

The Directors of Skyline Umbrella Fund ICAV (the "**ICAV**") whose names appear in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Management of the ICAV" are the persons responsible for the information contained in this Supplement and the Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement and the Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit any material information likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Supplement or the Prospectus you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser.

LOWES UK DEFINED STRATEGY FUND

(A sub-fund of Skyline Umbrella Fund ICAV, an Irish collective asset-management vehicle established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended)

UK SUPPLEMENT

DATED: 6 NOVEMBER 2018

**Investment Manager
Lowe's Financial Management Limited**

**Investment Adviser
Fortem Capital Limited**

This Supplement forms part of, and should be read in the context of and together with, the Prospectus dated 16 February 2016 and the addendum dated 22 June 2016 as may be amended or updated from time to time (the "Prospectus") in relation to the ICAV and contains information relating to the Lowes UK Defined Strategy Fund (the "Fund") which is a separate portfolio of the ICAV.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in financial derivative instruments ("FDIs").

The other sub-funds of the ICAV, at the date of this Supplement are: ARGA Global Equity Fund, ARGA Emerging Market Equity Fund, Coho US Large Cap Equity Fund, GM UK Value Fund, The GM Fund, Fortem Capital Progressive Growth Fund, Arbrook/G10 American Equities Fund, Secor Mazu Global Equity Fund, Levendi Thornbridge Defined Return Fund and Usonian Japan Value Fund.

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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate capital growth over the medium to longer term.

Investment Policy

The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by investing directly in equities, equity related securities and government and investment grade bonds and indirectly in these securities through FDI (on exchange and over the counter) subject to the leverage limits disclosed below. All of the equities, bonds and FDI (as applicable) will be listed and/or traded on the exchanges and markets set out in Appendix I of the Prospectus.

The equities and equity related securities will primarily comprise of UK equities listed and traded on a recognised exchange. The Fund's equity related securities will be investments linked to equity market indices such as the FTSE 100, S&P 500, Eurostoxx 50, Russell 2000, Swiss Market Index, Topix and Nikkei 225 through which the Fund will gain exposure to all of the stock in that particular index.

As of the date of this Supplement, the Fund can invest indirectly in the equity market indices listed in Appendix I (each an "**Index**", together the "**Indices**"), all of which comply with the requirements of the Regulations and the Central Bank Regulations. Thereafter, a current full list of each equity market index in which the Fund invests shall be available to investors from the Investment Manager on request. In addition, the list of indices in which the Fund invests will be included in each set of annual and semi-annual reports relating to the Fund. Each Index rebalances no more frequently than on a quarterly basis. The rebalancing frequency has no impact on the transaction costs associated with the Fund as any rebalancing will not require any higher frequency of position turnover in the Fund than would otherwise be the case were the equity market index to be static. Where the weighting of a particular constituent of an Index exceeds the UCITS investment restrictions, the Investment Manager will as a priority objective seek to remedy the situation taking into account the interests of Shareholders and the Fund. The Fund will not be subject to any geographic, sector or market capitalisation constraints, save for the fact that such equities and equity related securities must be incorporated in a developed market.

Government and corporate bonds will comprise of fixed and/or floating interest rate bearing securities. All bonds will be investment grade.

The Fund will use FDI, which comprise of forward currency contracts, call options, put options, credit default swaps and swaps (on exchange and over the counter, and in particular may invest up to 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund in swaps as further detailed in the table below), for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and/or for investment purposes. The Fund may take long and short exposure so as to achieve the investment objective of the Fund. In particular, FDI will be used to reduce exposure to a particular asset without having to sell all or some of the Fund's holdings. Short positions, for example, may also be used for investment purposes to provide positive returns from a fall in the value of an Index. This may be used, for example, where the Investment Manager identifies an Index through various research and analysis that is likely, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, to perform poorly over a given period, and therefore Shareholders may benefit from a short position in that Index.

The Fund may construct its portfolio using FDI that are long-only, short-only or combinations of long and short by investing indirectly in the underlying assets. The aggregate value of long positions (predominantly through investment in equities, the Indices or bonds) is expected to be approximately 200% of its Net Asset Value. The notional amount of short positions is expected to be approximately 150% of the Net Asset Value. For the avoidance of doubt, the short positions may only be achieved synthetically through derivatives.

The use of such FDI will at all times be in accordance with the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time. The Fund may enter into over-the-counter ("**OTC**") FDI with Approved

Counterparties. The Investment Manager will monitor counterparty exposure and where applicable, take into consideration any collateral held by the Fund in determining the Fund's exposure. Where the Fund has entered into an OTC FDI with an Approved Counterparty and the value of the FDI is in favour of the Fund and the Approved Counterparty defaults on its obligation, there is a risk that the Fund will lose all or some of the value of that FDI. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "*Risk Factors – "Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Transactions"* for more details. In selecting OTC counterparties to trade with the Fund the Investment Manager will exercise due care and will ensure that the counterparty satisfies the criteria set out in the Prospectus.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in CIS, provided that no investment will be made in another sub-fund of the ICAV or another fund managed by the Investment Manager.

Investment Selection

At the beginning of the selection process, the Investment Manager considers which potential Indices, equities or bonds may benefit the Fund, having regard to the Fund's investment objective and policy. They will also consider economic and market conditions, including inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, current market (index) levels, and economic indicators such as projected economic growth rates and the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which is based on a monthly survey of senior managers in different companies and gives an indicator of the health of different sectors of the economy. This research will be conducted by the Investment Manager using its own proprietary databases. The Investment Manager may also draw upon external information sources, including (i) company specific research (e.g. annual and interim reports, meetings with management, database and investment commentary and statistical database), (ii) fund research (e.g. financial reports, manager presentations, sector analysis, external specialists, industry conferences and newsletters) and (iii) general market/economic data, views, opinions and insights of fund managers and economists through subscription services such as Bloomberg. Based on the outcome of this research, and in discussion with the Investment Adviser, the Investment Manager will determine the best parameters for the FDIs before approaching several potential counterparty banks to obtain quotations based on those parameters. They will use these quotations and the results of their research to determine the overall allocation between the instruments described above. Typically the Fund will have a primary exposure to the equity and equity related securities described above and up to 25% of its Net Asset Value may be exposed to the bonds and equity related securities described above. The purpose of this allocation split is to diversify the equity risk within the Fund when the Investment Manager believes better risk adjusted returns can be achieved from alternative asset classes described above.

