

Causeway Capital Management LLC

Brochure

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Causeway Capital Management LLC (“Causeway”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 310-231-6100 and/or compliance@causewaycap.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Causeway also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Causeway is a registered investment adviser, meaning that it is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Status as a registered investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

Material changes from the last annual update of Causeway's Brochure, dated March 27, 2019, include:

Item 5.V: Consolidated ADR model wrap program fee descriptions.

Item 8.K.1: Updated risk disclosure regarding market and selection risk caused by Brexit.

Item 8.K.7: Updated quantitative strategy description and risk disclosures, including regarding a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19.

Item 8.K.12: Added disclosures regarding environmental, social and governance issues.

Item 10: Removed references to Causeway ETMF Funds and added description of Causeway Global Value Equity CIT.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Causeway provides international, global, and emerging markets equity investment management services to institutional clients including corporations, pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, superannuation funds, public retirement plans, Taft-Hartley pension plans, endowments and foundations, mutual funds and other collective investment vehicles, charities, private trusts and funds, wrap fee programs, and other institutions. As explained in more detail in Item 8 below, Causeway uses fundamental value equity and quantitative methods to manage its investment strategies. Causeway is organized as a Delaware limited liability company and began operations in June 2001. Causeway is headquartered in Los Angeles, California, conducting its portfolio management, trading, operations, client service, marketing production, finance, legal, risk, and compliance functions from that location. Causeway is wholly-owned by its parent holding company, Causeway Capital Holdings LLC. Sarah H. Ketterer and Harry W. Hartford are the ultimate control persons of Causeway. Ms. Ketterer serves as Causeway's chief executive officer and Mr. Hartford serves as Causeway's president. Ms. Ketterer and Mr. Hartford hold their interests in the parent holding company through estate planning vehicles, through which they exercise their voting power.

Causeway's main investment strategies are:

- international value
- international value select
- global value
- global value select
- emerging markets
- international opportunities and global opportunities
- international small cap
- global absolute return.

In addition, Causeway manages American Depositary Receipt model ("ADR model"), socially responsible, and concentrated versions of certain of its strategies. The strategies primarily invest in international and U.S. equity securities using fundamental "value" and quantitative investment techniques. In the global absolute return strategy, Causeway also uses leverage and uses total return equity swap agreements to obtain long and short exposures to equity securities. Causeway may also directly sell securities short in the global absolute return strategy. See Item 8 below for more information on the investment techniques used for these strategies.

Causeway manages accounts in the strategies described in Item 8 below. However, Causeway tailors investment advice to specific objectives and restrictions agreed with each client based on the client's investment objective and its financial situation. Causeway may agree with clients to impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

Causeway cannot guarantee that a client's investment objectives will be achieved, and Causeway does not guarantee the future performance of any client's account or any specific level of performance, the success of any investment decision or strategy, or the success of the overall management of any account. The investment decisions Causeway makes for clients are subject to risks, and investment decisions will not always be profitable. See Item 8 below for more information about these risks, which clients should review carefully before deciding to engage Causeway.

Causeway provides portfolio management services to sponsors of wrap fee programs, through which multiple underlying customers access Causeway's advisory services. In these programs, Causeway recommends aggregate model securities weightings and related information to the program sponsor, and the sponsor or its delegate (rather than Causeway) executes transactions and provides custody services for the underlying customers. Causeway receives a portion of the wrap fee for its services to wrap fee programs. The programs' underlying customers, however, may be clients of Causeway for other purposes under the Advisers Act. Please see "Trade Allocation – Non-Execution Clients" in Item 12 below for a description of differences in the advisory services provided to wrap programs compared to services provided to non-wrap program clients.

As of December 31, 2019, Causeway managed approximately \$50,258,835,295 in total assets on a discretionary basis and approximately \$2,958,837,659 in total assets on a non-discretionary basis. Certain of Causeway's separate accounts invest in mutual funds sponsored by Causeway. The discretionary assets listed above include Causeway-sponsored fund assets held in separate accounts managed by Causeway (\$363,796,265) and are gross of any debt obligations owed by accounts using Causeway's global absolute return strategy.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Causeway generally charges fees based on a percentage of assets under management. For some accounts, it charges fees based on the performance of the account. Causeway's basic annual fee schedules for its main investment strategies for separate accounts and wrap programs as of February 28, 2020 appear below. Some of Causeway's strategies are also used by mutual funds or commingled vehicles sponsored by Causeway. Information about these funds' or vehicles' fees and expenses, as well as relevant investment minimums and the manner in which they pay fees to Causeway, appears in the relevant prospectuses or offering memoranda which are provided to investors before or at the time of investment.

A. International Value

The basic annual fee schedule for international value and international value socially responsible separate accounts is:

0.75% of the first \$10 million
0.65% of the next \$40 million
0.50% thereafter

The standard minimum separate account asset size for U.S. clients is \$250 million.

The international value strategy is also used by a mutual fund and other commingled vehicles sponsored by Causeway.

B. International Value Select

The basic annual fee schedule for international value select separate accounts is:

0.75% of the first \$10 million
0.65% of the next \$40 million
0.50% thereafter

The standard minimum separate account size for U.S. clients is \$50 million.

C. Global Value

The basic annual fee schedule for global value separate accounts is:

0.75% of the first \$10 million
0.65% of the next \$40 million
0.50% thereafter

The standard minimum separate account size for U.S. clients is \$100 million.

The global value strategy is also used by a mutual fund and other commingled vehicles sponsored by Causeway.

D. Global Value Select

The basic annual fee schedule for global value select separate accounts is:

0.75% of the first \$10 million
0.65% of the next \$40 million
0.50% thereafter

The standard minimum separate account size for U.S. clients is \$50 million.

E. Emerging Markets

The basic annual fee schedule for emerging markets separate accounts is:

0.90% of the first \$100 million
0.75% of the next \$150 million
0.65% thereafter

The standard minimum separate account asset size for U.S. clients is \$100 million.

The emerging markets strategy is also used by a mutual fund and other commingled vehicles sponsored by Causeway.

F. International Opportunities and Global Opportunities

The basic annual fee schedule for international opportunities and global opportunities separate accounts is:

0.75% of the first \$100 million
0.65% of the next \$150 million
0.55% thereafter

The standard minimum separate account size for U.S. clients is \$100 million.

The international opportunities strategy is also used by a mutual fund and other commingled vehicles sponsored by Causeway.

G. International Small Cap

The basic annual fee schedule for international small cap separate accounts is:

1.00% of the first \$50 million
0.90% of the next \$50 million
0.80% thereafter

The standard minimum account size for U.S. clients is \$100 million.

The international small cap strategy is also used by a mutual fund sponsored by Causeway.

H. Global Absolute Return

The basic annual fee schedule for global absolute return separate accounts is 1.00% of total assets plus 20% of performance exceeding the ICE BofAML US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. The standard minimum separate account size is \$20 million.

The global absolute return strategy is also used by a mutual fund sponsored by Causeway.

I. International Value and Global Value – ADR model wrap programs

Causeway's investment advisory services are also available through various consulting or bundled "wrap fee" programs sponsored by certain broker-dealers or other financial institutions where the sponsor offers bundled investment management, custody, brokerage or other services for a single fee. Fees charged by Causeway to the wrap program's sponsor for such services will vary based on the relationship, services provided, and other factors. The "wrap fee" paid by the client to the sponsor, which includes the fee for advisory services provided by Causeway, is generally based on a percentage of assets. Clients should contact their program sponsors for more information on fees in connection with such programs.

The annual fees charged to sponsors generally are within the following range: 0.33% - 0.45%. Sponsor firms should refer to their agreements with Causeway for details on the fee schedule that applies for their relationship.

J. Miscellaneous

Fees are generally payable quarterly based on the average of the market values (as reasonably determined by Causeway) of the client's account at the end of each month during the quarter. Causeway generally bills fees quarterly in arrears, due and payable within 30 days of the client's receipt of the invoice. For any partial calendar quarter, the fee is *pro rated* based on the number of days that the client's assets were under management during the quarter.

Clients seeking automatic fee payment may authorize their custodians in writing to deduct and pay fees directly to Causeway from the client's account. Fee deductions, when applicable, occur automatically upon presentation of an invoice by Causeway to the custodian (with a copy to the client). However, the custodian must send appropriate account statements to the client at least quarterly indicating, among other things, management fees disbursed from the account. Investors in the Group Trusts (as defined in Item 10 below) who desire automatic fee payment may authorize the trustee in writing to calculate and pay fees directly to Causeway from their accounts. Investors' monthly account statements reflect these payments.

Causeway may agree to aggregate the assets of multiple separate accounts of a client and its affiliates for fee calculation purposes.

The basic fees and minimum account sizes presented above are standard, but differences may be negotiated based on the particular circumstances of a client's account, for different substrategies, or for subadvisory accounts. For example, the standard minimum account size for Canadian clients is CAD\$200 million and for Australian clients is

AUD\$50 million, and the standard minimum account sizes for other non-U.S. clients may differ. Methods of fee calculation and billing may also differ depending on the specific terms of the client's agreement.

Causeway may enter into performance-based fee arrangements. While the specific terms of these arrangements are negotiated with each client, they typically provide for a base fee equal to a percentage of the average market value of the account during each quarter plus a performance fee that may be (i) an additional percentage of the market value of the account if the total return of the account exceeds an agreed benchmark over an agreed period, or (ii) a percentage of account profits. See Item 6 below for more information on potential conflicts arising from performance fees.

Other investment advisers may charge lower fees for comparable services.

In addition to (and separate from) investment advisory fees paid to Causeway, clients will pay custodian fees to their custodians and transaction fees to broker-dealers and banks, including commissions, mark-ups and mark-downs, stamp and other transaction taxes, and other charges. For more information about Causeway's brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below. Further, clients will pay additional fees and expenses for any investments in mutual or commingled funds, as set forth in the applicable prospectus or offering document.

Causeway generally does not charge fees in advance. However, certain wrap program sponsors bill their customers quarterly in advance and pay Causeway's fees monthly or quarterly in advance.

