

Management **REPORT**
of Fund Performance

norrepFUND

2009



norrepFUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2009

Norrep Fund

This annual management report of fund performance (MRFP) contains financial highlights but does not contain the annual financial statements of the Norrep Fund. You can obtain a copy of the financial statements at your request, and at no cost, by calling toll free (877) 531-9355, by writing us at 175, 601 – 10 Avenue SW in Calgary, Alberta T2R 0B2 or by visiting our website at www.norrepfunds.com or SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Security holders may also contact us using one of these methods to request a copy of the investment fund's proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure record, or quarterly portfolio disclosure.

Management Discussion of Fund Performance

Investment Objective and Strategies

Investment Objectives

The Norrep Fund (the "Fund") is designed to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in small and mid-capitalization equities. The portfolio may consist of all types of equity and debt obligations of issuers in Canada and the United States that may or may not be listed for trading upon the facilities of stock exchanges or other organized and regulated trading facilities in Canada and the United States. Assets of the Fund may also be invested in debt obligations or held in cash to the extent that economic, market or other conditions make it appropriate.

Investment Strategies

The Fund uses a value approach as a primary method to securities selection. This means searching for superior long-term earnings and/or cash flow per share growth companies exhibiting a strong position in the market in which they operate, quality management and balance sheet strength. This analysis is supplemented by quantitative techniques which examine movements in general market trends as well as trends in the earnings and the price of securities.

Pending the selection and purchase of suitable investments, the payment of expenses or other anticipated distributions, a portion of the assets of the Fund may be held in cash. In addition, during periods in which the Portfolio Manager believes that market conditions make it advisable, the Portfolio Manager may reduce the Fund's holdings of investments and hold a portion of the Fund's assets in cash. Such cash balances will be held on deposit in cash accounts at any Canadian bank or trust company or may be invested in short-term investment funds or guaranteed investment certificates.

The Fund invests in a combination of securities including, but not limited to, common and preferred shares, government and corporate bonds, short-term debt instruments, convertible securities (including convertible bonds and warrants), and income trust units. These securities are primarily Canadian, but may also, as market opportunities dictate, include global securities as well. The proportions of the different securities in the Fund's portfolio will vary from time to time based upon the Portfolio Manager's assessment of market conditions.

The Fund may write covered call options and cash covered put options and purchase call options and put options with the effect of closing out existing call options and put options written by the Fund. The Fund may also purchase put options in order to protect the Fund from declines in the market prices of the individual securities in the portfolio or in the value of the portfolio as a whole. The Fund may enter into trades to close out positions in such permitted derivatives. The Fund may also use derivatives to hedge the Fund's foreign currency exposure. Such permitted derivatives may include exchange-traded options, futures contracts, and options on futures, over-the-counter options and forward contracts.

The Fund may also engage in short selling as a result of exemptive relief it obtained from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Generally speaking, short selling can provide the Fund with opportunities for gains when markets are volatile or declining. While short selling will be used by the Fund as a complement to its primary investment strategy (discussed above), the Portfolio Manager will utilize the same analysis in determining whether securities of a particular issuer should be sold short. When the analysis produces a favourable outlook, the investment opportunity may be considered for purchase. When the analysis produces an unfavourable outlook, the investment opportunity may be considered for a short sale. The Fund will engage in short selling only within certain limits and conditions including: (i) the Fund will short sell only liquid securities that are traded on a stock exchange or certain government bonds, (ii) the Fund will limit its short sale exposure to any single issuer to 5% of the Fund's total net assets and its aggregate short exposure to 20% of its total net assets, (iii) the Fund will hold cash cover in an amount (including the Fund's assets deposited with lenders) that is at least 150% of the aggregate market value of all securities sold short, and (iv) the Fund will deposit collateral only with lenders which are regulated financial institutions or registered dealers in Canada.

