



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, dated August 10, 2006 of Supremex Income Fund (the "Fund") should be read together with the attached unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes as at June 30, 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 92 days period ended June 30, 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 \$165,093,194 after deducting \$9,906,806 which represents the Fund's share of the underwriters' total fees of \$9,625,000 and other issuance expenses of \$5,217,723 less the related future income taxes of \$4,935,917.

On March 31, 2006, in conjunction with the IPO, the Fund indirectly acquired Supremex from Cenveo Corporation and/or its related companies ("Cenveo") for \$331,641,239. 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 \$5,617,322 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 13 facilities in nine 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 June 30, 2006 were as follows:

Period	Record date	Payment date	Per Unit \$	Amount \$
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
Total			0.2874	8,998,974

The June distribution in the amount of \$2,999,658 was declared and accrued in June 2006 and paid to unitholders on July 17, 2006.

The source of funding for the above distributions to unitholders were from the 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.

Reconciliation of net earnings to distributable cash

(in thousands except for per unit amounts)

	Three months ended June 30, 2006	92 days period ended June 30, 2006
Net earnings	5,395	5,563
Add (subtract):		
Future income taxes	(2,718)	(2,718)
Amortization	3,741	3,773
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(81)	(81)
Net financing charges	1,071	1,083
EBITDA (1)	7,408	7,620
Non-cash inventory step-up charge (2)	4,304	4,304
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	11,712	11,924
Add (subtract):		
Interest expenses, net	(1,039)	(1,050)
Maintenance capital expenditures (3)	(24)	(24)
Distributable cash (1)	10,649	10,850
Distribution declared	8,999	8,999
Distributable cash per unit	0.3401	0.3465
Distribution per unit	0.2874	0.2874
Payout ratio	84.5%	82.9%

1. See "Definition of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Distributable cash and Non-GAAP Measures".
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 cost of selling. 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 June 30, 2006	(000's) 92 days period ended June 30, 2006
Capital expenditures	246	246
Proceeds from disposal of assets	(222)	(222)
Maintenance capital expenditures	24	24
Growth capital expenditures	2,069	2,069

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.

Summary of Quarterly results

Supremex' 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' 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 followings table presents a summary of operating results of the Fund and Supremex on a quarterly basis for the periods since January 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006.

(in thousands of dollars except for per unit amount)

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

The 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 cost of selling. 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 6 quarters have been relatively stable with little impact of 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 March 31, 2006.

Review of Operations

This is the second 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 unaudited interim consolidated financial statements cover the three-month and the 92 days period ended June 30, 2006 and do not contain comparative figures. To provide meaningful disclosure to the reader, this Management's Discussion and Analysis covers the three and the six months ended June 30, 2006 compared to the three and the six months ended June 30, 2005. This information is not based on the Fund's results and is provided for reference purposes only. All financial information prior to March 31, 2006 is derived from the unaudited consolidated results of Supremex.

Selected Consolidated Financial Information

	(000's)		(000's)	
	Three Months ended		Six Months ended	
	June 30 (1)		June 30 (1)	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	47,672	46,467	97,142	97,634
Cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses	35,960	35,170	73,525	74,079
Adjusted EBITDA (2)	11,712	11,297	23,617	23,555
Non Recurring Items:				
Non-cash inventory step-up charge (3)	4,304	—	4,304	—
75% Management profit sharing (4)	—	656	718	1,422
EBITDA (2)	7,408	10,641	18,595	22,133
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	860	1,128	1,852	2,255
Amortization of intangible assets	1,405	—	1,421	—
Amortization of deferred compensation	1,476	—	1,492	—
(Gain) loss on disposal of machinery and equipment	(81)	78	(283)	77
Net financing charges	1,071	1,518	2,002	1,246
Earning from continuing operations before income taxes	2,677	7,917	12,111	18,555
Provision for income taxes (recovery)	(2,718)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Earnings from continuing operations	5,395	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	—	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net earnings	5,395	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Derived from unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Fund for the 92 days period ended June 30, 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 six months ended June 30, 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 cost of selling. 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' 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 June 30, 2006 compared to three months ended June 30, 2005

Revenue

Revenue for the three-month period ended June 30, 2006 was \$47.7 million compared to \$46.5 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2005, representing an increase of \$1.2 million or 2.6%. The increase is mainly attributable to the sales in Canada, but the sales in United States have also increased slightly.