The allocation may be spread between selected geographic areas and/or industry sectors, although the primary focus will be on designing strategies that take advantage of the economic landscape and outlook for each particular geographic area or sector. This is reviewed by the Investment Manager as economic and market conditions change.

The Investment Manager then determines how the Fund will gain access to the chosen asset allocation. This might be by direct investment in listed equities or listed bonds, by investment via CIS or ETFs which invest in the relevant assets; or via FDI (as disclosed below) which have exposure to the relevant assets.

Financial Derivative Instruments

Derivative	Description	Specific Use	Where used for hedging purposes: risk being hedged	EPM ?	How FDI will help achieve investment objective?
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Derivative	Description	Specific Use	Where used for hedging purposes: risk being hedged	EPM ?	How FDI will help achieve investment objective?
Forward currency contracts (including forward equity and forward index contracts)	<p>Forward contracts lock-in the price at which an index or asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In forward currency contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date.</p> <p>Forward contracts may be cash settled between the parties.</p>	<p>Hedge foreign currency exposure and prevent NAV fluctuations (caused by currency movements).</p> <p>The majority of the equities or Indices are expected to be denominated in Euro, Sterling and Dollars. The Investment Manager has the flexibility to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currencies of the equities or Indices by entering into forward currency contracts with financial counterparties in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.</p>	Currency	Yes	<p>Hedge foreign currency exposure and prevent NAV fluctuations (caused by currency movements) which helps the Fund achieve its objective of long-term capital appreciation.</p> <p>In the event of a profit, the excess cash will be invested in order to help the Fund achieve its objective of long-term capital appreciation.</p>
Call options	Options provide the right to buy a specific quantity of a specific equity at a fixed price at or before a specified future date. Call options are contracts sold for a premium that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller a specified quantity of a particular equity at a specified price.	For investment purposes and to hedge certain risks of investment positions.	Market	Yes	<p>The use of call options may be used to provide the Fund with additional income and may be used if the Investment Manager believes that the underlying investments to which the call options are linked have limited growth potential.</p> <p>Conversely the use of call options may be used to provide the Fund with exposure to the underlying</p>

Derivative	Description	Specific Use	Where used for hedging purposes: risk being hedged	EPM ?	How FDI will help achieve investment objective?
					equity, where the manager wishes to participate in any capital growth in the underlying equity, but is only prepared to risk the option premium, in the case where the underlying exhibits negative performance.
Put options	Options provide the right to sell a specific quantity of a specific equity at a fixed price at or before a specified future date. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the seller a specified quantity of a particular equity at a specified price.	For investment purposes and to hedge certain risks of investment positions.	Market	Yes	The use of put options may be used to provide the Fund with income and may be used if the Investment Manager believes that the underlying investments to which the put option relates will exhibit negative performance significantly less than the strike level of the put options.

Derivative	Description	Specific Use	Where used for hedging purposes: risk being hedged	EPM ?	How FDI will help achieve investment objective?
Credit Default Swaps	Credit Default Swaps provide the buyer with protection against the default of the underlying Sovereign or corporate in exchange for paying an on-going Credit Default Swap fee to the seller. In the event of default, the Credit Default Swap buyer will receive a payment from the seller based upon the recovery value of the underlying Sovereign or corporate	For investment purposes and to hedge certain risks of investment positions. The Fund would be a seller of Credit Default Swaps.	Market	Yes	The use of Credit Default Swaps may be used to provide the Fund with additional income and may be used if the Investment Manager believes that the underlying sovereign or corporate is highly unlikely to default. For example, there may be a situation where the combination of long bonds plus short-duration Credit Default Swaps provide for a better return than being solely invested in the bond itself. The Credit Default Swaps may be used to purchase protection for the Fund on the underlying as described in the "Description" column to the left. Credit Default Swaps will also be far more liquid than the bond.
Swaps (Total Return Swaps, Interest Rate Swaps)	A swap is a derivative contract between two parties where they agree to exchange the investment return on an underlying for the investment return on a different underlying or in exchange for receiving the	For investment purposes and to hedge certain risks of investment positions.	Market	Yes	The use of swaps may be used to provide the fund with more efficient exposure to the underlying investment(s) than investing directly and / or via a fund such as an ETF.

Derivative	Description	Specific Use	Where used for hedging purposes: risk being hedged	EPM ?	How FDI will help achieve investment objective?
	<p>investment return on an underlying, the party receiving that investment return pays the other party an on-going fee, both parties agree the monetary amount (notional), upon which the derivative is based.</p> <p>Where a party agrees to receive the investment return on an underlying and that investment depreciates in value, then at the maturity of the swap that party must make a payment to the other party equal to the negative performance of that underlying multiplied by the pre-agreed monetary amount (notional) upon which the derivative is based.</p> <p>Conversely where the underlying has appreciated in value that party will receive a payment amount from the other party, equal to the positive performance of the underlying multiplied by the pre-agreed monetary amount</p>				

Derivative	Description	Specific Use	Where used for hedging purposes: risk being hedged	EPM ?	How FDI will help achieve investment objective?
	(notional) upon which the derivative is based.				