The Fund may purchase securities of Horizons Beta Pro Exchange Traded Funds ("HBP ETFs"), provided that the investment is in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and that no more than 10% of the net assets of the Fund, taken at market value at the time of the purchase, would consist of securities of HBP ETFs. In addition, if short selling relief has been obtained in respect of the Fund, the Fund may not purchase securities of a Bear HBP ETF or sell any security short if, immediately after the transaction, the aggregate market value of (i) all the securities sold short by the Fund, and (ii) all the securities of Bear HBP ETFs held by the Fund, would exceed 20% of the Fund's net assets, taken at market value at the time of the transaction. Also, the Fund will not invest in a HBP ETF with an underlying index based, directly or indirectly through a specified derivative or otherwise, on a physical commodity other than gold.

Risk

General Risks Associated with Mutual Funds

Mutual funds own different types of investments, depending upon the investment objectives of the particular mutual fund. The value of these investments will change from day to day, reflecting changes in interest rates, economic conditions, and market and company news. As a result, the value of a mutual fund's units or shares may go up or down on a daily basis, and the value of your investment in a mutual fund may be more or less when you redeem it than when you purchased it.

The full amount of your investment in a Fund is not guaranteed. Unlike bank accounts or GICs, mutual fund units and shares are not covered by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government deposit insurer. Under exceptional circumstances, a Fund may suspend redemptions.

Different investments have different types of investment risk. Mutual funds also have different kinds of risk, depending on the securities they own. Below is a summary of the various types of investment risks that may be applicable to mutual funds generally. Individuals have different tolerances for risks. Each investor needs to take into account their own comfort with risk as well as the amount of risk suitable for their investment goals.

Equity Risk

The value of a mutual fund that invests in equity securities (also called stocks or shares) will be affected by changes in the market price of those securities. The price of a stock is affected by individual company developments and by general economic and financial conditions in those countries where the issuer of the stock is located, does business or where the stock is listed for trading. In addition, a portion of the equity securities invested in may be of issuers whose securities are not listed on any prescribed stock exchange and thus a liquid market for resale may not exist.

Interest Rate Risk

The value of fixed income securities will generally rise if interest rates fall and fall if interest rates rise. Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of equity securities.

If a mutual fund invests in money market or fixed income securities (such as bonds), its value is affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. When interest rates fall, bond prices rise. That is because existing bonds pay higher rates than newly issued ones, and so are worth more. When interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and so will the unit or share value of funds that hold them.

The income earned by a mutual fund, and the income paid by the mutual fund to unitholders or shareholders, is also affected by changes in interest rates.

Foreign Security Risk

The value of foreign securities may be influenced by foreign government policies, lack of information about foreign companies, political or social instability and the possible levy of foreign withholding tax. There may be lower standards of government supervision and regulation in foreign financial markets. Foreign stock markets may also be less liquid and more volatile. In addition, the securities markets of many countries have at times in the past moved relatively independently of one another due to different economic, financial, political and social factors. This may reduce gains the mutual fund has derived from movements in a particular market. A mutual fund that holds foreign securities may have difficulty enforcing legal rights in jurisdictions outside Canada.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Canadian dollar value of a mutual fund's investments in foreign securities is affected by changes in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to those securities. When the value of the Canadian dollar goes up relative to other currencies, the Canadian dollar value of the fund's investments in securities denominated in those currencies goes down.

Income Trust Risk

Bill C-52, which received Royal Assent on June 22, 2007, amended the Tax Act to subject certain publicly-traded flow-through entities, including certain publicly-traded income trusts and limited partnerships (referred to as "SIFT trusts" and "SIFT partnerships"), to tax and to change the tax consequences of investors holding interests in such entities. These amendments should not apply to the Fund or to unitholders because the units or any security of any entity affiliated with the Fund are not listed or not proposed to be listed on a stock exchange or other similar public market.

Status of Income Funds in the Portfolio under Tax Laws

The above mentioned amendments to the Income Tax Act respecting SIFT trusts and SIFT partnerships could have a material adverse effect on the investment returns and value of certain securities within the Portfolio.

