.3 million to \$166.2 million, whereas revenue from sales in the United States decreased by \$0.8 million or 2.6%, from \$30.8 million to \$30.0 million.

The increase in revenue from sales in Canada was due to an increase in the number of units sold, mainly attributable to the direct mail market and large corporations, especially the banks.

The decrease in revenue from sales in the United States was attributable to a volume decrease of 1.5% and an average selling price decrease of 1.4% as a result of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar, offset by the favourable product mix.

Cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses

Cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006 was \$147.7 million, compared to \$146.2 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2005, representing an increase of \$1.5 million or 1.0%.

The cost of goods sold for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006 was \$126.7 million, compared to \$124.5 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$2.2 million or 1.8%. The paper price increase, partially offset by the strengthening of the Canadian dollar, explains the higher cost of goods sold in 2006 relative to 2005.

The gross profit (revenue less cost of goods sold excluding the amortization of property, plant and equipment and the inventory step-up charge of \$4.3 million previously discussed) was \$69.5 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to a gross profit of \$69.6 million for the same period in 2005, for a decrease of \$0.1 million or 0.1%. As a percentage of sales, the gross profit decreased by 0.5% in 2006 compared to 2005. The decrease results from the higher cost of goods sold, partially offset by a favourable mix of revenue between countries.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$21.0 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$21.7 million for the same period in 2005, representing a decrease of \$0.7 million or 3.2%, mainly due to lower bad debt expense.

Adjusted EBITDA

As a result of the changes described above, the adjusted EBITDA was \$48.5 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$47.9 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2005, representing an increase of \$0.6 million or 1.3%.

Non-recurring items

The non-cash inventory step-up charge of \$4.3 million relates to the inventory revaluation at its fair value at acquisition. At the date of acquisition of Supremex, inventory was increased by \$4.3 million to reflect its estimated fair market value less selling costs. The inventory was sold during the second quarter of 2006 and, accordingly, the quarter included an additional non-cash charge relating to the inventory sold.

The Management profit sharing represents the conversion of a portion of the Management profit sharing plan into units at the acquisition of Supremex by the Fund.

EBITDA

As a result of the changes described above, EBITDA was \$43.5 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$44.9 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2005, representing a decrease of \$1.4 million or 3.1%.

Amortization

The aggregate amortization expense for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 amounted to \$14.3 million, compared to \$4.5 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$9.8 million, explained mainly by the amortization of intangible assets recorded at the acquisition of Supremex by the Fund and the amortization of deferred compensation resulting from the conversion of the Management profit sharing plan into units. The amortization of deferred compensation expense includes an additional amount attributable to the departure of three management employees, holders of units issued upon conversion of a portion on the Management profit sharing plan.

Net financing charges

Net financing charges amounted to \$4.0 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$3.7 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$0.3 million or 8.1%, mainly explained by an increase in average outstanding debt as a result of the change in the financing structure associated with the initial public offering, offset by a favourable interest rate.

Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes

Due to the changes in revenue and expenses described herein, earnings from continuing operations before income taxes were \$25.5 million for the twelve-month ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$36.0 million for the same period in 2005, representing a decrease of \$10.5 million or 29.2%.

Segmented Information

The Fund currently operates in one business segment being the manufacturing and sale of envelopes. The Fund's net assets amounted to \$402.8 million in Canada and \$2.2 million in the United States as at December 31, 2006. The Fund's revenue amounted to \$42.8 million and \$166.2 million in Canada and to \$7.6 million and \$30.0 million in United States, respectively, for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash flows from operating activities were \$42.2 million for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006, primarily attributable to earnings generated in the period, non-cash items including various amortization charges and a positive change in non-cash working capital items, offset by a future income taxes recovery.

Cash flows used in investing activities, amounting to \$211.8 million for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006, are attributable to the Fund's acquisition of Supremex and net additions of \$4.1 million to property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities were \$183.9 million for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006. This represents the proceeds received from the initial public offering and from the exercise of the over-allotment option, and the term credit facility obtained on March 31, 2006. These cash flows were partially offset by the repayment of the amount due to an entity under common control, the repayment of the note payable to Cenveo, expenses paid in connection with the initial public offering and the distributions paid on the Fund units.

The amount of cash of \$14.3 million as at December 31, 2006 is unusually high due to some specific items amounting to approximately \$12.3 million, payment of which has been or will be released in the first quarter of 2007. These items were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and in the amount payable to Cenveo as at December 31, 2006.

Contractual Obligations

The following chart outlines the Fund's contractual obligations as at December 31, 2006.

	(\$000's)	(\$000's)		
		Payments due by fiscal year		
	Total	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Term credit facility	75,000	—	—	75,000
Operating leases	6,753	2,144	3,008	1,601
Payable to Cenveo	5,509	5,509	—	—
Additions to machinery and equipment	700	700	—	—
Total	87,962	8,353	3,008	76,601

Financing

Supremex has senior secured credit facilities consisting of a revolving operating credit facility of up to \$40 million and a term credit facility of \$75 million. As at December 31, 2006, Supremex had drawn \$75 million on the term credit facility and no amount was drawn on the revolving operating credit facility.

The revolving credit facility may be used for general corporate purposes, working capital requirements and permitted acquisitions. Both facilities mature on March 31, 2010 and no scheduled repayments of principal are required prior to maturity.

Both facilities bear interest at a floating rate based on the Canadian prime rate, U.S. base rate, LIBOR or bankers' acceptance rates, plus an applicable margin on those rates. As at December 31, 2006, the interest rates on the revolving and term credit facilities were 6.0% and 5.6%, respectively. The Fund was in compliance with the covenants of its credit facilities as at December 31, 2006.

On April 3, 2006, the Fund entered into an interest rate swap agreement for the full amount of its term credit facility to pay a fixed rate of 5.426% until March 31, 2007, 5.663% from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, 5.866% from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009 and 6.067% from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. This interest rate swap was designated as a cash flow hedge against the fluctuation in interest expense due to changes in the interest rate of its variable interest term credit facility.

The credit facilities are collateralized by hypothec and security interest covering all present and future assets of the Fund and its subsidiaries.

Capitalization

The following sets forth the capitalization of the Fund as at February 21, 2007:

	<u># Issued</u>	<u>Amounts (\$)</u>
Units issued	31,311,667	302,237,605
Deferred compensation		(17,266,761)
	<u>31,311,667</u>	<u>284,970,844</u>

Units issued include 2,364,228 units valued at \$23,642,280 issued to employees for a cash consideration of \$23,642 as part of the business acquisitions and to amend the then existing Management profit sharing plan. As these units will vest over four years, subject to earlier vesting as described in note 2 of the financial statements, the unamortized value of such units as at December 31, 2006, amounting to \$17,266,761, is recorded as deferred compensation and is recorded as compensation expense over the vesting period. Employees are entitled to distribution on these units. Each unit entitles the holder to participate equally in all allocations and distributions of the Fund and to one vote at all meetings of unitholders.

Financial Instruments

Interest rate and foreign exchange risk

The Fund's credit facilities bear interest at a floating rate which give rises to the risk that its earnings and cash flows may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in interest rates. On April 3, 2006, the Fund entered into an interest rate swap agreement for the full amount of its term credit facility to pay a fixed rate of 5.426% until March 31, 2007, 5.663% from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, 5.866% from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009 and 6.067% from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. This interest rate swap was designated as a cash flow hedge against the fluctuation in interest expense due to changes in the interest rate of its variable interest term credit facility.

The Fund operates in Canada and in the United States, which gives rise to a risk that its earnings and cash flows may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US and Canadian dollar. In the recent past, purchases and capital expenditures in US dollars were similar to the revenue earned in US dollars, which has mitigated the Fund's foreign exchange exposure. Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities include balances denominated in US dollars at the end of the period.

Fair value

The fair value of the Fund's financial instruments is indicated in Note 17 to the Fund's audited consolidated financial statements for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Fund has no other off-balance sheet arrangements.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls

The Fund's CEO and CFO have assessed the effectiveness of the disclosure procedures and controls used for the consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis as at December 31, 2006. Their assessment led them to conclude that the disclosure procedures and controls used for the financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis were effective.

The CEO and the CFO are responsible for designing internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), or causing them to be designed under their supervision to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Fund's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. There were no changes in the Fund's ICFR during the most recent interim period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Fund's ICFR.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Fund prepares its financial statements in conformity with GAAP, which requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that Management believes are reasonable based upon the information available. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and other assumptions, which it believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Management also assesses its estimates on an on-going basis. The effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be material and would be accounted for in the period a change occurs.

The significant accounting policies of the Fund are described in note 3 to the Fund's audited consolidated financial statements for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006.

