

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Supplementary Prospectus you should consult a person authorised for the purposes of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 who specialises in advising on the acquisition of shares and units in collective investment schemes.

This Supplementary Prospectus has been issued by Legal & General ICAV (the "ICAV") which is responsible for its contents. To the best of the ICAV's knowledge, the information contained in this Supplementary Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and this Supplementary Prospectus contains no omission likely to affect the validity of the information.

**L&G Asia Pacific Ex. Japan Equity Index Fund
L&G Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund
L&G Global Small Cap Equity Index Fund
L&G Emerging Markets Government Bond (Local Currency) Index Fund
L&G Emerging Markets Government Bond (USD) Index Fund
L&G Europe Ex. UK Equity Index Fund
L&G Global Infrastructure Index Fund
L&G Euro Treasury Bond Index Fund
L&G World Equity Index Fund**

(each a "Fund" and together the "Funds")

(The Funds are sub-funds of the ICAV established under the laws of Ireland. The ICAV and the Funds are collective investment schemes recognised in the UK under section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROSPECTUS FOR POTENTIAL INVESTORS IN THE UK

7th March 2018

This Supplementary Prospectus forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus and, unless otherwise stated, capitalised terms in this Supplementary Prospectus have the same meaning as in the Prospectus.

Nothing in this Supplementary Prospectus or the Prospectus should be construed as advice on the merits of an investment in the Funds.

FACILITIES AND INFORMATION IN THE UK

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between the Funds. The ICAV is established under the laws of Ireland and registered with the Central Bank of Ireland ("Central Bank") whose address is Dame Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. The ICAV is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank.

With the prior approval of the Central Bank, the ICAV may from time to time create an additional sub-fund or sub-funds. The attention of potential investors in the United Kingdom is drawn to the section entitled "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and also to the Key Investor Information Documents of the Funds (the "KIIDs") before investing in the ICAV.

The ICAV is a recognised scheme in the UK for the purposes of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "Act") by virtue of section 264 of that Act. It is registered with the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") under the number 785306. The FCA's registered office is at 25 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HS.

UK investors are advised that the rules made by the FCA under the Act do not in general apply to the ICAV in relation to its investment business. In particular, the rules made under the Act for the protection of private customers (for example, those conferring rights to cancel or withdraw from certain investment agreements) do not apply, and the Financial Services Compensation Scheme will not be available, in connection with an investment in the ICAV. In addition, the protections available under the Financial Ombudsman Service will not be available in connection with an investment in the ICAV.

This Supplementary Prospectus and the Prospectus mentioned above may be distributed in the UK without restriction. Copies of this Supplementary Prospectus and the Prospectus have been delivered to the FCA as required under the Act. (The term "Prospectus" used in this document includes any supplements to that Prospectus.)

The ICAV is required by the FCA to maintain certain facilities at a UK address in the interests of investors in the Funds in the UK. The ICAV has appointed LGIM Corporate Director Limited to maintain the relevant facilities at its offices in the UK. Its contact details are as follows:

LGIM Corporate Director Limited
One Coleman Street
London
EC2R 5AA United
Kingdom

Investors may inspect and obtain copies of the incorporation documents of the ICAV, the latest Prospectus, the latest KIIDs (in English) and the latest annual and half-yearly reports relating to the Funds at this address during normal business hours (9.00 am to 5 pm, Monday to Friday). These documents are available free of charge. Information is also available about the latest sale and purchase prices of Shares (and at www.lgim.com) and investors may apply to this address to redeem their Shares in order to obtain payment of the redemption proceeds. Complaints regarding the operation of the ICAV and/or the Funds can be submitted at the address above for onward transmission to the ICAV.

The right represented by Shares is a proportionate ownership of the ICAV which itself owns the scheme property.

Details of the procedure to be followed for the subscription and purchase and the redemption and sale of Shares are set out in the Prospectus.

This Supplementary Prospectus provides for the recognition of the Funds in accordance with section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

TAXATION IN THE UK

The tax consequences for each Shareholder of acquiring, holding, redeeming or disposing of shares depends upon the relevant laws of any jurisdiction to which the Shareholder is subject. Shareholders in the ICAV should seek their own professional advice as to this, as well as to any relevant exchange control or other relevant laws and regulations.

The statements on taxation below are intended to be a general guide to the anticipated tax treatment in the UK of the ICAV and its Shareholders. The statements relate to Shareholders holding shares as an investment (as opposed to as a dealer) and are based on the law and practice in force at the date of this Supplementary Prospectus. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position prevailing at the time an investment in the ICAV is made will continue indefinitely.

The ICAV

The ICAV is a UCITS scheme established in Ireland and so it is not resident in the UK for tax purposes, and the Directors do not consider that the ICAV is trading in the UK through a permanent establishment. Therefore the ICAV should not be liable to tax in the UK, other than on certain income deriving from a UK source

The Share Classes

Each Class of Shares in any of the Funds constitutes an offshore fund for the purposes of the UK's special tax regime for offshore funds in the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009. Accordingly, the provisions of those regulations are relevant to the taxation of Shareholders in respect of income and gains.