Small, Mid-Capitalization and Micro-Capitalization Company Risk

Investments in small, mid-capitalization and micro-capitalization companies may involve greater risks than in larger, more established companies since such companies may have more limited markets and financial resources and their securities may be more sensitive to market changes. As well, the liquidity of the securities may be limited. Consequently, in order to fund redemptions, a mutual fund may have to liquidate its shareholdings in the more liquid large and medium-sized companies. As well, to the extent that the liquidity is limited, the mutual fund's ability to realize profits and/or minimize losses may be limited, which could adversely affect the net asset value of the mutual fund.

Regulatory Risk

Some industries, such as financial services, health care and telecommunications, are heavily regulated and may receive government funding. Investments in these sectors may be substantially affected by changes in government policy, such as increased regulation, ownership restrictions, deregulation or reduced government funding. The value of a mutual fund that buys these investments may rise and fall substantially due to changes in these factors.

Derivative Risk

A derivative is a contract or security whose value and cash flow pattern is derived from another underlying security, such as a stock or bond, or from an economic indicator, such as an interest rate or stock market index. Some examples of the most common derivatives are:

- A forward contract is an agreement to buy and sell currency, commodities or securities at an agreed price for future delivery. Forward contracts are often used to reduce risk.
- An option gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell currency, commodities or securities at an agreed price within a certain period of time.

Mutual funds may use derivatives to limit potential losses associated with currencies, stock markets and interest rates. This process is called hedging. Mutual funds may also use derivatives for non-hedging purposes to reduce transaction costs, achieve greater liquidity, generate income, and increase speed and flexibility in trading.

The Funds may invest in exchange-traded options, futures contracts and options on futures, over-the-counter options, and forward contracts (the "permitted derivatives") to the extent and for the purposes permitted by Canadian securities authorities. The Funds may also write covered call options. An investment in a permitted derivative is a means of obtaining a leveraged position in the underlying security. The value of a permitted derivative will change more than proportionately to changes in value of the underlying security. Writing covered call options is a means of obtaining income related to the premium associated with the option at the time of writing, although any capital gains would be limited by the exercise price of the option. The Fund may use permitted derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes.

The primary risk associated with an investment in a permitted derivative is that its value can be reduced to nil or a nominal amount if the price of the underlying security should decrease significantly below the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increase significantly above the exercise price (in the case of a put option). Also, because permitted derivatives have a limited term; their value is influenced by the length of time to expiry.

Stock index options and futures contracts present the additional risk that index prices may be distorted if trading of certain stocks included in the index is interrupted. Trading in these derivative instruments also may be interrupted if trading is halted in a substantial number of stocks included in the index. If this occurred, the Fund would be unable to close out its options and futures positions and, if restrictions on exercise of the options or performance of the futures contracts were imposed, the Fund might experience a substantial loss.

Although they are often used by mutual funds to minimize risk, derivatives have their own kinds of risk:

- The use of derivatives for hedging may not be effective. There may be an imperfect correlation between changes in the market value of the investment being hedged and the hedging derivative.
- Some derivatives may limit a mutual fund's potential for gain as well as loss.
- The cost of entering and maintaining derivative contracts may reduce a mutual fund's total return to investors.
- The price of a derivative may not accurately reflect the value of the underlying currency or security.
- There is no guarantee that a market will exist when a mutual fund wants to buy or sell the contract. This could prevent the mutual fund from making a profit or limiting its losses.

- If the other party (the counterparty) to a derivative contract is unable to meet its obligations, a mutual fund may experience a loss.
- Stock exchanges may set daily trading limits on futures contracts. This could prevent a mutual fund from closing a contract.
- There is a risk of loss of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a dealer with whom the Funds have an open position in an option or futures or forward contract.
- Derivative investments traded in foreign markets may offer less liquidity and greater credit risk than comparable instruments traded in North American markets.