Revenue from the sales in Canada increased by \$1.1 million, or 2.8% from \$39.4 million to \$40.5 million and revenue from the sales in the United States increased by \$0.1 million or 1.4%, from \$7.1 million to \$7.2 million.

The increase in revenue from sales in Canada was due to an increase in the number of units sold mainly in the direct sales market and an increase in average selling price resulting from the pass through of the raw material increases.

The increase in revenue from sales in United States was driven by an increase in the number of units sold and in the average selling price in US dollar, 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 June 30, 2006 was \$36.0 million compared to \$35.2 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2005, representing an increase of \$0.8 million or 2.3% explained mainly by the cost incurred to generate the increased revenue.

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 \$16.9 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to a gross profit of \$16.5 million for the comparable period in 2005, for an increase of \$0.4 million. As a percentage of sales, the gross profit increased 0.1% in 2006 compared to 2005.

Selling, general and administrative expenses remained stable at \$5.2 million.

Adjusted EBITDA

As a result of the changes described above, the Adjusted EBITDA was \$11.7 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$11.3 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2005, representing an increase of \$0.4 million or 3.5%.

Non recurring items

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 cost of selling. 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, the EBITDA was \$7.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$10.6 million the same period in 2005 representing a decrease of \$3.2 million or 30.2%.

Amortization

The aggregate amortization expense for the three months ended June 30, 2006, amounted to \$3.7 million compared to \$1.1 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$2.6 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.

Net financing charges

Net financing charges amounted to \$1.1 million in the three-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$1.5 million for the same period in 2005, representing a decrease of \$0.4 million or 26.7% mainly due to a decrease in average outstanding debt as a result of the change in the financing structure associated with the initial public offering combined with favourable interest rate.

Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes

Due to the changes in revenue and expenses described herein, the earnings before income taxes were \$2.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$7.9 million for the same period in 2005 representing a decrease of \$5.2 million or 65.8%.

Provision for income taxes (recovery)

During the three months ended June 30, 2006, the Fund recorded an income tax recovery of \$2.7 million of which \$1.4 million is attributable to the impact of the Federal and Provincial future income tax rates reduction enacted in June 2006, \$3.1 million attributable to the impact of interest income earned by the Fund and paid by Supremex which were partially offset by \$0.5 million due to the non deductible amortization of deferred compensation and \$0.3 million due to non deductible expenses and other.

Earnings from continuing operations and net earnings

As a result of the changes described above, the earnings from continuing operation and net earnings were \$5.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2006.

Six months ended June 30, 2006 compared to six months ended June 30, 2005

Revenue

Revenue for the six-month period ended June 30, 2006 was \$97.1 million compared to \$97.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2005, representing a decrease of \$0.5 million or 0.5%.

Revenue from the Canadian sales increased by \$1.1 million or 1.3% from \$81.9 million to \$83.0 million, whereas revenue from the sales in the United States decreased by \$1.6 million or 10.2% from \$15.7 million to \$14.1 million.

The increase in revenue from sales in Canada was due to an increase in average selling price, resulting from the pass through of the raw material increases, offset by a decrease in the number of units sold mainly due to the reseller market slowdown.

The decrease in revenue from sales in United States was attributable to a volume decrease of 7.2% coming from the decrease of the sales volume to Cenveo due to their customer sales reduction and 2 other specific accounts. Furthermore, the decrease of the average selling price was 3.0% as a result of 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 six-month period ended June 30, 2006 was \$73.5 million compared to \$74.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2005, representing a decrease of \$0.6 million or 0.8%.

Despite the revenue decrease, 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 \$34.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to a gross profit of \$34.3 million for the comparable period in 2005, for an increase of \$0.2 million. As a percentage of sales, the gross profit increased by 0.4 % in 2006 compared to 2005. The decrease in volume as well as a mix change which reduced the outside purchases explains the lower cost of goods sold in 2006 as compared with the comparative period in 2005.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$0.1 million for the six-month period ended on June 30, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005.

Adjusted EBITDA

The adjusted EBITDA remained stable at \$23.6 million.

Non-recurring items

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 cost of selling. 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, the EBITDA was \$18.6 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$22.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2005, representing a decrease of \$3.5 million or 15.8 %.

Amortization

The aggregate amortization expense for the six months ended June 30, 2006, amounted to \$4.8 million compared to \$2.3 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$2.5 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.

Net financing charges

Net financing charges amounted to \$2.0 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$1.2 million for the same period in 2005, representing an increase of \$0.8 million or 66.7% mainly explained by an increase in average outstanding 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 \$12.1 million for the six-month ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$18.6 million for the same period in 2005 representing a decrease of \$6.5 million or 34.9%.

