Sprott

Monthly Report

May 4, 2021

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Nature's First Green is Silver

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April provided precious metals markets redemption from a challenging first quarter, with gold finishing the month at $1,769.13 per ounce, rising 3.60%. Silver rose 6.14%, platinum climbed 1.34% and palladium gained 11.95%. Gold mining equities added 6.16%. For the twelve-month period ended April 30, 2021, gold climbed 4.90%, silver gained 73.13%, platinum rose 54.85%, palladium returned 49.25% and gold equities gained 0.77%.[1,4]

Month of April 2021

Indicator	4/30/2021	3/31/2021	Change	Mo % Change	YTD % Change	*Analysis on April*
Gold Bullion[2]	**$1,769.13**	**$1,707.71**	**$61.42**	**3.60%**	**(6.81)%**	**Held support, small base pattern**
Silver Bullion[3]	**$25.92**	**$24.42**	**$1.50**	**6.14%**	**(1.84)%**	**Maintaining high level correction**
Gold Senior Equities (SOLGMCFT Index)[4]	**127.20**	**119.82**	**7.38**	**6.16%**	**(6.37)%**	**Consolidating breakout from channel**
Gold Equities (GDX)[5]	$34.36	$32.50	$1.86	5.72%	(4.61)%	(Same as above)
DXY US Dollar Index[6]	91.28	93.23	(1.95)	(2.09)%	1.49%	Remains weak, hovering near the lows
S&P 500 TR Index[7]	4181.17	3,972.89	208.28	5.24%	11.32%	Monthly all-time high close
Silver ETFs (Total Known Holdings ETSITOTL Index Bloomberg)	912.53	920.93	(8.40)	(0.91)%	2.81%	Reduction mostly in SLV ETF[9]
Gold ETFs (Total Known Holdings ETFGTOTL Index Bloomberg)	98.27	99.84	(1.58)	(1.58)%	(7.95)%	Lowest level since May 2020

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results so that shares, when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance quoted. Call 866.675.2639 for current month end performance. For standardized performance of the fund please see page 11.

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Gold Rebounds from Oversold Levels

Spot gold gained $61.42 per ounce, or 3.60%, to close the month of April at $1,769.13. After the first quarter-end markdown, gold began to immediately recover as bond yields fell quickly. Yields came in promptly as Japan's selling of U.S. Treasury bonds ceased at quarter-end, and U.S. pensions and balanced funds bought bonds as they rebalanced their portfolios. This quick fall in yields forced some stops to lock in some profitable but extremely crowded bond shorts and bear steepener trades. Despite some huge beats on economic data points, yields in April were shrugging it off. In hindsight, many technical factors were exacerbating the move higher in yields in March. However, our Sprott Gold Bullion Sentiment Index confirmed the unusually oversold nature (-2 standard deviation readings) of both gold bullion and equities during March. From the oversold early March lows, gold equities rallied back up to the 200-day moving average before backing off. Silver continues to consolidate and base build within a bullish flag configuration.

Silver in Bullish Consolidation

Silver ended April at $25.92 per ounce, gaining $1.50 (6.14%) for the month. Growing investment and industrial demand continue to support higher silver prices and have created supply shortages. Silver continues to benefit from the expansionary monetary and fiscal policies worldwide and silver's critical industrial role in the environmentally friendly technologies of the "green revolution." Silver remains in a bullish consolidation in the form of flag or pennant formation (Figure 1). Typically, if these bullish flag formations hold together and break to the upside, the price objective can be significant. We will be prudent and wait for the pattern to be confirmed. The initial resistance will be $30, then $35 if the flag pattern is triggered.

Figure 1. Silver Chart Shaping a Bullish Consolidation Pattern (2019-2021)

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of 4/30/2021.

Approaching Peak Macro

The question remains: How much of the stimulus and the post-COVID re-opening surge has been priced in by yields? Comparing today's cycle to past market cycles, we are likely near the end of the "recovery phase." The recovery phase typically favors economically sensitive sectors (i.e., cyclical, value) and massive risk-taking as central bank monetary stimulus (*the tide that lifts all boats*) makes its way through the financial system. We are likely near "peak macro."