Short Selling Risk

A short sale by the Fund involves borrowing securities from a lender which are then sold in the open market. At a future date, the securities are repurchased by the Fund and returned to the lender. While the securities are borrowed, the proceeds from the sale are deposited with the lender and the Fund pays interest to the lender. If the value of the securities declines between the time that the Fund borrows the securities and the time it repurchases and returns the securities to the lender, the Fund makes a profit on the difference (less any interest the Fund is required to pay the lender). Short selling involves risk. There is no assurance that securities will decline in value during the period of the short sale and make a profit for the Fund. Securities sold short may instead appreciate in value creating a loss for the Fund. The Fund may experience difficulties repurchasing and returning the borrowed security if a liquid market for the security does not exist. The lender may also recall borrowed securities at any time. The lender from whom the Fund has borrowed securities may go bankrupt and the Fund may lose the collateral it has deposited with the lender. The Fund will adhere to controls and limits that are intended to offset these risks by short selling only liquid securities and by limiting the amount of exposure for short sales. The Fund will also deposit collateral only with Canadian lenders that are regulated financial institutions or regulated dealers and only up to certain limits.

Exchange Traded Fund Risk

The Fund has received approval from the Canadian securities regulators to invest in securities of Horizon BetaPro Exchange Traded Funds ("HBP ETFs") on a limited and controlled basis. The HBP ETFs are exchange-traded funds that seek to provide returns similar to a particular benchmark market, industry sector index, or commodity; and utilize leverage in an attempt to magnify returns by either a multiple or an inverse multiple of that benchmark, index or commodity. Investments in the HBP ETFs are highly speculative and involve a high degree of risk. The HBP ETFs are also subject to increased volatility as they seek to achieve a multiple or inverse multiple of a benchmark index or commodity.

Specific Risks Associated with this Mutual Fund

There are no specific risks associated with the Fund.

Results of Operations

The Norrep Fund is designed to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in securities of small and mid capitalization companies. The Fund employs a value and earnings momentum approach as the primary security selection methodology. The combination of the Fund's two dominant attributes, small cap and value, fared well over the past 12 month period. Typically over a business cycle, small cap stocks outperform the broader market. Further, our value investment methodology has proven successful over most investment periods.

Since inception, the Norrep Fund has one of the best track records amongst the small capitalization peer group. The managers have also added value relative to the benchmark over the life of the Fund. Having said that, the market correction in the second half of 2008 and the beginning of 2009 was the worst in recent memory. For the calendar year of 2008 the BMO Small Cap Equity Only Weighted Total Return Index decreased 53.3%. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009 performance for the index improved to 56.7% versus the Norrep fund at 24.8%. Since inception, the Norrep Fund has provided a return of 19.4% annually to unit holders significantly outperforming the benchmark return of 6.3% per year. The value add of 13.1%

per annum was a direct result of the Firm's superior long-term investment methodology and combination of strong quantitative and fundamental attributes.

March 2009 marked the bottom for most major market indices. Since then, investors started anticipating an earnings recovery. Increased risk appetite and positive momentum amongst leading economic indicators set the table for a strong equity market. Small capitalization stocks typically perform strongly from the trough, during the expansionary phase of the cycle; and over the long term. Further, in the 12 months that follow a recession, small capitalization stocks tend to perform well as evidenced by the performance of the asset class post the past five recessions in Canada, producing an average absolute return of 35.7%.

Equity markets were up sharply in the ten month period ending October 31, 2009 with small cap companies leading the way. Within this asset class, heavily weighted base metals and gold companies performed remarkably well as the underlying commodities recovered from recessionary levels. Because of the composition of the index and investors perceptions of risk associated with smaller companies, small caps generally carry more volatility than large caps. We experienced this on the downside of the recent bear market as well as on the upside in the current bull market. Typically small caps outperform when the cost of capital is affordable, when inflation is low and when the earnings growth rates of small companies are greater than the market overall.

Some of the underperforming small companies in the Fund's top 10 were Axia NetMedia Corporation, a provider of network management services, down 20.1%, Breaker Energy Ltd., an oil and gas exploration company, down 17.5%, and Com Dev International Ltd., a manufacturer of space based communication products, down 15.9%. Offsetting some of these losses were Neo Materials Technologies Inc., a processor and developers of rare earths, up 136.3%, Computer Modeling Group Ltd., a provider of oil and gas reservoir modeling software, up 133.2%, and Black Diamond Income Fund, a provider of workforce accommodations, up 82.4% including distributions.