Causeway's marketing employees receive salaries and also may receive discretionary bonuses based on a percentage of Causeway's advisory fees attributable to their sales of Causeway's advisory services, whether from a separate account or fund or commingled vehicle advised by Causeway. This practice presents a conflict of interest and gives Causeway's marketing employees a financial incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation received, rather than on a client's needs. Causeway discloses this conflict to clients in this Brochure, which clients receive prior to or at the time of engaging Causeway. In addition, the standard forms of marketing materials used by Causeway's marketing employees are reviewed for appropriate disclosures.

Clients have the option to purchase mutual funds advised by Causeway through other brokers or advisers that are not affiliated with Causeway.

Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Causeway may enter into performance-based fee arrangements. Causeway manages accounts that pay performance-based fees and accounts that pay asset-based fees. Causeway faces conflicts of interest by managing accounts that pay performance-based fees and accounts that pay asset-based fees at the same time, including that Causeway has an incentive to favor accounts for which Causeway receives performance-based fees. Depending on the circumstances, Causeway may receive compensation under a

performance-based fee that is larger than it otherwise might receive under asset-based fee arrangements. Performance-based fees may also create an incentive for Causeway to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance-based fee.

Causeway has written compliance policies and procedures designed to mitigate or manage these conflicts of interest, including policies and procedures to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities (including initial public offerings (“IPOs”) and new issues) and trade allocations (see Item 12 below) among all client accounts. To the extent an account engages in short selling, in order to prevent the short-selling account from interfering with the management of other accounts, Causeway has a policy that it will not enter into a short position in a security if, at the time of entering into the short position, any client or fund account managed by Causeway holds a long position in a security of the issuer. See Item 11 below. There is no guarantee that these policies or procedures will cover every situation in which a conflict of interest arises.

Item 7 Types of Clients

Causeway provides investment management services to institutional clients including corporations, pension plans, public retirement plans, sovereign wealth funds, superannuation funds, Taft-Hartley pension plans, endowments and foundations, mutual funds and other collective investment vehicles, charities, private trusts and funds, wrap fee programs, and other institutions.

Causeway has relationships with wrap program sponsors through which multiple underlying customers access Causeway's advisory services. Causeway treats each relationship with a wrap program sponsor as a single “client” for purposes of Form ADV, Part I, Item 5, because Causeway supplies aggregate securities weightings and related information to the program sponsor. The program sponsor or its delegate (and not Causeway) executes transactions and provides custody services for the underlying customers. The programs’ underlying customers may be clients of Causeway for other purposes under the Advisers Act.

Causeway also provides investment advice to mutual funds it sponsors and mutual funds sponsored by third parties, private commingled investment vehicles, including group trusts and private funds sponsored by Causeway, and an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities, or “UCITS,” sponsored by Causeway that is an open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated in Ireland established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds.

Separate account clients must enter into a written advisory agreement with Causeway before receiving services. Please see Item 5 above for standard minimum account sizes.

Causeway may list the names of clients and Group Trust investors who are not individuals in its marketing materials unless the client or investor specifically requests to be excluded.

Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Causeway has a number of main investment strategies and the particular methods for selecting investments vary by strategy, as described below.

Causeway's main investment strategies are:

- international value
- international value select
- global value
- global value select
- emerging markets
- international opportunities and global opportunities
- international small cap
- global absolute return ("GAR").

In addition, Causeway manages ADR model, socially responsible, and concentrated versions of certain of its strategies, which are described further in Item 8.G below. Certain accounts may use a combination of two or more of the above investment strategies. Each investment strategy and its material risks are described below.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

A. International Value

The investment objective of Causeway's international value investment strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital and income through investment primarily in equity securities of companies in developed countries outside the U.S. The strategy may invest a portion of total assets in emerging markets. The benchmark index is the MSCI EAFE Index (the "EAFE Index").

When investing this strategy, Causeway follows a value style, performing fundamental research supplemented by quantitative analysis. Beginning with a universe of companies throughout the developed and emerging markets, Causeway uses quantitative market capitalization and valuation screens to narrow the universe of potential investment candidates. To select investments, Causeway then performs fundamental research, which generally includes company-specific research, company visits, and interviews of suppliers, customers, competitors, industry analysts, and experts. Causeway also applies a proprietary quantitative risk model to adjust return forecasts based on risk assessments.

Using a value style means that Causeway buys stocks that it believes have lower prices than their true worth. For example, stocks may be “undervalued” because the issuing companies are in industries that are currently out of favor with investors. However, even in those industries, certain companies may have high rates of growth of earnings and be financially sound. Causeway considers whether a company has each of the following value characteristics in purchasing or selling securities in this strategy:

- (i) low price-to earnings ratio relative to the sector,
- (ii) high yield relative to the market,
- (iii) low price-to-book value ratio relative to the market,
- (iv) low price-to-cash flow ratio relative to the market, and
- (v) financial strength.

Causeway’s team of “fundamental” portfolio managers manages international and global value portfolios. The portfolio managers work as a team to make investment decisions and perform investment research. They are supported by the firm’s fundamental and quantitative research analysts who perform investment research, but do not make final investment decisions for international value accounts. (Certain quantitative analysts are also portfolio managers of the emerging markets, international opportunities, global opportunities, international small cap, and global absolute return strategies described below.)

B. International Value Select

The investment objective of Causeway’s international value select investment strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital and income through investment primarily in larger capitalization equity securities of companies in developed countries outside the U.S. The strategy may invest a portion of its total assets in emerging markets. For the international value select strategy, Causeway uses the same “value” investing style described above in “International Value.” Investments will generally be in companies with market capitalizations greater than \$5 billion at the time of investment. However, investments may be in companies with any market capitalization, including subsequent investments in companies with market capitalizations below \$5 billion that were above \$5 billion at the time of initial investment. The benchmark index is the EAFE Index.

C. Global Value

The investment objective of Causeway’s global value investment strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital and income through investment primarily in equity securities of companies in developed countries outside the U.S. and in the U.S. and in emerging markets. For the global value strategy, Causeway uses the same “value” investing style described above in “International Value.” The benchmark index is the MSCI ACWI Index (the “ACWI Index”).

D. Global Value Select

The investment objective of Causeway's global value select investment strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital and income through investment primarily in larger capitalization equity securities of companies in developed countries outside the U.S. and in the U.S. and in emerging markets. For the global value select strategy, Causeway uses the same "value" investing style described above in "International Value." Non-U.S. investments will generally be in companies with market capitalizations greater than \$5 billion at the time of investment, but may be in companies with any market capitalization, including subsequent investments in companies with market capitalizations below \$5 billion that were above \$5 billion at the time of initial investment. The benchmark index is the ACWI Index.

E. Emerging Markets

The investment objective of Causeway's emerging markets strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital by investing primarily in equity securities of companies in emerging markets and other investments that are tied economically to emerging markets. Causeway uses a quantitative investment approach to purchase and sell investments for emerging markets portfolios. To select securities, Causeway's proprietary computer model analyzes "stock-specific" factors relating to valuation, earnings growth, and technical indicators, and "top-down" factors relating to macroeconomics, currency, country and sector. Currently, the valuation factor category receives the highest overall weight in the model and stock-specific factors comprise approximately 75% of the score for a company. For each stock, the relative weight assigned to each stock-specific factor differs depending on its classification (for example, value, growth, momentum, capitalization or other classifications). The relative weights of these stock-specific factors are sometimes referred to as "contextual weights." Factors and their weightings may change over time as the model is revised and updated, or if the classification of a stock changes. In addition to its quantitative research, Causeway's fundamental research analysts review the quantitative outputs to attempt to identify and address special issues, such as significant corporate actions or management changes, which are difficult to detect quantitatively. The strategy normally invests in companies in ten or more emerging markets and in companies with market capitalizations of generally US\$500 million or greater at the time of investment. The benchmark index is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "EM Index").

F. International Opportunities; Global Opportunities

The investment objective of Causeway's international opportunities strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital through investment primarily in equity securities of companies in both developed markets – excluding the U.S. - and emerging markets using Causeway's proprietary asset allocation methodology to determine developed and emerging market weightings. For the developed markets portion of the portfolio, Causeway uses its international value strategy described above in "International Value" or invests in Causeway International Value Fund. The investment objective of Causeway's global opportunities strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital through investment primarily in equity securities of companies in both developed markets –

including the U.S. – and emerging markets using Causeway’s proprietary asset allocation methodology to determine developed and emerging markets weightings. For the developed markets portion of portfolios in the global opportunities strategy, Causeway uses its global value strategy described above in “Global Value” or invests in Causeway Global Value Fund. For the emerging markets portion of both the international opportunities and global opportunities portfolios, Causeway generally uses its emerging markets strategy described above in “Emerging Markets” or invests in Causeway Emerging Markets Fund.

Causeway uses quantitative signals from systems developed and managed by its quantitative portfolio managers and qualitative input from its fundamental portfolio managers to determine the allocation of assets between the developed and emerging markets portions of international opportunities and global opportunities portfolios. Quantitative signals are generated by a proprietary asset allocation model designed by the quantitative portfolio managers to indicate when allocations to emerging markets should increase or decrease relative to the weight of emerging markets in the benchmark of the international opportunities strategy, which is the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index, or relative to the weight of emerging markets in the benchmark of the global opportunities strategy, which is the ACWI Index. The model currently analyzes characteristics in five categories: valuation, earnings growth, financial strength, macroeconomic, and risk aversion. Causeway’s fundamental portfolio managers evaluate these quantitative signals in light of fundamental analysis and the portfolio managers, as a team, determine the allocation between developed and emerging markets. The allocation is reassessed by the quantitative model daily and adjusted periodically when deemed appropriate by the investment team.