The policies which the Fund believes are most critical to assist in fully understanding and evaluating its reported results include the following:

Goodwill

At the time of acquisition, goodwill is determined and recorded as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired. The Fund performs an impairment test for goodwill at least annually by using the discounted cash flows method to determine the fair value of its business. As at December 31, 2006, the Fund performed a goodwill impairment test using the discounted cash flows method based upon management's best estimates which reflects the Fund's planned course of action and the estimated potential impact of the proposed new Canadian tax legislation for publicly-traded income trusts which would result in taxing the Fund's distributions at a rate of 31.5% beginning in the year 2011 [see Risk factors – income tax matters]. The Fund concluded that there was no impairment in the carrying amount of its goodwill. The Fund management will continue to monitor the resulting impact of the new proposed tax legislation on the income trust equity market and will review its estimates and assumptions accordingly and any changes in such estimates and assumptions in future periods could result in a goodwill impairment which could be significant.

Intangible assets

The Fund has recognized intangible assets that are comprised of customer relationships and non-compete agreements. These intangible assets have definite lives and are amortized on a straight-line basis over ten years. Management's judgment is required to determine the useful life of the intangible assets and, where it is believed to be required, an impairment provision is recorded.

Inventory

Raw materials, consisting of paper, window film, boxes, adhesives and ink are carried at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, and replacement cost. Work in process and finished goods are carried at the lower of cost, including labor and overhead, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, and net realizable value. Supremex regularly assesses the level of slow moving or obsolete inventory, and estimates the provision required based on several factors including passage of time. The estimates could therefore vary from actual experience.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets of the Fund, including property plant and equipment, are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be fully recoverable. Impairment is assessed when the undiscounted expected future cash flows derived from an asset are less than its carrying amount. Impairment losses are recognized for the amount by which the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value. The Fund periodically reviews the estimated useful lives of all long-lived assets and revises them if necessary.

Foreign currency

The Fund follows the temporal method to translate its foreign currency balances and transactions, including its integrated foreign subsidiary. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date and the other items in the balance sheet and statement of earnings are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the date of transaction. Exchange gains and losses are included in net earnings for the year.

Revenue recognition

The Fund recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, product delivery has occurred, pricing is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. In circumstances where the customer requests that we bill and hold, revenue is recognized when the customer is invoiced for goods that have been produced, packaged and prepared for shipment.

Income taxes

The Fund's corporate subsidiaries are subject to corporate income taxes and use the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using tax rates substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. The effect of changes in income tax rates on future income tax assets and liabilities is recognized in earnings in the period that the change becomes substantially enacted.

Since Supremex operates in all jurisdictions in Canada and in the United States having different statutory rates, the determination of the future income tax assets and liabilities is also subject to Supremex's estimates as to any future changes in the proportion of its business derived from each of the jurisdictions. These estimates could therefore vary materially from actual experience.

Under the current terms of the Income Tax Act (Canada), the Fund is not subject to income taxes to the extent that its taxable income in a year is paid or payable to a unitholder. Accordingly, no provision for current income taxes for the Fund is made. In addition, the Fund is not subject to the recommendations of CICA Section 3465, as the Fund is contractually committed to distribute to its unitholders all or virtually all of its taxable income and taxable capital gains that would otherwise be taxable in the Fund. The Fund intends to continue to meet the requirements under the Income Tax Act (Canada) applicable to such trusts, and there is no indication that the Fund will fail to meet those requirements.

On October 31, 2006, the Minister of Finance (Canada) announced proposed changes to the taxation of publicly traded income trusts. The proposed changes, if enacted, will result in the taxation, at the rate of 31.5%, of distributions made by the Fund beginning in the year 2011.

Employee future benefits

The Fund maintains three registered defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of its employees. Two of these plans are hybrid by also having a defined contribution component. The Fund has also provided in the past post retirement and post employment benefits plans to a limited number of employees including health care, dental care and life insurance coverage.

The Fund accrues its obligations for the defined benefit component of its pension plans and other post retirement and employment benefits and related costs, net of plan assets. The cost of pensions and other retirement benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined, at least every three years, using the projected benefit method prorated on service and Management's best estimate of plan's investment performance, salary escalating, retirement age of employees and estimated health care costs. For the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets, those assets are valued at fair value. The fair value is market value. The most recent actuarial valuations were performed on December 31, 2005.

Financial instruments

The Fund uses interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate exposures. The Fund's objective is to offset gains and losses resulting from interest rate exposures with losses and gains on the derivative contracts used to hedge it. The Fund does not use derivative contracts for speculative purposes. To qualify as a hedge, the hedge relationship is designated and formally documented at inception detailing the particular risk management objective and strategy for the hedge, which includes the item and risk that is being hedged, as well as how effectiveness is assessed. The derivative used must be highly effective in accomplishing the objective of offsetting either changes in fair value or cash flows for the risk being hedged. If a hedge relationship is found to be ineffective, it not longer qualifies as a hedge and any excess gain or losses attributable to such ineffectiveness, as well as subsequent changes in fair value, are recognized in income.

The Fund has designated its interest rate swap on its variable interest term credit facility as a hedge against the fluctuation in interest expense due to change in the interest rate. Accordingly, the fair value of this financial instrument and any changes thereto have not been recorded in the consolidated financial statements, except when the hedge relationship is found ineffective. Gains and losses on financial instruments that qualify as hedges are recognized at the time the hedged expenses are incurred.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Comprehensive Income

The CICA issued section 1530 of the CICA Handbook, “*Comprehensive Income*”. The section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006. It describes how to report and disclose comprehensive income and its components. Comprehensive income is the change in a company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the company’s shareholders. It includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings, such as unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale investments.

Equity

The CICA also made changes to section 3250 of the CICA Handbook, “*Surplus*”, and reissued it as section 3251, “*Equity*.” The section is also effective for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006. The changes in how to report and disclose equity and changes in equity are consistent with the new requirements of section 1530, “*Comprehensive Income*”. Adopting these sections on January 1, 2007, will require the Fund to report comprehensive income and its components and accumulated other comprehensive income and its components in the consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement

The CICA issued section 3855 of the CICA Handbook, “*Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*.” The section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006. It describes the standards for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and non-financial derivatives. This section requires that:

- All financial assets be measured at fair value, with some exceptions, such as loans and investments that are classified as held-to-maturity;
- All financial liabilities be measured at fair value if they are derivatives or classified as held for trading purposes. Other financial liabilities are measured at their carrying value; and
- All derivative financial instruments be measured at fair value, even when they are part of a hedging relationship.

Hedges

The CICA recently issued section 3865 of the CICA Handbook, “*Hedges*.” The section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006, and describes when and how hedge accounting can be used. Hedging is an activity used by a company to change an exposure to one or more risks by creating an offset between:

- Changes in the fair value of a hedged item and a hedging item;
- Changes in the cash flows attributable to a hedged item and a hedging item; or
- Changes resulting from a risk exposure relating to a hedged item and a hedging item.

Hedge accounting ensures that all gains, losses, revenues and expenses from the derivative and the item it hedges are recorded in the income statement in the same period.

The Fund is currently evaluating the individual impact on the consolidated financial statements of adopting these four accounting pronouncements.

Recent Events

On January 18, 2007, the Fund declared the distribution for the period from January 1, 2007 to January 31, 2007, in the amount of \$2,999,658 or \$0.0958 per unit, for unitholders of record on January 31, 2007. This distribution was paid on February 15, 2007.

On February 16, 2007, the Fund declared the distribution for the period from February 1, 2007 to February 28, 2007, in the amount of \$2,999,658 or \$0.0958 per unit, for unitholders of record on February 28, 2007. This distribution will be paid on March 15, 2007.

Risk Factors

The results of operations, business prospects and financial condition of Supremex are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and are affected by a number of factors outside the control of Supremex's management.

Maintain profitability

Supremex's ability to continue to generate comparable net earnings is based, in part, on the addition of new products and services which could be sold to existing and prospective customers. Supremex's earnings also depend upon its ability to maintain its low cost structure to sustain its EBITDA margins. These margins are dependent upon the ability to continue to profitably sell envelopes and to continue to provide products and services that make it the supplier of choice to its customers. The failure to develop and successfully market new products and services at favourable margins or any increase in Supremex's costs of goods or operating costs could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

A principal component of Supremex's strategy is to pursue operational efficiencies. Supremex's profitability depends in significant measure on its ability to, among other things, successfully manage, identify and implement operational efficiencies as well as to generate sales of its envelopes and there can be no assurance that it will be successful in managing its cost reduction and productivity improvement measures.

Impact of the Internet and other alternative media and introduction of new incentive measures

Supremex's envelope manufacturing business is highly dependent upon the demand for envelopes sent through the mail. Supremex may compete with product substitutes, which can impact demand for its products. Usage of the Internet and other electronic media continues to grow. Consumers use these media to purchase goods and services, and for other purposes such as paying utility and credit card bills. Advertisers use the Internet and electronic media for targeted campaigns directed at specific electronic user groups. Large and small businesses use electronic media to conduct business, send invoices and collect bills. The demand for envelopes and other printed materials for transactional purposes is expected to decline in the future.