As set out above in the table, the Fund may use total return swaps for investment purposes to gain economic exposure to the equities and the Indices. Up to 100% of the assets under management of the Fund may be, and it is expected that between 90-100% of the assets under management of the Fund will be, invested in such total return swaps. The Approved Counterparties to such swap transactions are banks, investment firms or other Relevant Institution, authorised in an EEA Member State or authorised as part of a group issued with a bank holding company licence from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve. Where an Approved Counterparty, which is not a Relevant Institution, was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account by the Fund in the credit assessment process and where such a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by that credit rating agency, this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the Fund without delay. The Approved Counterparty has no discretion over the composition or management of the Fund or the Indices. The risks of the Approved Counterparty defaulting on its obligations under the swap and its effect on investor returns are described herein and in the Prospectus "*Risk Factors – Use of Derivatives*". The approval of the Approved Counterparty will not be required in relation to any investment transaction made in respect of the Fund.

The Approved Counterparty may provide collateral to the Fund, including cash, US treasury bills and other high-quality government bonds with a maturity of up to 7 years, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank Regulations, in order to ensure that the Fund's risk exposure to the Approved Counterparty does not exceed the counterparty exposure limits set out in the Regulations. All collateral must comply with the criteria described in section of the Prospectus entitled "*Permitted Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)*". The fees paid to the Approved Counterparty will be at normal commercial rates. All collateral received under any swap entered into by the Fund will comply with the collateral provisions set out in the Prospectus. All of the revenue generated by the swaps will be returned to the Fund. All costs and fees of the counterparty, in relation to any such swap will be payable at normal commercial terms. No counterparty is a related party to the Investment Manager.

For cash management purposes, the Fund may also hold up to 20% in ancillary liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents (including but not limited to commercial paper, certificates of deposit and treasury bills). The Investment Manager uses its discretion as to when to invest in these asset classes, based on conditions in equity markets and will do so with the aim of reducing the effects of the volatility of equity markets on the Fund's portfolio and preserving the capital of the Fund.

Leverage

The level of leverage (calculated as a sum of the notional exposure of FDI being utilised by the Fund) is expected to be in the range of 150% - 250% and is not expected to exceed 300% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund in most market conditions, although higher levels are possible.

The Fund employs the absolute VaR approach to market risk, which calculates the Fund's VaR as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, which must not exceed an absolute limit of 20% as

defined by the Central Bank. The Central Bank requires that the calculation of VaR shall be carried out in accordance with the following parameters:

- (a) one-tailed confidence interval of 99%;
- (b) holding period equivalent to 1 month, calculated by taking the 1 day VaR and converting to a 20 business day VaR;
- (c) effective observation period (history) of risk factors of at least 1 year (250 business days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility (for instance extreme market conditions);
- (d) quarterly data set updates or more frequent when market prices are subject to material changes; and
- (e) at least daily calculation;

PROVIDED THAT a confidence interval and/or a holding period differing from the default parameters above may be used by the Fund on certain occasions provided the confidence interval is not below 95% and the holding period does not exceed 1 month (20 business days).

It should be noted that these are the current VaR limits required by the Central Bank of Ireland. Should the Central Bank change these limits, the Fund may avail of such new limits, in which case the revised limits will be included in an updated Supplement which will be sent to Shareholders. In such a case the risk management process for the Fund will also be updated to reflect the new limits imposed by the Central Bank.

VaR is a way of measuring the potential loss due to market risk with a given degree of confidence (i.e. probability) under normal market conditions. It is not an assurance that the Fund will experience a loss of any particular size and the Fund could be exposed to losses which are much greater than envisaged VaR, more so under abnormal market conditions. It should be noted that VaR does not explicitly measure leverage, and that VaR is a statistical risk measure and the actual loss of a particular transaction or to the Fund overall may materially exceed the loss indicated by the use of VaR.

There are limitations in using VaR as a statistical measure of risk because it does not directly limit the level of leverage in the Fund and only describes the risk of loss in prevailing market conditions and would not capture future significant changes in volatility.

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is suitable for investors who are seeking capital growth over a medium to long term horizon, but who are willing to tolerate medium to high risks due to the potentially volatile nature of the investments.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The general investment restrictions set out under the heading Investment Restrictions in the Prospectus are deemed to apply at the time of purchase of the Investments. If such limits are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the ICAV, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the ICAV must adopt, as a priority objective, the remedying of the situation, taking due account of the interests of Shareholders.

BORROWING

The Fund may temporarily borrow monies from time to time for temporary liquidity purposes, with borrowings permissible up to a maximum of 10% of Net Asset Value of the Fund.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Investment Manager currently employs a risk management process which has been filed with the Central Bank and relates to the use of financial derivative instruments on behalf of the Fund which details how it accurately measures, monitors and manages the various risks associated with financial derivative instruments. The ICAV will on request provide supplementary information to investors relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments in respect of the Fund.

A description of the types of the FDI used by the Fund is included in the table above.

RISK FACTORS

Investment in the Fund carries with it a degree of risk including, but not limited to, the risks described in the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus. These investment risks are not purported to be exhaustive and potential investors should review the Prospectus and this Supplement carefully and consult with their professional advisers before making an application for Shares. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Investment in the Fund should be viewed as a minimum five (5) year term.

The following additional risks apply to the Fund:

The value of investments and income from them can go down as well as up (this may partly be the result of exchange rate fluctuations in investments which have an exposure to foreign currencies) and investors may not get back the full amount invested. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Financial Derivatives, Techniques and Instruments Risks

The prices of derivative instruments, including futures, options and swap prices, are highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly markets in currencies and interest rate related futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, amongst other things, interest rate fluctuations. The use of these techniques and instruments also involves certain special risks, including (1) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates, (2) imperfect correlation between the price movements of the derivatives and price movements of related instruments, (3) the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the securities owned by any of the Funds, (4) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time; and (5) custodial risks; which may result in possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet redemption. Each Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments, which may involve the assumption of obligations as well as rights and assets. Assets deposited as margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy.