Segmented information

The Fund currently operates in one business segment being the manufacturing and sale of envelopes. The Fund's net assets amounted to \$275.7 million in Canada and \$1.0 million in the United States as at June 30, 2006. The Fund's revenue amounted to \$40.5 and \$83.0 million in Canada and \$7.2 and \$14.1 million in United States respectively for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash flows from operating activities were \$9.6 million for the 92 days period ended June 30, 2006 primarily attributable to the earnings generated in the period, non-cash items including the various amortizations and a positive change in non-cash working capital items offset by future income taxes recovery.

Cash flows used in investing activities were \$209.8 million for the 92 days period ended June 30, 2006 and attributable to the Fund's acquisition of Supremex and additions to property, plant and equipment, offset by the proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities were \$202.0 million for the 92 days period ended June 30, 2006. This represents the proceeds received from the initial public offering and at the exercise of the over-allotment option, and the debt financing obtained on March 31, 2006. These cash flows were partially offset by the repayment of the due to an entity under common control, the repayment of the note payable to Cenveo, the expenses paid in connection with the initial public offering and the distributions paid on Fund Units.

Contractual Obligations

The following chart outlines the Fund's contractual obligations as at June 30, 2006.

	(\$000's)	(\$000's)			
		Payments due by fiscal year			
	Total	2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	Thereafter
Revolving credit facility	1,068	—	—	1,068	—
Term credit facility	75,000	—	—	75,000	—
Operating leases	7,454	1,070	3,609	2,211	564
Payable to Cenveo	5,617	5,617	—	—	—
Machinery equipment addition	484	484	—	—	—
Total	89,623	7,171	3,609	78,279	564

Financing

Supremex has senior secured credit facilities consisting of revolving operating credit facility of up to \$40 million and a term credit facility of \$75 million. As at June 30, 2006, Supremex had drawn \$1.1 million on the revolving credit facility and \$75 million on the term 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 there are no scheduled repayments of principal 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 to those rates. As at June 30, 2006, the interest rates on the revolving and term credit facilities were 6.0% and 5.75% respectively. The Fund was in compliance with the covenants of its credit facilities as at June 30, 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 cash flow hedge against the fluctuation in interest expense due to changes in the interest rate of its variable interest term credit.

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 August 10, 2006:

	<u># Issued</u>	<u>Amounts (\$)</u>
Units issued	31,311,667	302,300,852
Deferred compensation		(22,126,295)
	<u>31,311,667</u>	<u>280,174,557</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 interim financial statements, the unamortized value of such Units as at June 30, 2006, amounting to \$22,126,295, is recorded as deferred compensation and is recorded as compensation expense over the vesting period. Employees are allowed 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 rise to a 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 have limited 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 financial instruments are described in Notes 17 of the Fund's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Fund has no other off-balance sheet arrangements.

Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management has assessed the effectiveness of the disclosure procedures and controls used for the consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis as at June 30, 2006. Its assessment led management of the Fund to conclude that the disclosure procedures and controls used for the financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis were effective.

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 to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also evaluates 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 of the Fund's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the 92 days period ended June 30, 2006.

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

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 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.

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 judgment is required to determine the useful life of the intangible assets and, where it is believed to be required, an impairment provision is provided.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of net assets of businesses acquired by the Fund. 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 circumstances where 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.

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' 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 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.

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 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 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 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, except when hedge relationship is found ineffective. Gains and losses on financial instruments that qualify as hedge are recognized at the time the hedged expenses are incurred.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Comprehensive Income, Equity, Financial Instruments and Hedges

The CICA recently issued four new accounting standards: “Comprehensive Income”, “Equity”, “Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement” and “Hedges”. These new standards regarding recognition and measurement of financial instruments, hedging and comprehensive income have been created to harmonize with the generally accepted accounting principles already in use in the United States. These new standards must be adopted by the Fund at the latest for its fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, but early adoption is acceptable. The Fund is presently evaluating the impact of these new standards on the consolidated financial statements.

Recent Events

On July 13, 2006, the Fund declared the distribution for the period from July 1, 2006 to July 31, 2006, in the amount of \$2,999,658 or \$0.0958 per Unit, for registered Unitholders on July 31, 2006. This distribution will be paid on August 15, 2006.

