Polar Capital Technology Trust plc

Trust Fact Sheet
29 November 2019

Trust Facts

Ordinary Shares

Share Price	1498.00p
NAV per share	1550.18p
Premium	-
Discount	-3.37%
Capital	133,825,000 ordinary shares of 25p

Assets & Gearing [1]

Total Net Assets	£2,074.5m
AIC Gearing Ratio	0.00%
AIC Net Cash Ratio	3.97%

Benchmark

Dow Jones Global Technology Index Total Return Sterling adjusted with the removal of relevant withholding taxes (from 1 May 2013)

Fees [2,3]

Management Fees

£0 - £800m	1%
£800m - £1.6bn	0.85%
£1.6bn - £2bn	0.8%
Over £2bn	0.7%
Performance	10% over Benchmark
Ongoing Charges	0.95%

FX Rates

GBP/USD	1.2935
GBP/EUR	1.1731
GBP/JPY	141.6512

Risk Warning

Your capital is at risk. You may not get back the full amount you invested. Please note the Important Information at the end of this document and the Investment Policy and full Risk Warnings set out in the Prospectus, Annual Report and/or Investor Disclosure Document.

Discount Warning

The shares of investment trusts may trade at a discount or a premium to Net Asset Value for a variety of reasons including market sentiment and market conditions. On a sale you could realise less than the Net Asset Value and less than you initially invested.

Company Profile

Investment Objective

The Company aims to maximise long-term capital growth through investing in a diversified portfolio of technology companies around the world.

Investment Policy

The Company invests its technology assets in a portfolio comprised primarily of international quoted equities which is diversified across both regions and sectors within the overall investment objective to reduce investment risk.

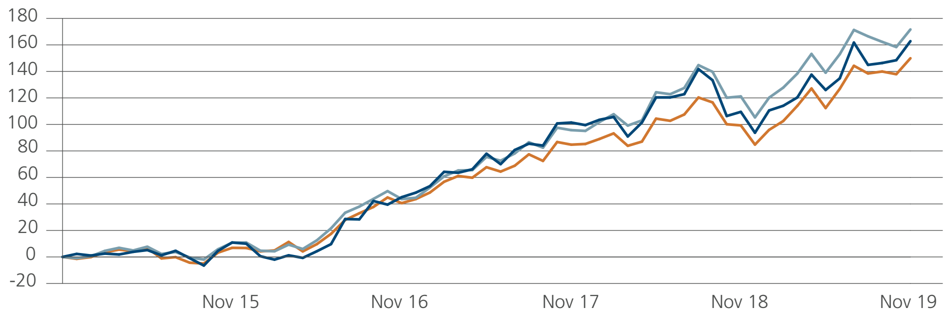
Full details of the Investment Objective, Rationale and Strategy are available on the company's website.

Investment Approach

The Polar Capital Technology team selects companies for their potential for shareholder returns, not on the basis of technology for its own sake. The team believe in rigorous fundamental analysis and focus on: management quality, the identification of new growth markets, the globalisation of major technology trends, exploiting international valuation anomalies and sector volatility.

Performance

Performance over 5 years (%)



	1 month	3 month	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years
Ordinary Share Price (TR)	5.79	7.31	35.69	25.46	81.14	162.81
NAV per share	5.13	1.94	32.20	22.73	88.88	171.38
Benchmark	5.06	4.81	35.27	25.43	77.76	149.91

Discrete Performance (%)

	30.04.19 29.11.19	30.04.18 30.04.19	30.04.17 30.04.18	30.04.16 30.04.17	30.04.15 30.04.16
Ordinary Share Price	10.64	17.94	21.22	67.31	-4.39
NAV per share	7.19	24.70	22.66	56.13	1.05
Benchmark	10.04	21.44	17.05	53.38	-0.11

Source: Bloomberg & HSBC Securities Services (UK) Limited, percentage growth, total return, Net of Fees in GBP terms. Past performance is not indicative or a guarantee of future results.

1. Gearing calculations are exclusive of current year Revenue/Loss.
2. The performance fee is subject to a highwater mark and cap. Further details can be found under Corporate Documents of the Company's website: http://www.polarcapitaltechnologytrust.co.uk.
3. Ongoing charges are calculated at the latest published year end date, and exclude any performance fees.