The Fund may from time to time utilise both exchange traded and over the counter credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps as part of its investment policy and for hedging purposes. These instruments may be volatile, involve certain special risks and expose investors to a high risk of loss. The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a position in such instruments permit a high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a contract may result in a profit or a loss that is high in proportion to the amount of the funds actually placed as initial margin and may result in unlimited further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Furthermore, when used for hedging purposes there may be an imperfect correlation between these instruments and the investment or market sectors being hedged. Transactions in over the counter derivatives, such as credit derivatives, may involve additional risk as there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position.

Forward Trading Risk

The underlying investment funds in which a Fund may invest, may enter into forward contracts and options thereon. Forward contracts do not have standard terms and are not traded on exchanges. Each transaction is carried out by individual agreements, with banks and dealers acting as principals.

Trading in forwards and “cash” trading are both largely unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable to the markets, which can be highly illiquid because the principals involved are not obliged to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade. At times, participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market because of unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of controls by governmental authorities might also limit such forward (and futures) trading, to the possible detriment of a Fund. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund. A Fund may be exposed to credit risks on the counterparties and to risks associated with settlement default. Such risks could result in substantial losses to a Fund.

Futures and Options Risk

The Investment Manager may engage in the investment strategy described herein on behalf of each Fund through the use of futures and options. Due to the nature of futures, cash to meet margin monies will be held by a broker with whom each Fund has an open position. In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the broker, there can be no guarantee that such monies will be returned to each Fund. On execution of an option, a Fund may pay a premium to a counterparty. In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty, the option premium may be lost in addition to any unrealised gains where the contract is in the money.

Over-the-Counter Markets Risk

Where any Fund acquires securities on over-the-counter markets, there is no guarantee that a Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such securities due to their tendency to have limited liquidity and comparatively high price volatility. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled “*Risk Factors – “Over-the-Counter (“OTC”) Transactions”* for more details.

Lending of Securities

The Fund may lend its securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. The Fund continues to be entitled to payments of amounts equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable in respect of the loaned securities, which affords the Fund an opportunity to earn interest on the amount of the loan and on the loaned securities’ collateral. In connection with any such transaction, the Fund will receive collateral that will be marked to market on a daily basis and maintained at all times in an amount equal or exceeding 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities at all times. However, the Fund might experience loss if the institution with which the Fund has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Fund. This may occur if the counterparty were to default at a time when the value of securities lent increased. In this case it is possible that the collateral held by the Fund would not cover the value of securities lost.

The Fund will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

DIVIDEND POLICY

There will be no dividend distributions paid in respect of the Class B Shares or the Class C Shares. Accordingly, income and capital gains arising in respect of the Class B Shares and the Class C Shares will be re-invested and reflected in its Net Asset Value per Share.

KEY INFORMATION FOR BUYING AND SELLING

Share Classes

There are six Classes of Shares available in the Fund as set out in the table below:

Class	Currency Denomination	Minimum Investment	Initial	Subsequent Investment
B GBP	GBP	GBP1,000,000		GBP100
C GBP	GBP	GBP100		GBP100
B EUR	EUR	EUR1,000,000		EUR100
C EUR	EUR	EUR100		EUR100
B USD	USD	USD1,000,000		USD100
C USD	USD	USD100		USD100

The Directors reserve the right to make additional classes of Share available at their discretion and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. In relation to the Classes of the Fund which are not designated in the Base Currency, a currency conversion will take place on subscriptions, redemptions, switches and distributions at prevailing exchange rates. Accordingly, any Class of Shares that is not designated in the Base Currency of a Fund will have an exposure to possible adverse currency fluctuations and it is not the intention of the Fund to use hedging techniques to protect against such currency risk. Investors should be aware that this may substantially limit investors from benefiting if the Base Currency of such Fund depreciates against the currencies in which the assets of a Fund are denominated

Details of minimum investment

As set out in the table above, unless otherwise specified, the minimum initial subscription is GBP1,000,000 for Class B Shares or an equivalent amount in another currency and GBP100 for Class C Shares or an equivalent amount in another currency. Additional subscriptions for Shares are set at a minimum of GBP100 for each Class of Shares or an equivalent amount in another currency. However, minimum initial subscriptions or minimum additional subscriptions which do not meet these thresholds may be accepted by the Board of Directors. In addition, any changes to the minimum investment amounts will apply equally to all Shareholders in the affected Class of Shares.

Base Currency

Great Britain Pounds

Initial Issue Price

The Initial Issue Price per Share for each Class will be GBP1, EUR1 or USD1 as applicable based on the currency of each Class.

Initial Offer Period

The Initial Offer Period for all of the Classes of Shares shall be the period from 9.00am (Irish time) on 15 October 2018 and ending at 5:00pm (Irish time) on 12 April 2019 or such shorter or longer period as any one Director may decide in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. Following the

close of the Initial Offer Period, these Shares will be available for subscription at the Net Asset Value per Share on each Dealing Day.

Business Day

Any day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which commercial banks in Ireland and United Kingdom (and in any other financial centre that the Directors may determine to be relevant for the operations of the Fund) are open for normal banking business. If the Business Day is changed to consider any other financial centres, full details of the new Business Day will be disclosed in an updated Supplement.

Dealing Day

Every Business Day and such additional Business Day or Business Days as the Directors may determine, and notify in advance to Shareholders.

Dealing Deadline

The Dealing Deadline is 10:30am (Irish time) on the Dealing Day or such other times as the Directors may determine and notify in advance to Shareholders. The Directors may agree to accept applications after the Dealing Deadline, only in exceptional circumstances, provided such applications are received before the close of business of the relevant market which closes first on the relevant Dealing Day.