G. International Small Cap

The investment objective of Causeway’s international small cap strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital through investment primarily in common stocks of companies with smaller market capitalizations in developed and emerging markets outside the U.S. Smaller market capitalization companies do not exceed the highest market capitalization of a company included in the strategy’s benchmark, the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Index, at the time of purchase. For the international small cap strategy, Causeway uses a quantitative investment approach to purchase and sell investments. To select securities, Causeway’s proprietary computer model analyzes “stock specific” factors relating to valuation, earnings growth, technical indicators, and quality, and “top-down” factors relating to macroeconomics and country. Currently, the valuation factor category receives the highest overall weight in the model and stock-specific factors comprise approximately 90% of the score for a company. For each stock, the relative weight assigned to each stock-specific factor differs depending on its classification (for example, value, growth, momentum, capitalization or other classifications). The relative weights of these stock-specific factors are sometimes referred to as “contextual weights.” Factors and their weightings may change over time as the model is revised and updated, or if the classification of a stock changes. In addition to its quantitative research, Causeway’s fundamental research analysts review the quantitative outputs to attempt to identify and

address special issues, such as significant corporate actions or management changes, which are difficult to detect quantitatively.

H. Global Absolute Return

The investment objective of Causeway's global absolute return, or "GAR," investment strategy is to seek long-term growth of capital with low or no correlation to the MSCI World Index (the "World Index"). The GAR strategy takes long and short exposures to common and preferred stocks of companies primarily in developed countries outside the U.S. and in the U.S. and in emerging markets. To obtain exposure to long and short positions in securities, the GAR strategy takes direct long and short positions in securities or enters into one or more total return equity swap agreements. Causeway integrates fundamental and quantitative investment research to manage the strategy's long exposures (the "long portfolio"). Causeway uses quantitative research designed to identify short exposures that it expects to underperform the World Index to manage the strategy's short exposures (the "short portfolio").

The GAR strategy's net long/short exposure will generally not exceed plus or minus 10% of net assets. The GAR strategy's net long/short exposure is the difference between the GAR strategy's long exposures and the GAR strategy's short exposures divided by net assets.

Limiting the GAR strategy's net long/short exposure to plus or minus 10% of net assets is designed to seek to achieve low or no correlation to the World Index and lower volatility than the World Index. Limiting net exposure will limit the GAR strategy's participation in a market upswing. In addition, the long portfolio and the short portfolio will each have different exposures that will not be fully hedged.

Long Portfolio. The long portfolio of the GAR strategy primarily takes long positions in common and preferred stocks of U.S. and non-U.S. companies, including companies in emerging markets. Normally, the majority of the long portfolio is exposed to companies that pay dividends or repurchase their shares. Causeway integrates fundamental and quantitative research to manage the long portfolio.

Causeway uses quantitative research to analyze certain financial factors that the quantitative portfolio managers believe are influential in determining whether a security will outperform the World Index. These factors currently include, among others, valuation metrics, earnings growth, technical indicators, financial strength/earnings quality, and the fundamental research ranking described in "Global Value" above. Factors and their weightings may change over time as the model is revised and updated. In addition, the fundamental research analysts review the quantitative output to attempt to identify special issues, such as significant corporate actions or management changes, which are difficult to detect quantitatively. The long portfolio may obtain exposure to companies of any market capitalization, and is not required to have minimum exposures to companies and is not limited to obtaining a maximum exposure to companies in any particular country.

Short Portfolio. The short portfolio of the GAR strategy primarily takes short positions in common and preferred stocks of companies in developed countries outside the U.S. and in the U.S. that Causeway believes will underperform the World Index. If the World Index is increasing, a short position may underperform the World Index and still lose value. Causeway uses a quantitative investment strategy to identify, increase, or decrease exposures, and to analyze certain financial factors that the portfolio managers believe are influential in determining whether a security will underperform the World Index. These factors include, among others, valuation metrics, earnings growth, technical indicators, and financial strength/earnings quality. The fundamental research ranking, described above, is not a factor used to identify short positions. In addition to its quantitative research, Causeway's fundamental research analysts review the quantitative outputs to attempt to identify special issues, such as significant corporate actions or management changes, which are difficult to detect quantitatively. Causeway has a policy that it will not enter into a short position in a security if, at the time of entering into the short position, any client or fund account managed by Causeway holds a long position in a security of the issuer.

Short Sales. To obtain short exposures, accounts in the GAR strategy may directly sell securities short. In a short sale, the account borrows and then sells securities it does not own in the hope that the market price will decline and that the account will be able to buy replacement securities later at a lower price. If the repurchase price of the securities is lower than at the time the securities were sold short, the account earns the difference between the original short sale price and the lower repurchase price, minus financing fees and transaction expenses. Conversely, if the securities increase in price, the account will experience losses equal to the difference between the original short sale price and the higher repurchase price, plus financing fees and transaction expenses. A short sale theoretically involves the risk of unlimited loss: the price at which the account must buy replacement securities could increase without limit. See "Additional Risks of the Global Absolute Return Strategy – Short Exposure Risk" below.

Swap Agreements. Accounts in the GAR strategy may also use swap agreements to obtain long and short exposures in securities. Under a swap agreement, the client's account pays the other party to the agreement (a "swap counterparty") fees plus an amount equal to any negative total returns from stipulated underlying investments identified by Causeway's portfolio managers, using the strategies described above. In exchange, the counterparty pays the account an amount equal to any positive total returns from the stipulated underlying investments. The returns to be "swapped" between the account and the swap counterparty will be calculated with reference to a "notional" amount, which is essentially the dollar amount hypothetically invested, long or short, in a particular security or group of securities. The account's returns will generally depend on the net amount to be paid or received under the swap agreement, which will depend on the market movements of the stipulated underlying securities. The account's value will reflect any amounts owed to the account by the swap counterparty (when the account's position under a swap agreement is, on a net basis, "in the money") or amounts owed by the account to the counterparty (when the account's position under a swap agreement is,

on a net basis, “out of the money”). Accounts in the GAR strategy currently enter into swap agreements with a single counterparty, but may use additional counterparties.

Financing Charges and Transaction Costs. Accounts in the GAR strategy may directly sell securities short and borrow to finance securities held long. Accounts will pay financing charges and transaction fees, including brokerage commissions and stamp taxes, to the client’s prime broker for these investments. In addition, the account will pay the counterparty amounts equal to any dividends paid on securities to which the account has short exposures.

When using a swap agreement, an account will pay financing charges to the counterparty based on the notional amount of long exposures, and the account will also pay transaction costs when it changes exposures to stipulated underlying investments, including brokerage commissions and stamp and other taxes. Although the account will not itself directly trade in underlying investments, the counterparty will charge the account as if it were trading directly. These charges permit the counterparty, if it desires to hedge its obligations to the account, to recover the costs of any such hedging. In addition, the account will pay the counterparty amounts equal to any dividends paid on securities to which the account has short exposures.

Leverage. Accounts in the GAR strategy – through the use of short sales, swap agreements, margin borrowing, or other means – will obtain investment exposures greater than an account’s net assets, allowing accounts effectively to increase, or leverage, their total long and short investment exposures. The GAR strategy expects to leverage its investment positions by borrowing funds from securities brokers or dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries. It may also use swaps or other derivatives to leverage account assets. Leverage increases both the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss. Borrowings will usually be from securities brokers and dealers (primarily the client’s prime broker) and are typically secured by the account’s securities and other assets. Under certain circumstances, such a broker or dealer may demand an increase in the collateral that secures the account’s obligations, and if the account is unable to provide additional collateral, the broker or dealer could liquidate assets held in the account to satisfy the account’s obligations. Liquidation in that manner could have extremely adverse consequences, including sales at disadvantageous times and prices and the acceleration of tax consequences. See “Additional Risks of the Global Absolute Return Strategy” below.

Periodic Settlement of Swap Agreements. Causeway will settle swap positions periodically, which may cause an account to realize ordinary income and short-term capital gains, if any, that will generally be taxable at ordinary income or short-term capital gains rates rather than at lower long-term capital gains rates.

I. ADR Model, Socially Responsible, and Concentrated Strategies

1. ADR Models

For certain clients, including certain wrap programs (see discussion of “non-execution” clients in Item 12 below), Causeway supplies investment recommendations in the form of model securities weightings and related information to wrap program sponsors who execute and settle the trades and maintain the underlying customer accounts. Typically, these accounts invest in international companies solely through sponsored and unsponsored ADRs or ordinary shares that trade in the U.S. because the program sponsors do not use foreign currencies. The international value ADR model strategy uses the same “value” investing style described above in “International Value.” The global value ADR model strategy uses the same “value” investing style described above in “Global Value.” In these ADR model strategies, non-U.S. model recommendations will generally be limited to companies with market capitalizations greater than \$5 billion at the time of initial recommendation. However, investments may include companies with any market capitalization, including subsequent recommendations of companies with market capitalizations below \$5 billion that were above \$5 billion at the time of initial recommendation. Accounts in Causeway’s international value ADR model and global value ADR model strategies will generally have fewer holdings, different weightings among holdings, and may have different holdings, than accounts in the corresponding local share strategies. This is because liquid ADRs are not available for all international securities and the ADR model strategies generally recommend investments in non-U.S. companies with market capitalizations greater than \$5 billion at the time of initial recommendation. These accounts will perform differently than accounts in local share strategies.

2. *Socially Responsible*

Causeway manages accounts which are restricted from investing in companies deriving revenues from one or more of the following social categories: abortion, birth control, military weapons, alcohol, tobacco, pornography, gambling, or other areas of social concern. Accounts in these socially responsible strategies may have fewer and different holdings than accounts in the corresponding unrestricted strategies, and will perform differently than accounts without these restrictions.

3. *Concentrated*

Causeway manages accounts which limit the maximum number of portfolio holdings below Causeway’s normal strategy parameters. Accounts with holdings restrictions may have higher volatility and will perform differently than accounts in corresponding strategies without such restrictions.

J. *Determining Where a Company is Located*

Causeway determines a company’s country by referring to: its stock exchange listing; where it is registered, organized or incorporated; where its headquarters are located; its MSCI country classification; where it derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed; or where at least 50% of its assets are located. These categories are designed to identify investments that are

tied economically to, and subject to the risks of, investing outside the U.S. or a particular market, such as an emerging market. For client reporting purposes, the country where a company is located may differ from the country used for guideline compliance purposes.