With regards to the sectors, in the ten month period ending October 31, 2009, the Materials sub index of the BMO Small Cap Equity Only Weighted Total Return Index was up 88.2% versus the same index in the S&P/TSX Composite Index at 21.7%. Within the Materials sub index, the Metals & Minerals stocks were up 136.9% and the Gold & Precious Metals stocks were up 76.8%. Other notable industry movers were: Financials up 64.3%, Consumer Staples up 64.1% and Energy up 59.5%.

The turnover of the Fund's investments continues to remain low at approximately 38.0% over the past year. The managers believe in investing for the long term and typically make an investment with a three year plus time horizon. This figure shows confidence in the current holdings of the portfolio.

Investment attributes of the Norrep Fund characterize its positioning versus the BMO Small Cap Equity Only Weighted Total Return Index. As of October 31, 2009 the Fund had a price to trailing earnings multiple of 15.8x. The index noted above had a multiple of 141.5x. One of our favourite measures of profitability is trailing return on equity (ROE). The Norrep Fund had a trailing ROE of 14.6% versus the index of 2.7%. Further, the balance sheet of our average company tends to be more stable than the index. For example, the cash flow to debt ratio of the Norrep Fund was 1.0x versus the index at 0.3x.

The attributes noted above have increased over the past year as a result of the appreciation in small company stock prices. For example, the price to trailing earnings noted above of 15.8x has increased from 8.2x one year ago. Current multiples are expecting that an earnings recovery is ahead.

Traditional metrics for assessing market and small cap attractiveness are in place and the Managers have been deploying cash in companies with attractive growth attributes at reasonable prices. This, coupled with strong fundamental analysis, has been the formula for our strong long term track record and we continue to believe that it will allow us to add value in good, as well as poor, markets.

For the year ended October 31, 2009, the Fund earned \$865,549 in interest income and \$785,924 in dividend income. Management fees amounted to \$1,435,267. General and administrative costs of \$340,411 were incurred for the Fund's operation. As a result of the above, the net investment loss was \$124,205.

Unrealized appreciation in current value of investments was \$26,977,858, transactions costs were \$228,094 and the net realized loss was \$9,340,712 for a net gain on investments of \$17,409,052. Therefore, net assets increased \$17,284,847 from operations.

Proceeds from issue of units to investors were \$100,089 while redemptions were \$12,248,379. The Fund commenced the period with net assets of \$73,528,041 and had net assets of \$78,664,598 at October 31, 2009.

Management fees paid to Norrep Inc. decreased by 45.06% and custodial fees decreased by 47.89% due to a decrease in average net asset value compared to year ended October 31, 2008.

Recent Developments

Change in accounting policy:

Effective November 1, 2007, the Fund adopted the following new CICA Handbook Sections: Section 1535, Capital Disclosures; Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures; and Section 3863, Financial Instruments - Presentation.

Section 1535, Capital Disclosures, requires the disclosure of both qualitative and quantitative information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

Sections 3862 and 3863 consist of a comprehensive series of disclosure requirements and presentation rules applicable to financial instruments. Section 3862 revises and enhances the disclosure requirements set out in Section 3861, Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation, and Section 3863 carries forward unchanged the presentation requirements of Section 3861.

Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, requires the Fund to provide disclosures in its financial statements that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for the Fund's financial position and performance, the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the Fund is exposed both during the period and at the balance sheet date, and how the Fund manages those risks.

The Fund adopted the amendments to CICA 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures on January 1, 2009. CICA 3862 establishes a three-tier hierarchy as a framework for disclosing fair value based on inputs used to value the Fund's investments. The hierarchy of inputs is summarized below:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Future accounting pronouncements:

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board confirmed that for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011 International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS") will replace Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP) for

publicly accountable enterprises, which include the Fund. The Manager has commenced development of a changeover plan to meet the implementation date. The key elements of the plan include disclosures of the qualitative impact in the October 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 financial statements, disclosures of the quantitative impact, if any, in the October 31, 2011 financial statements and the preparation of the October 31, 2012 financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Based on the Manager's current evaluation of the differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS, the Manager does not expect that the net asset value per unit will be impacted by the changeover to IFRS. Currently, the Manager expects that the impact of IFRS on the Fund's financial statements to be limited to possible presentation changes and additional note disclosures.