Valuation Point

The Valuation Point shall be the close of business of the relevant market on the Dealing Day and in any event shall be after the Dealing Deadline.

Settlement Date

Subscription monies should be paid to the Subscription/Redemptions Account specified in the Application Form (or such other account specified by the Administrator) so as to be received in cleared funds by no later than the third Business Day following the Dealing Day or such later time as the directors may agree from time to time.

Monies in the Subscription/Redemptions Account will become the property of the Fund upon receipt and during the period between receipt of subscription monies and the Dealing Day on which Shares are issued, investors will be treated as unsecured creditors of the Fund. Investors' attention is drawn to the risk factor under the heading "*Subscriptions/Redemptions Account Risk*" as set out in the Addendum dated 22 June 2016.

If payment in full and/or a properly completed Application Form have not been received by the relevant times stipulated above, the application may be refused, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, the allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may, at the discretion of the Directors, be cancelled, or, alternatively, the Directors may treat the application as an application for such number of Shares as may be purchased with such payment on the Dealing Day next following receipt of payment in full of cleared funds.

Payment of redemption monies will normally be made by electronic transfer to the account of record of the redeeming Shareholder within five (5) Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day or such later time as the Directors may from time to time permit but in any event payment will not exceed ten (10) Business Days from the Dealing Deadline.

The Administrator may refuse to pay or delay payment of redemption proceeds where the requisite information for verification purposes has not been produced by a Shareholder. During this time, any such redemption proceeds will be held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account and shall remain an asset of the Fund. During this period, the Shareholder will rank as an unsecured creditor of the Fund until such time as the Administrator is satisfied that its anti-money-laundering procedures have been

fully complied with, following which redemption proceeds will be released to the relevant Shareholder. Accordingly, Shareholders are advised to promptly provide the ICAV or the Administrator (as appropriate) with all documentation requested to reduce the risk in this scenario.

Anti-Dilution Levy

After the close of the Initial Offer Period, the Directors may, in calculating the subscription price or redemption price, when there are net subscriptions or net repurchases of Shares on a Dealing Day, adjust the subscription price or redemption price by adding or deducting (as applicable) an Anti-Dilution Levy of up to 2.00% to cover the costs of acquiring or selling investments (including any dealing spreads and commissions) and to preserve the value of the Fund.

The Anti-Dilution Levy will be charged in circumstances where the Directors believe it is necessary to prevent an adverse effect on the value of the assets of the Fund and is only likely to arise if more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is redeemed on any one Dealing Day. Any such Anti-Dilution Levy shall be retained for the benefit of the Fund and the Directors reserve the right to waive such Anti-Dilution Levy at any time.

How to Subscribe For Shares

Requests for the subscription for Shares should be made in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled "*SHARE DEALINGS - SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES*" in the Prospectus.

How to Repurchase Shares

Requests for the repurchase of shares should be made in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled "*SHARE DEALINGS - REPURCHASE OF SHARES*" in the Prospectus.

All requests for the redemption of Shares must be received by the Dealing Deadline in the manner set out in the Prospectus.

Redemption monies will normally be paid within five (5) Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day.

Switching between Share Classes

Shareholders will be able to apply to exchange on any Dealing Day all or part of their holding of Shares of any Class in the Fund (the Original Class) for Shares of another Class in the Fund which are being offered at that time (the New Class) provided that all the criteria for applying for Shares in the New Class have been met and by giving notice to the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day. The Directors may however at their discretion agree to accept requests for exchange received after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided they are received prior to the relevant Valuation Point. The general provisions and procedures relating to the issue and repurchase of Shares will apply equally to exchanges.

When requesting the exchange of Shares as an initial investment in the Fund, Shareholders should ensure that the value of the Shares exchanged is equal to, or exceeds, the Minimum Initial Investment amount for the relevant New Class as specified in the table above.

This section should be read in conjunction with the section entitled "Exchange of Shares" in the Prospectus.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Manager

The ICAV has appointed Lowes Financial Management Limited as Investment Manager to the Fund (the "**Investment Manager**"). The Investment Manager is incorporated in England and Wales and is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (registration number 114650). The registered office for the Investment Manager is Fernwood House, Clayton Road, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1TL. The Investment Manager is responsible for the discretionary investment activities and also provides management support services to the Fund.

The key investment personnel have many years of experience in advising and managing investments.

The Directors of the Investment Manager are:

Ian Lowes – Managing Director
Neil Mclachlan – Compliance Director
Caroline Robinson – Non-Executive Director
Jerry Hall – Non-Executive Director

The Investment Management Agreement dated 11 October 2018 between the ICAV and the Investment Manager provides that the appointment of the Investment Manager will continue unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other not less than 90 days' written notice although in certain circumstances, as set out in the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Management Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other. The Investment Management Agreement contains certain indemnities payable out of the assets of the relevant Fund in favour of the Investment Manager which are restricted to exclude matters resulting from the fraud, wilful default or negligence of the Investment Manager in the performance or non-performance of its obligations and duties.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to delegate or sub-contract all or any of its functions, powers, discretions, duties and obligations in respect of the Fund to any person approved by the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, provided that: (i) such delegation or sub-contract shall terminate automatically on the termination of the Investment Management Agreement; (ii) that the Investment Manager shall remain responsible and liable for any acts or omissions of any such delegate as if such acts or omissions were those of the Investment Manager; (iii) such delegates are not paid directly out of the assets of the Fund; and (iv) details of such delegates will be disclosed in the periodic reports and will be available to Shareholders on request.

Investment Adviser

The Investment Manager has appointed Fortem Capital Limited as Investment Adviser to the Fund (the "**Investment Adviser**"). The Investment Adviser is incorporated in England and Wales and is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (registration number 755370). The registered office for the Investment Adviser is Edelman House 1238 High Road, Whetstone, London, United Kingdom, N20 0LH. The Investment Adviser is responsible for providing non-discretionary investment advice to the Investment Manager in respect of the Fund.