While U.S. economic growth is still greater than trend and consensus, the growth rate will peak soon as the stimulus cheques and re-opening tailwinds peak. The next part of the cycle will be the "expansion phase," where bond-sensitive factors (i.e., inflation factors) begin to outperform the economy-sensitive factors. Market action becomes more nuanced as opposed to a simple *tide that lifts all boats*. As we approach peak macro, current market euphoria will become vulnerable again to cyclical disappointment. Though the U.S. is currently firing on all cylinders (Q1 2021 gross domestic product [GDP] of 6.4% annualized), the rest of the world is not. China has begun its slow down by limiting its credit growth to 2020 levels to prevent overheating its real estate market. The European Union is still struggling with its COVID vaccine rollout and has just posted another negative GDP quarter (Q1 2021 GDP of -0.6%). Parts of emerging markets, such as Brazil and especially India, are mired in terrible COVID crises. Potentially, sources of disappointment may be globally sourced.

> "April was a good month for gold and silver. After bottoming in March, both metals have been steadily rising, providing lift for mining stocks."

In this euphoric environment, the U.S. market is also pricing in a typical interest rate cycle, though the backdrop is vastly different from prior cycles. U.S. debt-to-GDP is about 130% (or 109% net of Treasury cash balances), near all-time highs back to World War II. Since the global financial crisis (GFC), debt has grown at about an 8.5% annualized rate while nominal GDP has annualized closer to 3.5%. What is clear is that GDP growth cannot be sustained without massive stimulus. The U.S. is in a vicious cycle where it needs to run deficits to drive GDP growth, which creates larger deficits, and so on. The dual challenge will be how to have significant GDP growth without yields rising too much and how to avoid tripping into a debt crisis due to the staggering amounts of debt.

In Bad Times, Debt Expands. In Good Times, Debt Expands.

Even as the U.S. economic outlook has strengthened over the past months, so have spending intentions. From March 2020 to March 2021, there was $5 trillion in announced fiscal spending, virtually all via deficit spending. President Biden's proposed $2.3 trillion Infrastructure Plan will have associated tax increases, as will the recently announced $1.8 trillion American Families Plan. However, there will still be a significant portion that will be added to the debt. The economy would have to expand considerably to negate these current and future spending plans from increasing debt-to-GDP further. For now, the market is only focused on the short-term positive impact on growth.

The world is now forced to attain economic growth at all costs due to record levels of debt-to-GDP. Any serious threat to economic growth would see all the major economies respond inordinately. The sheer amount of debt and the need to outgrow the debt requires economic growth to be uninterrupted. Conditions that are a threat to growth (falling stock markets and wider credit spreads) cannot be tolerated. The paradox which we have highlighted previously is that as central banks try to "administer" asset prices, "volatility events" (i.e., the "2018 Vol-pocalypse" and the volatile markets in March 2020) have become more common over the years. We believe that as debt expands, the threshold is lowered to trigger a debt crisis to which the volatility markets are more attuned. Though it now seems a lifetime ago, for a terrifying week in March 2020, we saw first hand what a debt crisis looks like: The U.S. dollar surging higher while stock markets crashed, yields spiked and volatility exceeded levels experienced in the GFC. Only through massive central bank and government interventions was March 2020's crisis averted (or "deferred" may be more accurate). But in doing so, the bar is now set for even greater interventions for the next crisis event.

Fed Tapering Must be Handled with Care

The U.S. Federal Reserve ("Fed") will need to begin the taper process well before it can hike rates. The Fed has also stated that it will provide ample warning by telegraphing any intention to start the discussion on tapering. To avoid another taper tantrum, the Fed is preparing the market for the "discussion around tapering," not the actual act of tapering. The risk to the Fed is that the market will front-run the Fed. As soon as the Fed starts the discussion about tapering, the market will begin to price it in, and in doing so will create the effect of actual tapering.