Changes in portfolio transactions:

As per the prospectus dated May 13, 2009, the Fund is able to invest in derivatives for non-hedging purposes and, as a result of exemptive relief it obtained from the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, to engage in short selling and to invest in securities of Horizon BetaPro Exchange Traded Funds. See the simplified prospectus for further details.

Related Party Transactions

Management fees paid to Norrep Inc., the Fund's manager, were \$1,435,267. Management fees are calculated and paid monthly as 1/12 of 2% of the net asset value of the Fund. Administration fees of \$130,873 were paid to Hesperian Capital Management Ltd. Administration fees are charged by Hesperian at or below cost and relate to accounting, trading, recordkeeping, compliance and other administrative costs. Hesperian is the Fund's portfolio manager and administrator.

Financial Highlights

The following tables show selected key financial information about the Fund and are intended to help you understand the Fund's historical financial performance. This information is derived from audited annual financial statements.

Net asset value (NAV) per unit ⁽¹⁾	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005⁽³⁾	2004
Net asset value, beginning per financial statement	18.03	\$38.79	\$34.17	\$29.63	\$24.55	\$23.08
Change in accounting policy ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	(0.22)	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) from operations:						
Total revenue	0.44	0.63	0.49	0.42	0.22	0.14
Total expenses	(0.47)	(0.71)	(0.87)	(0.85)	(0.62)	(0.60)
Realized (loss) gains for the year	(2.47)	2.70	4.98	8.44	4.02	5.61
Transaction costs	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.09)	-	-	-
Unrealized gains (loss) for the year	7.13	(18.36)	6.91	(0.74)	1.52	0.54
Total increase (decrease) from operations ⁽¹⁾	4.57	(15.81)	11.42	7.28	5.14	5.69
Distributions:						
From income (excluding dividends)	-	-	-	-	-	-
From dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
From capital gains	-	(4.53)	(6.74)	(2.64)	-	(4.05)
Total annual distributions ⁽²⁾	-	(4.53)	(6.74)	(2.64)	-	(4.05)
Net asset value, ending per financial statements	22.97	\$18.03	\$38.79	\$34.17	\$29.63	\$24.55

1. Net asset value and distributions are based on the actual number of shares outstanding at the reporting date. The increase in net asset value from operations is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the financial period. Due to the different methods of calculating the table's components, the sum of the components will not equal the ending net asset value.

2. Distributions are reinvested in additional shares or paid in cash when requested.

3. These numbers reflect the ten month period from January 1, 2005 through October 31, 2005.

4. Section 3855, Financial Instrument – Recognition and Measurement, requires the Fund's investment portfolio to be recorded at fair value as substantially established by the closing bid price for trading on the recognized public stock exchange. Prior to 2007 the Fund was required to record the investment portfolio by the closing trade price on the recognized public stock exchange.

Ratios and Supplemental Data	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005 ⁽⁵⁾	2004
Net Assets (\$ 000s) ⁽¹⁾	78,665	73,528	152,360	116,174	101,234	81,289
Number of units outstanding ⁽¹⁾	3,424,619	4,077,636	3,927,634	3,399,926	3,416,958	3,310,818
Management expense ratio (MER) ⁽²⁾	2.59%	2.44%	2.47%	2.54%	2.57%	2.53%
MER before waivers or absorptions	2.59%	2.44%	2.47%	2.54%	2.57%	2.53%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽³⁾	38.04%	37.32%	33.51%	50.90%	42.90%	61.20%
Trading expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	0.28%	0.21%	0.25%	0.35%	1.28%	0.43%

1. The information provided is as at October 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and December 31 for the prior years.
2. Management expense ratio is based on total expenses for the stated period and is expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net assets of the period.
3. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the Fund's portfolio advisor manages its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of a year. The higher the Fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the fund in the year, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and performance of the Fund.
4. The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net assets during the period.
5. These numbers reflect the ten month period from January 1, 2005 to October 31, 2005.