The Investment Advisory Agreement dated 11 October 2018 between the Investment Manager and the Investment Adviser provides that the Investment Adviser will act as Investment Adviser to the Investment Manager in respect of the Fund and will carry out certain advisory duties such as identification of investments which appear to be appropriate for the Fund, providing recommendations regarding the acquisition, holding, exchange, sale or other disposal of particular investment and monitoring of the performance of the Fund's investments. The Investment Adviser will also provide certain risk monitoring services.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager will be paid a fee from the Fund accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears at the rate of up to:

- (a) 0.15% per annum of the Net Asset Value of Class B Shares;
- (b) 0.25% per annum of the Net Asset Value of Class C Shares.

Reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Investment Manager in the performance of its duties will be reimbursed out of the net assets of the Fund at normal commercial rates, as may be approved from time to time by the Directors.

The Investment Manager may from time to time and at its sole discretion and out of its own resources decide to pay rebates/retrocessions to Shareholders or to the Fund out of its investment management fee.

All fees payable to the Investment Manager will be paid in the Base Currency of the Fund. The Fund shall bear the cost of any value added tax applicable to any amount payable in relation to professional fees.

Investment Adviser Fee

The Investment Adviser will be paid a fee from the Fund accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears at the rate of up to:

- (c) 0.25% per annum of the Net Asset Value of Class B Shares;
- (d) 0.25% per annum of the Net Asset Value of Class C Shares.

Reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Investment Adviser in the performance of its duties will be reimbursed out of the net assets of the Fund at normal commercial rates, as may be approved from time to time by the Directors.

The Investment Adviser may from time to time and at its sole discretion and out of its own resources decide to pay rebates/retrocessions to Shareholders or to the Fund out of its investment adviser fee.

All fees payable to the Investment Adviser will be paid in the Base Currency of the Fund. The Fund shall bear the cost of any value added tax applicable to any amount payable in relation to professional fees.

Distributor Fee

J&E Davy, in its role as distributor of the Fund, will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee, accrued daily and payable quarterly in arrears, which will not exceed 0.05% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any) subject to a minimum annual fee of €70,000.

Administration Fees

The Administrator will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee, accrued daily and payable at least quarterly in arrears, which will not exceed 0.07% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any) subject to an annual minimum fee of €40,000 together with transfer agency fees and financial reporting fees which will be charged at normal commercial rates and reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator in the performance of its duties as Administrator of the Fund and as agreed compensation for any additional services. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable at least quarterly in arrears.

Depositary Fees

The Depositary will be entitled to receive from the ICAV out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee, accrued daily and payable at least quarterly in arrears, which will not exceed 0.03% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund subject to an annual minimum fee of €10,000 (plus VAT, if any). In addition the Depositary will be entitled to receive from the Fund sub-custody fees charged at normal commercial rate, including safekeeping and transaction fees. The Depositary will further be entitled to be reimbursed by the Fund for reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Depositary in the performance of its duties as Depositary of the Fund. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable at least quarterly in arrears.

Establishment and Other Expenses

The costs of forming the Fund, including the fees and expenses of legal advisers, product development fees and expenses, regulatory and listing fees and expenses and any other fees and expenses arising on the formation and launch of the Fund are not expected to exceed GBP20,000 and will be borne by the Fund and amortised over five years.

Fee Cap

For the avoidance of doubt, the total fees payable by Fund per annum will not exceed 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

This section should be read in conjunction with the section entitled "Fees and Expenses" in the Prospectus.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS IN THE UK

The following information is selective, containing specific information in relation to the Fund and does not relate to any of the other sub-funds of the ICAV. This information is for UK-based investors only.

The Financial Conduct Authority has not approved and takes no responsibility for the contents of the Prospectus or this Supplement or for the financial soundness of the ICAV or any of its sub-funds or for the correctness of any statements made or expressed in the Prospectus or this Supplement.

The ICAV is a recognised collective investment scheme within the meaning of Section 264 of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "**FSMA**") and shares in the ICAV may be promoted to the UK public by persons authorised to carry on investment business in the UK and will not be subject to restrictions contained in Section 238 of the FSMA.

Although the ICAV is an authorised person under Schedule 5 of FSMA, its business in the UK is subject to limited protection under the UK regulatory system. In particular, Shareholders are unlikely to have access to the Financial Ombudsman Service and may also not benefit from rights under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme. If you are in any doubt as to your eligibility, you may wish to obtain independent professional advice.

UK Facilities Agent

Davy Asset Management Limited (the "**Facilities Agent**") has been appointed, pursuant to an agreement with the ICAV dated 17 January 2018 (as amended), to maintain the facilities required of a recognised collective investment scheme pursuant to the rules contained in the part of the Financial Conduct Authority's Handbook of Rules and Guidance governing recognised collective investment schemes.

The facilities are located at the offices of the Facilities Agent at Dashwood House, 69 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 1QS.

At these facilities any person may:

1. inspect (free of charge) a copy (in English) of:
 - a. the certificate of incorporation and memorandum and articles of association of the ICAV;
 - b. the latest version of the Prospectus;
 - c. the latest version of the Key Investor Information Document for the Fund;
 - d. the latest annual and half-yearly reports most recently prepared and published by the ICAV;
2. obtain a copy of any of the above documents (free of charge);
3. obtain information (in English) about the prices of Shares in the ICAV; and
4. make a complaint about the operation of the ICAV, which the Facilities Agent will transmit to the ICAV.

Further, any Shareholder may redeem or arrange for the redemption of Shares in the ICAV and obtain payment at the offices of the Facilities Agent.

