Renaissance Global Best Ideas Fund IC Limited

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Renaissance Global Best Ideas Fund IC Limited
Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Contents

General Information

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Roxanne Power
Marie Curutchet
Ferdinand van Heerden (effective from 1 September 2019)

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Administrator, Registrar & Secretary
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Distribution Partner
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Manager
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Custodian
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Sub-Investment Managers
Renaissance Equity (Pty) Limited
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2191, South Africa

Investment Manager's report

The calendar year ended Dec 2019 was a total reversal of 2018 where pretty much every asset class was negative, 2019 saw these same asset classes all end positive . 2020 however heralded a 6 month period driven by the pandemic and governments from various countries response to this. Wall Street capped its best quarter since 1998 as markets closed on 30 June 2020, a fitting end to a stunning three months for investors as the market screamed back toward its record heights after a torrid plunge . The S&P 500 climbed nearly 20% in USD. That rebound followed a 20% drop in the first three months of the year, the market's worst quarter since the 2008 financial crisis. The plunge came as the coronavirus pandemic ground the economy to a halt and millions of people lost their jobs. The whiplash that ripped through markets in the second quarter of 2020 came as investors looked beyond dire unemployment numbers and became increasingly hopeful that the economy can pull out of its severe, sudden recession relatively quickly. Reports during the quarter showed that employers resumed hiring again and retail sales rebounded as governments relaxed lockdown orders meant to slow the spread of the coronavirus.

The very strong bounce in risk assets like equities and credit was driven by central banks and governments who provided enormous amounts of stimulus and economies started to reopen. Despite the strong rebound in risk assets, traditional portfolio hedges such as government bonds and gold have held up well. US Treasuries are up about 9% year to date, while gold was up close to 18%.

As economies have started to reopen, economic data has shown signs of a sharp rebound with both USK and UK retail sales up double digits. While sales are still down year on year, the speed and magnitude of the bounce back is a clear positive. The other positive is that central banks globally have made clear that they stand willing to use their full firepower to keep government and corporate borrowing costs low. The Bank of England, for example, recently increased its quantitative easing programme by a further GBP 100 billion, helping to keep UK 10-year Gilt yields low at around 0.2%. The worst case scenario of the Covid crisis morphing into a liquidity crunch has thus been avoided, and central banks don’t appear to be in the mood to back away from providing liquidity support where necessary.

The S&P 500 looks to be pricing in a V-shaped economic recovery, but it is worth noting that sector performance tells a more differentiated story. For example, online retailers are up very strongly year to date, while department stores are down sharply, along with other sectors that have been most affected by the virus, such as hotels, airlines, retail REITS, energy companies and banks. While most of the worst-performing sectors year to date have also lagged during the rally since late March, energy companies have actually been one of the best-performing sectors, as oil prices partially recovered. And some of the best-performing sectors year to date, such as food retailers and supermarkets, have lagged the most during the rally. So it is important to look beneath the index level for both opportunities and risks, and to be aware that many companies aren’t starting the second half of this year where they were at the beginning of the year, even though some indices may give that impression. Value stocks are down 17% this year, while growth stocks are up 6%.

The Fund handled the drawdowns during the worst of the pandemic well, due mainly to its conservative equity allocation and use of put option protection . This downside protection meant that come the end of March the Fund was firmly in the top quartile vs peers in ASISA Global Multi Asset Flex category, having lost significantly less than these peers and the equity market. This was exactly the kind of performance we were expecting for the portfolio having built in the protection for black swan events such as this. Come end of March we decided to begin adding risk back and took our equity exposure up while reducing the option protection . This was timely as the markets had already begun their march upward . What was disappointing is that a number of the value equity names in the portfolio lagged with tech , healthcare and other defensive stocks attracting most of the investor flows. Outside of a short period of value outperformance in May , growth has been the only game in town. We are however comfortable to maintain a balance of growth and value funds as see more rotations into cyclical names and thereby value in the future with tech and defensives still likely to get even more expensive due to the very low rate environment . These rotations to more cyclical and non US names will be especially driven by further weakness in the dollar as US rates are no longer as attractive on a relative basis and the US continues to expand its twin deficits. The Funds defensive positioning in gold has also been a t value add for 2020 and continues to provide upside as its just recently breached its all time high of $2000 an ounce. We are confident that the Fund can continue to capture further upside in equities due to accommodative monetary policy while still offering protection through the inclusion of diversifiers like gold , Treasury Inflation Protection (TIPS) and of course put options which we have begun adding back once again.