In addition, governmental or other incentive measures may be introduced to encourage governmental entities, businesses and consumers to decrease paper consumption, including paper-related products such as envelopes. By way of example, in June 2005, the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks of the Province of Québec tabled a draft bill, the *Sustainable Development Act*, the purpose of which is to set up a new management framework within the Administration (meaning, *inter alia*, the Government, all government departments and government agencies) to ensure that powers and responsibilities are exercised in the pursuit of sustainable development. The proposed legislation provides that a sustainable development

strategy must be established by the Government and every government department, agency and enterprise in the Administration must identify and make public their specific objectives, measures and interventions to contribute to the implementation of such strategy. Management believes that the establishment of any such objectives, measures, standards, policies or programs by the Government or any other entity could include the reduction of consumption of paper and paper-related products.

There can be no assurance that the acceleration of the trend towards electronic media such as the Internet and other alternative media or the introduction of incentive objectives, measures, standards, policies or programs to decrease paper consumption will not cause a decrease in the demand for its products, which could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Customer relationships

The envelope industry in which Supremex competes is generally characterized by individual orders from customers or short-term contracts. Most customer orders are for specific manufacturing jobs, and repeat business largely depends on the customers' satisfaction with the product and service. Although Supremex's business is not dependent upon any one customer or group of customers, there can be no assurance that any particular customer will continue to do business with Supremex for any period of time. In addition, the timing of particular jobs or types of jobs at particular times of the year may cause fluctuations in the operating results of Supremex's various operations in any given quarter.

Supremex typically does not enter into long-term, written agreements with customers. As a result, there is a risk that customers may, without notice or penalty, terminate their relationship with Supremex at any time. In addition, even if customers should decide to continue their relationship with Supremex, there can be no guarantee that customers will purchase the same amount as in the past, or that purchases will be on similar terms. In addition, in past years, Cenveo has been a customer of Supremex. Cenveo, which owns 28.6% of the Fund's units, has an ongoing contractual arrangement with Supremex for a limited period of time, and although Management considers its relationship with Cenveo to be positive and expects that sales to Cenveo will continue outside the formal contractual arrangements, there can be no assurance as to the level of such future sales. A loss of several customers, a substantial decrease in order volumes from several customers, a loss of a significant customer or a change in the terms of the relationship with a significant customer could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Increases in the cost of raw materials or other operating costs

The cost of paper represents the most significant portion of Supremex's cost of goods sold. The overall paper market is beyond Supremex's control. Additionally, Supremex utilizes a number of other raw materials, including window film, boxes, glue and ink, that are subject to price fluctuations beyond its control. Supremex is also subject to cost increases relating to any future rise in the price of fuel, labour costs and other costs relating to its operations generally. There has historically been a time lag, which may be more pronounced in the United States, before any increases in the price of raw materials or in any other operating costs could be passed on to Supremex's customers. There can be no assurance that the price of Supremex's raw materials or other operating costs will not increase in the future or that Supremex will be able to pass on any increases to its customers consistent with past industry practice. In addition, Supremex cannot be certain that future price increases will not result in decreased volumes of units sold. A significant increase in the price of raw materials or other operating costs that cannot be passed on to customers or that results in a decrease in volume of units sold could have a material adverse

effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions. As well, Supremex cannot be certain that a shortage of any of these raw materials will not occur in the future or what effect, if any, such a shortage could have on Supremex's cash flow and profitability.

In addition, after the departure of Cenveo as the sole shareholder of Supremex, Supremex might cease to benefit from the greater purchasing power, if any, it enjoyed previously as a member of the Cenveo group. There is no assurance that suppliers will not as a result of such departure, increase the prices charged to Supremex for raw materials and other operating costs. A significant increase in the price of raw materials or other operating costs which Supremex could not pass on to customers in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Limited growth in the envelope and related industries

The North American envelope manufacturing and mailing industries have experienced limited growth in the last several years and are not expected to grow significantly in the foreseeable future, due to a general progressive decline in the use of traditional paper-based products. The Business depends on transactional mail and direct mail activities. The transactional mail volumes are thought to have been declining in the last few years due in part to the increasing use of non-traditional sources of communication and information transfer, such as facsimile machines, electronic mail and the Internet. While Management believes that the direct mail industry has experienced growth in envelope volumes and which has partially offset declines in the transactional mail industry, there is no assurance that the direct mail industry will grow in the future and sufficiently offset any declines in transactional mail. As a result, there can be no assurance that Supremex will be able to grow its sales or even maintain historical levels of sales. For Supremex to continue to do so, it must be able to increase its market share and successfully respond to changes in demand in this segment of the industry and increase its U.S. market share and penetration. However, although Supremex intends to increase service to the United States marketplace, this marketplace is highly competitive and is already serviced by a number of envelope manufacturers, including Cenveo, some of which are larger in size and scope than Supremex. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that Supremex will be able to successfully increase its U.S. market share or penetration.

Competition

In the envelope and related products market, Supremex competes primarily with a few multi-facility and many single-facility companies servicing regional and local markets. Supremex's ability to compete successfully depends upon a variety of factors, including its ability to maintain high facility efficiencies and operating rates and low manufacturing costs, as well as its access to quality, low-cost raw materials. The market for Supremex's products is highly competitive and there has been an increasing trend among Supremex's customers towards consolidation. With fewer customers in the market for its products, the strength of Supremex's negotiating position with these customers could be weakened.

Despite Supremex's leading market position in Canada, there may be new entrants in the Canadian envelope market which may have an impact on sales and margins and continued strength in the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar may create an incentive for U.S.-based competitors to increase market penetration in Canada.

Some of Supremex's competitors, including Cenveo, may be larger in size or scope than Supremex, which may allow them to achieve greater economies of scale and operating efficiencies or allow them to better withstand periods of declining prices and adverse operating

conditions. Other competitors may also, at times, have lower raw material, energy and labour costs and less restrictive environmental and governmental regulations to comply with than Supremex and the Fund. Any failure to compete effectively could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Foreign exchange

The distributions to unitholders will be denominated in Canadian dollars. However, a portion of Supremex's revenue is earned in US dollars and a portion of Supremex's expenses, including part of the cost of paper and other raw materials as well as certain capital expenditures, are incurred in US dollars. Supremex also derives a portion of its revenue from sales in Canadian dollars to certain customers in respect of whom the selling price is sensitive to competition from U.S. players. As a result, the Canadian dollar selling price to these customers may be under pressure as the Canadian dollar strengthens.

Movements in the exchange rate between US and Canadian dollar could have an effect on Supremex's ability to successfully market its products in the United States.

As a result, fluctuations in the exchange rate between US and Canadian dollar could have an adverse impact on Supremex's operating results and financial condition.

Litigation

Supremex, like other manufacturing and sales organizations, is subject to potential liabilities connected with its business operations, including expenses associated with product defects, performance, reliability or delivery delays. Supremex is threatened from time to time with, or is named as a defendant in, legal proceedings, including lawsuits based upon product liability, personal injury, breach of contract and lost profits or other consequential damages claims, in the ordinary course of conducting its business. A significant judgment against Supremex, or the imposition of a significant fine or penalty, as a result of a finding that Supremex failed to comply with laws or regulations, or being named as a defendant on multiple claims could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

One of the predecessor companies of Supremex is currently the target of an inquiry by the Competition Bureau with respect to alleged price maintenance offences under section 61 of the Competition Act and Management understands that Supremex may become the subject of further inquiries by the Competition Bureau regarding price fixing or market sharing activities in connection with the sale of envelopes, contrary to section 45 of the Competition Act.

If Supremex is found guilty of the alleged price maintenance offences under section 61 of the Competition Act or as a result of any inquiry into price fixing or market sharing activities contrary to section 45 of the Competition Act, the resulting fines and negative publicity could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operation and financial condition of Supremex, and on cash available for distributions. In addition, Supremex could be the target of class action lawsuits in such circumstances.

Supremex and the Fund exposure toward the above matters are mitigated by the fact that the acquisition agreement also contains representation and warranties and related indemnities for any liabilities arising before September 30, 2008 in favour of the Fund.

Postal services

Because the majority of envelopes consumed in Canada and the United States are mailed, any strike or other work stoppage by unionized postal workers would effectively result in a temporary suspension of the mail activities of most of the customers of Supremex and could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

In addition, postal rates are a significant factor affecting envelope usage and any increases in postal rates, relative to changes in the cost of alternative delivery means or advertising media, could result in reductions in the volume of mail sent. No assurance can be provided that future increases in postal rates will not have a negative effect on the level of mail sent, or the volume of envelopes purchased. Such occurrences could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Availability of Paper

Due to the significance of paper in the manufacture of most of Supremex's products, Supremex is dependant on the availability of paper. During periods of tight supply, many paper producers allocate shipments of paper based on the historical purchase levels of customers. Although Supremex has never had a production stoppage due to insufficient raw materials, unforeseen developments in world paper markets coupled with shortages of raw paper could result in a decrease in supply, which could cause a decrease in the volume of product that Supremex could produce and sell, such events could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

International Trade

As Supremex has customers located in the United States, it faces a number of risks and challenges including (i) the effective marketing of its products and services in these regions, (ii) any future tariffs and other trade barriers which may be imposed by the United States, and (iii) fluctuations in foreign currencies which may make Supremex's products less competitive in the U.S. if the US dollar declines in value relative to the Canadian dollar.