The Fed's balance sheet has been in a state of permanent expansion for nearly 12 years now. The entire process of tapering asset purchases requires care and months of forewarning and messaging. A Fed miscommunication set off a taper tantrum in 2013. The last time the Fed tried shrinking the balance sheet via a passive run-off process, the financial plumbing system hit a funding squeeze by September 2019, and the repo (repurchase agreement) market seized up. At this stage, tapering is a risk to growth.

Inflation: Difficult to Forecast and Not So Straight Forward

Big economic numbers are inevitable for another few months as base effect distortions will still be present. Massive fiscal stimulus, the re-opening of businesses, pent-up consumer demand accompanied with stimulus cheques and Fed accommodation will provide a powerful near-term economic jolt (as we saw in Q1). As eye-catching as some of the economic headlines will be, there are very potent deflationary forces that will not show up in headlines.

Factors such as output gap, labor market slack, structural damage from the COVID-19 pandemic, legacy debt, new debt, technology, demographics and mobile capital (prevents wage gains) remain firmly in place and are not transitory. Furthermore, as the recovery takes hold, supply chains will be restored, providing some disinflation, more so if there are market share battles to regain prior positions. Typically, after a recession productivity rebounds resulting in lower labor costs. The impact of COVID has also spurred technology innovations which will be felt for years to come. These and other factors will influence consumer price index (CPI) or personal consumption expenditures (PCE) inflation in the near to intermediate-term.[8]

The most significant force affecting inflation will be the U.S. government and the Fed in the intermediate and longer term. With debt-to-GDP at 130% and more spending coming, U.S. government spending at about 20% of GDP will be rising. With growth as its primary objective, will price or inflation sensitivities even matter to government spending intentions?

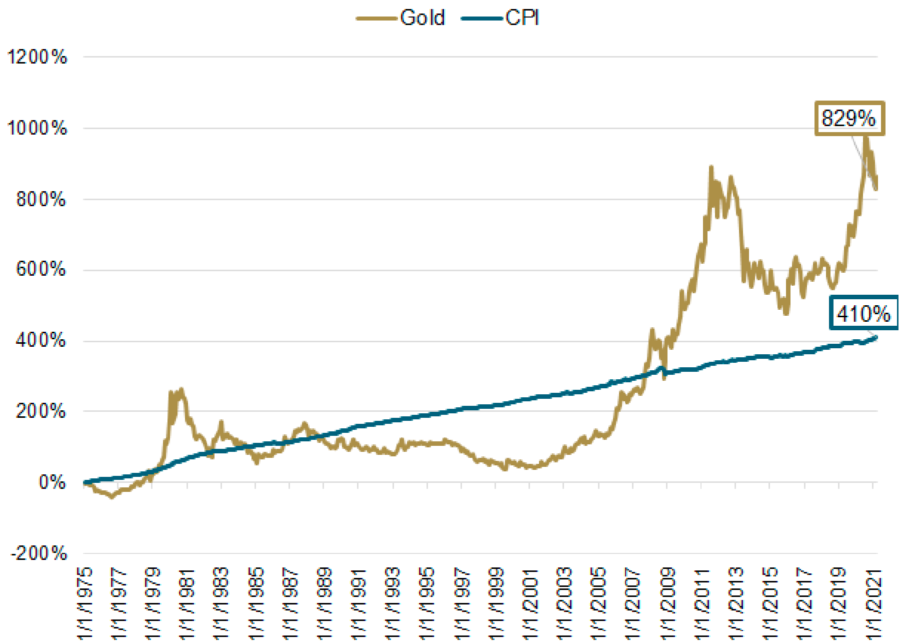
U.S. Will Have Hard Time "Exporting" its Inflation

It seems unlikely given that the Fed is actively trying to engineer inflation. In prior cycles, the U.S. could "export" some of this inflation pressure to the rest of the world. In the past, foreign central banks would buy U.S. Treasuries to maintain their economies' foreign exchange competitiveness in the U.S. markets (buy U.S. dollars [USD] to weaken their currencies, relatively). Foreign central bank purchases would effectively "sterilize" the U.S. deficit. The other mechanism used to offload some inflationary pressure was increasing the USD value of oil-petrodollar recycling. When the U.S. printed money, oil, since it was priced in USD only, would rise. Foreign buyers would buy from oil exporters who would be forced to recycle their USDs in the U.S. capital markets (i.e., buying U.S. Treasuries).