Net asset value reconciliation:

In accordance with industry standards, quoted market values per unit and performance reporting continue to use market values as determined by the last sale price. A reconciliation of net asset value per unit at the current period's closing price and net asset value per unit at the current period's last bid price according to GAAP is presented below.

	October 31, 2009		October 31, 2008	
	Total	Per unit	Total	Per unit
Net asset value, industry standard using closing prices	\$78,861,884	\$23.02	\$75,265,261	\$18.46
Difference as a result of using bid prices	(197,286)	(0.05)	(1,737,220)	(0.43)
Net asset value, financial statements	\$78,664,598	\$22.97	\$73,528,041	\$18.03

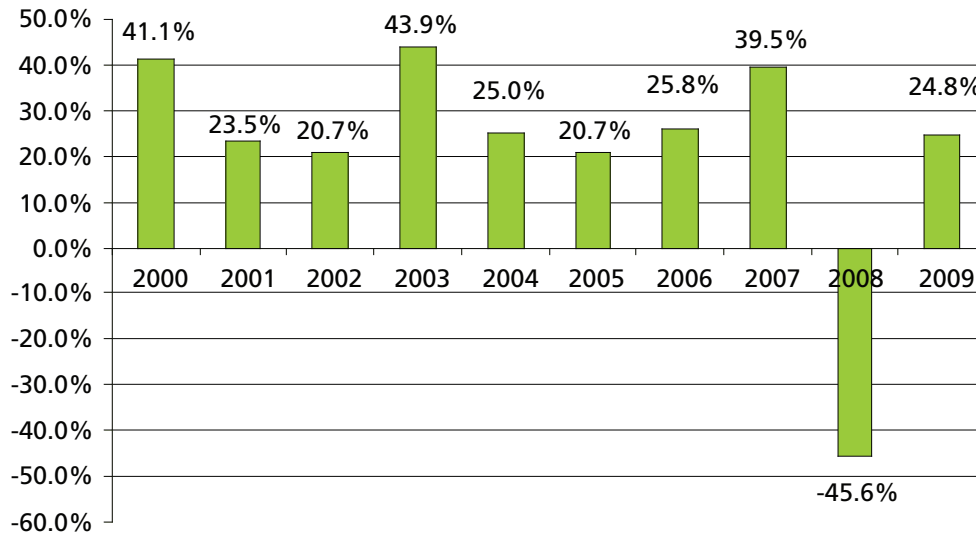
Management Fees

The Fund pays a monthly management fee of 1/12 of 2% multiplied by the average net asset value of the Fund during the month to Norrep Inc. For the year ended October 31, 2009, management fees amounted to \$1,435,267. Norrep Inc. paid a servicing commission to investment dealers of \$425,483 (i.e. 30.98%) from these management fees. Norrep Inc. pays Hesperian Capital Management Ltd. for portfolio advisory and administrative services with respect to this Fund as well as the other funds in the Norrep group. Although the calculation of the amount paid to Hesperian is not fund specific, it is estimated that \$661,087 (i.e. 48.14%) was paid to Hesperian for the year ended October 31, 2009 with respect to services provided to this Fund.

Past Performance

The following chart illustrates the performance of the Norrep Fund since its inception as a public fund on April 12, 2000. It illustrates how the Fund's performance has changed from year to year. The chart shows, in percentage terms, how much an investment made, at the opening Net Asset Value per Unit, on the first day of each financial year would have increased or decreased by the last day of each financial year. The year 2000 includes the period from April 12 to December 31. The years 2001 to 2004 are January 1 to December 31. The year 2005 is January 1 to October 31. The years thereafter are November 1 to October 31.

Year-by-Year Returns



Annual Compound Returns

The following table shows the percent compounded returns to October 31, 2009 of the Fund for the periods indicated. It also presents the returns for the BMO Small Capitalization Equity Only Weighted Total Return Index which is the Fund's benchmark index.