Reliance on key personnel

Supremex's ability to successfully implement its business strategy and to operate profitably is dependent on the abilities, experience and efforts of members of its senior management and key sales and operations personnel. While Supremex has entered into employment agreements and/or confidentiality and non-compete agreements with some of its key employees, should any of its key employees become unable or unwilling to continue their employment, Supremex could be significantly adversely impacted. The loss of a key salesperson to a competitor may result in the loss of that salesperson's contacts by Supremex. In addition, Supremex's continued success depends on its ability to attract and retain experienced key employees.

Labour Disputes and Unions

Some of Supremex's employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements. Other employees are not part of a union and there are no assurances that such employees will not form or join a union. The unionization of these employees could result in increased labour costs and may have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Although Supremex has not experienced any work stoppages due to employee-related disputes in the past 13 years under current Management and Management believes that it has a good relationship with its employees, there can be no assurance that work stoppages or other labour disturbances will not occur in the future. Such occurrences could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Future Acquisitions and Ability to Integrate Acquired Businesses

Historically, Supremex has been successful in growing revenue and profits through acquisitions and integration of acquired envelope manufacturers. Supremex may pursue acquisitions that are economically and strategically justified in the future. However, there can be no assurance that Supremex will be able to identify attractive acquisition candidates in the future, or that it will succeed in: (i) acquiring additional target companies at attractive prices; (ii) financing such acquisitions; (iii) obtaining any required regulatory approvals, including that of the Competition Bureau; and (iv) effectively managing the integration of acquired businesses, including the leveraging of corporate overhead. If the expected synergies from those transactions do not materialize or Management fails to successfully integrate any new businesses into its existing businesses, Supremex could be significantly adversely impacted. In addition, to the extent that businesses acquired by Supremex or their prior owners failed to comply with or otherwise violated applicable laws, Supremex, as a successor owner, could be financially responsible for these violations. The discovery of any material liabilities could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Supremex may be required to raise capital in the future if it decides to make additional acquisitions. The availability of future borrowing and access to capital markets for financing depends on prevailing market conditions and the acceptability of financing terms offered to Supremex. There can be no assurance that future borrowings or equity financing will be available to Supremex, or available on acceptable terms, in an amount sufficient to satisfy Supremex's needs.

Environment, Health and Safety Requirements

Supremex's operations and real property are subject to a complex, onerous and frequently changing legislative regime, including laws, statutes, regulations, by-laws, the common law, guidelines and policies as well as permits and other approvals relating to the protection of the environment and workers' health and safety, governing, among other things, air emissions, water discharges, non-hazardous and hazardous waste (including waste water), the release, disposal, treatment, remediation, storage, handling, transportation, distribution and presence of dangerous goods and hazardous materials or other substances or wastes, the emissions of pollutants into the environment, and land use and zoning (the "Environment, Health and Safety Requirements"). As a result of Supremex's operations, it is or may be subject from time to time to orders, fines, penalties, civil claims, administrative and judicial proceedings and inquiries relating to Environment, Health and Safety Requirements. Any such incident could have a material adverse effect on Supremex's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distributions.

Supremex's use, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous materials in the ordinary course of its business and the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes by Supremex and by prior owners or occupants of its facilities suggest that such materials or wastes may currently or in the future be present at or near certain of Supremex's facilities. Supremex arranges for the off-site disposal of hazardous materials and wastes generated in the ordinary

course of its business and has business practices regarding the use, storage, handling and disposal of these hazardous materials and wastes, and trains its employees on how to handle and dispose of them. However, Supremex cannot guarantee that its policies, practices and training will successfully help it avoid potential violations of the Environment, Health and Safety Requirements in the future.

Supremex's facilities are required to maintain certain environmental permits and governmental approvals for its operations. Some of the environmental permits and governmental approvals that have been issued to Supremex or to its facilities contain or may contain conditions and restrictions, including restrictions or limits on emissions and discharges of pollutants and contaminants, or may have limited terms. If Supremex fails to satisfy these conditions or to comply with these restrictions, it may be subject to fines, penalties or additional costs, or may not be able to renew, maintain or obtain all environmental permits and governmental approvals required for the continued operation or further development of the facilities, as a result of which the operation of the facilities may be limited, suspended, or it may become subject to enforcement actions, and the operations of the relevant facilities could be adversely affected.

Pension Liabilities

Applicable pension legislation requires that the funded status of Supremex's defined registered benefit pension plan be determined periodically on both a going concern basis (*i.e.*, essentially assuming indefinite plan continuation) and a solvency basis (*i.e.*, essentially assuming immediate plan termination).

Where an actuarial valuation reveals a solvency deficit, current regulations require it to be funded by equal payments over a maximum period of five years from the date of valuation. The solvency liability is influenced primarily by long-term interest rates and by the investment return on plan assets and also by certain statutory benefit enhancements that may apply on a plan termination. The interest rate used to calculate benefit obligations for solvency purposes is a prescribed rate derived from the interest rates on long-term Government of Canada bonds. In the current low interest rate environment, the calculation results in a higher present value of the pension obligations, leading to a larger unfunded solvency position. In accordance with applicable legal requirements, Supremex has obtained actuarial valuations in respect of its registered pension plans as of December 31, 2005. However, even after having fully funded the under funded pension plan liabilities that existed as at December 31, 2005, in March 2006, Supremex will still be required to make periodic contributions to fund its defined-contribution pension plans going forward, including to fund any deficit that may have accumulated since December 31, 2005. The level of these contributions by Supremex may increase in the event of poor pension fund investment performance or further declines in long-term Government of Canada bond interest rates, for example, which could affect the financial condition of Supremex and distributable cash.

Unpredictability and Volatility of Unit Price

A publicly-traded income trust will not necessarily trade at values determined by reference to the underlying value of its business. The prices at which the Units will trade cannot be predicted. The market price of the Units could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in quarterly operating results, monthly distributions, and other factors. In addition, industry specific fluctuations in the stock market may adversely affect the market price of the Units regardless of the Fund's operating performance and there can be no assurance that the price of the Units will remain at current levels. The annual yield on the Units as compared to the annual yield on other financial instruments may also influence the price of Units in the public trading markets. In addition, the securities markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations from time to time in recent years that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating

performance of particular issuers. These broad fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the Units.

Fund not a Corporation

Purchasers are cautioned that the Fund is not regulated by established corporate law and Unitholders' rights are governed primarily by the specific provisions of the Fund Declaration of Trust, which addresses such items as the nature of the Units, the entitlement of Unitholders to cash distributions, restrictions respecting non-resident holdings, meetings of Unitholders, delegation of authority, administration, Fund governance and liabilities and duties of the Trustees to Unitholders. As well, under certain existing legislation such as the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* and the *Companies Creditors Arrangement Act*, the Fund is not a legally recognized entity within the definitions of these statutes. In the event of insolvency or restructuring of the Fund, the rights of Unitholders will be different from those of shareholders of an insolvent or restructuring corporation as the Fund and its stakeholders would not be able to access the remedies and procedures available thereunder.

Future Sales of Units and Control by the Vendor

The Vendor still hold 8,947,439 Units. If the Vendor sells substantial amounts of Units in the public market, the market price of Units could fall. The perception among the public that these sales will occur could also produce such effect.

As a result of this ownership in the Fund, the Vendor may be able to exert significant influence over matters that are to be determined by votes of the Unitholders. The timing and receipt of any takeover or control premium by Unitholders could depend on the determination of the Vendor as to when to sell Units. This could delay or prevent a change of control that could be attractive to, and provide liquidity for, the Unitholders, and could limit the price that investors are willing to pay in the future for Units. In addition, the Vendor has also been granted certain registration rights by the Fund.

Income tax matters

On October 31, 2006, the Minister of Finance (Canada) announced a "Tax Fairness Plan", which includes a proposal to tax at a rate of 31.5% certain distributions from publicly-traded income trusts and to treat such distributions in the hands of the unitholders as taxable dividends subject, for a Canadian taxable individual unitholder, to the dividend gross-up and dividend tax credit and, for a foreign unitholder, to any withholding tax reduction on dividends available under any income tax treaty between Canada and the foreign unitholder's country of residence. The application of such proposal to existing publicly-traded income trusts would be subject to a 4-year transition period. The enactment of this proposal as currently proposed would result in the income tax considerations described under the heading "Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations" of the final prospectus filed by the Fund on March 17, 2006 being materially different for taxation years beginning in 2011. The application of such proposal may have a negative impact on the Fund's Distributable Cash, payout ratio and monthly per unit distributions beginning in 2011. The Management is considering the impact on such proposal on the Fund. No assurance can be given on the final form of this proposal and on the timing of its enactment.