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’ 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, which could be enacted as early as the fall of 2006, 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 arrangements 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 rises 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 offenses 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 offenses under section 61 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 contain 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.

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.

Income Tax Matters

There can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws and administrative policies respecting the treatment of “mutual fund trusts” will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects the Unitholders. 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 New 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.

On September 8, 2005, the Department of Finance released a consultation paper on tax and other issues related to publicly-listed flow-through entities ("FTEs"), such as income trusts and invited interested parties to make submissions prior to December 31, 2005. In addition, on September 19, 2005, the Minister of Finance (Canada) announced that the CRA would postpone providing advance tax rulings respecting FTE structures pending these consultations. On November 23, 2005, the Minister of Finance (Canada) announced that the public consultation process was ended and tabled in the House of Commons a Notice of Ways and Means Motion to implement a reduction in personal income tax on dividends with a view to establishing a better balance between the treatment of large corporations and that of income trusts. No measures were announced with respect to the taxation of FTEs and their investors. No assurance may be given that further review of the tax treatment of FTEs will not be undertaken or that Canadian federal income tax law respecting FTEs will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects the Fund and the Unitholders. To the extent that changes are made, such changes could result in the income tax considerations described under the heading "Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations" being materially different in certain respects.

Further detail is provided in the "Risks factors" section of the Fund final prospectus dated March 17, 2006.

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' 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 Adjusted EBITDA less net interest expenses, maintenance capital expenditures and current income tax expense. 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

Unaudited

June 30, 2006

All amount expressed in Canadian dollars

Supremex Income Fund**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

As at June 30, 2006

Unaudited

	\$
ASSETS (note 11)	
Current	
Cash	2,832,749
Accounts receivable (note 4)	28,047,894
Income taxes receivable	5,515,249
Inventories (note 5)	17,697,896
Prepaid expenses	2,328,059
Total current assets	56,421,847
Property, plant and equipment, net (note 6)	41,741,911
Accrued pension benefit asset (note 7)	5,397,963
Future income tax assets (note 12)	5,902,272
Deferred financing costs, net (note 8)	484,802
Intangible assets, net (note 9)	54,799,032
Goodwill (note 2)	245,171,998
	409,919,825
LIABILITIES AND UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current	
Revolving credit facility (note 11)	1,068,088
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 10)	23,343,449
Distribution payable	2,999,658
Payable to Cenevo (note 2)	5,617,322
Total current liabilities	33,028,517
Term credit facility (note 11)	75,000,000
Future income taxes liabilities (note 12)	24,392,866
Post-retirement benefits obligation (note 7)	759,600
Unitholders' equity	
Funds units (note 13)	302,300,852
Deferred compensation (note 13)	(22,126,295)
Deficit	(3,435,715)
	276,738,842
	409,919,825

Commitments and contingencies (note 15)

Subsequent event (note 19)

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Trustee:

By: (Signed) Gilles Cyr
TrusteeBy: (Signed) Herbert Lukofsky
Trustee

Supremex Income Fund

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS
AND RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)**

Unaudited

	Three months ended June 30, 2006 \$	92 days period ended June 30, 2006 \$
Revenue	47,672,309	48,169,155
Cost of good sold, selling, general and administrative expenses	40,264,889	40,549,550
Earnings before the following	7,407,420	7,619,605
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	859,786	859,786
Amortization of intangible assets	1,405,500	1,420,968
Amortization of deferred compensation	1,476,166	1,492,343
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(81,451)	(81,451)
Net financing charges (note 11)	1,070,628	1,082,585
	4,730,629	4,774,231
Earnings before income taxes	2,676,791	2,845,374
Future income taxes recovery (note 12)	(2,717,884)	(2,717,884)
Net earnings for the period	5,394,675	5,563,258
Retained earnings, beginning of period	168,583	—
Distribution declared	(8,998,973)	(8,998,973)
Deficit, end of period	(3,435,715)	(3,435,715)
Basic and diluted net earnings per Unit	0.1723	0.1777
Weighted average number of Units outstanding (note 13)	31,311,667	31,311,667