	Fund	Index
One year	24.8%	56.7%
Three year	-1.8%	-6.4%
Five year	10.5%	4.1%
Since Inception – April 12, 2000	19.4%	6.3%

Summary of Investment Portfolio

The Fund held the following investments at October 31, 2009:

Investments	Percent of net assets
Equities	
Vector Aerospace Corporation	8.07%
Black Diamond Income Fund	7.88%
Sino-Forest Corporation	6.40%
Computer Modelling Group Ltd.	6.26%
Breaker Energy Ltd.	4.10%
Neo Material Technologies, Inc.	4.04%
COM DEV International Ltd.	3.90%
Baytex Energy Trust	3.54%
Axia NetMedia Corporation	3.23%
Stella-Jones Inc.	3.20%
Quadra Mining Ltd.	3.09%
SEMAFO Inc.	2.97%
Yoho Resources Inc.	2.97%
Daylight Resources Trust	2.96%
Le Chateau Inc.	2.95%
Softchoice Corporation	2.79%
Breakwater Resources, Ltd.	2.54%
Inmet Mining Corporation	2.53%
TMX Group Inc.	2.52%
Progress Energy Resources Ltd	2.42%
Angle Energy Inc.	2.18%
Orleans Energy Ltd.	2.15%
Home Capital Group Inc.	2.04%
CML Healthcare Income Fund	2.01%
ADF Group Inc.	1.74%
Other Equities	8.82%
Total Equities	97.30%
Other	
Cash	2.80%
Working capital (net)	-0.10%
Total net asset value	100.00%
Industry Sectors	
Industrials	23.39%
Energy	23.13%
Basic Materials	20.73%
Information Technology	16.18%
Financials	7.24%
Healthcare	3.68%
Consumer Discretionary	2.95%
Other	2.70%
Total	100.00%

The investments held by the Fund change due to ongoing portfolio transactions. A revised summary is posted on our website at www.norrepfunds.com no later than 60 days after each quarter-end.

Our Investment **PROFESSIONALS**

Randal Oliver, CFA

Chairman & Chief Investment Officer

Portfolio Manager: NorrepFUND, Norrep II Class, Norrep Flow-Through Limited Partnerships

Alexander Sasso, CFA

Chief Executive Officer & Portfolio Manager

Portfolio Manager: NorrepFUND, Norrep II Class, Norrep Q Class, Norrep G Class, Norrep Income Growth Class

Keith Leslie, CFA

Vice President, Portfolio Manager & Chief Compliance Officer

Portfolio Manager: Norrep Q Class, Norrep Income Growth Class

Craig Millar, CFA

Vice President & Portfolio Manager

Portfolio Manager: Norrep G Class, Norrep US Class

Steve Smith, CA

Vice President, Portfolio Manager & Chief Financial Officer

Portfolio Manager: Norrep Flow-Through Limited Partnerships, Norrep Resource Class

Kamran Khan, CFA

Portfolio Manager

Portfolio Manager: Norrep US Class

Paul Tepsich, CFA

Portfolio Manager

Portfolio Manager: Norrep Yield Fund

Our Investment **ANALYST**

Terry Thib, MEsc, MBA, PEng, CFA
Equity Research Analyst

Don Walker, CFA
Equity Research Analyst

Tim Stephenson
Equity Research Analyst

James Chisholm, CMA
Equity Research Analyst

Steve Ripplinger
Equity Research Analyst

Our **MARKETING TEAM**

Richard Rohan
VP Business Development

Steve Valetta
VP of Western Regional Sales

Jeff Lucyk
VP of Regional Sales

Mila Belic
Manager of Business Development

Patrick Chu
Dealer Services

Other **PROFESSIONALS**

Deirdre Harris
Chief Operating Officer

Kelsey Stanton, CA
Treasurer

Other Material Information

The simplified prospectus and other fund related materials can be obtained by calling us toll-free at (877) 531-9355, by writing to us at 175, 601 - 10 Avenue SW Calgary, AB T2R 0B2, or on our website at www.norrepfunds.com.



norrepFUNDS

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