Investments in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) based on the EAFE Index or other foreign markets indices are considered foreign markets investments. Investments in ETFs based on the EM Index or other emerging markets are considered emerging markets investments. Investments in ETFs based on a single country index are considered investments in the underlying country, and investments in ETFs based on more than one underlying country index are not considered investments in the specific underlying countries. An emerging markets ETF will be considered outside the EM Index only if all of its underlying countries are not included in the EM Index. Investments in ETFs based on the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap Index or other small cap indices are considered smaller capitalization investments. Investments in depository receipts are typically considered investments in the country of the underlying company.

K. Investment Risks

This section contains information about the general risks of Causeway’s investment strategies. As with any investment strategy, there can be no guarantee that a strategy will meet its goals or that the strategy’s performance will be positive for any period of time. The principal risks of Causeway’s strategies’ are listed below:

1. Market and Selection Risk

Market risk is the risk that markets will go down in value or, for the short portfolio of the GAR strategy, that markets will go up in value contrary to its short positions. These changes may be sharp and unpredictable. The financial problems in global economies over the past several years may continue to cause high volatility in global financial markets. The severity or duration of these conditions may also be affected by the results of the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union (“EU”), described below, or if countries leave the euro currency or by other policy changes made by governments or quasi-governments. Moreover, social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) will occur that have significant impacts on issuers, industries, governments and other systems, including the financial markets. In particular, beginning in January 2020, global financial markets have experienced and are continuing to experience significant volatility resulting from the spread of a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The effects of COVID-19 may continue to adversely affect the global economy, the economies of certain nations and individual issuers, all of which may negatively impact clients’ portfolios. More generally, as global systems, economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, events that once had only local impact are now more likely to have regional or even global effects. Events that occur in one country, region or financial market will, more frequently, adversely impact issuers in other countries,

regions or markets. These impacts can be exacerbated by failures of governments and societies to adequately respond to an emerging event or threat. Clients will be negatively impacted if the value of portfolio holdings decrease as a result of such events, if these events adversely impact the operations and effectiveness of Causeway or key service providers, or if these events disrupt systems and processes necessary or beneficial to the management of clients' portfolios.

Following the results of the June 2016 United Kingdom Referendum to exit the European Union ("EU"), sometimes referred to as "Brexit," the financial markets, including currency exchange rates, experienced increased volatility. The United Kingdom subsequently invoked Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, which triggered a two-year period of negotiations on the terms of Brexit. Also, in the days following the referendum vote, credit agencies downgraded the United Kingdom's credit rating.

In October 2019, the EU and United Kingdom agreed to the terms of agreement for the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, and the United Kingdom left the EU on January 31, 2020. A transition period applies until December 31, 2020. During that transition period, EU law continues to apply to the United Kingdom, and the future EU - United Kingdom trade relationship will be formally negotiated. The United Kingdom government has indicated that it will not seek any extension to the transition period beyond December 31, 2020.

During the transition period, and following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, there is likely to be considerable uncertainty as to the United Kingdom's post-withdrawal and post-transition framework, and in particular as to the arrangements which will apply to its relationships with the EU and with other countries. As of the date of this Brochure, there is no harmonized approach across the EU for transition periods or temporary permissions regimes nor for their durations.

The full details and consequences of Brexit remain unclear, particularly with respect to the new relationship between the United Kingdom and the EU. Clients should be aware that events related to Brexit may introduce potentially significant uncertainties and instabilities in the financial markets, as well as potentially lower economic growth, in the United Kingdom, Europe and globally. In addition, other member states may contemplate departing the EU, which may cause political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets. These uncertainties and instabilities could have an adverse impact on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the companies in which an account invests and could therefore adversely affect clients' accounts.

Exchanges and securities markets may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities, which may result in, among other things, an account being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments at an advantageous time or accurately price its portfolio investments.

Selection risk is the risk that the investments that a strategy's portfolio managers select will underperform the market or strategies managed by other investment managers with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. Causeway's use of quantitative screens and techniques may be adversely affected if it relies on erroneous or outdated data.

2. *Management Risk*

Causeway's opinion about the intrinsic worth of a company or security may be incorrect; Causeway may not make timely purchases or sales of securities or changes in exposures for clients; a client's investment objective may not be achieved; or the market may continue to undervalue securities holdings or exposures, or overvalue short exposures. In addition, Causeway may not be able to dispose of certain securities holdings or exposures in a timely manner. Certain securities or other instruments in which an account seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In addition, regulatory restrictions, policies, and procedures to manage actual or potential conflicts of interest, or other considerations may cause Causeway to restrict or prohibit participation in certain investments.

3. *Issuer-Specific Risk*

The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

4. *Value Stock Risk*

Value stocks are subject to the risks that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market and that their prices may go down. Causeway's value discipline sometimes prevents or limits investments in stocks that are in a strategy's benchmark index.

5. *Dividend-Paying Stock Risk*

Dividend-paying stocks may underperform non-dividend paying stocks (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time. The prices of dividend-paying stocks may decline as interest rates increase. In addition, issuers of dividend-paying stocks typically have discretion to defer or stop paying dividends. If the dividend-paying stocks held by an account reduce or stop paying dividends, the account's ability to generate income may be adversely affected.

6. *Quantitative Strategy Risk*

Data for emerging markets companies may be less available and/or less current than data for developed markets companies. Causeway will use quantitative techniques to generate investment decisions and its analysis and stock selection can be adversely affected if it relies on erroneous or outdated data. Any errors in Causeway's quantitative methods

may adversely affect performance. In addition, securities selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole as a result of the factors used in the analysis, the weight assigned to a stock-specific factor for a stock or the weight placed on each factor, and changes in a factor's historical trends. The factors used in quantitative analysis and the weights assigned to a stock-specific factor for a stock or the weight placed on each factor may not predict a security's value, and the effectiveness of the factors can change over time. These changes may not be reflected in the current quantitative model.

7. *Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk*

Foreign security investment involves special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that an account will lose money. For example, the value of an account's securities may be affected by social, political and economic developments and U.S. and foreign laws relating to foreign investment. Further, because accounts invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, accounts' securities may go down in value depending on foreign exchange rates. Other risks include trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; withholding or other taxes; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign securities less liquid, more volatile, and harder to value than U.S. securities. These risks are higher for emerging markets investments, which can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. These risks are also higher for investments in smaller capitalization companies. These risks, and other risks of investing in foreign securities, are explained further below.

- The economies of some foreign markets often do not compare favorably with that of the U.S. with respect to such issues as growth of gross domestic product, reinvestment of capital, resources, and balance of payments. Certain foreign economies may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital. For example, a decrease in the price of oil may negatively affect the economies of countries that rely on the energy industry. They may be more vulnerable to adverse diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a country, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.
- Governmental actions – such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes – may adversely affect investments in foreign markets.
- The governments of certain countries may prohibit or substantially restrict foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries. This could severely affect security prices. This could also impair an account's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer its assets or income back to the U.S., or otherwise adversely affect an account's operations.

- Other foreign market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in foreign courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries are less extensive than those available to investors in the U.S. or other foreign countries. Many foreign governments supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities less than the U.S. government does. Foreign corporate governance may not be as robust as in more developed countries. As a result, protections for minority investors may not be strong, which could affect security prices.
- Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the U.S. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much disclosure or detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for the portfolio managers to completely and accurately determine a company's financial condition or find reliable and current data to process using quantitative techniques.
- Because there are usually fewer investors on foreign exchanges and smaller numbers of shares traded each day, it may be difficult for an account to buy and sell securities on those exchanges. In addition, prices of foreign securities may fluctuate more than prices of securities traded in the U.S.
- Foreign markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures. In certain markets, settlements may not keep pace with the volume of securities transactions. If this occurs, settlement may be delayed and the assets in a client's account may be uninvested and may not be earning returns. An account also may miss investment opportunities or not be able to sell an investment because of these delays.
- If permitted by a client, Causeway may (but is not obligated to) cause an account to enter into forward currency contracts or swaps to purchase and sell securities for the purpose of increasing or decreasing exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another, or from or to the Eurozone region, in the case of the Euro. There can be no assurance that such instruments will be effective as hedges against currency fluctuations or as speculative investments. Moreover, these currency contracts or swaps are derivatives (see "Derivatives Risk" below).
- Changes in currency exchange rates will affect the value of an account's foreign holdings. Further, companies in foreign countries may conduct business or issue debt denominated in currencies other than their domestic currencies, creating additional risk if there is any disruption, abrupt change in the currency markets, or illiquidity in the trading of such currencies.
- The costs of foreign securities transactions tend to be higher than those of U.S. transactions.
- International trade barriers or economic sanctions against foreign countries may adversely affect an account's foreign holdings.

- The performance of some of Causeway's strategies, in particular the emerging markets strategy, may be affected by the social, political, and economic conditions within China. China's securities markets have less regulation and are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of more developed countries, and hence are more susceptible to manipulation, insider trading, and other market abuses. As with all transition countries, China's ability to develop and sustain a credible legal, regulatory, monetary and socioeconomic system could influence the course of outside investment. China has yet to develop comprehensive securities, corporate, or commercial laws; its market is relatively new and undeveloped; and the rate of growth of its economy is slowing. Government policies have recently contributed to economic growth and prosperity in China, but such policies could be altered or discontinued at any time. Changes in government policy and slower economic growth may restrict or adversely affect an account's investments. In addition, certain accounts may obtain exposure to the China A-Share market through participation notes or warrants, which are derivative instruments that can be volatile and involve special risks including counterparty risk, liquidity risk, and basis risk. Alternatively, certain accounts may directly invest in China A-Shares listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange through the Shanghai-Hong Kong or Shenzhen – Hong Kong Stock Connect links ("Stock Connect"). Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of risks including, among others, trading, clearance and settlement risks, currency exchange risks, political and economic instability, inflation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, expropriation, Chinese securities market volatility, less reliable financial information, differences in accounting, auditing, and financial standards and requirements from those applicable to U.S. issuers, and uncertainty of implementation of existing law in the People's Republic of China. Further developments are likely and there can be no assurance of Stock Connect's continued existence or whether future developments regarding the program may restrict or adversely affect an account's investments.