Awards & Ratings

Money Observer Trust Awards 2019 Best Large Trust Highly Commended Polar Capital Technology

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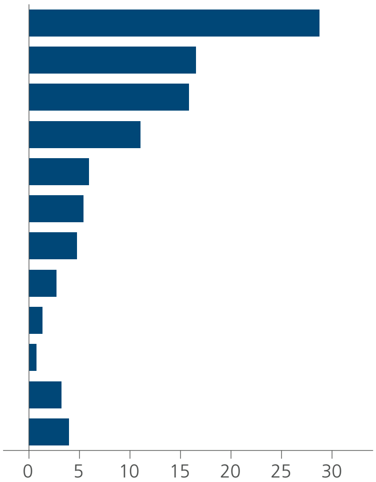
Polar Capital Technology Trust plc

Portfolio Exposure

As at 29 November 2019

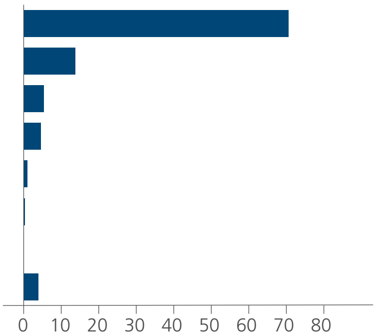
Sector Exposure (%)

Software	28.7
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equip.	16.5
Interactive Media & Services	15.8
Tech. Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	11.0
Internet & Direct Marketing Retail	5.9
Elec. Equip. Instruments & Components	5.4
IT Services	4.7
Entertainment	2.7
Machinery	1.3
Healthcare Equipment & Supplies	0.7
Other	3.2
Cash	4.0



Geographic Exposure (%)

US & Canada	70.7
Asia Pacific (ex-Japan)	13.8
Japan	5.4
Europe (ex UK)	4.6
UK	1.1
Latin America	0.4
Middle East & Africa	0.1
Cash	4.0



Top 15 Holdings (%)

Microsoft	9.5
Alphabet	8.1
Apple	7.5
Facebook	4.3
Alibaba	3.5
Samsung	3.4
Taiwan Semiconductors	2.7
Tencent	2.1
Advanced Micro Devices	2.0
Salesforce.com	1.9
Qualcomm	1.7
Amazon.com	1.7
PayPal Holdings	1.4
Analog Devices	1.4
Adobe Systems	1.3
Total	**52.5**

Total Number of Positions **111**

Market Capitalisation Exposure (%)

Large Cap (>$10bn)	82.5
Mid Cap ($1bn - $10bn)	16.4
Small Cap (<$1bn)	1.1

Investing in the Trust and Shareholder Information

Market Purchases

The shares of Polar Capital Technology Trust PLC are listed and traded on the London Stock Exchange. Investors may purchase shares through their stockbroker, bank or other financial intermediary.

Share Dealing Services

Details of the different ways of dealing in the company's shares are given on the website. Equiniti, the company's registrars provide an internet share sale service.

Telephone	0800 876 6889
Online	www.shareview.co.uk

Savings Scheme & ISA

Shares in the company may be purchased through a share saving scheme or an ISA.

Corporate Contacts

Registered Office and Website

16 Palace Street, London SW1E 5JD
www.polarcapitaltechnologytrust.co.uk

Custodian

HSBC Plc is the Depositary and provides global custody of all the company's investments

Registrar

Equiniti Limited, Aspect House, Spencer Road, Lancing, West Sussex, BN99 6DA
www.shareview.co.uk

Trust Characteristics

Launch Date	16 December 1996
Year End	30 April
Results Announced	Mid July
Next AGM	September 2020
Continuation Vote	2020 AGM
Listed	London Stock Exchange

Codes

Ordinary Shares

ISIN	GB0004220025
SEDOL	0422002
London Stock Exchange	PCT

The entire investment portfolio is published in the annual and half year report as well as being announced to the London Stock Exchange on a quarterly basis.

It should not be assumed that recommendations made in future will be profitable or will equal performance of the securities in this document. A list of all recommendations made within the immediately preceding 12 months is available upon request.

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Fund Manager Comments

As at 29 November 2019

Market review

November witnessed the continuation of the rally in global equities that began in September. The MSCI All Country World increased 2.3%, while the S&P 500 gained 3.4% and the DJ Euro Stoxx 1.5%, all in sterling terms.