Today, foreign central banks are no longer buying large amounts of U.S. Treasuries; instead, most developed economies have quantitative easing (QE) programs. The petrodollar recycling scheme is also weakened since oil is no longer only priced in USD, and oil consumption as a percentage of GDP is smaller today. Unless a new mechanism is devised to export inflation pressures, that leaves USD devaluation as the primary inflation relief valve (and primary growth driver). Indeed, the Fed is already at this juncture with its average inflation targeting and zero interest rate (AIT and ZIRP) policies. As in prior cycles and this current cycle, this explains why gold is such an effective hedge against inflation (Figure 2). Though the market has priced in tapering into the gold price, it has not priced in inflation yet.

Figure 2. Gold as a Hedge Against Inflation (1975-2021)

Since 1975, gold has advanced 829% versus a 410% increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).



Source: Bloomberg. Period from 1/1/1975 to 3/31/2021. Gold is measured by GOLDS Comdty Spot Price; CPI is measured by the Bloomberg CPI INDX Index.

U.S. Dollar Getting Ready to Test Major Support Level

Since we have noted the USD's long-term importance, as measured by DXY US Dollar Index[6] (Figure 3), the USD has turned down after a short-lived counter-trend rally. In the next month or so, we would keep an eye on the 88/89 level (red dashed line). The chart set-up features a very significant potential double top that projects down to the 74/75 level. Breaking below the 85 level would mark an exit from the up-channel in place since the 2008 lows.

The DXY chart continues to exhibit no signs of a bottoming process. A breakdown in DXY and a non-response from the Fed would signal to the market that a weak USD policy is in play. This would have an immediate bullish effect on gold.

Figure 3. DXY US Dollar Index (2000-2021)

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of 4/30/2021.

Real Interest Rates to Resume Downward Path

As the market begins to accept the Fed's position of being more than patient regarding withdrawing stimulus, real interest rates will start to resume their decline. U.S. 10-year TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities) yields (Figure 4) are currently sitting on a significant level (red lines). Breaking below -0.80% will mark a top. Though nominal yields broke to new highs in late March 2021, the 10-year TIPS yield stayed below its February highs. With the Fed firmly maintaining its +2% AIT and ZIRP policies and not even starting the discussion on tapering, real yields have drifted lower. If inflation does show up, real yields will fall. A Fed move towards capping nominal yields may signal that inflation is perhaps not as transitory as believed. It would also be a strong confirmation signal of the Fed's goal of a weaker USD and deeply negative real rates.

Figure 4. U.S. 10-Year TIPs Yield is Sitting at a Major Resistance Level (2019-2021)

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of 4/30/2021.

Gold Bullion Bouncing Off Support

Our last monthly commentary highlighted that gold bullion as measured by the Sprott Gold Bullion Sentiment Index was oversold, below a -2 standard deviation reading (extreme bearishness). Since then, gold bullion (Figure 5) has rallied above the $1,765 level to put in a small double-bottom low. Initial resistance is at the $1,800 level. The double-bottom target is about $1,840/50 and is also where the 200-day moving average is situated.

Figure 5. Gold Bullion Held Support, Now Testing Near-Term Resistance (2018-2021)

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of 4/30/2021.

Gold Mining Equities Recovering and Waiting for the Next Leg Higher

Gold mining equities (using GDX as a proxy) reached extreme oversold as measured by our Sentiment Index (near -2 deviation) in early March. GDX (Figure 6) has since bounced off the major support level of $31, rising to the 200-day moving average and resistance of $37, before pulling back. GDX has now exited the down channel and likely consolidating before the next rise.