8. *Smaller Capitalization Companies Risk*

Some of Causeway's strategies, and in particular the international small cap and emerging markets strategies, may invest in smaller capitalization companies. The values of securities of smaller, less well-known companies can be more sensitive to, and react differently to, company, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of securities. Smaller companies can have more limited product lines, markets, growth prospects, depth of management, and financial resources, and these companies may have shorter operating histories and less access to financing, creating additional risk. Further, smaller companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans that have floating rates. Because of these and other risks, securities of smaller capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of medium and larger capitalization companies. During some periods, securities of smaller capitalization companies, as an asset class, have underperformed the securities of larger capitalization companies.

9. *Derivatives Risk*

If an account invests in derivatives for hedging, the investments may not be effective as a hedge against price movements and can limit potential for growth in the value of the account. An account's use of futures contracts subjects the account to additional risks. Futures contracts are derivative instruments which can be volatile and involve special risks including leverage risk and basis risk (the risk that the value of the investment will not react in parallel with the value of the reference index). Participation notes or warrants, which may be used to obtain exposure to the China A-Share market, are also derivative instruments which can be volatile and involve special risks including counterparty risk, liquidity risk, and basis risk. These risks are in addition to the risks associated with the investments underlying such derivative instruments.

Derivatives are volatile and involve significant risks, including but not limited to:

- *Counterparty Risk* – Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty on a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation to the account.
- *Currency Risk* – Currency risk is the risk that changes in the exchange rate between two currencies will adversely affect the value (in U.S. dollar terms) of an investment.
- *Leverage Risk* – Leverage risk is the risk that relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of an investment. Investments that involve leverage can result in losses that greatly exceed the amount originally invested.
- *Liquidity Risk* – Liquidity risk is the risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the seller would like or at the price that the seller believes the security is currently worth.
- *Basis Risk* – Basis risk is the risk that the value of a derivative instrument does not react in parallel with the value of the underlying security.

10. *Additional Investment Risks of the Global Absolute Return Strategy*

The risks described below apply whether a GAR account obtains exposures through a swap agreement or makes direct investments.

i. Leverage Risk

By using financing and/or swap agreements, Causeway is able to obtain exposures greater than the value of a GAR account's net assets. Use of leverage involves special risks and is speculative. Leverage creates the potential for greater gains to account holders and the risk of magnified losses to account holders, depending on market conditions and a GAR account's particular exposures. Although Causeway intends to

reduce volatility by obtaining exposure to both long and short positions, if Causeway is incorrect in evaluating long and/or short exposures, losses may be significant.

ii. Quantitative Strategy Risk

Causeway uses quantitative techniques to identify exposures for accounts in the GAR strategy. See “Quantitative Strategy Risk” above.

While the GAR strategy seeks low or no correlation with the World Index, it may be unintentionally correlated with funds or accounts using quantitative “market neutral,” “long-short,” “absolute return,” “hedged,” or other investment strategies, especially during periods of market distress. In highly volatile or falling markets, portfolio managers using quantitative factor-based strategies may seek to reduce leverage by unwinding liquid as well as illiquid long and short securities positions simultaneously. This can cause quantitative strategies, such as the GAR strategy, to experience significant losses.

iii. Short Exposure Risk

The short portfolio of accounts in the GAR strategy is exposed primarily to short positions through short sales or swap agreements. Short positions are subject to special risks. Short positions obtain exposure to securities with the goal of closing the position at a later date when the value of the security has decreased. If the price of the security increases before the position is closed, a GAR account will incur a loss equal to the increase in price from the time the exposure was obtained, (calculated based on the notional value of the exposure if a swap agreement is used), plus any other charges payable to the prime broker or swap counterparty. Because the GAR strategy uses leverage, the short exposures will exceed the value of a GAR account’s net assets, and the risk of loss is increased. Further, since a GAR account will lose money if the value of the underlying security increases, losses on short positions are potentially unlimited. This risk is magnified in periods of market turmoil.

To effect direct short sales, the account borrows the securities from a broker or other third party and sells them for market value. It closes or “covers” the position by returning the securities (by buying replacement securities on behalf of the lender). The obligation to replace the borrowed securities does not typically have a specified maturity date and the lender generally may require replacement of the securities whenever it chooses. As collateral for its replacement obligation, the account is generally required to leave a certain amount of cash and/or securities with the broker that effected the transactions and to deliver an additional amount of cash or other collateral upon the lender’s request if the amount of the account’s liability increases due to increases in the security’s price or decreases in the value of the existing collateral. The lender for the account’s short sales will ordinarily be the account’s prime broker and all of an account’s assets will ordinarily serve as collateral. Therefore, if the value of the collateral were to become inadequate to secure the account’s obligations under its short positions, it is unlikely that the account would be able to provide additional collateral. If that were to occur, the prime broker

would likely cause the account to “buy in” or “close” some or all of its short positions, likely at a time and on terms that are adverse to the client’s account. There can be no assurance that an account in the GAR strategy will not experience losses on short positions or that it will have long positions that appreciate in value enough to offset any of these losses.

A GAR account’s short exposures are subject to the risk that the beneficial owner of the securities sold short recalls the shares from the prime broker or swap counterparty, which the beneficial owner may do at any time to vote the shares or for other reasons. This is because in a direct short sale, a person borrows shares from the beneficial owner of the shares, sells them “short,” and buys them back later to return them to the beneficial owner. If the beneficial owner recalls the shares before they are returned, and replacement shares cannot be found, the prime broker or swap counterparty may force a GAR account to close out the position at a time which may not be advantageous. The closing of these short positions could adversely affect the GAR account.

Short positions are also subject to the risk of a “short squeeze.” This is a situation in which the price of a stock rises and investors who sold short rush to buy the stock to cover their short positions and stop their losses. As the price of the stock increases, more short sellers feel compelled to cover their positions. If a GAR account holds a short position that becomes subject to a short squeeze, the price of the stock may rise rapidly, increasing the account’s losses, and it may be difficult or impossible to exit the position.

iv. Management and Style Risks

While the GAR strategy’s net long/short exposure will generally not exceed plus or minus 10% of net assets, the long portfolio and the short portfolio will each have different exposures that will not be fully hedged. If the value of the exposures in the short portfolio of a GAR account increases at the same time that the value of exposures in the long portfolio of the GAR account decreases, the GAR account will be exposed to significant losses.

A GAR account will also be subject to losses if a portfolio characteristic to which it has exposure performs poorly. Any losses will be magnified through the use of leverage.

v. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a GAR account will not be able to close out a long or short position or swap agreement immediately, particularly during times of market turmoil. It may also be difficult to value a long or short position or swap agreement if a GAR account has difficulty closing the position. A GAR account may have difficulty closing out a long or short position or swap agreement in a timely manner and could, as a result, incur losses that otherwise might have been avoided.

vi. Prime Brokerage Account Risks

Prime brokers may be used in the GAR strategy to provide financing, facilitate the short sale of securities, execute purchase and sale transactions, and hold account assets. If a prime broker were to default or become insolvent, a GAR account will likely not be able to recover most or all of its assets held or owing by the prime broker.

vii. Swap Counterparty Risks

The GAR strategy may use total return equity swap agreements to obtain long and short exposures. Swap counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty on a transaction will be unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligation to a GAR account. For example, in an over-the-counter (“OTC”) swap agreement, the GAR account bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of the counterparty. For swaps traded on an exchange or through a central counterparty, credit risk resides with the GAR account’s clearing broker, or the clearinghouse itself, rather than with an individual counterparty as with OTC derivative transactions. Causeway currently uses swap agreements with one counterparty focusing a GAR account’s exposure to the credit risk of that counterparty. Further, the swap counterparty’s obligations to a GAR account may not be collateralized, which may increase counterparty risk. A counterparty may be unwilling to continue to enter into swap agreements with a GAR account in the future, or may increase its fees or collateral requirements, which could impair a GAR account’s ability to achieve its investment objective. A swap counterparty may also increase its collateral or margin requirements, due to regulatory requirements or otherwise, which may limit a GAR account’s ability to use leverage and reduce its investment returns.

viii. Regulatory Risk

Swap agreements that the GAR strategy may use are subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and the SEC. The CFTC has implemented mandatory exchange-trading and clearing requirements under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and the CFTC continues to approve contracts for central clearing. Uncleared swaps are subject to margin requirements that are being implemented on a phased-in basis. Although the long-term impact of these and any future changes to the regulatory requirements on Causeway and counterparties remains uncertain, they may cause counterparties to increase fees charged to an account or make them less willing to enter into swap agreements in the future. If a counterparty cannot be located to enter into transactions, the GAR strategy may not be able to be implemented. The effects of the regulatory changes could reduce investment returns or harm an account’s ability to implement its investment strategy. Clients and their financial advisers should consider whether a swap’s regulatory treatment impacts their operations or status under the Commodity Exchange Act in deciding whether to engage Causeway.

Potential changes in the rules governing the use of derivatives could significantly reduce the amount of leverage that a mutual fund client can use and could limit or impact a

mutual fund client's ability to employ strategies that use derivatives, including Causeway's GAR strategy, and adversely affect performance.

ix. Costs

A GAR account will pay the prime broker or swap counterparty significant financing charges, as well as brokerage commissions, stamp taxes, and other transaction costs on trades or changes to notional exposures of securities. In addition, a GAR account will pay the prime broker or swap counterparty amounts equal to any dividends paid on securities to which the account has short exposure. These costs will reduce investment returns, and increase investment losses.

11. *Cybersecurity Risk* Investment advisers, such as Causeway, and their service providers are exposed to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks, which may result in financial losses to an account. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, "ransomware" that renders systems inoperable until ransom is paid, the unauthorized release of confidential information, or various other forms of cybersecurity breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting Causeway or a client's other service providers, such as its custodian, may adversely impact the account.