United Kingdom Taxation

The following is a summary of various aspects of the United Kingdom taxation regime which may apply to UK resident persons acquiring Shares in the Fund, and where such persons are individuals, only to those domiciled in the UK. It is intended as a general summary only, based on current law and practice in force as of the date of this Prospectus. There can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment in the Fund is made will endure indefinitely. Such law and practice may be subject to change, and the below summary is not exhaustive.

Furthermore, it will apply only to those UK Investors holding Shares as an investment rather than those which hold Shares as part of a financial trade; and does not cover UK Investors which are tax exempt or subject to special taxation regimes.

This summary should not be taken to constitute legal or tax advice, and any prospective investor should consult their own professional advisers as to the UK tax treatment of returns from the holding of Shares in the Fund.

Prospective Shareholders should familiarise themselves with and, where appropriate, take advice on the laws and regulations (such as those relating to taxation and exchange controls) applicable to the subscription for, and the holding, purchasing, switching or disposing of Shares in the place of their citizenship, residence and domicile.

The Fund

The affairs of the ICAV with respect to the Fund are intended to be conducted in such a manner that it should not become resident in the UK for taxation purposes. Therefore, on the condition that the ICAV with respect to the Fund does not carry on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment, branch or agency located there, then the ICAV will not be subject to UK corporation tax on income or chargeable gains arising to it, other than on certain UK source income (or income with a comparable connection to the UK) from which income tax may be deducted.

It is not expected that the activities of the ICAV with respect to the Fund will be regarded as trading activities for the purposes of UK Taxation. However, to the extent that trading activities are carried on in the UK they may in principle be liable to UK tax. The profit from such trading activities will not be assessed to UK tax provided that the ICAV on behalf of the Fund and the Manager meet certain conditions. The Directors and the Manager intend to conduct the respective affairs of the ICAV and the Manager so that all the conditions are satisfied, so far as those conditions are within their respective control, but it cannot be guaranteed that the conditions necessary to prevent this will at all times be satisfied.

Income and gains received by the ICAV with respect to the Fund may be subject to withholding or similar taxes imposed by the country in which such returns arise.

Shareholders

Subject to their personal tax position, Shareholders resident in the UK for taxation purposes will normally be liable to UK income tax or corporation tax in respect of dividends or other distributions of the Fund (including any dividends funded out of realized capital profits of the Fund), whether or not reinvested. In addition, UK resident Shareholders holding shares at the end of each "reporting period" (as defined for UK tax purposes) will potentially be liable to UK income or corporation tax on their share of a Class's "reported income", to the extent that this amount exceeds dividends received. Further details on the reporting regime and its implication for investors are discussed in more detail below. Both dividends and reported income will be treated as dividends received from a foreign corporation, subject to any re-characterisation of interest where the offshore fund invests more than 60% of its assets in interest-bearing (or economically similar) assets.

Under Part 9A of the Corporation Tax Act 2009, dividend distributions from an offshore fund made to companies resident in the UK are likely to fall within one of a number of exemptions from UK corporation tax. In addition, distributions to non-UK companies carrying on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment in the UK should also fall within the exemption from UK corporation tax on dividends to the extent that the shares held by that fund are used by, or held for, that permanent establishment. Reported income will be treated in the same way as a dividend distribution for these purposes.

Shareholdings in the Fund are likely to constitute interests in an "offshore fund", as defined for the purposes of Part 8 of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 ("**TIOPA 2010**"), with each share class of the Fund treated as a separate 'offshore fund' for these purposes. Under TIOPA 2010, any gain arising on the sale, disposal or redemption of shares in an offshore fund (or on conversion from one fund to another within an umbrella fund) held by persons who are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes will be taxed at the time of such sale, disposal, redemption or conversion as income and not as a capital gain. This does not apply, however, where a fund is approved as a "reporting fund" under the UK Reporting Fund Regime, throughout the period during which the shares have been held.

UK Reporting Fund Regime

The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/3001) (the "**Tax Regulations**") provide that if a person resident in the UK for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund and that offshore fund is a 'non-reporting fund', any gain accruing to that person upon the sale or other disposal of that interest will be charged to UK tax as income and not as a capital gain.

Alternatively, where a person resident in the UK holds an interest in an offshore fund that has been a 'reporting fund' for all periods of account for which they hold their interest, any gain accruing upon sale or other disposal of the interest will be subject to tax as a capital gain rather than income; with relief for any accumulated or reinvested profits which have already been subject to UK income tax or corporation tax on income (even where such profits are exempt from UK corporation tax).

Where an offshore fund may have been a non-reporting fund for part of the time during which the UK Investor held their interest and a reporting fund for the remainder of that time, there are elections which can potentially be made by the Shareholder in order to pro-rate any gain made upon disposal; the impact being that the portion of the gain made during the time when the offshore fund was a reporting fund would be taxed as a capital gain. Such elections have specified time limits in which they can be made. Shareholders should refer to their tax advisors for further information.

It should be noted that a "disposal" for UK tax purposes would generally include a switching of interest between any sub-funds within the ICAV and might in some circumstances include switching of interests between classes in the Fund.

An application is to be made to HMRC under Part 3 of the Tax Regulations for each class of share in the Fund to be treated as a 'reporting fund'. In broad terms, a 'reporting fund' under these regulations is an offshore fund that meets certain upfront and annual reporting requirements to HM Revenue & Customs and its shareholders. The Directors intend to manage the affairs of the ICAV with respect to the Fund so that these upfront and annual duties are met and continue to be met on an ongoing basis for all share classes in the Fund which have been accepted into the UK reporting fund regime. Such annual duties will include calculating and reporting the income returns of the Fund for each reporting period (as defined for UK tax purposes) on a per-share basis to all relevant shareholders.