See accompanying notes

Supremex Income Fund

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Unaudited

	Three months ended June 30, 2006 \$	92 days period ended June 30, 2006 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings for the period	5,394,675	5,563,258
Items not affecting cash and cash equivalents		
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	859,786	859,786
Amortization of intangible assets	1,405,500	1,420,968
Amortization of deferred compensation	1,476,166	1,492,343
Amortization of deferred financing costs	32,344	32,698
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(81,451)	(81,451)
Future income taxes recovery	(2,717,884)	(2,717,884)
Change in post-retirement benefits obligation	(4,000)	(4,000)
Change in accrued pension benefit assets	(243,463)	(243,463)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances	3,031,999	3,316,292
Cash flows related to operating activities	9,153,672	9,638,547
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired (note 2)	—	(207,752,714)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(2,315,358)	(2,315,358)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	222,409	222,409
Cash flows related to investing activities	(2,092,949)	(209,845,663)
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	25,000,000
Issuance of trust units to management (note 2)	—	23,642
Expenses related to initial issuance of trust units (note 2)	(1,375,000)	(16,217,723)
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)	(23,625,000)
Distribution paid on Fund Units	(5,999,315)	(5,999,315)
Cash flows related to financing activities	(5,999,315)	201,971,777
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,061,408	1,764,661
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	703,253	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	1,764,661	1,764,661
Supplemental information		
Interest paid	2,081,897	2,081,897
Income taxes paid	12,000	12,000

See accompanying notes

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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 92 days period ended June 30, 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 92 days period ended June 30, 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 \$165,093,194 after deducting \$9,906,806 which represents the underwriters’ total fees of \$9,625,000 and other issuance expenses of \$5,217,723 less related future income taxes of \$4,935,917.

On March 31, 2006, in conjunction with the IPO, the Fund indirectly acquired Supremex from Cenveo Corporation and/or its related companies (“Cenveo”) for \$331,641,239. 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 \$5,617,322 for a working capital adjustment and a note payable of \$23,625,000.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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

The acquisition was accounted for by the purchase method with the results of Supremex' 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	5,503,249		5,503,249
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
Future income tax assets	1,338,811		1,338,811
Intangible assets	56,220,000		56,220,000
Goodwill	245,171,998		245,171,998
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	(27,949,194)		(27,949,194)
Post-retirement benefits obligation	(763,600)		(763,600)
Net assets acquired	330,792,831	848,408	331,641,239
Consideration			
Cash			212,924,527
Units			89,474,390
Payable to Cenveo			5,617,322
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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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

The payable to Cenveo relates to an adjustment based on the working capital of the acquired businesses which adjustment should be finalized during the third quarter of 2006. This is the only item that could require an adjustment to the purchase price allocation which will be made when known.

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 consolidation 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 92 days period from March 31, 2006, the date of commencement of operations, to June 30, 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

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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 customer relationships 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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 ("EARSL"), 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 EARSL.

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

Income taxes – (Continued)

Under the 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.

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

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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

	June 30, 2006
	\$
Trade receivables	21,906,021
Receivable from Cenveo	4,000,000
Others	2,141,873
	<u>28,047,894</u>

5. INVENTORIES

	June 30, 2006
	\$
Raw materials	3,936,473
Work in process	279,102
Finished goods	13,482,321
	<u>17,697,896</u>

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

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	June 30, 2006		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net book value
	\$	\$	\$
Land	7,517,895	—	7,517,895
Buildings and building improvements	10,809,570	86,319	10,723,251
Leasehold improvements	552,212	21,769	530,443
Machinery and equipment	23,372,889	724,582	22,648,307
Office equipment	138,323	11,109	127,214
Computer equipment	210,788	15,987	194,801
	42,601,677	859,766	41,741,911

7. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

(a) Pension Plans

The Fund 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.

As at June 30, 2006, the surplus of the fair value of plans assets over the benefit obligation is \$5,397,963 and is recognized as accrued pension benefit asset. The total benefit cost in the pension plan for the 92 days period ended June 30, 2006 is approximately \$440,000.

The assumptions used in computing the benefit obligation were as follow:

	June 30 2006
	%
Discount rate of projected benefit obligation	5.50
Discount rate for net pension cost	5.75
Expected return on plan assets	7.00
Rate of compensation increase	3.50

(b) Post-retirement benefits other than pension

Post-retirement benefits other than pension relates to post-retirement and post-employment benefits plans provided to a limited number of employees covering health care, dental care and life insurance coverage which are not funded and for which the benefit obligation is \$759,600 as at June 30, 2006. The expense is approximately \$15,000 for the 92 days period ended June 30, 2006

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

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

8. DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

	June 30, 2006		
	Cost	Accumulated	Net book
	\$	amortization	value
		\$	\$
Deferred financing costs	517,500	32,698	484,802