We remain very bullish on gold mining equities. Gold miners are reporting first-quarter results. Generally, production is a little better than anticipated as mines get back to more normal operating activity. While some cost pressures are showing up from COVID-19 pandemic protocols and some higher input costs as general mining activity has picked up, margins remain sound, with the sector in excellent financial shape. The higher production output during the first quarter helped keep unit costs in check. We estimate that approximately 75% of the precious metals mining sector is generating annual free cash flow, while those not doing so now are deploying capital to develop assets. As that cash builds, dividends should become more meaningful.

At current precious metals prices, a solid second quarter of profitable results will go a long way to convincing the broader market that precious metals miners are fundamentally sound and have the potential to generate solid and consistent returns. The general improvement in the sector's financial health should lead to more mergers and acquisitions (M&A) — which, so far this year, has been at the highest pace in about nine years. M&A activity will likely become significant for the industry, especially for companies that have under-invested in exploration and have not developed a suitable pipeline of projects to replace depleting resources. That dynamic should support precious metals prices over the longer term as well.

Figure 6. Gold Mining Equities Bouncing Off Major Support, Exiting Down-Channel, and Now Consolidating
(2019-2021)

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of 4/30/2021.

1 Gold bullion is measured by the Bloomberg GOLDS Comdty Index; silver bullion is measured by Bloomberg Silver (XAG Curncy) U.S. dollar spot rate; palladium is measured Bloomberg XPD Curncy U.S. dollar spot rate; platinum is measured by Bloomberg XPT Curncy U.S. dollar spot rate.

2 Gold bullion is measured by the Bloomberg GOLDS Comdty Spot Price.

3 Spot silver is measured by Bloomberg Silver (XAG Curncy) U.S. dollar spot rate.

4 The Solactive Gold Miners Custom Factors Index (Index Ticker: SOLGMCFT) aims to track the performance of larger-sized gold mining companies whose stocks are listed on Canadian and major U.S. exchanges.

5 VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF (GDX®) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index (GDMNTR), which is intended to track the overall performance of companies involved in the gold mining industry. The SPDR Gold Shares ETF (GLD) is one of the largest gold ETFs.

6 The U.S. Dollar Index (USDX, DXY, DX) is an index (or measure) of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies, often referred to as a basket of U.S. trade partners' currencies.

7 The S&P 500 or Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of the 500 largest U.S. publicly traded companies. (T.R. indicates total return and reflects the reinvestment of any dividends).

8 The CPI measures the change in the out-of-pocket expenditures of all urban households and the PCE index measures the change in goods and services consumed by all households, and nonprofit institutions serving households.

9 The iShares Silver Trust (SLV) is an exchange traded fund (ETF) that tracks the price performance of the underlying holdings in the London Silver Fix Price.

Two Unique ETFs to Invest in Gold Stocks

Sprott ETFs provide investors with access to innovative and unique indexes that are designed to outperform passive market cap-weighted offerings.

Sprott Gold Miners Exchange Traded Fund (NYSE: SGDM) seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the performance of its underlying index, the Solactive Gold Miners Custom Factors Index (Index Ticker: SOLGMCFT). The Index aims to track the performance of larger-sized gold companies whose stocks are listed on Canadian and major U.S. exchanges.

Sprott Junior Gold Miners Exchange Traded Fund (NYSE: SGDJ) seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the performance of its underlying index, the Solactive Junior Gold Miners Custom Factors Index (Ticker: SOLJGMFT). The Index aims to track the performance of small-capitalization gold companies whose stocks are listed on regulated exchanges.

Two Unique Indexes

Each Index is designed using specific Factors that Matter™ for a particular strategy. These customized factors are selected because they have historically proven to be strong predictors of stock performance.

Each Index:

- Seeks to outperform purely passive representations of the gold and silver mining industry.
- Uses transparent, rules-based methodology designed to overweight gold stocks with attractive investment merits relative to the other stocks in the Index.
- The stock selection and index weighting criteria were co-developed by Sprott Asset Management LP, a leading, long-time gold sector investor, and Solactive AG.