Overall, the market has rallied on the back of fiscal and monetary stimulus, combined with the reopening of economies. We believe the monetary support is here to stay, but that in some countries there is a risk that fiscal stimulus may become less generous. Meanwhile, rising infection rates could lead to further social distancing measures being imposed or voluntarily adopted. We therefore favour a flexible and active approach to investing, currently with a focus on quality companies that can survive even if some of the risks do materialise in the second half of the year. Despite the rally, global equities are still down as at 30 June from their June 8th high. The key immediate question for investors is whether the recent bout of volatility marks the end or just a temporary pause in a new cyclical bull market for stocks. On balance, we lean towards the latter scenario. While we do think that the next few months will be more treacherous for investors due to a resurgence in the number of Covid cases in some countries, as well as uncertainty over how the looming US fiscal cliff will be resolved, we expect global equities to be higher 12 months from now.

Momentum Global Investment Management Limited
18 December 2020

Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Renaissance Global Best Ideas Fund IC Limited (the "Incorporated Cell" or "Cell") and for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal activities
The Cell with company number 46312, is a Guernsey registered, Limited Liability Incorporated Cell of Momentum Mutual Fund ICC Limited (the "Company").

Covid-19 Assessment
The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, assessed the potential impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic on the Cell. Refer to note 2 for the detailed disclosure.

Directors
The Directors of the Cell during the year and at the date of this report are set out on page 3.

Directors’ interests
None of the Directors who held office during the year and at the date of this report had any disclosable interests in the shares of the Incorporated Cell.

Directors’ responsibilities
The Directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Guernsey law and International Financial Reporting Standards, of the state of affairs of the Incorporated Cell and of the profit or loss of the Cell, and the statement of cash flows for that period. In preparing these financial statements the Directors are required to:

• select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

• make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

• state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

• prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Incorporated Cell will continue in business.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Incorporated Cell and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and The Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1987. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Incorporated Cell and hence, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Incorporated Cell's auditor is unaware and each Director has taken all the steps they ought to have as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Incorporated Cell's auditor is aware of that information.

The Board of Directors confirms that, throughout the period covered by the financial statements, the Cell complied with the Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission, to the extent it was applicable based upon its legal and operating structure and its nature, scale and complexity.

The annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Incorporated Cell are published on the Manager's website. The Manager is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the website; the work carried out by the auditor does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditor accepts no responsibility for any changes that may occur to the financial statements after they are initially presented on the website. The Directors appreciate there is uncertainty regarding legal requirements of information published on the internet as it is accessible in many countries and legislation in Guernsey governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditors
In June 2017, the Independent Regulatory Board of Auditors published a rule prescribing that auditors of public interest entities in South Africa must comply with mandatory audit firm rotation ("MAFR"), whereby audit firms shall not serve as the appointed auditor of a public interest entity for more than 10 consecutive years, with effect from 1 April 2023.

The Board of Momentum Metropolitan Holdings Limited ("MMH"), together with its Audit Committee, has resolved to early adopt MAFR. As a consequence, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. rotated off the audit on conclusion of its external audit responsibilities for the year ended 30 June 2019, at the conclusion of MMH's annual general meeting held on 9 December 2019.