Apparent progress towards a phase one trade deal between the US and China provided the stimulus for animal spirits and strong returns across most asset classes. Brent Oil gained 2.7% over the month while the market fear gauge, the VIX volatility Index, fell below 12 intra month to the lowest levels of the year.

Macroeconomic data provided increasing confidence that PMIs may have bottomed, led by a promising number from China where the official China Manufacturing PMI crossed back into expansion territory at 50.2 while the Non-manufacturing PMI rose to 54.4. In Europe, the Eurozone Manufacturing PMI Index remained in contraction territory, but improved to 46.9 from 45.9 in October. More importantly, the new orders sub-component jumped to 55.3 and is considered a positive leading indicator. In contrast, the US proved the main disappointment, with its ISM Manufacturing Index registering 48.1 in November, below the October reading of 48.3 and marking the fourth straight month of declines.

Central bank influence was modest during the month with Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell's testimony proving non-eventful and reinforcing recent commentary of a strong US economy, and an appropriate monetary framework with no change expected if the economy remains consistent with the Fed's outlook. US non-farm payroll data early in December was suitably reassuring with the number of jobs created (266,000 versus 180,000 expected) surprising to the upside, accompanied by an upward revision to the previous month.

However, the trade talk waiting game continued without resolution into the month end despite the positive intra-month rhetoric. Recent communication on progress has tended to be received via Twitter, including the suggestion from President Trump that it might be better to wait until the election to get the right deal with China. Further strain was placed on negotiations following Trump signing the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act. These actions took the wind out of markets during the final days of November and into early December.

Technology review

The technology sector continued to outperform the broader market during November, the Dow Jones Global Technology Index gaining 5.1% to reach all-time highs in sterling terms, aided by a generally positive conclusion to Q3 earnings season. Several of our software holdings produced positive reports, including Splunk which delivered an impressive quarter, with annual recurring revenue (ARR) growth accelerating to 53% y/y, above expectations. Management also announced a $1bn cash flow target for FY23, demonstrating confidence in their model transition. After several choppy quarters, Axon reported a strong 3Q19 with revenue up 24.8% y/y driven by Taser 7, Fleet in-car cameras and international demand for Axon cloud subscriptions, taking EBITDA above consensus expectations. Axon Body 3 (AB3), the company's 4G-enabled body camera has been well received. We continue to believe in Axon's platform and were reassured by take up of the OSP 7 bundle at significantly higher price points. Video games developer Activision Blizzard reported a decent quarter, driven in part by World of Warcraft Classic which attracted nostalgic players by taking the game back to its heyday in 2006, as well as operating margin expansion at King driven by the growth of high margin advertising revenue. The stock price reaction was muted as the EPS beat was only partially passed through to full-year guidance. We remain optimistic, given management's track record of conservatism and the positive reception of Call of Duty Modern Warfare and Call of Duty Mobile during Q4. The company also revealed Overwatch 2 and Diablo 4 at BlizzCon which provides a measure of visibility into growth over the coming years.

In the design software space, Autodesk produced Q3 results above expectations, with revenue up 28% y/y driven by strength in its core AutoCAD products (up 29% y/y), as well as its Architecture, Engineering & Construction (up 36% y/y). The manufacturing segment decelerated to grow by 15% y/y, but there was no deterioration in the pockets of softness pointed out last quarter (the UK, Germany and China) and the company continues to take market share according to management. Simulation software vendor ANSYS also delivered a solid report.

The semiconductor sector underperformed modestly during the month, the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index gaining 'only' 4.1%. Results and guidance were mixed. Nvidia's results were better than expected, driven by Gaming, Professional Visualisation and OEM & IP markets (partially offset by Automotive and Datacenter) and gross margin upside. Q4 revenue guidance was modestly below estimates, but management expects strong sequential growth in Datacenter as hyperscale spending recovers. Qualcomm rallied after a better than feared quarter, with the upside coming from the Qualcomm Technology Licensing segment, despite no royalty recognition from Huawei. Management gave bullish 5G commentary at the company's analyst day, forecasting 175-225 million 5G handsets in 2020, to >450 million in 2021 and >750 million in 2022. Intel (*not held) reaffirmed next quarter earnings guidance, but separately sent a letter to customers apologising for intense 14nm shortages. While Intel said they would ramp up CPU production, supply remains "extremely tight" which is not unhelpful for its closest rival Advanced Micro Devices.