If the Fund ceases to qualify as a "mutual fund trust" under the Tax Act, then the income tax considerations described under "Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations" of the prospectus would be materially and adversely different in certain respects. Currently, a trust will not be considered to be a "mutual fund trust" if it is established or maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents unless all or substantially all of its property is property other than "taxable

Canadian property” as defined in the Tax Act. The Fund Declaration of Trust contains mechanisms to ensure that the Fund is not maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents of Canada. On September 16, 2004, the Minister of Finance (Canada) released draft amendments to the Tax Act providing that a trust will lose its status as a mutual fund trust if the aggregate fair market value of all units issued by the trust held by one or more non-residents of Canada or Non-Canadian Partnerships is more than 50% of the aggregate fair market value of all the units issued by the trust where more than 10% (based on fair market value) of the trust’s property is “taxable Canadian property” or certain other types of property. If the draft amendments are enacted as proposed, and if, at any time, more than 50% of the aggregate fair market value of units of the Fund were held by non-residents of Canada and Non-Canadian Partnerships, the Fund may thereafter cease to be a mutual fund trust. The draft amendments do not currently provide any means of rectifying a loss of mutual fund trust status. On December 6, 2004, the Minister of Finance (Canada) tabled a Notice of Ways and Means Motion to implement certain measures proposed in the September 16, 2004 draft amendments. However, such Notice did not include the above mentioned proposal concerning mutual fund trusts maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents of Canada. In addition, the Minister of Finance (Canada) announced on December 6, 2004 as well as in the 2005 Budget Proposals that further discussions will be pursued with the private sector in this respect.

Although management is of the view that all expenses, including expenses related to the IPO, to be deducted in computing income by the Fund, Supremex and its successors respectively will be reasonable and deductible in computing income, and that the cost amount of such entities’ depreciable properties and eligible capital properties will have been correctly determined, as well as the depreciation claimed on these properties, there can be no assurance that the CRA will not seek to challenge the reasonableness of certain expenses or that the Tax Act or the interpretation of the Tax Act will not change. If there were a change to the Tax Act or the interpretation of the Tax Act that resulted in the expenses not being deductible or if the taxation authorities were to successfully challenge the deductibility of the expenses, it could materially and adversely affect the amount of Distributable Cash available.

Management believes that the expenses inherent in the structure of the Fund are supportable and reasonable in the circumstances and has received financial advice to that effect in respect of certain of the expenses.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will not reorganize or make acquisitions or dispositions in the future that could affect the tax treatment of the Canadian or foreign unitholders.

Income fund structures generally involve significant amounts of inter-company or similar debt, generating substantial interest expense, which serves to reduce earnings and therefore income tax payable. There can be no assurance that taxation authorities will not seek to challenge the amount of interest expense deducted. If such a challenge were to succeed against Supremex, it would materially adversely affect the amount of cash available to the Fund for distribution to unitholders. On October 31, 2003 the Minister of Finance (Canada) released, for public comment, proposed amendments to the Tax Act that relate to the deductibility of interest and other expenses for income tax purposes for taxation years commencing after 2004. In general, the proposed amendments may deny the realization of losses in respect of a business if there is no reasonable expectation that the business will produce a cumulative profit over the period that the business can reasonably be expected to be carried on. Management believes that the interest expense inherent in the structure of the Fund is supportable and reasonable in light of the terms of Supremex’s indebtedness to the Fund. The Fund has advised counsel that it does not believe that the proposed amendments will have a material effect on its tax position. In the 2005 Federal Budget, after an extended period of public consultation, the Minister of Finance (Canada) announced that an alternative proposal to the proposed amendments of October 31, 2003 will be

developed and released, at an early opportunity, for comments.

Interest on the Notes of Supremex accrues to the Fund for Canadian federal income tax purposes, whether or not actually paid. The Fund Declaration of Trust provides that an amount equal to the Fund's net income and net realized capital gains will be distributed each year to unitholders in order to reduce the Fund's income to zero. There may be circumstances where the cash distributions paid or payable by the Fund in a particular taxation year are insufficient to reduce the Fund's taxable income to zero. Such circumstances may arise if Supremex is prohibited by the terms of the Credit Facilities from making payments on its Notes and/or paying dividends to the Fund (resulting in the Fund having insufficient cash to make cash distributions to the unitholders at least equal to its taxable income for the year). Where, as a result of these or other circumstances, the Fund has insufficient cash to make cash distributions equal to its taxable income for its taxation year, a distribution by the Fund may be satisfied in whole or in part by the issuance of additional units rather than in cash. Unitholders will generally be required to include an amount equal to the fair market value of such additional units in their taxable income, even though they did not receive a cash distribution.

Forward-Looking Statements

This management's discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements relating to the future performance of the Fund. These statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect current assumptions, expectations and estimates of Management regarding growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Such Forward-looking statements reflect current assumptions, expectations and estimates of Management and are based on information currently available to the Fund as at the date of this document. Forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from the conclusion, forecast or projection stated in such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties are discussed throughout this MD&A and, in particular, in Risk Factors. Consequently, readers should not place any undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Fund disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise unless being held there according to the laws on the applicable transferable securities.

Definition of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Distributable Cash and Non-GAAP Measures

References to "EBITDA" are to earnings from continuing operations before net financing charges, income taxes, amortization of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, deferred compensation and gain on disposal of machinery and equipment.

Adjusted EBITDA" is EBITDA adjusted to take into consideration the conversion at Closing of a portion of Supremex's Management profit sharing plan into units and the non-cash inventory step-up charge resulting from the adjustment to fair value of inventory at the date of acquisition of Supremex by the Fund.

Management views distributable cash as an operating performance measure, as it is a measure generally used by Canadian income funds as an indicator of financial performance. Distributable cash is defined as cash flow related to operating activities adjusted for the net change in non-cash working capital balances, change in post-retirement benefits obligation, change in accrued pension benefit assets, non-cash inventory step-up charges and maintenance capital expenditures. Distributable cash is important as it summarizes the funds available for distribution to unitholders. As the Fund will distribute substantially all of its cash on an on-going basis and since EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are metrics used by many investors to compare issuers on the basis of the ability to generate cash from operations, management believes that in addition to

net earnings, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are useful supplementary measures from which to make adjustments to determine distributable cash.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable cash are not earnings measures recognized under GAAP and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by GAAP. Therefore, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable cash may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. Investors are cautioned that EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable cash should not be construed as an alternative to net earnings determined in accordance with GAAP as indicators of the Fund's performance or to cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as measures of liquidity and cash flows.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Supremex Income Fund

For the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006

All amount expressed in Canadian dollars

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Unitholders of
Supremex Income Fund

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of **Supremex Income Fund** [the "Fund"] as at December 31, 2006 and the consolidated statements of earnings and deficit and cash flows for the 276-day period then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2006 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the 276-day period then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Ernst + Young LLP

Montréal, Canada
February 2, 2007

Chartered Accountants

Supremex Income Fund

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31, 2006

	\$
ASSETS (note 11)	
Current	
Cash	14,251,559
Accounts receivable (note 4)	28,062,695
Income taxes receivable	860,622
Inventories (note 5)	15,193,161
Prepaid expenses	1,565,583
Total current assets	59,933,620
Property, plant and equipment, net (note 6)	41,863,507
Accrued pension benefit asset (note 7)	5,723,700
Deferred financing costs, net (note 8)	420,114
Intangible assets, net (note 9)	51,988,032
Goodwill (note 2)	245,063,721
	404,992,694
LIABILITIES AND UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 10)	24,574,117
Distribution payable (note 14)	2,999,658
Payable to Cenveo (note 2)	5,509,045
Total current liabilities	33,082,820
Term credit facility (note 11)	75,000,000
Future income tax liabilities (note 12)	18,768,539
Other post-retirement benefits obligation (note 7)	736,200
Unitholders' equity	
Funds units (note 13)	302,237,605
Deferred compensation (note 13)	(17,266,761)
Deficit	(7,565,709)
	277,405,135
	404,992,694

Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (note 15)

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Trustees:

By: (Signed) L.G. Serge Gadbois
Trustee

By: (Signed) Gilles Cyr
Trustee

Supremex Income Fund**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS
AND DEFICIT**

For the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006

	\$
Revenue	147,223,009
Cost of good sold, selling, general and administrative expenses	114,714,676
Earnings before the following	32,508,333
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	2,678,500
Amortization of intangible assets	4,231,968
Amortization of deferred compensation	6,351,877
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(35,442)
Net financing charges (note 11)	3,055,470
	16,282,373
Earnings before income taxes	16,225,960
Provision for income taxes (recovery) (note 12)	(3,205,253)
Net earnings for the period	19,431,213
Deficit, beginning of period	—
Distribution declared (note 14)	(26,996,922)
Deficit, end of period	(7,565,709)
Basic and diluted net earnings per unit	0.6206
Weighted average number of units outstanding (note 13)	31,311,667

See accompanying notes

Supremex Income Fund**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006

	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net earnings for the period	19,431,213
Items not affecting cash and cash equivalents	
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	2,678,500
Amortization of intangible assets	4,231,968
Amortization of deferred compensation	6,351,877
Amortization of deferred financing costs	97,386
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(35,442)
Future income tax recovery	(3,373,901)
Change in other post-retirement benefits obligation	(27,400)
Change in accrued pension benefit assets	(569,200)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances	13,416,629
Cash flows related to operating activities	42,201,630
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired (note 2)	(207,752,714)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(4,468,450)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	389,182
Cash flows related to investing activities	(211,831,982)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Issuance of trust units on initial public offering (note 2)	175,000,000
Issuance of trust units at the exercise of the over-allotment option (note 2)	25,000,000
Issuance of trust units to management (note 2)	23,642
Expenses related to initial issuance of trust units (note 2)	(16,309,640)
Financing costs incurred	(517,500)
Term credit facility proceed	75,000,000
Repayment of the due to an entity under common control	(26,692,327)
Repayment of the note payable to Cenveo (note 2)	(23,625,000)
Distribution paid on Fund units	(23,997,264)
Cash flows related to financing activities	183,881,911
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents and period end balance	14,251,559
Supplemental information	
Interest paid	4,180,572
Income taxes paid	12,039

See accompanying notes

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Supremex Income Fund (the “Fund”) is an unincorporated open-ended trust established under the laws of the Province of Québec pursuant to a declaration of Trust dated February 10, 2006, as may be amended, supplemented or restated from time to time. The Fund was created to indirectly acquire and hold all the shares of Supremex Inc. and the net assets of Cenveo Depew Division (“Supremex”). The Fund remained inactive until it indirectly acquired Supremex on March 31, 2006 (note 2). The statements of earnings and cash flows consist of the operations of the Fund for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006.