On 9 December 2019, Ernst & Young LLP, was appointed as Auditor to the Incorporated Cell in accordance with Article 31.1 of the Cell' Articles of Incorporation and section 258 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

Marie Curutchet	Robert Rhodes
Director	Director
18 December 2020	

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENAISSANCE GLOBAL BEST IDEAS FUND IC LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Renaissance Global Best Ideas Fund IC Limited (the "Incorporated Cell") for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Participating Redeemable Shares, and the related notes 1 to 16, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Incorporated Cell's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of the Incorporated Cell's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and the Protection of Investors (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 1987.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Incorporated Cell in accordance with the ethical requirements issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Incorporated Cell's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept by the Incorporated Cell; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the Incorporated Cell's accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENAISSANCE GLOBAL BEST IDEAS FUND IC LIMITED (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Incorporated Cell's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Incorporated Cell or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Incorporated Cell's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Incorporated Cell's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Incorporated Cell to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Incorporated Cell's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 262 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Incorporated Cell's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Incorporated Cell and the Incorporated Cell's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP
Guernsey, Channel Islands
21 December 2020

Notes:

1 The maintenance and integrity of the Momentum Mutual Fund ICC Limited web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

2 Legislation in Guernsey governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Custodian's Report to the Members of Renaissance Global Best Ideas Fund IC Limited

In our opinion, the Cell has, in all material aspects, been managed for the year ended 30 June 2020 in accordance with the provisions of the Principal Documents, Scheme Particulars and The Authorised Collective Investment Schemes (Class B) Rules 2013.

For and on behalf of
Northern Trust (Guernsey) Limited
18 December 2020

Supplementary Information

		30.06.20	30.06.19
1.	**NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING**		
	Class A - USD	47,676,878	42,913,872
	Class D - GBP	34,681,728	34,735,283
2.	**NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE - USD**		
	Class A - USD	1.05	1.08
	Class D - GBP	1.68	1.72
3.	**HIGHEST/LOWEST PRICE - USD***		
	Class A - USD	1.14 / 0.93	1.08 / 0.98
	Class D - GBP	1.82 / 1.49	1.73 / 1.57
4.	**NUMBER OF SHARES SUBSCRIBED**		
	Class A - USD	6,591,716	748,865
	Class D - GBP	857,471	763,665
5.	**NUMBER OF SHARES REDEEMED**		
	Class A - USD	1,828,710	4,638,814
	Class D - GBP	911,026	1,033,990

*The highest/lowest price for the Cell is based on prices from prior year end to current year end, being 30.06.2020.

Portfolio Statement

	Holdings	Fair Value USD	% of Net Assets
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Collective Investment Schemes: 97.55% (2019: 98.17%)			
Asset Allocation Funds			
Prescient Global China Balanced Fund Class D	3,342,916	5,863,475	5.41
Total Asset Allocation Funds		**5,863,475**	**5.41**
Commodity Funds			
SPDR Gold Shares	48,768	8,162,300	7.53
Total Commodity Funds		**8,162,300**	**7.53**
Equity Funds			
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds - Global Stock Fund	529,432	10,376,867	9.58
Fundsmith Equity Fund	2,632,398	16,410,298	15.15
Morgan Stanley Investment Funds - Global Brands Fund	19	3,084	-
Nomura Funds Ireland - Global High Conviction Fund Class I	78,321	12,396,565	11.44
Ranmore Global Equity Fund	68,630	17,151,069	15.84
Total Equity Funds		**56,337,883**	**52.01**
Fixed Income Funds			
PIMCO Global Real Return Fund	227,671	5,379,860	4.97
Rubrics Global Credit UCITS Fund	898,897	15,347,411	14.17
Rubrics Global Fixed Income UCITS Fund Class A	52,522	9,580,521	8.84
Total Fixed Income Funds		**30,307,792**	**27.98**
Property Funds			
Catalyst Global Real Estate Fund Class D	2,459,686	5,009,888	4.62
Glanmore Property Fund	29,798	-	-
Total Property Funds		**5,009,888**	**4.62**
Total Collective Investment Schemes		**105,681,338**	**97.55**
Options: 0.11% (2019: 0.05%)			
S&P 500 Index Put 2860 31/07/2020	33	52,800	0.05
S&P 500 Index Put 2860 30/09/2020	14	65,660	0.06
Total Options		**118,460**	**0.11**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**105,799,798**	**97.66**
Other Net Assets: 2.34% (2019: USD1,882,554; 1.77%)		**2,534,340**	**2.34**
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Participating Redeemable Shares		**108,334,138**	**100.00**