In the hardware sector, we exited our position in Pure Storage fortuitously ahead of disappointing quarterly results, with revenue below expectations and guidance lowered due to a more aggressive pricing environment, as well as macroeconomic challenges. Apple stock continues to outperform, proving a significant contributor to absolute returns but a major headwind to relative performance this year. CEO Tim Cook and Trump recently toured an assembly plant in Texas and Trump said he is looking at exempting Apple from tariffs on imported goods from China. Meanwhile, the company continues to ameliorate smartphone saturation with its services and accessories businesses. Apple Airpod shipments are expected to double to 60 million in 2019 driven by much higher demand for the AirPods Pro SKU.

Unfortunately, results in the internet sector were mixed. Pinterest reported revenue growth of 47% y/y, marginally below consensus expectations, which was a disappointment given the huge beat in the prior quarter. Full year guidance was raised, but it too fell short of consensus estimates and implied a growth deceleration in Q4, which management attributed to a tough comparison from the rollout of Conversion Optimisation and Video Awareness products in Q3/4 2018. On the plus side, MAU growth was strong and the company is progressing faster than expected along the path to profitability. The longer-term thesis remains unchanged as product improvements, new ad products and the global rollout of both self-service and sales team resources are implemented. However, we reduced our position due to concerns over management's ability to manage expectations on a quarterly basis.

Fund Manager Comments

As at 29 November 2019

Uber results were also mixed, with stronger than expected EBITDA driven by price rationalisation in the Rides business, counterbalanced by a modest deceleration in bookings, trips and monthly active user growth. Expectations here were much lower and management increased disclosure by providing segment EBITDA for Rides, Eats, Freight and Other Bets and importantly established a target for EBITDA breakeven in FY21, dampening fears of an extended investment period. The company certainly still has regulatory issues beyond the AB5 regulation in California; in London, TFL (Transport for London) will not grant Uber a new licence to operate due to safety failures unless the company wins an appeal. However, with the stock very unloved, a new-found commitment to reducing cash burn, expiration of the IPO lockup in November (removing an overhang), and current CEO Dara Khosrowshahi buying $7m worth shares, we added modestly to our position.

Competition between streaming media platforms is heating up. Walt Disney* launched the much-anticipated Disney+ which attracted >10 million users on its first day. Apple TV+ has drawn "millions of users" and Apple renewed several of its original shows for a second season despite modest demand according to 3P data. Elsewhere, the competitive environment appears to be intensifying for Spotify as Chinese company Bytedance is reportedly talking to several prominent record labels regarding global licencing deals to launch their own music streaming service as soon as next month, initially in emerging markets. Alibaba Group beat expectations for the third quarter in a row, with strong core e-commerce growth despite a weaker macroeconomic environment; increasing financial discipline delivered operating leverage for the second quarter in a row, providing investors with some comfort regarding Alibaba Group's aggressive investment phase. During the month, Alibaba Group broke its Singles Day record with gross merchandise value (GMV) >$38bn by the end of the event, up 26% y/y. The company also raised $15bn from a Hong Kong listing. We added to our Alibaba Group position and also initiated a small holding in Meituan Dianping, a Chinese web-based shopping platform for local consumer products and services following a strong report, with better than expected food delivery and efficiency gains, while the company's expansion into bricks and mortar, hotel and travel are progressing well.

Outlook

With 98% of S&P 500 companies having now reported, third-quarter reporting season proved better than feared with 58% and 77% of companies beating sales and earnings expectations respectively. This robust earnings backdrop, together with improved investor optimism on the hopes of a trade deal have not gone unnoticed, with the S&P 500 at all-time highs. The combination of higher equity markets and modestly negative earnings revisions has seen the forward 12-month PE on the S&P extend further to 17.8x, above both the five-year (16.6x) and 10-year (14.9x) averages. However, this premium looks justifiable given the investment backdrop of supportive central banks, near-record low risk-free rates and a robust US economy.