12. *Environmental, Social and Governance Issues* As part of Causeway's investment process when evaluating investments and potential investments, it considers material environmental, social and corporate governance ("ESG") issues. When evaluating potential benefits and risks of an investment, Causeway focuses on ESG issues that it believes may have a significant impact on a company's performance during an account's investment horizon. There are not universally agreed upon objective standards for assessing ESG issues for companies, and Causeway's criteria and process for assessing ESG issues may differ from a client's or other person's understanding of which ESG criteria should be used or how ESG issues should be analyzed. ESG issues tend to have many subjective characteristics, can be difficult to analyze, and frequently involve a balancing of a company's business plans, objectives, actual conduct and other factors. In addition, ESG issues can vary over different periods and can evolve over time. They may also be difficult to apply consistently across regions, countries, industries or sectors. Moreover, there is not universal acceptance of ESG analysis within the investment community.

13. *Miscellaneous*

Client accounts are normally denominated in U.S. dollars and are not hedged to the U.S. dollar. If not restricted by client investment guidelines, Causeway may, in its discretion, hedge any portion or all of a position in a non-U.S. currency as a defensive mechanism to seek to protect the value of an account in U.S. dollars. There can be no assurance that a hedging position, if used, will be effective.

Causeway measures client investment restrictions at the time of purchase (rather than at market) unless agreed differently with the client.

Causeway manages mutual funds and other commingled funds in the above-described investment strategies and the terms of the summary prospectus, prospectus, statement of additional information, offering memoranda and governing documents of such funds prevail over any conflicting terms in this Brochure. In addition, Causeway tailors investment advice to specific objectives and restrictions agreed with each client and the terms of the investment management agreement with each client prevail over any conflicting terms in this Brochure.

Causeway is a signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (“UN PRI”), a voluntary framework for incorporating ESG issues into investment decision-making and ownership practices. For a full copy of Causeway’s ESG Policy, please contact Causeway at 310-231-6100 or visit our website at www.causewaycap.com.

MSCI has not approved, reviewed or produced this Brochure, makes no express or implied warranties or representations and is not liable whatsoever for any data in this Brochure.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client’s or prospective client’s evaluation of Causeway’s advisory business or the integrity of Causeway’s management.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Causeway is the investment adviser and sponsor of the pooled investment vehicles listed below.

Investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”):

Causeway Capital Management Trust, and its series (collectively, the “Funds”):

- Causeway International Value Fund
- Causeway Global Value Fund
- Causeway Emerging Markets Fund
- Causeway International Opportunities Fund
- Causeway International Small Cap Fund
- Causeway Global Absolute Return Fund

Causeway manages group trusts organized in Massachusetts for the collective investment of assets of pension and profit-sharing trusts and governmental plans (collectively, the “Group Trusts”), which follow some of Causeway’s main strategies noted in Item 8. Causeway serves as subadviser for other investment companies registered under the 1940

Act. Causeway also sponsors, and has been delegated investment advisory duties for, a UCITS fund that is an open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated in Ireland established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds (the “Causeway UCITS”). Causeway sponsors Causeway Multi-Fund LLC, a series limited liability company formed under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act. Causeway Multi-Fund LLC is comprised of different series, including the International Value Series, International Value Series B, and International Value Series C (collectively, “Causeway Multi-Funds”). Causeway sponsors and subadvises Causeway International Value Equity CIT and Causeway Global Value Equity CIT, separate collective investment funds established under Causeway Collective Investment Trust, which is organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the “Causeway CITs”). Causeway may also sponsor and manage other pooled investment vehicles from time to time. The Funds, Group Trusts, Causeway UCITS, Causeway Multi-Funds, and Causeway CITs are collectively referred to as “Sponsored Funds.”

Certain employees of Causeway are registered representatives of Foreside Fund Services, LLC (“Foreside”), a registered broker-dealer. Causeway and its marketing employees solicit persons to invest in the Sponsored Funds. Causeway has financial interests from its relationships with the Sponsored Funds because it earns management fees from the Sponsored Funds. Certain Causeway marketing employees have financial interests related to the Sponsored Funds because they may earn discretionary bonuses based in part on management fees earned by Causeway from the Sponsored Funds. See Item 5 above. Causeway has invested seed capital in the Funds and Causeway Multi-Funds, and almost all of Causeway’s portfolio managers, and certain other employees, owners and/or affiliates invest in one or more of the Funds. The prospectuses or other offering materials that are delivered to investors for the Sponsored Funds disclose the management fees paid to Causeway. Causeway has an incentive to refer investors to the Sponsored Funds. To the extent a client’s separate account invests in a Sponsored Fund, the client will not be double-charged for investment advisory fees on account assets invested in the Sponsored Fund.

The swaps used by Causeway Global Absolute Return Fund are subject to both CFTC and SEC regulation. As a result, that Fund is a “commodity pool,” as defined under the Commodities Exchange Act, and Causeway is registered as a “commodity pool operator,” or “CPO,” with respect to that Fund.

See Item 11 for a discussion of potential conflicts of interest arising from the activities and affiliations described above.

Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Causeway has adopted a Code of Ethics in compliance with Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics, among other things, restricts the personal investing activities of employees of Causeway who have access to investment recommendations made to clients (“Access Persons”). All employees are

currently deemed Access Persons. The Code of Ethics imposes additional stricter restrictions on employees who render investment advice (“Investment Personnel”). Among other things, the Code:

- requires preclearance of trades, except for mutual funds and other exempt securities,
- prohibits new purchases of stocks held in client accounts,
- imposes a seven day blackout for Access Persons on securities being transacted for client accounts, with limited exceptions subject to Compliance department clearance,
- imposes a 60-day short-term trading profit prohibition for Investment Personnel,
- prohibits market timing in the Funds or any other funds subadvised by Causeway,
- imposes a 60-day short-term trading profit prohibition for Access Persons investing in the Funds and any funds subadvised by Causeway, and
- requires duplicate broker statements to be provided to Causeway’s Compliance department.

Causeway will provide a copy of its Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

In addition, all employees are prohibited from trading in a security while in possession of material nonpublic information and from engaging in transactions intended to manipulate the market. (In the course of providing investment advisory services, Causeway may come into possession of material nonpublic information which may affect Causeway’s ability to buy, sell or hold a security for a client account and Causeway is not able to advise clients of such situations.) Access Persons are not permitted to solicit gifts or gratuities or accept gifts from clients, brokers or vendors that are extraordinary or extravagant; however, customary business meals and entertainment are permitted. The receipt of gifts and business entertainment from brokers requires reporting, and Causeway may pay or reimburse all or a portion of the estimated cost of the gift, meal or entertainment. Giving extraordinary or extravagant gifts is not permissible. The giving of gifts, meals, or anything of value above a *de minimis* threshold to foreign government officials is prohibited without the prior approval of the Compliance department. There is no guarantee that any such policies or procedures will cover every situation in which a conflict of interest arises.

All portfolio managers, certain research analysts, the chief operating officer, the general counsel, and other employees of Causeway, directly or through estate planning vehicles, own equity interests in Causeway’s parent holding company, and each of Ms. Ketterer and Mr. Hartford is a control person of Causeway. Causeway buys and sells securities for the Sponsored Funds that it also recommends to other clients. Causeway has invested seed capital in the Funds and Causeway Multi-Funds, and Causeway has borrowed money for seed capital investments. Causeway has reduced a portion of its long market exposure, obtained through seed capital investments, by shorting ETFs. Causeway’s portfolio managers, and certain other employees, owners and/or affiliates invest in one or more of the Funds. Thus, portfolio managers may have an incentive to favor some Funds

and accounts over other accounts they manage. They may also have an incentive to favor accounts based on the fees paid by the accounts. Causeway has written policies and procedures to seek fair and equitable allocations of investment opportunities and trades among accounts, which are designed to manage potential conflicts between and among the management of multiple accounts. In addition, Causeway generally manages accounts in the same strategy in the same manner, subject to any restrictions imposed by clients, and monitors for material differences in performance between similar accounts to manage these potential conflicts.

Causeway's employees from time to time and in accordance with the Code of Ethics purchase and sell securities for their personal accounts that Causeway has also recommended to clients. Causeway manages potential conflicts arising from the personal trading activities of employees by requiring the preclearance of trades under its Code of Ethics, among other restrictions, as described above.

Causeway invests client assets in securities of companies which may be clients of the firm, broker-dealers or banks used by Causeway to effect transactions for client accounts, or vendors who provide products or services to Causeway or investors in Sponsored Funds. Causeway executes transactions for clients through broker-dealers who are clients of Causeway, who may provide consulting, advisory or other services to clients of Causeway, or who may refer clients to Causeway or investors to funds managed by Causeway (including through "capital introduction" programs). Causeway votes proxies of companies who are also investment advisory clients of the firm. Causeway may have an incentive to favor the interests of these broker-dealers, banks, or companies due to their relationships with the firm. However, Causeway's research review and broker-dealer selection processes do not take these relationships into consideration when evaluating companies for investment or broker-dealers and banks for executing transactions.

From time to time, Causeway purchases data, research, and other services or products from, and pays to attend conferences sponsored by, institutional asset management consultants. These consultants conduct searches and recommend money managers potentially including Causeway to their clients.

Causeway from time to time sponsors conferences for clients, prospective clients, and institutional asset management consultants and financial professionals. Causeway does not charge attendance fees, provides meals, refreshments and entertainment, and may pay attendees' lodging expenses for these conferences. Certain attendees may recommend money managers potentially including Causeway to their clients.

In managing accounts in similar investment strategies, Causeway purchases and sells securities for some accounts that it may also recommend to other accounts. Causeway may at times give advice or take action with respect to certain accounts that differs from the advice given other accounts with similar investment strategies.

In managing accounts in different investment strategies, Causeway may purchase or sell the same securities for different strategies or may sell securities in one strategy while buying the same securities for accounts in a different strategy. Causeway may, but is not obligated to, cross trades between these accounts. See Item 12 below.

Some accounts pay higher management fee rates than other accounts in similar or different investment strategies. Some accounts pay performance-based fees to Causeway. The payment of different fees, including performance-based fees, may provide an incentive to Causeway to favor one account over another. Causeway manages these potential conflicts as described in Item 6 above.