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	Year ended 30.06.20 USD	Year ended 30.06.19 USD
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	105,799,798	104,234,392
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,741,063	2,150,172
Securities sold receivable		-	2,000,000
Other receivables	8	404	909
		108,541,265	108,385,473
Total assets		**108,541,265**	**108,385,473**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Securities purchased payable		-	1,499,572
Due on redemption of participating redeemable shares		12,356	600,187
Other payables	9	194,769	168,766
Liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares)		207,125	2,268,525
Net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares	3 & 11	108,334,138	106,116,946
Total liabilities		**108,541,263**	**108,385,471**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Management shares	10	2	2
Total equity		**2**	**2**
Total equity and liabilities		**108,541,265**	**108,385,473**
Net asset value per participating redeemable share	11		
Class A - USD		1.05	1.08
Class D - GBP		1.68	1.72

The notes 1 to 16 on pages 15 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 December 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Marie Curutchet
Director

Robert Rhodes
Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Year ended 30.06.20 USD	Year ended 30.06.19 USD
INCOME			
Net realised (losses)/gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	(537,594)	889,208
Change in unrealised (losses)/gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	(466,927)	3,652,946
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(1,004,521)	4,542,154
Deposit interest		10,369	14,710
Dividend income		157,821	113,522
Other foreign exchange gains		12,537	-
Total net (loss)/income		**(823,794)**	**4,670,386**
EXPENSES			
Audit fee		(6,350)	(7,875)
Custodian fee	13	(40,810)	(40,231)
Distributor Partners' fee	13	(1,097,019)	(1,057,397)
Investment Management fee	13	(636,271)	(613,290)
Management and Administration fee	13	(274,255)	(264,349)
Other foreign exchange losses		-	(50,910)
Sundry expenses		(12,868)	(16,968)
Total operating expenses		**(2,067,573)**	**(2,051,020)**
Net (loss)/profit for the year		**(2,891,367)**	**2,619,366**
(Decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares from operations		**(2,891,367)**	**2,619,366**

All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations. There is no difference between the (decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares and comprehensive income.

The notes 1 to 16 on pages 15 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash flows

	Year ended 30.06.20 USD	Year ended 30.06.19 USD
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares from operations	(2,891,367)	2,619,366
ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		
Net realised losses/(gains) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	537,594	(889,208)
Net unrealised losses/(gains) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	466,927	(3,652,946)
Other foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(12,537)	50,910
Dividend income	(157,821)	(113,522)
Deposit interest received	(10,369)	(14,710)
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(2,067,573)**	**(2,000,110)**
Net decrease/(increase) in other receivables	505	(342)
Net increase/(decrease) in other payables	26,003	(19,000)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(48,938,576)	(14,812,995)
Sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	46,869,077	16,328,956
Dividend received	157,821	113,522
Deposit interest received	10,369	14,710
Net cash used in operating activities	**(3,942,374)**	**(375,259)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from issuance of participating redeemable shares	8,626,118	2,075,520
Cash paid on redemption of participating redeemable shares	(4,105,390)	(6,067,474)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**4,520,728**	**(3,991,954)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	578,354	(4,367,213)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,150,172	6,568,295
Other foreign exchange gains/(losses)	12,537	(50,910)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,741,063**	**2,150,172**

The notes 1 to 16 on pages 15 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Participating Redeemable Shares

	Notes	Year ended 30.06.20 USD	Year ended 30.06.19 USD
Net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares at the beginning of the year		106,116,946	108,043,512
Proceeds receivable from issuance of participating redeemable shares	10	8,626,118	2,075,520
Payments on redemption of participating redeemable shares	10	(3,517,559)	(6,621,452)
(Decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares from operations		(2,891,367)	2,619,366
Net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares at the end of the year	11	**108,334,138**	**106,116,946**

The notes 1 to 16 on pages 15 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

The Renaissance Global Best Ideas Fund IC Limited (the "Incorporated Cell" or "Cell"), with company number 46312, is a Guernsey registered, Limited Liability Incorporated Cell of the Momentum Mutual Fund ICC Limited (the "Company").