One fly in the ointment remains US/China trade talks which remain inconsistent, with headlines suggesting that tariffs could be rolled back and a phase one trade deal signed in December, followed by reports that the deal may not be completed this year as the two parties are struggling to agree on issues such as exiting tariffs, enforcement mechanisms and agricultural purchases. Complicating matters, the US Senate passed the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act and Trump signed it, drawing the ire of Beijing. Technology remains at the centre of the dispute. Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross said Huawei export licences would be coming "very shortly", though the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) has launched a review into ByteDance and TikTok, the latest social media sensation among US youths. Even if a phase one trade deal is signed, the bifurcation between China and the US will likely continue with Chinese companies asking whether US companies can guarantee supply and looking to source domestically.

Black Friday and Cyber Monday statistics suggest no sign of slowdown in online commerce's disruption of bricks and mortar retail. Adobe Analytics, which tracks online sales in real-time for 80 of the top 100 US retailers, suggested that Black Friday online sales grew c20% y/y to reach $7.4bn. This growth continues to hurt offline commerce – ShopperTrak suggested that physical retail sales fell 3% y/y. Amazon enjoyed "the single biggest shopping day" for third party sellers in the company's history. We see the disruption of offline retail as an important ongoing trend, and would remind investors that only 11% of global retail spending currently takes place online.[i] China is already at 26% online commerce penetration, and growing, so we see a lot of headroom for this trend to continue.

Another positive development – and supportive of our relatively sanguine view on internet regulation, especially when it emanates from outside the US – was the US trade representative's office concluding that a French digital services tax discriminated against US technology companies. While this was not a surprise – given that is exactly what the tax was designed to do – what was notable was Trump's willingness to go in swinging on behalf of US tech companies, with whom he has historically enjoyed a somewhat fractious relationship. Washington threatened to impose 100% tariffs on French goods, skewed particularly to luxury goods. France does not have a meaningful alternative to the US tech giants and it seems clear that populist (and arbitrary) regulatory and tax measures will be given short shrift in Washington.

The recent launch of Disney's* much-anticipated direct-to-consumer offering, Disney+, was a good reminder of the accelerated pace of disruption that has underpinned this technology cycle. The service will cost consumers $6.99 per month and provide access to Disney's entire content catalogue. Initial sign-ups were extremely impressive, with 10 million users signing up on its first full day – a feat that took HBO Now about four years, and surpassed even the most bullish expectations. Netflix* has enjoyed a 12-year head start over Disney in streaming content directly to consumers, and the entire industry has pumped money into new content; the average cost of producing an hour of scripted drama is now almost $6m, having doubled in 3-4 years. The initial winner of this flood of capital into creative endeavours has been the talent –actors, directors, producers and showrunners – and consumers themselves.

In the years ahead, we expect Artificial Intelligence (AI) to increasingly take on the baton from the cloud and smartphone, driving innovation and disruption across myriad industries. The past 18-24 months has seen the commercial application of AI and machine learning (ML) take off as companies have embraced AI-infused automation and incorporated them into daily workflows in order to streamline operations in a new world informed by data. While the timeline to general AI remains unknown, there has been significant recent progress in narrow AI where machines are used to solve specific tasks and thereby work with or enhance human capabilities. Issues remain – sophisticated deep-learning models do not offer the traceability to establish which factors have played key roles in the outcome meaning that a specific AI algorithm, trained and improved with specific data sets, cannot easily be applied to another distinct data set.

Fund Manager Comments

As at 29 November 2019

However, there have been a number of very significant AI developments this year that are worth highlighting. In July, Plurius, a poker-playing AI engine designed by Carnegie Mellon and Facebook, beat 12 professional Texas Hold'em players over a 12-day session consisting of more than 10,000 hands. Plurius taught itself from scratch and improved by looking back at what it could have done better. By playing millions of hands of poker against copies of itself, it created a blueprint and then rather than playing forwards to the end through decision trees, Plurius looked a few moves ahead to predict how a particular decision may play out. This limited look-ahead algorithm has proved a major breakthrough relative to the computationally-intensive task of looking ahead to the end of the game. As a result, it computed its blueprint strategy in just eight days using a single 64-core server and used just 28 cores (2x Intel Haswell 14 core CPUs) during live play. This is remarkable when one considers that DeepMind's AlphaGo victory over Lee Sedol in 2016 used 1920 CPUs and 280 GPUs.