Actual or potential conflicts of interest, as noted above, may arise from Causeway's management responsibilities with respect to multiple accounts in similar and different investment strategies for different fee rates as described above and from portfolio managers and employees trading their personal accounts. These responsibilities may, among other things, provide incentives to portfolio managers to devote unequal time and attention across client accounts, and the differing fees, incentives and relationships with the various accounts may provide an incentive to favor certain accounts. Causeway has written compliance policies and procedures designed to mitigate or manage these conflicts of interest, including policies and procedures to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities (including IPOs and new issues) and trades among all client accounts.

In addition to the potential conflicts identified above, the GAR strategy takes both long and short positions in securities. Taking a short position in a security may impact the market price of the security and the value of a client account that holds that security long. However, Causeway has a policy that it will not enter into a short position in a security if, at the time of entering into the short position, any client or fund account managed by Causeway holds a long position in a security of the issuer.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

Except for "non-execution clients" (see below), Causeway generally has full authority to determine, without obtaining specific client consent, the particular securities and amount of securities to buy or sell, the particular broker or dealer to use, and the commission rates to pay on behalf of the client. Causeway may agree with a client to limit the foregoing authority.

Where Causeway has full discretionary authority to determine the broker or dealer to use and the commission rate to pay on behalf of a client, Causeway will seek to obtain the best available price in the best available market so that a client's total costs, or proceeds, are the most favorable under the circumstances, taking into account all relevant factors. In placing brokerage, Causeway considers the size and nature of an order, the difficulty of execution and the full range and quality of a broker-dealer's services, including among other things:

- execution capability
- brokerage and research services
- responsiveness
- level of commission rates charged
- financial soundness
- back office processing capabilities
- participation in client commission recapture programs.

For foreign exchange and other principal trades executed by Causeway, Causeway considers the bid and/or offer price and also considers the factors described above, excluding brokerage and research services, commission rates, and client commission recapture programs, which factors are not applicable to principal trades.

In accordance with Rule 12b-1(h) under the 1940 Act, Causeway does not direct commissions or other compensation to broker-dealers in consideration for the promotion or sale of the shares of the Funds or any other mutual fund. Causeway does not, when selecting broker-dealers for a trade, consider whether the broker-dealer refers clients to Causeway or investors to funds managed by Causeway. Traders do not receive information concerning fund sales by particular broker-dealers, including the Funds.

Causeway does not adhere to any rigid formulas in selecting broker-dealers, but weighs a combination of some or all of the factors noted above. The determinative factor is not the lowest possible commission cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution for client accounts. Relevant factors will vary for each transaction, and Causeway will not always select the broker charging the lowest commission rate.

In foreign markets, including those where Causeway regularly purchases and sells securities for clients, commissions and other transaction costs are often higher than those charged in the United States. In addition, Causeway may not have the ability to negotiate commissions in some markets.

For equity agency trades, Causeway may consider proprietary or third party brokerage and research services provided by broker-dealers as a factor in their selection in accordance with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including under commission sharing arrangements. Causeway may effect securities transactions that cause a client to pay an amount of commission in excess of the amount of commission another broker-dealer would have charged if Causeway determines in good faith that the amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer used by Causeway, viewed in terms of either the specific transaction or Causeway's overall responsibilities to the accounts for which it exercises investment discretion.

When Causeway uses client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, Causeway receives a benefit because Causeway does not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services. This reduces Causeway's costs.

Causeway may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on Causeway's interest in receiving research or other products or services, rather than on Causeway's clients' interest in receiving most favorable execution.

To the extent that research services may be a factor in selecting broker-dealers, these services may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals. Eligible research may include information about securities, companies, industries, markets, economics, the valuation of investments and portfolio strategy. Causeway may receive research in the form of research reports, electronic market data, computer and technical market analyses, and access to research analysts, corporate management personnel, and industry experts. The primary brokerage and research services Causeway acquired through client brokerage commissions for the last fiscal year were meetings and conference telephone calls with company managements and industry analysts and experts. Causeway uses these services to supplement its own research in its investment decision-making process.

Brokerage and research services furnished by broker-dealers may be used in servicing all accounts and not all these services may be used in connection with the account that paid the commissions generating the services. As a result of receiving research, Causeway has an incentive to continue using the broker-dealers to provide services to Causeway.

Traders assess broker-dealers based on best price and overall execution. Causeway believes that each trade represents a balance between (a) the market impact of execution and (b) the opportunity cost of time and share price movement of not completing the trade. Causeway's prior experience with specific broker-dealers and markets helps it make trade placement decisions.

Traders monitor prices of full service equity trades by comparing completed trades generally to the stock's volume-weighted average price ("VWAP") for the trading day. Portfolio managers and research analysts assess brokers based on research services and communicate assessments to the trading desk. Portfolio managers and traders receive weekly and annual reports listing brokers and commissions, monitor the amount of commissions allocated among broker-dealers and seek to allocate transactions to broker-dealers who provide superior execution and research services. To assess the quality of brokers' research services, Causeway's investment team rates brokers based on the quality of meetings (in person and telephonic) arranged by brokers with analysts, company managements, and industry experts, and written research deemed exceptional. Meetings and written research are graded on a sliding scale. Meetings and research grades are weighted, with more weight given to in-person meetings with company management and less to analyst and telephone meetings and written research. Based on the ratings, percentage commission targets are generated. The research analyst team

updates the commission target spreadsheet quarterly. The targets are for internal use only, and do not obligate Causeway to place trades with any particular broker. In addition, Causeway uses a third party service to assist the firm in assessing best execution. These assessments are distributed quarterly to relevant portfolio managers, traders, and Compliance staff and reviewed semi-annually at meetings of the firm's Best Execution Group.

Pursuant to SEC interpretative guidance, Causeway uses commission sharing arrangements ("CSAs") with certain broker-dealers. These CSA broker-dealers execute trades and credit soft dollars to pools from which Causeway directs payments to the CSA broker-dealers, third-party broker-dealers, and independent research providers based on commission targets. The use of CSAs is intended to assist Causeway in providing credits to broker-dealers who, in its judgment, provide the best access to analysts and management, and to independent research providers, while using reliable executing broker-dealers which Causeway believes will benefit Causeway's clients' accounts.

For purchases and sales of foreign currencies placed by Causeway, traders agree on foreign exchange prices with banks after comparing quotes to current market bid/ask information supplied by Bloomberg or another data vendor. The discussion above also generally applies to Causeway's selection of a bank for foreign currency transactions, except that research and client commission recapture programs are not considered in the selection. Causeway uses a third party service to assist the firm in assessing best execution of foreign exchange transactions. These assessments are distributed quarterly to relevant portfolio managers, traders, and Compliance staff and reviewed semi-annually at meetings of the firm's Best Execution Group.

For foreign exchange transactions related to dividends, income, interest, corporate actions, tax reclaims, residual balances, and securities trade settlements in South Korea and certain other emerging markets with restricted currencies, Causeway provides "standing instructions" to clients' custodians to automatically repatriate these payments from local currencies to the account's base currency.

Causeway has a Best Execution Group which is comprised of relevant management, compliance, legal, trading, portfolio management, risk, operations, and systems personnel. The group meets semi-annually and reviews, among other items, the third party trade execution and foreign exchange execution assessment reports noted above, confirms Causeway's list of approved broker-dealers who execute portfolio transactions for clients and changes to the list, and reviews other materials relating to Causeway's fulfillment of its best execution obligations and use of soft dollars. Records of meetings of the Best Execution Group are maintained by Causeway's Compliance department.

Trade Allocation. Causeway's policy is to allocate investment opportunities and trade executions – including IPO and new issues – among clients in a manner believed in good faith by Causeway to be fair and equitable over time. The overall goal is to achieve equivalent weightings in securities among all similarly managed accounts, subject to specific client restrictions or other limitations applicable to a particular client.

Allocations of investment opportunities are based on an assessment of several factors including suitability, specific client investment guidelines, eligibility, and fair allocation among participating clients. Accounts in similar strategies will generally share *pro rata* in investment opportunities and IPOs and new issues, and Compliance department review is required for IPOs and new issues.

Non-execution clients. For certain clients, including certain wrap programs, Causeway may enter into agreements to supply model securities weightings and related information to other unaffiliated investment advisers or broker-dealers who (directly or through their delegates) execute and settle the trades and maintain the underlying customer accounts. These arrangements are sometimes referred to as wrap fee programs because the customers of the program sponsor pay a specified fee or fees not based directly upon transactions in the customer's account, but for investment advisory services and the execution of the customer's transactions. (These types of clients are called "non-execution clients" because Causeway is not responsible for their trade execution, and Causeway's other clients are called "execution clients.") Non-execution clients and Causeway's trading desk will execute trades independently and Causeway has no control over the timing or manner of implementation of any investment instructions provided to non-execution clients. As a result, equity transactions for non-execution clients cannot be aggregated with orders for execution accounts, and non-execution accounts therefore may receive less favorable execution of some transactions. Non-execution clients implement investment decisions by purchasing or selling ADRs or ordinary shares that trade in the U.S., while Causeway normally invests the non-U.S. portion of its execution clients' accounts in ordinary shares that trade on foreign exchanges that are open at different times than U.S. markets.

When portfolio managers make investment decisions for both execution clients and non-execution clients at the same time, Causeway's policy is to seek to provide investment decision information to non-execution clients contemporaneously with placing similar trades for execution clients. Causeway believes that this procedure is reasonably designed to give the non-execution clients' investment and trading personnel the equivalent opportunity to execute the trade at substantially the same time as Causeway's execution clients and that this procedure will result in fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities and allocations for non-execution clients and execution clients over time. Causeway provides similar investment advisory services to multiple non-execution clients and this may result in model information for the same security being provided to multiple wrap program sponsors at a similar time. In such cases, Causeway may rotate the order in which it places model information among the relevant sponsors or other trading entities. Causeway uses a rotation methodology designed to avoid systematically favoring one non-execution client over another and to treat similarly situated groups of non-execution accounts equitably over time. Execution accounts are not rotated with non-execution accounts. As a result of factors not due to an intent to favor one set of clients over another, Causeway may execute a trade for one or more execution clients before a non-execution client's trade is executed, or a non-execution client may execute a trade before an execution client's trade is executed. As a result, depending on market, operational, or other factors, the execution of a prior trade may

adversely affect the size of the position or the price obtainable for a client whose trade is executed later. Causeway's Compliance department reviews trading data including the timing of the communication of investment instructions to non-execution clients in relation to the placement of orders for execution clients to monitor for compliance with this policy.