The Cell aims to provide capital growth over the medium to long term (3 to 5 years) through investments in a diverse range of global asset classes and currencies. The Cell aims for a return in excess of a composite benchmark, made up of 60% MSCI World Index and 40% JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index.

The Cell intends to achieve its investment objective by investing globally, primarily via other collective investment schemes, in a wide range of asset classes including cash, fixed income, equities, property, commodities and asset allocation portfolios. The Cell may also invest in transferable securities which are classes of investments that are negotiable on a capital market such as (but not limited to) shares in companies or bond investments.

The Cell's investment activities are managed by Momentum Wealth International Limited (the "Manager") with the investment management delegated to Momentum Global Investment Management Limited (the "Investment Manager"). Renaissance Equity (Pty) Limited acts as Sub-Investment Manager for the Renaissance Cell.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 December 2020.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the Incorporated Cell have been prepared on a going concern basis, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative financial instruments).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, which are disclosed in note 4 of these Incorporated Cell's financial statements. It also requires the Board of Directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Incorporated Cell's accounting policies.

The Directors have adopted a policy of applying new standards and interpretations when they become effective.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant uncertain economic environment and financial market volatility caused by it has created uncertainty in the operating environment of the Cell. All service providers have continued to operate effectively throughout the relevant COVID-19 local government restrictions. No concerns regarding liquidity, valuations or COVID-19 service provider issues have been identified that cause the Board to have any concern regarding the ongoing operation of the Cell or that require any changes to the Financial Statements of the Cell.

Notwithstanding the challenges arising from the impact of the COVID-19 virus, the Cell continues to operate, administer and price the Funds in accordance with regulatory requirements and in accordance with relevant accounting standards. The Cell will continue to monitor fund liquidity and market volatility to ensure Funds are managed in the best interests of shareholders.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Board has assessed redemption levels and there have been no significant redemptions.

After careful consideration the Board are satisfied that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements and they have a reasonable expectation that the Cell will continue in existence as a going concern.

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective during the year

The following accounting standards, amendments and interpretations became effective for the first time this year:

a) IFRS 16 Leases(effective date – 1 January 2019)

b) Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)(effective date –1 January 2020)

c) Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9) (effective date – 1 January 2019)

d) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)(effective date –1 January 2020)

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective during the year (continued)

(a) IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as property, plant and equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. As a consequence, a lessee recognises depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, and also classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal portion and an interest portion and presents them in the statement of cash flows.

IFRS 16 contains expanded disclosure requirements for lessees.

The adoption of IFRS 16 had no material impact on the net assets attributable to holders of ordinary redeemable shares of the Incorporated Cell as the Cell is not party to any lease arrangements.

(b) (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8) Definition of Material

The amendments in Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8) clarify the definition of 'material' and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards.

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

The adoption of above amendments to IAS1 and IAS8 had no material impact on the net assets attributable to holders of ordinary redeemable shares of the Company or the Incorporated Cell.

(c) (Amendments to IFRS 9) Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The IASB published Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9) to address the concerns about how IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' classifies particular prepayable financial assets.

The amendments address changes regarding symmetric prepayment options and clarification regarding the modification of financial liabilities.

Changes regarding symmetric prepayment options

Management assessed the above and concluded the amendments have no effect on the Cell's Financial Statements as the Cell does not have any prepayable financial assets or interest-bearing financial liabilities that may require measurement modification.

(d) (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - effective 1 January 2020

The amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 amend requirements for hedge accounting to support the provision of useful financial information during the period of uncertainty caused by the phasing out of interest-rate benchmarks such as interbank offered rates (IBORs) on hedge accounting.

- The amendments modify some specific hedge accounting requirements to provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform.

- In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships which are directly affected by these uncertainties.