Supremex is a manufacturer and marketer of a broad range of stock and custom envelopes and related products.

The business of Supremex follows seasonal patterns with the highest revenue occurring from August to February due to the seasonal advertising and mailing patterns of its customers whereby higher number of mailings related to events including the return to school, fund raisers and the holiday and tax seasons occurs during that period. As a result, revenue and financial performance for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the revenue and financial performance that may be expected for a full year.

2. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING AND BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

On March 31, 2006, the Fund completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) with the sale of 17,500,000 trust units (the “units”) for \$10.00 per unit, for total net proceeds of \$165,029,947 after deducting \$9,970,053 which represents the underwriters’ total fees of \$9,625,000 and other issuance expenses of \$5,309,640 less related future income taxes of \$4,964,587.

On March 31, 2006, in conjunction with the IPO, the Fund indirectly acquired Supremex from Cenveo Corporation and/or its related companies (“Cenveo”) for \$331,532,962. Consideration paid to Cenveo for the acquisition was comprised of cash of \$212,924,527, units of the Fund with a value of \$89,474,390, a payable for acquired businesses of \$5,509,045 for a working capital adjustment and a note payable of \$23,625,000.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

2. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING AND BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS - (Continued)

The acquisition was accounted for by the purchase method with the results of Supremex's operations included in the Fund's earnings from the date of acquisition. These consolidated financial statements reflect the allocation of the consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values as follows:

	Supremex	Cenveo Depew division	Total \$
Cash and cash equivalents	5,171,813		5,171,813
Accounts receivable	27,077,695	378,589	27,456,284
Inventories	20,539,428	467,509	21,006,937
Income taxes receivable	6,465,881		6,465,881
Prepaid expenses	1,138,130	28,925	1,167,055
Property, plant and equipment	40,253,650	173,647	40,427,297
Accrued pension benefit asset	5,154,500		5,154,500
Intangible assets	56,220,000		56,220,000
Goodwill	245,063,721		245,063,721
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(21,371,322)	(200,262)	(21,571,584)
Due to an entity under common control	(26,692,327)		(26,692,327)
Future income tax liabilities	(27,573,015)		(27,573,015)
Post-retirement benefits obligation	(763,600)		(763,600)
Net assets acquired	330,684,554	848,408	331,532,962
Consideration			
Cash			212,924,527
Units			89,474,390
Payable to Cenveo			5,509,045
Note payable to Cenveo			23,625,000

As part of the acquisition 2,364,228 units valued at \$23,642,280 were issued to management employees of Supremex for a cash consideration of \$23,642 to amend the then existing Management profit sharing plan. These units are held in escrow and 50% will be released on March 31, 2008, 25% on March 31, 2009 and 25% on March 31, 2010, subject to earlier release under certain circumstances or sold to Supremex for a nominal consideration of \$0.01 per unit in the event of the voluntary departure of the employee or termination by Supremex for cause prior the expiry of the four year escrow period. The initial value of such units, net of the cash consideration received, is recorded as deferred compensation and is recorded as compensation expense over the vesting period.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

2. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING AND BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS - (Continued)

On April 28, 2006 the underwriters exercised in full their over-allotment option, resulting in the issuance by the Fund of 2,500,000 additional units at a price of \$10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$25,000,000 and net proceeds of \$24,090,988 after deducting \$909,012 which represents the underwriters' fees of \$1,375,000 less related future income taxes of \$465,988. The net cash proceeds were used by the Fund to repay the note payable to Cenveo.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be material and would be accounted for in the period the change occurs.

The financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the accounting policies summarized below:

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Fund and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. The consolidated financial statements are for the 276-day period from March 31, 2006, the date of commencement of operations, to December 31, 2006 inclusive and accordingly no comparative information is provided.

Net earnings per unit

Net earnings per unit are calculated by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the period. For the purpose of the weighted average number of units outstanding, units are determined to be outstanding from the date they are issued. The units issued relating to the over-allotment option on April 28, 2006 have been considered issued since March 31, 2006 since there was no contingencies that would result in these units not being issued.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash less amounts drawn under the operating revolving credit facility.

Inventories

Raw materials are carried at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, and replacement cost. Work in process and finished goods are carried at the lower of cost, including labour and overhead, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, and net realizable value.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Amortization is computed under the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and building improvements	10 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the terms of the leases
Machinery and equipment	7 to 15 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, including property plant and equipment, are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be fully recoverable. Impairment is assessed when the undiscounted expected future cash flows derived from an asset are less than its carrying amount. Impairment losses are recognized for the amount by which the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value. The estimated useful lives of all long-lived assets are periodically reviewed and revised if necessary.

Deferred financing costs

Financing costs related to credit facilities are capitalized and amortized on a straight line basis over the four-year term of the credit facilities.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are assets acquired that lack physical substance and that meet the specified criteria for recognition apart from goodwill. Intangible assets acquired are comprised mainly of customer relationships and non-compete agreements which are amortized on a straight-line basis over ten years.

The intangible assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. When the carrying value of customer relationships and the non-compete agreements is less than its net recoverable value as determined on an undiscounted basis, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that fair values, measured as the discounted cash flows over the life of the assets when quoted market prices are not readily available, are below the asset carrying value.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of net assets of business acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more often if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. The impairment test consists of a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit to which goodwill is assigned with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss in the carrying amount compared with the fair value is charged to earnings in the year in which the impairment occurs. The Fund uses the discounted cash flows method to determine the fair value of its reporting unit.

Revenue recognition

The Fund recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, product delivery has occurred, pricing is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. In addition, when the customer requests a bill and hold, revenue is recognized when the customer is invoiced for goods that have been produced, packaged and made ready for shipment. These goods are segregated from inventory which is available for sale, the risk of ownership of the goods is assumed by the customer, and the terms and collection experience on the related billings are consistent with all other sales.

The Fund has rebate agreements with certain customers. These rebates are recorded as reductions of revenue and are accrued using revenue data and rebate percentages specific to each customer agreement.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

Employee future benefits

The Fund maintains defined benefit pension plans, two of these plans are hybrid by also having a defined contribution component, covering substantially all of its employees. The acquired businesses have also provided in the past post retirement and post employment benefits plans to a limited number of employees covering health care, dental care and life insurance coverage.

The Fund accrues its obligations for the defined benefits component of its pension plans and other post retirements and employment benefits and related costs, net of plan assets. The cost of pensions and other retirement benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined, at least every three years, using the projected benefit method prorated on service and management's best estimate of plan's investment performance, salary escalating, retirement age of employees and estimated health care costs. For the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets, those assets are valued at fair market value. The most recent actuarial valuations were performed on December 31, 2005.

Past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining service period of active employees ("EARSLS"), which is 15 years. The excess of net actuarial gain or loss over 10% of the greater of the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets is amortized over the EARSLS.

For the defined contribution component of a pension plan, the pension expense is equal to the contributions paid by the Fund.

Income taxes

The Fund's corporate subsidiaries are subject to corporate income taxes and use the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using tax rates substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. The effect of changes in income tax rates on future income tax assets and liabilities is recognized in earnings in the period that the change becomes substantially enacted.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

Income taxes – (Continued)

Under the current terms of the Income Tax Act (Canada), the Fund is not subject to income taxes to the extent that its taxable income in a year is paid or payable to a unitholder. Accordingly, no provision for current income taxes for the Fund is made. In addition, the Fund is not subject to the recommendations of CICA Section 3465, as the Fund is contractually committed to distribute to its unitholders all or virtually all of its taxable income and taxable capital gains that would otherwise be taxable in the Fund. The Fund intends to continue to meet the requirements under the Income Tax Act (Canada) applicable to such trusts, and there is no indication that the Fund will fail to meet those requirements.