In October, Google-owned DeepMind's StarCraft 2 AI also made a significant breakthrough, reaching grandmaster level in the real-time strategy game (beating 99.8% of humans). DeepMind's AI uses artificial neural networks to recognise patterns from large data sets. It learned from first watching videos of professionals, then from simulated game play against itself. It took 44 days of playing (the equivalent of 200 human years playing Starcraft) to reach grandmaster status, using 384 specialised tensor processing units (TPUs) created by Google specifically for AI. Once trained, the AI was able to run on a regular gaming laptop. By attempting to solve complex multi-player games like Poker and Starcraft, the foundations are being laid for significant advances in AI which can be applied to many areas including self-driving cars, healthcare, security and many other kinds of simulation. For now, a disproportionate amount of incremental investment in commercial AI has been directed towards natural language processing and computing vision applications, driven by strong commercial demand for robotic process automation (RPA), AI-assisted diagnostics and intelligent customer service, mostly within the technology sector. We remain hugely excited about the long-term potential for AI and continue to look for each and every real opportunity to invest in it.

Following another year of sub-trend growth likely brought on by trade-related uncertainty, we remain hopeful that 2020 will see improvement as the US and China finally agree trade terms. However, this is a consensus position today with markets already anticipating a deal, evidenced by markets that are well ahead of PMIs that are, thankfully, showing signs of life. Any short-term disappointment may result in a meaningful market setback, although action suggests that investors consider recent developments little more than noise. In the UK, recent polls and sterling strength suggests anything other than a Conservative majority would be poorly received by UK investors. We expect the growth versus value debate and the direction of the market to be driven by the fortune of risk-free rates, geopolitics and hopes of a trade deal. Recent trips to the US and Asia undertaken by team members, together with reassuring recent earnings reports, has buttressed our sanguine market view and we remain confident in our holdings' ability to deliver multi-year earnings growth that should drive future outperformance.

Ben Rogoff

9 December 2019

*Not held in Fund

Polar Capital Technology Trust Management Team

Ben Rogoff

Partner, Technology

Ben has managed the Trust since 2006, he joined Polar Capital in 2003 and has 24 years of industry experience.

Source & Copyright: CITYWIRE. Nick Evans & Ben Rogoff have been awarded a Plus rating by Citywire for their 3 year risk-adjusted performance for the period 31/10/2016 - 31/10/2019.

Nick Evans - Partner

Fatima Iu - Fund Manager

Xuesong Zhao - Fund Manager

Alastair Unwin - Fund Manager/Analyst

Chris Wittstock - Senior Investment Analyst

Bradley Reynolds - Investment Analyst

Paul Johnson - Investment Analyst

Nick Williams - Investment Analyst

It should not be assumed that recommendations made in future will be profitable or will equal performance of the securities in this document. A list of all recommendations made within the immediately preceding 12 months is available upon request.

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Holdings Portfolio data is "as at" the date indicated and should not be relied upon as a complete or current listing of the holdings (or top holdings) of the Company. The holdings may represent only a small percentage of the aggregate portfolio holdings, are subject to change without notice, and may not represent current or future portfolio composition. Information on particular holdings may be withheld if it is in the Company's best interest to do so. It should not be assumed that recommendations made in future will be profitable or will equal performance of the securities in this document. A list of all recommendations made within the immediately preceding 12 months is available upon request. This document is not a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular security. It is designed to provide updated information to professional investors to enable them to monitor the Company.

Benchmarks

The following benchmark index is used: Dow Jones Global Technology Index (Total Return). This benchmark is generally considered to be representative of the Technology Equity universe. This benchmark is a broad-based index which is used for comparative/illustrative purposes only and has been selected as it is well known and is easily recognizable by investors. Please refer to www.djindexes.com for further information on this index. Comparisons to benchmarks have limitations as benchmarks volatility and other material characteristics that may differ from the Company. Security holdings, industry weightings and asset allocation made for the Company may differ significantly from the benchmark. Accordingly, investment results and volatility of the Company may differ from those of the benchmark. The indices noted in this document are unmanaged, are unavailable for direct investment, and are not subject to management fees, transaction costs or other types of expenses that the Company may incur. The performance of the indices reflects reinvestment of dividends and, where applicable, capital gain distributions. Therefore, investors should carefully consider these limitations and differences when evaluating the comparative benchmark data performance. Information regarding indices is included merely to show general trends in the periods indicated, it is not intended to imply that the Fund was similar to the indices in composition or risk. The benchmark used to calculate the performance fee is provided by an administrator on the ESMA register of benchmarks which includes details of all authorised, registered, recognised and endorsed EU and third country benchmark administrators together with their national competent authorities.