SGDM
NYSE ARCA
Sprott Gold Miners ETF

- Stocks weighted in the Index based on quarterly revenue growth and long-term debt to equity.
- Index is reconstituted quarterly.

SGDJ
NYSE ARCA
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF

- Stocks weighted in the Index based on revenue growth and price momentum.
- Index is reconstituted semi-annually.

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Sprott Gold Miners Exchange Traded Fund

Performance: Average Annual Total Returns* (%)

MONTH END AS OF 4/30/2021	1 MO	3 MO	YTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	S.I.[2]
Sprott Gold Miners ETF (Net Asset Value)	6.11	-1.28	-6.66	0.02	13.67	3.89	2.44
Sprott Gold Miners ETF (Market Price)[1]	6.04	-1.49	-6.94	-0.36	13.62	3.87	2.41
Solactive Gold Miners Custom Factors Index TR (Benchmark)[3]	6.16	-1.10	-6.37	0.77	14.91	4.85	3.34
S&P 500® Total Return Index[3]	5.34	12.98	11.84	45.98	18.67	17.42	13.89

QUARTER END AS OF 3/31/2021	1 MO	3 MO	YTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	S.I.[2]
Sprott Gold Miners ETF (Net Asset Value)	5.92	-12.03	-12.03	34.62	11.39	7.96	1.57
Sprott Gold Miners ETF (Market Price)[1]	5.39	-12.25	-12.25	34.68	11.35	7.92	1.55
Solactive Gold Miners Custom Factors Index TR (Benchmark)[3]	5.99	-11.80	-11.80	35.16	12.59	8.96	2.47
S&P 500® Total Return Index[3]	4.38	6.18	6.18	56.35	16.78	16.29	13.20

Fees and Expenses (%) as of the most recent prospectus

Management Fee	0.35
Other Expenses	0.17
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.52**
Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement[6]	-0.02
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursements[7]	0.50

Sprott Junior Gold Miners Exchange Traded Fund

Performance: Average Annual Total Returns* (%)

MONTH END AS OF 4/30/2021	1 MO	3 MO	YTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	S.I.[4]
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF (Net Asset Value)	11.48	-0.07	-8.42	49.71	15.42	4.30	11.78
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF (Market Price)[1]	9.95	0.13	-8.59	51.47	15.38	4.27	11.76
Solactive Junior Gold Miners Custom Factors Index TR (Benchmark)[5]	11.29	-0.19	-8.40	49.65	17.05	5.52	13.05
S&P 500® Total Return Index[5]	5.34	12.98	11.84	45.98	18.67	17.42	14.35

QUARTER END AS OF 3/31/2021	1 MO	3 MO	YTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	S.I.[1]
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF (Net Asset Value)	-3.25	-17.85	-17.85	81.00	11.38	7.99	9.94
Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF (Market Price)[1]	-0.87	-16.86	-16.86	88.27	11.95	8.28	10.18
Solactive Junior Gold Miners Custom Factors Index TR (Benchmark)[5]	-3.21	-17.69	-17.69	81.76	13.02	9.32	11.24
S&P 500® Total Return Index[5]	4.38	6.18	6.18	56.35	16.78	16.29	13.57

Fees and Expenses (%) as of the most recent prospectus

Management Fee	0.35
Other Expenses	0.41
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.76**
Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement[6]	-0.26
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursements[7]	0.50

See following page for footnotes.

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results so that shares, when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance quoted. Call 888.622.1813 for current month end performance.

* Returns less than one year are not annualized.

[1] Market Price is based on the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4 p.m. ET and does not represent the returns an investor would receive if shares were traded at other times.

[2] Inception date of 07/15/2014.