On October 31, 2006, the Minister of Finance (Canada) announced proposed changes to the taxation of publicly traded income trusts. The proposed changes, if enacted, will result in the taxation, at the rate of 31.5%, of distributions made by the Fund beginning in the year 2011. Even though there is uncertainty as to the final precise legislation that could eventually be enacted, the possible impact of the proposed legislation has been taken into consideration in the year end review for impairment of goodwill and the Fund concluded that no goodwill impairment was required. However, the goodwill impairment test involves significant estimates and assumptions that, by nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect of changes in such estimates and assumptions in future periods could result in a goodwill impairment which could be significant.

Foreign currency

The Fund follows the temporal method to translate its foreign currency balances and transactions including its integrated foreign subsidiary. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at balance sheet date and the other items in the balance sheet and statement of earnings are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the date of transaction. Exchange gains and losses are included in net earnings for the year.

Financial instruments

The Fund uses interest rate swap to hedge the interest rate exposure. The Funds objective is to offset gains and losses resulting from interest rate exposure with losses and gains on the derivative contract used to hedge it. The Fund does not use derivative contracts for speculative purposes. To qualify as a hedge, the hedge relationship is designated and formally documented at inception detailing the particular risk management objective and strategy for the hedge, which includes the item and risk that is being hedged, as well as how effectiveness is being hedge. The derivative used must be highly effective in accomplishing the objective of offsetting changes in cash flows for the risk being hedged. If a hedge relationship is found to be ineffective, it not longer qualifies as a hedge and any excess gain or losses attributable to such ineffectiveness, as well as subsequent changes in fair value, are recognized in earnings.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

Financial instruments – (Continued)

The Fund has designated its interest rate swap on its variable interest term credit facility as hedge against the fluctuation in interest expense due to change in the interest rate. Accordingly, the fair value of this financial instrument and any changes thereto has not been recorded in the consolidated financial statements. Gains and losses on financial instruments that qualify as hedge are recognized at the time the hedged expenses are incurred.

The fair value of this financial instrument is disclosed in note 17. Such fair value estimates is not necessarily indicative of the amounts, the Fund might pay or receive in actual market transactions. Potential transaction costs have also not been considered in estimating fair value.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2006 \$
Trade receivables	22,776,943
Receivable from Cenveo	4,000,000
Others	1,285,752
	<u>28,062,695</u>

5. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2006 \$
Raw materials	4,047,692
Work in process	202,059
Finished goods	10,943,410
	<u>15,193,161</u>

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31, 2006		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net book value
	\$	\$	\$
Land	7,517,895	—	7,517,895
Buildings and building improvements	10,978,670	262,265	10,716,405
Leasehold improvements	526,713	65,307	461,406
Machinery and equipment	24,913,913	2,228,013	22,685,900
Office equipment	214,225	42,422	171,803
Computer equipment	380,199	70,101	310,098
	44,531,615	2,668,108	41,863,507

7. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

(a) Pension Plans

The Company maintains three defined benefit pension plans covering certain salaried and hourly employees who have bargained for such benefits. Two of these pension plans are hybrid because they also have a defined contribution component.

The defined benefit and defined contribution plans expenses are as follows:

	\$
Defined benefit plans	
Current service costs	2,066,100
Interest expense	2,534,800
Actual return on plan assets	(4,583,100)
Actuarial loss on benefit obligation	2,550,200
Difference between expected return and actual return on plan assets for the period	1,096,500
Difference between actuarial (gain) loss recognized for the period and actual actuarial (gain) loss on benefit obligation for the period	(2,550,200)
Defined benefit plans expense	1,114,300
Defined contribution plan expense	479,000
Pension plans expense	1,593,300

Supremex Income Fund**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2006

7. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS – (Continued)

The following table presents the changes in the accrued benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets, as well as the funded status of the defined benefit plans, for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006.

	\$
Change in projected benefit obligation	
Benefit obligation, beginning of the period	61,398,400
Service cost	2,528,800
Interest cost	2,534,800
Actuarial losses	2,550,200
Benefits paid	(2,426,600)
Benefit obligation, end of the period	66,585,600
	\$
Change in plan assets	
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the period	66,552,900
Actual return on plan assets	4,583,100
Employees contribution	462,700
Employer contribution	1,683,500
Benefits paid	(2,426,600)
Fair value of plan assets, end of the period	70,855,600
Funded status – Plan surplus	4,270,000
Unrecognized actuarial loss	1,453,700
Net amount recognized as accrued pension benefit asset	5,723,700

The assumptions used in computing the net pension cost were as follows:

	%
Discount rate for projected benefit obligation	5.25
Discount rate for net pension cost	5.50
Expected return on plan assets	7.00
Rate of compensation increase	3.50

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

7. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS – (Continued)

The weighted average plan assets allocation as at December 31 is as follows:

	%
Equity securities	53.2
Debt	38.3
Other	8.5
Total	100.0

The pension plans have an investment policy that targets asset allocations to be as follows: 50% of plan assets to equity securities and 50% to debt securities with a tolerable variation of that allocation.

(b) Post-retirement benefits other than pension

The following tables provide a reconciliation of the change in the benefit obligation and a statement of the funded status of the plans.

	\$
Change in projected benefit obligation	
Benefit obligation, beginning of period	920,400
Interest cost	36,400
Benefits paid	(72,100)
Amortization of experience losses	13,400
Benefit obligation, end of period	898,100
Funded Status	
Funded status – Plan deficit	898,100
Unrecognized net actuarial losses	161,900
Net liabilities	736,200

Post-employment and other retirement benefits plan are not funded.

The components of post-retirement benefit cost included in the results of operations, were as follows:

	\$
Interest cost on liability	36,400
Amortization of experience losses	8,300
Net periodic post-retirement benefit cost	44,700

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

7. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS – (Continued)

The assumptions used in the measurement of the Company's post-retirement benefit cost were as follows:

	%
Weighted-average assumptions	
Discount rate for benefit obligation	5.25
Discount rate for net periodic benefit cost	5.50

As at December 31, 2006, the assumed health care trend rate for 2006 was 9% progressively declining to reach 4% in 2012.

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	One-percentage-point	
	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$
2006		
Effect on total of service and interest cost components in 2006	1,500	(1,400)
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation as at December 31, 2006	38,100	(36,900)

8. DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

	December 31, 2006		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
	\$	\$	\$
Deferred financing costs	517,500	97,386	420,114

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	December 31, 2006		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
	\$	\$	\$
Customer relationships	55,465,000	4,175,136	51,289,864
Non-compete agreements	755,000	56,832	698,168
	56,220,000	4,231,968	51,988,032

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITES

	December 31, 2006
	\$
Trade payables	7,438,333
Trade payables to Cenveo	673,269
Accrued liabilities	16,462,515
	<hr/> 24,574,117 <hr/>

The Fund has \$4 million of third party accrued liability relating to transactions with Cenveo which is included in accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2006 and which will be reimbursed by Cenveo if and when it is required to be paid. Accordingly, a receivable of \$4 million from Cenveo has been recorded in the Fund's financial statements and is included in accounts receivable.

11. SECURED CREDIT FACILITIES

The Fund has senior secured credit facilities consisting of a revolving operating credit facility of up to \$40 million and a term credit facility of \$75 million. Both facilities bear interest at a floating rate based on the Canadian prime rate, U.S. base rate, LIBOR or bankers' acceptance rates plus an applicable margin to those rates.

The revolving operating credit facility may be used for general corporate purposes, working capital requirements and permitted acquisitions. Both facilities mature on March 31, 2010 and there are no scheduled repayments of principal required prior to maturity.

Amounts drawn under revolving and term credit facilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2006
	\$
Revolving credit facility	—
Term credit facility	75,000,000
	<hr/> 75,000,000 <hr/>

As at December 31, 2006, the interest rates on the revolving and term credit facilities were 6.0% and 5.6% respectively. The Fund entered into an interest swap agreement for its term credit facility to pay a fixed rate of 5.426% until March 31, 2007, 5.663% from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, 5.866% from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009 and 6.067% from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010 (see note 17).

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

11. SECURED CREDIT FACILITIES – (Continued)

Under the terms of the credit facilities, the Fund is required, amongst other conditions, to meet certain covenants. The Fund was in compliance of these covenants as at December 31, 2006.

The credit facilities are collateralized by hypothec and security interest covering all present and future assets of the Fund and its subsidiaries.