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	June 30, 2006		
	Cost	Accumulated	Net book
	\$	amortization	value
		\$	\$
Customer relationships	55,465,000	1,401,886	54,063,114
Non-compete agreements	755,000	19,082	735,918
	56,220,000	1,420,968	54,799,032

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	June 30, 2006
	\$
Trade payables	8,137,311
Trade payables to Cenveo	398,522
Accrued liabilities	14,807,616
	23,343,449

The Fund has \$4 million of third party accrued liability relating to transactions with Cenveo which is included in accrued liabilities as at June 30, 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.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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:

	June 30, 2006
	\$
Revolving credit facility	1,068,088
Term credit facility	75,000,000
	<u>76,068,088</u>

As at June 30, 2006, the interest rates on the revolving and term credit facilities were 6.0% and 5.75% 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).

Under the terms of the credit facility, the Fund is required, amongst other conditions, to meet certain covenants. The Fund was in compliance of these covenants as at June 30, 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

	3 months ended June 30, 2006	92 days period ended June 30, 2006
	\$	\$
Interest on secured credit facilities	1,054,079	1,065,682
Other interest	(15,795)	(15,795)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	32,344	32,698
	<u>1,070,628</u>	<u>1,082,585</u>

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

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:

	June 30, 2006
	\$
<hr/>	
Future income tax assets	
Initial public offering expenses	4,728,716
Post-retirement benefits obligation	236,956
Non-capital losses	936,600
	<hr/> 5,902,272
Future income tax liabilities	
Property, plant and equipment	5,083,444
Accrued pension benefit asset	1,683,886
Intangible assets	17,094,476
Other	531,060
	<hr/> 24,392,866

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

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

12. INCOME TAXES – (Continued)

(b) The income tax 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:

	3 months ended June 30, 2006 \$	92 days period ended June 30, 2006 \$
Earnings before income taxes	2,676,791	2,845,374
Income taxes at combined federal and provincial statutory rate of 33.72%	902,614	959,460
Impact of interest expense of Supremex paid to the Fund, eliminated on consolidation	(3,072,401)	(3,106,426)
Effect of change in enacted tax rates	(1,373,095)	(1,372,390)
Impact of amortization of deferred compensation not deductible for tax purposes	497,763	503,218
Non deductible expenses and other	327,235	298,254
Income tax recovery	(2,717,884)	(2,717,884)

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.

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.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

13. UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY – (Continued)

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 \$5,401,905	—	(10,815,818)
Balance as at June 30, 2006	31,311,667	302,300,852

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.

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.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

13. UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY – (Continued)

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 was 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 June distribution in the amount of \$2,999,658 was declared and accrued in June 2006 and paid to unitholders on July 17, 2006 (see note 19). Distributions for the period from April 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 are as follows:

Period	Record date	Payment date	Per Unit \$	Distribution amount \$
April 1 to April 30, 2006	April 28, 2006	May 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
May 1 to May 31, 2006	May 31, 2006	June 15, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
June 1 to June 30, 2006	June 30, 2006	July 17, 2006	0.0958	2,999,658
			0.2874	8,998,974

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:

	\$
2006	1,069,968
2007	2,029,370
2008	1,579,582
2009	1,238,339
2010	972,273
Thereafter	564,487

As at June 30, 2006, the Fund also had a firm commitment to purchase machinery and equipment amounting to approximately \$484,000 which will be paid in 2006.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

15. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES – (Continued)

(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.

(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:

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

15. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES – (Continued)

(d) Guarantees – (Continued)

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 October 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 June 30, 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 June 30, 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 \$275,773,237 in Canada and \$965,605 in United States as at June 30, 2006. The Fund's revenue amounted to \$40,833,175 in Canada and \$7,335,980 in the United States for the 92 days period ended June 30, 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 June 30, 2006, the mark-to-market on the Fund's interest rate swap is a gain of \$677,055.

Supremex Income Fund

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2006

Unaudited

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – (Continued)

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 June 30, 2006, no customer accounted for over 10% of total accounts receivable or revenues.

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:

	Three months ended June 30, 2006	92 days period ended June 30, 2006
	\$	\$
Revenue	1,584,162	1,584,162
Purchases of raw materials	516,978	516,978

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 13, 2006, the Fund declared the distribution for the period from July 1, 2006 to July 31, 2006 on the amount of \$2,999,658 or \$0.0958 per Unit, for registered Unitholders on July 31, 2006. This distribution will be paid on August 15, 2006.

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