[3] From July 22, 2019, forward Index data reflects the Fund's current underlying Index, the Solactive Gold Miners Custom Factors Index (SOLGMCFT), which was created by Solactive AG ("Index Provider") to provide a means of generally tracking the performance of gold mining companies whose stocks are traded on Canadian and major U.S. exchanges. Index data prior to July 22, 2019, reflects the Fund's former index, the Sprott Zacks Gold Miners Index (ZAXSGDM). Index data shown for periods that include dates prior to July 22, 2019, reflect a blend of the performance of the SOLGMCFT and ZAXSGDM Indices. An investor cannot invest directly in an Index. SGDM was reorganized from ALPS ETF Trust into Sprott ETF Trust on or about July 19, 2019. SGDM is a continuation of the prior Fund and, therefore, the performance information shown includes the prior Fund's performance. The S&P 500 Index is a stock market index that tracks the stocks of 500 large-cap U.S. companies; it is included as a broader U.S. equities markets reference.

[4] Inception date of 03/31/2015.

[5] From July 22, 2019 forward, Index data reflects the Fund's current underlying Index, the Solactive Junior Gold Miners Custom Factors Index (SOLJGMFT), which was created by Solactive AG ("Index Provider") to provide a means of generally tracking the performance of junior gold mining companies whose stocks are traded on Canadian and major U.S. exchanges. Index data prior to July 22, 2019, reflects the Fund's former index, the Sprott Zacks Junior Gold Miners Index (ZAXSGDJ). Index data shown for periods that include dates prior to July 22, 2019, reflect a blend of the performance of the SOLJGMFT and ZAXSGDJ Indices. An investor cannot invest directly in the Index. SGDJ was reorganized from ALPS ETF Trust into Sprott ETF Trust on or about July 19, 2019. SGDJ is a continuation of the prior Fund and, therefore, the performance information shown includes the prior Fund's performance.The S&P 500 Index is a stock market index that tracks the stocks of 500 large-cap U.S. companies; it is included as a broader U.S. equities markets reference.

[6] Sprott Asset Management LP (the "Adviser"), the investment adviser to the Fund, has contractually agreed to waive the management fee, and/or reimburse expenses so that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursements (not including distribution (12b-1) fees, shareholder service fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed a maximum of 0.50% of the share's average daily net assets through April 30, 2022. The Adviser will be permitted to recover expenses it has borne through the agreement described above to the extent that the Fund's expenses in later periods fall below the annual rates set forth in the expense agreement. The Fund's fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements with the Adviser permit the Adviser to recapture only if any such recapture payments do not cause the Fund's expense ratio (after recapture) to exceed the lesser of (i) the expense cap in effect at the time of the waiver and (ii) the expense cap in effect at the time of the recapture. The Fund will not be obligated to pay any such deferred fees and expenses more than three years after the particular date in which the fees and expenses was deferred. This expense agreement may only be terminated during the period by the Board of Trustees of Sprott Funds Trust (the "Trust").

[7] The fees and expenses in the table reflect the Fund's fees and expenses for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2020. The Fund subsequently changed its fiscal year end from November 30 to December 31.

Sprott | ETFs
Factors *that* Matter™

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES & DEFINITIONS

This must be accompanied or preceded by a Prospectus.

Sprott Gold Miners ETF and Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF shares are not individually redeemable. Investors buy and sell shares of the Sprott Gold Miners ETF on a secondary market. Only market makers or "authorized participants" may trade directly with the Fund, typically in blocks of 50,000 shares.

The Funds are not suitable for all investors. There are risks involved with investing in ETFs including the loss of money. The Funds are considered nondiversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than diversified funds. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in diversified funds.

Micro-cap stocks involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable. These companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth.

The Funds will be concentrated in the gold and silver mining industry. As a result, the Funds will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the gold and silver mining industry. Also, gold and silver mining companies are highly dependent on the price of gold and silver bullion. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time so the Fund's Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments.

Funds that emphasize investments in small/mid cap companies will generally experience greater price volatility.

Funds investing in foreign and emerging markets will also generally experience greater price volatility.

There are risks involved with investing in ETFs including the loss of money.

Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses.

ETFs are considered to have continuous liquidity because they allow for an individual to trade throughout the day.

ALPS Distributors, Inc. is the Distributor for the Sprott Gold Miners ETF and the Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF.

ALPS Distributors, Inc. is not affiliated with Sprott Asset Management LP.

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