Net financing charges

	276-day period ended December 31, 2006
	\$
Interest on secured credit facilities	3,155,919
Other interest	(197,835)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	97,386
	<u>3,055,470</u>

12. INCOME TAXES

- (a) Future income taxes reflect the net effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of future tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2006
	\$
Future income tax liabilities (assets)	
Intangible assets	16,217,589
Property, plant and equipment	4,684,295
Accrued pension benefit asset	1,785,500
Other	1,514,707
Post-retirement benefits obligation	(229,656)
Non-capital losses	(939,747)
Initial public offering expenses	(4,264,149)
	<u>18,768,539</u>

The goodwill related to Supremex acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

12. INCOME TAXES – (Continued)

- (b) The income taxes expense differs from the expenses that would be obtained by applying the combined Canadian income tax (federal and provincial) as a results of the following:

	276-day period ended December 31, 2006 \$
Earnings before income taxes	16,225,960
Income taxes at combined federal and provincial statutory rate of 33.43%	5,424,338
Impact of interest expense of Supremex paid to the Fund, eliminated on consolidation	(9,320,208)
Effect of change in enacted tax rates	(1,422,122)
Impact of amortization of deferred compensation not deductible for tax purposes	2,123,432
Non deductible expenses and other	(10,693)
Provision of income taxes (recovery)	(3,205,253)
<hr/> Provision for income taxes (recovery) is as follow:	
Current	168,648
Future	(3,373,901)
Provision for income taxes (recovery)	(3,205,253)

On May 2, 2006, Canadian Federal budget announced several general corporate income tax rate reductions, which will gradually be reduced from 22.12% to 19% in 2010 which was enacted on June 22, 2006. In addition, during the second quarter of 2006 other provincial tax rate reductions became enacted. As a result, at the end of the second quarter, the Fund has reassessed its future income tax assets and liabilities in light of the new enacted tax rates.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

13. UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY

Fund units

The Fund Declaration of Trust provides that an unlimited number of units may be issued. Each unit is transferable and represents an equal undivided beneficial interest in any distributions from the Fund and in the net assets of the Fund. All units are of the same class with equal rights and privileges, except that Cenveo, pursuant to the Fund Declaration of Trust, may designate one trustee as long as they own not less than 10% of the total units issued. Each unit entitles the holder to participate equally in all allocations and distributions and to one vote at all meetings of unitholders for each whole unit held.

The Fund units are redeemable at any time at the option of the holder at the lesser of 90% of the weighted average price of the Fund unit during the last ten trading days of the units on an open market and the closing market price on the redemption date. All redemptions are subject to a maximum of \$50,000 in cash redemptions by the Fund at any particular month. Redemptions in excess of this amount will be paid by way of a distribution in specie of the assets of the Fund.

	Number	Amount \$
Fund units		
Issued on IPO	17,500,000	175,000,000
Issued at the exercise of the over-allotment option	2,500,000	25,000,000
Issued to employees	2,364,228	23,642,280
Issued to Cenveo in consideration of businesses acquired	8,947,439	89,474,390
	31,311,667	313,116,670
Issuance costs, net of future income taxes of \$5,430,575	—	(10,879,065)
Balance as at December 31, 2006	31,311,667	302,237,605

Employees units

As part of the acquisition 2,364,228 units valued at \$23,642,280 were issued to management employees of Supremex for a cash consideration of \$23,642 to amend the then existing Management profit sharing plan. These units are held in escrow and 50% will be released on March 31, 2008, 25% on March 31, 2009 and 25% on March 31, 2010, subject to earlier release under certain circumstances or sold to Supremex for a nominal consideration of \$0.01 per unit in the event of the voluntary departure of the employee or termination by Supremex for cause prior the expiry of the four year escrow period. Employees are allowed to distribution declared on these units. The initial value of such units, net of the cash consideration received, is recorded as deferred compensation and is recorded as compensation expense over the vesting period.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

13. UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY – (Continued)

Over-Allotment option

On April 28, 2006, the underwriters exercised in full their over-allotment option, resulting in the issuance by the Fund of 2,500,000 additional units on the same terms as the initial public offering.

In addition, as consideration for the business acquisitions, the Fund issued a note payable which was repaid with the net proceeds of the over-allotment option.

Basic and diluted net earnings

The number of units used in the determination of the basic weighted average number of units outstanding includes the 2,500,000 units relating to the over-allotment option as if they would have been issued since March 31, 2006 since there were no contingencies that would result in these units not being issued.

14. DISTRIBUTION

The Fund makes monthly distributions of its available cash to unitholders of record on the last business day of each month, payable on or about the 15th day of the following month. Distributions to unitholders are recorded on an accrual basis. The December distribution in the amount of \$2,999,658 was declared and accrued in December 2006 and paid to unitholders on January 15, 2007. Distributions for the period from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 are as follows:

Period	Record date	Payment date	Per unit \$	Distribution \$
April 2006	April 28, 2006	May 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
May 2006	May 31, 2006	June 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
June 2006	June 30, 2006	July 17, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
July 2006	July 31, 2006	August 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
August 2006	August 31, 2006	September 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
September 2006	September 30, 2006	October 16, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
October 2006	October 31, 2006	November 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
November 2006	November 30, 2006	December 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
December 2006	December 31, 2006	January 15, 2007	0.0958	2,999,658
			0.8622	26,996,922

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

15. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

(a) Operating lease and other commitments

The Fund has entered into operating leases mainly for buildings. The minimum lease payments required under such leases by fiscal years and thereafter are as follows:

	\$
2007	2,144,489
2008	1,684,682
2009	1,323,051
2010	1,049,524
2011	551,711
Total	6,753,457

As at December 31, 2006, the Fund also had firm commitment to purchase machinery and equipment amounting to approximately \$700,000 which will be paid in 2007.

(b) Contingencies

In the normal course of its operations, the Fund is exposed to various claims, disputes and legal proceedings. These disputes often involve numerous uncertainties and the outcome of the individual cases is unpredictable. According to management, their resolution should not have a significant negative impact on the Fund's financial position.

One of the Fund's subsidiaries is being investigated by the Canadian Competition Bureau for alleged price maintenance by certain of its customers. Management believes that it is unlikely that this investigation would result in any material liability to the Fund.

In addition to the price maintenance investigation, the Competition Bureau has also indicated its interest in broadening the inquiry, or starting a new inquiry, to investigate whether price fixing or market sharing took place in the 1980's and 1990's in respect of the supply of envelopes market in Canada. While Competition Bureau activity is continuing, management is presently not able to assess or predict the scope or outcome of the current inquiry or any new inquiry that may be commenced and the impact, if any, of such proceedings on the Fund's financial position.

The Fund exposure toward the above matters is mitigated by the fact that the acquisition agreement of the Fund businesses contains representations and warranties and related indemnities for any liabilities arising before September 30, 2008 from Cenveo in favour of the Fund.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

15. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES – (Continued)

(c) Guarantees

In the normal course of business, the Fund has entered into agreements that contain features which meet the definition of a guarantee. These agreements may require the Fund to compensate the counterparties for costs and losses incurred as a result of various events including breaches of representations and warranties, loss of or damages to property, claims that may arise while providing services and environmental liabilities. These agreements provide for indemnification and guarantees to counterparties as follows:

Operating leases

The Fund has general indemnity clauses in many of its real estate leases whereby it, as lessee, indemnifies the lessor against liabilities related to the use of the leased property. These leases mature at various dates through December 2011. The nature of the agreements varies based on the contracts and therefore prevents the Fund from estimating the total potential amount it would have to pay to lessors. Historically, Supremex has not made any significant payments under such agreements, has insurance coverage for certain of the obligations undertaken, and, as at December 31, 2006, the Fund has not recorded any liability associated with these indemnifications.

Business disposals

As a result of the sale of business operations, shares or net assets, Supremex may occasionally agree to provide indemnity against claims from previous business activities. The nature of these indemnifications prevents the Fund from estimating the maximum potential liability that it could be required to pay to guarantee parties. Historically, Supremex has not made any significant indemnification payments, and, as at December 31, 2006 the Fund has not recorded any liability associated with these indemnifications.

16. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Fund currently operates in one business segment being the manufacturing and sale of envelopes. The Fund's net assets amounted to \$402,750,989 in Canada and \$2,241,705 in United States as at December 31, 2006. The Fund's revenue amounted to \$124,269,011 in Canada and \$22,953,998 in the United States for the 276-day period ended December 31, 2006.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Interest rate and foreign exchange risk

The Fund is exposed to interest rate risk on its secured credit facilities. The Fund has entered into an interest swap agreement for the full amount of its term credit facility to pay a fixed rate of 5.426% until March 31, 2007, 5.663% from April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, 5.866% from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, and 6.067% from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. As described in note 3, the Fund accounts for this financial instrument as a hedge. As of December 31, 2006, the mark-to-market on the Fund's interest rate swap is a loss of \$914,708.

The Fund operates in Canada and in the United States which give rise to a risk that its earnings and cash flows may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US and Canadian dollar. In the recent past, purchases and capital expenditures in US dollars were similar to the revenue earned in US dollars which have limited the Fund's foreign exchange exposure. Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include balances denominated in US dollars at the end of the period.

Fair value

The carrying value of the accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and payable to Cenveo are a reasonable estimate of their fair value because of their short maturity.

The fair value of the secured credit facilities approximates their carrying value based on market rates available to the Fund for financial instruments with similar risks, term and maturity.

Credit risk and customer concentration

The Fund performs ongoing credit evaluation of customer and provisions have been set-up for potential credit losses. As at December 31, 2006, no customer accounted for over 10% of total accounts receivable or revenues.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2006

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Fund had the following transactions with Cenveo which were conducted in the normal course of business and recorded at the exchange value:

	276-day period ended December 31, 2006
	\$
Revenue	6,252,219
Purchases of raw materials	1,418,337

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