If reporting fund status is obtained from HM Revenue & Customs for any Class, it will remain in place so long as the relevant annual requirements are met. Shareholders should refer to their tax advisors in relation to the implications of the funds obtaining such status.

If a class of shares obtains UK reporting fund status, UK Shareholders holding Shares in that class at the end of each reporting period will potentially be subject to UK income tax or corporation tax on their share of the class's reported income, to the extent that this amount exceeds dividends received. The reported income will be deemed to arise to UK Investors on the date six months following the end of the reporting period. Both dividends and reported income will be treated as dividends received from a foreign corporation, subject to any re-characterisation as interest, as described below.

General

The attention of individual Shareholders resident in the UK is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Income Taxes Act 2007. These provisions are aimed at preventing the avoidance of UK income tax by individuals through transactions resulting in the transfer of assets or income to persons (including companies) resident or domiciled outside the UK, and may render them liable to income tax in respect of undistributed income of the Fund on an annual basis. The legislation is not directed towards the taxation of capital gains.

Corporate Shareholders resident in the UK should note the provisions of Part 9A of TIOPA 2010 which may have the effect in certain circumstances of subjecting a company resident in the UK to UK corporation tax on the profits of a company resident outside the UK. A charge to tax cannot however arise unless the non-resident company is under the control of persons resident in the UK and, on apportionment of the non-resident's "chargeable profits" more than 25% would be attributed to the UK resident and persons connected with them on a "just and reasonable basis".

The attention of UK resident corporate Shareholders is drawn to Chapter 3 of Part 6 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009, whereby interests of UK companies in offshore funds may be deemed to constitute a loan relationship with the consequence that all profits and losses on such relevant interests are chargeable to UK corporation tax in accordance with a fair value basis of accounting. These provisions apply where the market value of relevant underlying interest bearing securities and other qualifying investments of the offshore fund (broadly investments which yield a return directly or indirectly in the form of interest) are at any time more than 60% of the value of all the investments of the offshore fund.

The attention of Shareholders resident in the UK (and who, if individuals, are also domiciled in the UK for those purposes) is drawn to the provisions of Section 13 of Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992. Under these provisions, where a chargeable gain accrues to a company that is not resident in the UK, but which would be a close company if it were resident in the UK, a person may be treated as though a proportional part of that chargeable gain, calculated by reference to their interest in the company, has accrued to them. No liability under Section 13 can be incurred by such a person, however, where such a proportion does not exceed one-quarter of the gain.

Any individual investor domiciled or deemed to be domiciled in the UK for UK tax purposes may be liable to UK inheritance tax on their Shares in the event of death or on making certain categories of lifetime transfer.

Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax

Liability to UK Stamp Duty will not arise provided that any instrument in writing transferring Shares in the Fund, or shares acquired by the Fund, is executed and retained at all times outside the UK, however, the ICAV with respect to the Fund may be liable to transfer taxes in the UK on acquisitions and disposals of investments. In the UK, stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax at a rate of 0.5% will be payable by the ICAV with respect to the Fund on the acquisition of shares in companies that are either incorporated in the UK or that maintain a share register there.

Because the ICAV is not incorporated in the UK and the register or investors will be kept outside the UK, no liability to stamp duty reserve tax will arise by the reason of the transfer, subscription for and or redemption of shares except as stated above.

Shareholders should note that other aspects of United Kingdom taxation legislation may also be relevant to their investment in the Fund.

APPENDIX I

S&P 500 (Chicago Mercantile Exchange)

The S&P 500, is a market-value weighted index (shares outstanding multiplied by stock price) of 500 stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, and the Nasdaq National Market System. The weightings make each company's influence on the respective index's performance directly proportional to that company's market value. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.spindices.com.

FTSE 100

The FTSE 100 is a share index of 100 companies listed on the London Stock Exchange with the highest market capitalisation. The weightings make each company's influence on the respective index's performance directly proportional to that company's market value. Further details of the composition of the FSTE 100 and its calculation methodology can be found at <http://www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/prices-and-markets/stocks/indices/summary/summary-indices.html?index=UKX>.

Eurostoxx 50

The Eurostoxx 50 is a stock index of Eurozone stocks designed by STOXX, an index provider owned by Deutsche Börse Group. It is made up of fifty of the largest and most liquid stocks and the index futures and options on the EURO STOXX 50, traded on Eurex, are among the most liquid such products in Europe and the world. The weightings make each company's influence on the respective index's performance directly proportional to that company's market value. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <https://www.stoxx.com/index-details?symbol=SX5E>.

Russell 2000 ICE

The Russell 2000® Index is the recognised benchmark measuring the performance of the smallcap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000® Index is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalisation of that index. It includes 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at www.theice.com.

Swiss Market Index ("SMI")

The SMI is made up of 20 of the largest and most liquid Swiss Performance Index (SPI) large and mid-cap stocks. As a price index, the SMI is not adjusted for dividends. The weightings make each company's influence on the respective index's performance directly proportional to that company's market value. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at https://www.six-swiss-exchange.com/indices/data_centre/index_overview.html.

Nikkei 225

The Nikkei 225 is a stock market index comprised of 225 stocks selected from domestic common stocks in the 1st section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, excluding ETFs, REITs, preferred equity contribution securities, tracking stocks (on subsidiary dividend) etc other than common stocks. It is a price-weighted index (the unit is yen), and the components are reviewed once a year. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <https://indexes.nikkei.co.jp/en/nkave/index/profile>.

Topix

The Tokyo Price Index, or Topix as it is commonly known, is a capitalisation weighted index that lists all firms in the 1st first section (all the large firms) of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. It differs from the Nikkei 225 in that it includes all the firms in the 1st section, not just the top 225, and is weighted on market capitalisation, not price. Further details of the composition of the Index and its calculation methodology can be found at <http://www.jpx.co.jp/english/markets/indices/topix/index.html>