The Board anticipates that the adoption of this standard, which will be adopted for the year ending 30 June 2021, will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Incorporated Cell.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations are not yet effective but will be applied, where relevant. Where EU effective date differs from the IASB effective date, these are explained below:

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts (effective date – 1 January 2023)

The Board anticipates that the adoption of this standard, which will be adopted for the year ending 30 June 2022, will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Cell, on the basis that the Cell has not entered into any insurance contracts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The currency in which the financial information is shown in the financial statements of the Incorporated Cell is deemed to be its functional and presentational currency. In arriving at the functional currency, the Directors have considered the primary economic environment of the Incorporated Cell, and in doing, so have considered the currency in which the original capital was raised, any distributions are to be made, performance is evaluated and ultimately, the currency in which capital would be returned on break up basis. They have also considered the currency to which the majority of the underlying investments are exposed and liquidity is managed. The Directors are of the opinion that the currency selected best represent the functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within the fair value net gain or loss.

2.4 Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(a) Classification

The Incorporated Cell classifies its investments in Collective Investment Schemes, equities and related derivatives as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. These financial assets and financial liabilities are classified by the Board of Directors at fair value through profit or loss at inception. The Incorporated Cell does not classify any derivatives as hedges in a hedging relationship. Financial assets and financial liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception, are managed, and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Incorporated Cell's documented investment strategy. The Incorporated Cell's policies are for the Investment Manager and the Board of Directors to evaluate the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

(b) Recognition/derecognition

Regular-way purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date of the underlying security, so long as the underlying transaction has been confirmed by the relevant counterparty as at the Statement of Financial Position date. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Incorporated Cell has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(c) Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income of the Incorporated Cell. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the ‘financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss’ category are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise.

(d) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The Incorporated Cell adopted to utilise the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value. As a practical expedient to establish fair value within the bid-ask spread, management will use mid-market pricing. The market price used for assets which are not traded in active markets are those as supplied by their Fund administrators.

2.5 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.6 Forward currency contracts

Forward foreign currency contracts are treated as derivative contracts and as such are recognised at fair value on the date on which they are entered into and subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair value is determined by rates in active currency markets. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately through profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within other losses and gains in the period in which they arise.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

2.8 Other financial instruments

For other financial instruments, including amounts due to and from brokers and all receivables and payables, the carrying amounts as shown in the Statement of Financial Position approximate to fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Share capital

The Incorporated Cell has an authorised share capital of 100 Management shares of USD1.00 each and an unlimited number of no par value participating redeemable shares.

(a) Management shares

Management shares were issued to comply with Guernsey Company Law, prior to its revision in 2008, under which there had to be a class of non redeemable shares in issue in order that participating redeemable shares may be issued. The management shares are beneficially owned by the Manager, do not carry any right to dividends, are only entitled to vote at shareholder meetings where there are no participating redeemable shares in issue within the Incorporated Cell and are only entitled to return of capital on the winding up of the Incorporated Cell.

The Incorporated Cell has issued 2 management shares.

(b) Participating redeemable shares

The Incorporated Cell's capital is represented by participating redeemable shares with no par value each carrying one vote, no matter which share class. Each share class carries identical rights, the only difference between the classes being either the management fee or the distribution partner fee which is charged to each class. These fees are disclosed in note 13.

The participating redeemable shares are redeemable at the holder's option and are classified as financial liabilities. Participating redeemable shares can be put back to the Incorporated Cell at any time for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Incorporated Cell's net asset value. The participating redeemable share is carried at the redemption amount that is payable at the Statement of Financial Position date if the holder exercises the right to put the share back to the Incorporated Cell.

All participating redeemable shares will rank equally for all dividends and other distributions, as adjusted to reflect any differences in the fees to which each class of participating redeemable share is subject. They are entitled to payment of a proportionate share based on the Cell's net asset value per share on the redemption date. The Cell has no restrictions or specific capital requirements on the subscriptions and redemptions of shares. The relevant movements are shown on the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Participating Redeemable Shares. In accordance with the Cell's investment objectives, and its risk management policies, the Cell endeavours to invest the subscriptions received in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions, such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of listed securities where necessary.

To determine the net asset value of the Cell for subscriptions and redemptions, investments have been valued based on the last traded market prices as of the close of business on the relevant trading day.

2.10 Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares from operations

Income not distributed is included in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Participating Redeemable Shares of the Incorporated Cell's financial statements.

2.11 Capital risk management

The fair value of the Cell's financial assets and financial liabilities approximate to their carrying amounts at the reporting date. For the purposes of this disclosure, shares are considered to be capital.