Trade Aggregation. Causeway may (but is not obligated to) aggregate or "block" purchase and sale orders – including IPOs and new issues – to seek the efficiencies that may be available for larger transactions when it determines that investment decisions are appropriate for each participating account and it believes that aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution for its clients. Prior to placing the order, Causeway computes the allocation it intends to make among participating client accounts. When aggregating orders, participating clients receive the average share price for all the transactions in that security for the aggregated order on a given business day, with transaction costs shared *pro rata* based on each client's participation. If the aggregated order is entirely filled, Causeway will allocate the securities among clients in accordance with its previous allocation computation. Securities purchased or sold in an aggregated order that is not completely filled on a trading day are allocated *pro rata*, when possible, to the participating client accounts in proportion to the size of the order placed for each account. Causeway may, however, increase or decrease the amount of securities allocated to each account if necessary due to cash constraints or to avoid holding odd-lot or small numbers of shares for particular clients. Additionally, if Causeway is unable to fully execute an aggregated order and Causeway determines that it would be impractical to allocate a small number of securities among the accounts participating in the transaction on a *pro rata* basis, Causeway may allocate such securities in a manner determined in good faith to be a fair allocation.

In the event an allocation would result in accounts receiving odd lots or small, *de minimis*, numbers of shares, Causeway's trading system (Charles River) automatically re-allocates the shares to participating accounts using a random algorithm.

The Compliance department reviews IPOs and new issues, including any non-*pro rata* allocation. Model weight changes for non-execution clients cannot be blocked with purchase and sale orders for execution clients.

Trading Errors. Causeway has adopted policies and procedures for trading errors that may occur from time to time. Errors discovered prior to settlement may be canceled or corrected through reallocation if appropriate so that clients suffer no gain or loss and, for registered investment companies, if calculation prior to settlement would not require the recalculation of the net asset values calculated prior to the cancellation. Errors not discovered and corrected by such time are corrected in the affected client's account. The client keeps any resulting gain and Causeway reimburses the client for any loss that is material and is caused by Causeway's breach of its applicable standard of care or material breach of contract. Causeway's Compliance department, in consultation with management, is responsible for resolving, logging, and reporting trade errors.

Directed Brokerage. Certain clients direct Causeway to use specific broker-dealers that provide commission recapture benefits – including cash rebates, products, services, and expense payments or reimbursements – to the clients based on the trades that Causeway places for the client’s account. Certain clients direct Causeway to use a specific dealer or other service provider for foreign exchange transactions. Clients directing Causeway to use specific broker-dealers or other service providers for transactions (i) may pay higher commissions on some transactions than might be attainable by Causeway, (ii) may receive less favorable execution of some transactions, (iii) may forego the possible benefit of volume discounts for aggregated transactions (see above), (iv) may not be able to participate in new issues sold by other broker-dealers, and (v) may restrict Causeway from receiving research-related products and services available from other broker-dealers.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

Causeway’s portfolio managers review client portfolios indirectly, normally each business day, by monitoring computerized investment strategy models, which include securities and weightings for securities held for strategy models. The firm’s quantitative portfolio managers are responsible for reviewing accounts in the quantitatively-managed strategies. The firm’s fundamental portfolio managers are responsible for reviewing accounts in the international fundamentally-managed strategies. No specific number of accounts is assigned to each portfolio manager. The reviews evaluate factors including performance, risk, and strategic positioning of portfolios.

In addition, Causeway uses an automated compliance system that reviews accounts for compliance with certain coded investment guidelines on a daily basis.

Causeway provides written reports to clients on a monthly or quarterly basis depending on the agreement with the client. Reports may contain portfolio holdings and values, purchases and sales, market commentary, total assets, performance and attribution information, country weightings, industry weightings, and other portfolio characteristics. Reports are generated from Causeway’s accounting system, which may differ from a client’s official books and records maintained by its custodian or administrator. Representatives of Causeway also meet in person or by conference telephone with clients periodically depending on arrangements with the client.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Causeway does not receive economic benefits from anyone who is not a client for providing investment advisory services to clients although, arguably, the use of soft dollars confers an economic benefit to Causeway. As discussed in Item 12 above, conflicts of interest may arise from Causeway’s use of soft dollars.

From time to time, Causeway may compensate unaffiliated parties for client referrals, subject to the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act. Thus, these entities have a financial incentive to recommend Causeway’s services. Currently, Causeway has

no such arrangements. However, Causeway may continue to compensate other unaffiliated parties for client referrals for arrangements that were in place at the time of a client's engagement, but have been subsequently terminated. Compensation arrangements will be disclosed to clients at the time of the solicitation or referral as required by the Advisers Act.

Item 15 Custody

Causeway does not hold client funds or securities. Client funds and securities are held by banks, broker-dealers, or other qualified custodians who send monthly or quarterly account statements directly to clients. Causeway also provides reports to clients on a monthly or quarterly basis, depending on the agreement with the client. Clients should compare the account statements they receive from their qualified custodians with those they receive from Causeway.

Under the Advisers Act, Causeway may be deemed to have custody over some client accounts because the client authorizes Causeway to deduct its fees directly from its accounts otherwise held at a qualified custodian. Causeway manages the investment portfolios of the Group Trusts, the assets of which are held by a trustee which is a custodian bank that is not affiliated with Causeway. Causeway manages the investment portfolios of the Causeway Multi-Funds, the assets of which are held by a custodian bank that is not affiliated with Causeway. Causeway may sponsor and manage other private funds from time to time, the assets of which are held by custodian banks that are not affiliated with Causeway. The Group Trusts, Causeway Multi-Funds, and any such private funds are subject to audits at least annually by an independent public accountant. Their audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and distributed to all investors within 120 days of the end of their fiscal years.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Causeway accepts discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of clients, except for non-discretionary accounts including certain of the "non-execution" accounts described in Item 12 above. Causeway enters into written investment management agreements with clients which set forth Causeway's discretionary authority to manage assets and contain investment guidelines and restrictions. Where Causeway has discretionary authority, it may agree with clients to limit its discretion. Customary restrictions on Causeway's authority may include limits on the amount of total account assets invested in a single company, industry, or country, or in cash, emerging markets, or derivative instruments. The GAR strategy may include limits on leverage.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

Causeway votes the proxies of companies owned by clients who have granted Causeway voting authority. Clients may decide not to delegate proxy voting authority to Causeway. When Causeway has proxy voting authority, it votes proxies solely in what Causeway

believes is the best interests of clients in accordance with its Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

Causeway's policies and procedures are designed to cast votes consistent with certain basic principles:

- increasing shareholder value
- maintaining or increasing shareholder influence over the board of directors and management
- establishing and enhancing strong and independent boards of directors
- maintaining or increasing the rights of shareholders
- aligning the interests of management and employees with those of shareholders with a view toward the reasonableness of executive compensation and shareholder dilution.

Causeway's guidelines also recognize that a company's management is charged with day-to-day operations and, therefore, Causeway generally votes on routine business matters in favor of management's proposals or positions. Under its guidelines, Causeway generally votes *for* distributions of income, appointment of auditors, director compensation (unless deemed excessive), management's slate of director nominees (except nominees with poor attendance or who have not acted in the best interests of shareholders), financial results/director and auditor reports, share repurchase plans, and changing corporate names and other similar matters.

Causeway generally votes *with management* on social issues because it believes management is responsible for handling them. Causeway generally votes *against* anti-takeover mechanisms. Causeway votes other matters – including equity-based compensation plans – on a *case-by-case* basis.

Causeway's interests may conflict with clients on certain proxy votes where Causeway might have a significant business or personal relationship with the company or its officers. Causeway's chief operating officer in consultation with the general counsel and chief compliance officer decides if a vote involves a material conflict of interest. If so, Causeway may obtain instructions or consent from the client on voting or will vote in accordance with a "for" or "against" or "with management" guideline if one applies. If no such guideline applies, Causeway will follow the recommendation of an independent third party such as Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS).

Non-U.S. proxies (and particularly those in emerging markets) may involve a number of problems that restrict or prevent Causeway's ability to vote, or otherwise make voting impractical. For example, Causeway might refrain from voting if it or its agents are required to appear in person at a shareholder meeting or if the exercise of voting rights would result in the imposition of trading or other ownership restrictions. As a result,

Causeway will only use its best efforts to vote clients' non-U.S. proxies and may decide not to vote a non-U.S. proxy if it determines that it would be impractical or disadvantageous to do so. In addition, Causeway will not vote proxies (U.S. or non-U.S.) if it does not receive adequate information from the client's custodian in sufficient time to cast the vote. To assist in voting proxies, Causeway may use independent research and recordkeeping software provided by third parties.

This is only a summary of Causeway's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. To obtain a full copy or information on how portfolio securities held in your account have been voted, please contact Causeway by phone at 310-231-6100 or by email at compliance@causewaycap.com.

Certain clients choose to vote their own securities and communicate this in the investment management agreement or by other written notice to Causeway. These clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodians, and may contact Causeway at the above telephone number or email with questions about a particular proxy solicitation.

For clients with securities lending programs, Causeway may not be able to vote proxies for securities that a client has loaned to a third party. Causeway recognizes that clients manage their own securities lending programs. Causeway may, but is not obligated to, notify a client that Causeway is being prevented from voting a proxy due to the securities being on loan. There can be no assurance that such notice will be received in time for the client, if it so chooses, to recall the security.

Causeway is not responsible for taking action on bankruptcy, class action or other securities litigation claims affecting client account assets or for monitoring these proceedings. Clients interested in participating in these matters should contact their own legal and other advisers.

Item 18 Financial Information

Causeway does not require clients to prepay fees six months or more in advance. Causeway knows of no present financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair Causeway's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients. Causeway has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.