Regulatory Status Polar Capital LLP is a limited liability partnership number OC314700. It is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and is registered as an investment adviser with the US Securities & Exchange Commission ("SEC"). A list of members is open to inspection at the registered office, 16 Palace Street, London, SW1E 5JD. FCA authorised and regulated Investment Managers are expected to write to investors in funds they manage with details of any side letters they have entered into. The FCA considers a side letter to be an arrangement known to the investment manager which can reasonably be expected to provide one investor with more materially favourable rights, than those afforded to other investors. These rights may, for example, include enhanced redemption rights, capacity commitments or the provision of portfolio transparency information which are not generally available. The Fund and the Investment Manager are not aware of, or party to, any such arrangement whereby an investor has any preferential redemption rights. However, in exceptional circumstances, such as where an investor seeds a new fund or expresses a wish to invest in the Fund over time, certain investors have been or may be provided with portfolio transparency information and/or capacity commitments which are not generally available. Investors who have any questions concerning side letters or related arrangements should contact the Polar Capital Desk at the Registrar on 0800 876 6889. The Fund is prepared to instruct the custodian of the Fund, upon request, to make available to investors portfolio custody position balance reports monthly in arrears.

Information Subject to Change The information contained herein is subject to change, without notice, at the discretion of Polar Capital and Polar Capital does not undertake to revise or update this information in any way.

Forecasts References to future returns are not promises or estimates of actual returns Polar Capital may achieve. Forecasts contained herein are for illustrative purposes only and does not constitute advice or a recommendation. Forecasts are based upon subjective estimates and assumptions about circumstances and events that have not and may not take place.

Performance/Investment Process/Risk Performance is shown net of fees and expenses and includes the reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions. Factors affecting the Company's performance may include changes in market conditions (including currency risk) and interest rates and in response to other economic, political, or financial developments. The Company's investment policy allows for it to enter into derivatives contracts. Leverage may be generated through the use of such financial instruments and investors must be aware that the use of derivatives may expose the Company to greater risks, including, but not limited to, unanticipated market developments and risks of illiquidity, and is not suitable for all investors. Those in possession of this document must read the Company's Investment Policy and Annual Report for further information on the use of derivatives. Past performance is not a guide to or indicative of future results. Future returns are not guaranteed and a loss of principal may occur. Investments are not insured by the FDIC (or any other state or federal agency), or guaranteed by any bank, and may lose value. No investment process or strategy is free of risk and there is no guarantee that the investment process or strategy described herein will be profitable.

Allocations The strategy allocation percentages set forth in this document are estimates and actual percentages may vary from time-to-time. The types of investments presented herein will not always have the same comparable risks and returns. Please see the private placement memorandum or prospectus for a description of the investment allocations as well as the risks associated therewith. Please note that the Company may elect to invest assets in different investment sectors from those depicted herein, which may entail additional and/or different risks. Performance of the Company is dependent on the Investment Manager's ability to identify and access appropriate investments, and balance assets to maximize return to the Company while minimizing its risk. The actual investments in the Company may or may not be the same or in the same proportion as those shown herein.

Country Specific Disclaimers The Company has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act") and the holders of its shares will not be entitled to the benefits of the Investment Company Act. In addition, the offer and sale of the Securities have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). No Securities may be offered or sold or otherwise transacted within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of U.S. Persons (as defined in Regulation S of the Securities Act). In connection with the transaction referred to in this document the shares of the Fund will be offered and sold only outside the United States to, and for the account or benefit of non U.S. Persons in "offshore- transactions" within the meaning of, and in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Regulation S under the Securities Act. No money, securities or other consideration is being solicited and, if sent in response to the information contained herein, will not be accepted. Any failure to comply with the above restrictions may constitute a violation of such securities laws.