The Incorporated Cell's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders. There are no externally imposed capital requirements on the Incorporated Cell. The Incorporated Cell has no intention to borrow, other than to Fund short-term liquidity requirements. The Incorporated Cell may arrange an overdraft facility for such purposes.

2.12 Interest and dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. All deposit interest and other income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

2.13 Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis and all amounts have been allocated to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.14 Custodian bank charges

Custodian bank charges include additional fees on top of the asking price of the security. The bid-asking spread is not disclosed as part of a custodian bank charge. This spread is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within the fair value net gain or loss.

2.15 Taxation

The Cell has been granted Exempt Status under the terms of The Income Tax (Exempt Bodies) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1989 to income tax in Guernsey. Its liability is an annual fee of £1,200 (2019:£1,200).

The Cell incurs withholding taxes imposed by certain countries on investment income and capital gains. Such income or gains are recorded gross of withholding taxes in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Withholding taxes are shown as a separate item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Strategy in using financial instruments

The Cell's activities and investment objectives expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (which is made up of price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk (including cash flow risk). The Cell's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the return derived for the level of risk to which the Cell is exposed to and focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Cell's financial performance. The following policies and procedures to mitigate risk have been in place throughout the year.

The Cell's policies allow it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposure.

3.2 Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from currency or interest rate risk. The Cell is subject to market price risk as they trade primarily in equities and Collective Investment Schemes. Through it's investment in traded securities and instruments the Cell, are subject to market movements in the equity and bond markets.

All investments present a risk of loss of capital. The Investment Manager moderates this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The Cell's overall market positions is monitored by the Investment Manager and is reviewed by the Board of Directors.

The Cell's market price risk is managed through diversification of the investment portfolio by exposures to varying product categories, hence concentration of risk is minimised. At the year end the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are subject to market price risk, are as follows:

As at 30 June 2020	**Fair Value**	**2020 % of net assets**	**Fair Value**	**2019 % of net assets**
	USD		**USD**	
Collective Investment Schemes	105,681,338	97.55	104,179,041	98.17
Options	118,460	0.11	55,351	0.05
	105,799,798	**97.66**	**104,234,392**	**98.22**

The Cell's market price risk is affected by three main components: changes in actual market prices, interest rate and foreign currency movements. Interest rate and foreign currency movements are covered in notes 3.3 and 3.5 respectively. If the market indices increased or decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the increase or decrease respectively in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares would amount to:

As at 30 June 2019	**2020 Change in fair value**	**2019 Change in fair value**
	USD	**USD**
Collective Investment Schemes	10,568,134	10,417,904
Options	11,846	5,535
	10,579,980	**10,423,439**

3.3 Interest rate risk

The Cell's interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on it's financial position and cash flows.

The majority of the Cell's financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing. As a result, the Cell is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. Any excess cash and cash equivalents are invested at short-term market interest rates.

The table below summarises the Cell's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the Cell's assets and trading liabilities at fair values, all of which have contractual re-pricing or maturity dates within one month.

	2020	**2019**
	USD	**USD**
Net financial assets on which no interest is paid	105,527,415	103,915,774
Net floating rate financial assets	2,741,063	2,150,172

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Interest rate risk (continued)

Should interest rates have increased/decreased by 50 basis points with all other variables remaining constant, the increase/decrease in the net assets attributable to participating redeemable shareholders would amount to approximately:

As at 30 June	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Net floating rate financial assets	13,705	10,751

3.4 Cash flow risk

The Cell holds a significant amount of cash and cash equivalents that expose the Cell to cash flow interest rate risk. The risk exposure here is deemed minimal.

3.5 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Cell hold assets, including investments, denominated in currencies other than the US Dollar, the functional currency, and therefore they are exposed to currency risk. The exposures are based on the currencies of the underlying assets in each Cell. Where the Cell invest via Collective Investment Funds, the funds are treated as a single asset with its currency of exposure being assumed to be its reporting currency.