The Manager intends to obtain from HMRC recognition as a reporting fund for each Class of Shares which is sold in the UK. These share classes will be shown in the list of reporting funds published by HMRC with effect from the date listed against the name of that Class on the website of HMRC. The up-to-date list may be viewed on the UK government website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds>.

Currently, the ICAV pursues a distribution and reporting policy so as to enable each Class of Share in issue to maintain recognition as a "Reporting Fund" under the United Kingdom Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 for the purpose of United Kingdom taxation. However, there can be no guarantee that reporting fund status will be maintained for any Class of Share. Where such status subsequently to be withdrawn, any gains arising to Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom on a sale, redemption or other disposal of such Shares (including a deemed disposal on death) would be taxed as offshore income gains rather than capital gains. Further details regarding matters relating to taxation applicable to the ICAV are outlined in the Prospectus under the heading 'Taxation of the ICAV in the United Kingdom' and in the 'Gains' section below.

The Shareholders

Income

Shareholders resident in the UK for tax purposes will generally be liable to UK income tax or corporation tax in respect of any distributions paid or any amounts reported to investors as "reportable income" in respect of Shares held, subject to their personal circumstances.

This income will generally be treated for UK tax purposes as dividend income for the purposes of income tax and corporation tax, as described below. (An exception to this is in the case of distributions from a Bond Fund as also described below).

It is expected that the treatment of distributions and reported income as dividends for UK tax purposes will normally apply to all the Funds except for the L&G Euro Treasury Bond Index Fund, the L&G Emerging Markets Government Bond (Local Currency) Index Fund, and the L&G Emerging Markets Government Bond (USD) Index Fund, for which see Bond Fund distributions below.

For individual Shareholders subject to UK income tax, the first £2,000 (£5,000 in tax year ending 5 April 2018) of dividends received (or deemed to be received) by UK resident individuals (from all sources combined) in each tax year from 6 April 2018 will not be subject to income tax. Above this level, the tax rates applying to dividends are 7.5% for basic rate taxpayers, 32.5% for higher rate taxpayers and 38.1% for additional rate taxpayers. There is no tax credit attached to dividends.

For corporate Shareholders subject to UK corporation tax, dividends will generally be exempt from corporation tax (but see bond fund distributions below).

'Bond' Fund Distributions

This section is expected to apply to Shareholders in the L&G Euro Treasury Index Fund, the L&G Emerging Markets Government Bond (Local Currency) Index Fund, and the L&G Emerging Markets Government Bond (USD) Index Fund and could apply to Shareholders in other Funds should those funds exceed the 60% level described below.

In any case where a Fund exceeds a level of 60% of its Net Asset Value held as investments in interest bearing or economically equivalent assets at any time during a period of account then distributions and reported income relating to that period are treated for UK resident individual investors as payments of yearly interest and not as dividends.

In this case individual investors subject to UK income tax may be entitled to a tax free personal savings allowance which will cover the first £1,000 of interest (from all sources combined) for basic rate taxpayers, and £500 for higher rate taxpayers. There is no allowance for additional rate taxpayers. For interest in excess of the allowance the tax rates applying are 20% for basic rate taxpayers, 40% for higher rate taxpayers and 45% for additional rate taxpayers.

For corporate taxpayers, in any case where the Fund exceeds a level of 60% of its Net Asset Value held as investments in interest bearing or economically equivalent assets at any time during the Shareholder's corporation tax accounting period then the Shareholder must treat its holding in the Fund (including any distributions received) as a creditor loan relationship for that period and account for it on a fair value basis for tax purposes.

Gains

Where a Class of Shares has had reporting fund status throughout the duration of the Shareholder's investment in that Class, any gain on disposal of the investment (allowing for the deduction of any amounts reported as income but not actually distributed) will be subject to taxation as a capital gain. (For corporate taxpayers any gain brought into account for corporation tax under the loan relationship rules is not also brought into account as a chargeable gain.)

Where a Class of Shares has not had reporting fund status throughout the duration of the Shareholder's investment in that Class, any gain on disposal of the investment (allowing for a deduction of amounts reported as income but not actually distributed) will be subject to taxation as income.

Anti-Avoidance Provisions

The UK tax rules contain a number of anti-avoidance codes that can apply to UK investors in offshore funds in particular circumstances. It is not anticipated that they will normally apply to investors. Any UK taxpaying investor who (together with connected persons) holds over 25% of the Fund should take specific advice.

Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements and the Common Reporting Standards

The ICAV is required to report information about investors' holdings in the Fund to the Irish tax authority in order for it to pass certain information to Shareholders' tax authorities (including HM Revenue & Customs for UK resident Shareholders) under various automatic exchange of information regimes. Irish law currently requires reporting in respect of the US Foreign Account and Tax Compliance Act commonly called FATCA and the OECD material commonly called the Common Reporting Standards. Please see the Prospectus for further details.