The table below summarises the Cell's exposure to currency risks:

As at 30 June	2020	2019
	USD	USD
GBP exposure	16,595,619	12,395,816
EUR exposure	2,034	2,078
	16,597,653	**12,397,894**

In accordance with the Cell's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Cell's currency position on a regular basis, and the Board of Directors reviews it periodically. The Cell has the ability to enter into forward foreign exchange contracts in an attempt to mitigate any significant currency risk, however to date the Investment Manager and Board of Directors have deemed that such contracts have not been necessary.

Should the Cell's functional currency have strengthened, or weakened, by 5% against other currencies to which it is exposed and all other variables, including the price of all investments, had held constant, the net asset attributable to participating redeemable shareholders would have increased, or decreased, as follows:

As at 30 June	2020	2019
	USD	USD
GBP Exposure	829,781	619,791
EUR exposure	102	104
	829,883	**619,895**

3.6 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

There is a risk that an investee company may be unable to satisfy a valid redemption request made by a Cell. The Directors consider that the Investment Manager mitigates this risk by way of its investment process, as described in note 3.2. No such redemption problems have been encountered.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. Delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. Given the relatively short settlement period, and the high credit quality of the brokers used, the risk here is considered to be minimal.

The Cell manage it's exposure to credit risk associated with cash deposits by selecting Northern Trust (Guernsey) Limited as the counterparty to hold all cash deposits for the Cell. The Northern Trust (Guernsey) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Northern Trust Corporation. The credit rating for Northern Trust Corporation from Standard and Poor's is A+. The credit rating from Moody's is A2.

The Cell's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of the assets on the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.7 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Cell will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The main liquidity risk is the risk that the Cell may be unable to recover funds invested through the usual redemption processes which may result in the Cell having insufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date. Due to the nature of the Cell, the majority of investments held are in marketable securities that are readily tradable and have reported no warnings regarding its ability to process redemptions as normal.

The Cell has the ability to borrow up to 10% of the Cell's NAVs to meet redemption requests. However, to date, the Cell has not entered into such arrangements.

The table below analyse the Cell's financial assets and financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the Statement of Financial Position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal it's carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	2020	2020	2020	2019	2019	2019
	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 12 months	Total	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 12 months	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	105,734,138	65,660	105,799,798	104,183,392	51,000	104,234,392
Cash and cash equivalents	2,741,063	-	2,741,063	2,150,172	-	2,150,172
Securities sold receivable	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Other receivables	402	-	402	907	-	907
Other payables	(194,769)	-	(194,769)	(168,766)	-	(168,766)
Securities purchased payable	-	-	-	(1,499,572)	-	(1,499,572)
Due on redemption of participating redeemable shares	(12,356)	-	(12,356)	(600,187)	-	(600,187)
Net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares	(108,334,138)	-	(108,334,138)	(106,116,946)	-	(106,116,946)
Net liquidity position	**(65,660)**	**65,660**	**-**	**(51,000)**	**51,000**	**-**

Participating redeemable shares are redeemed on demand at the holder's option. However the Board of Directors does not envisage that the contractual maturity disclosed in the table above will be representative of the actual cash flows, as holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term.

3.8 Management of capital

The Board, with the assistance of the Investment Manager, manages the capital of the Cell in accordance with the investment objectives and policies. The overall strategy of the Cell remains unchanged.

The Cell has no externally imposed capital requirements.

3.9 Fair value disclosure

In the opinion of the Directors, there are no material differences between the net asset values of the underlying assets and fair values of the financial assets and liabilities of the Cell.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The fair value of investments have been based on the listed market bid prices, or prices supplied by the fund administrators of the Cell's underlying investments.

Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

The fair value of investments in investee funds that are not quoted in an active market is determined primarily by reference to the latest available redemption price of such units for each investee fund, as determined by the administrator of such investee fund. The Investment Manager may make adjustments to the reported net asset value of various investee funds based on considerations such as:

▪ the liquidity of the investee fund or its underlying investments;
▪ the value date of the net asset value provided;
▪ any restrictions on redemptions; and
▪ the basis of accounting and, in instances where the basis of accounting is other than fair value, fair valuation information provided by the investee fund's advisors.

The prices are reviewed by the Investment Manager on a periodic basis. There are no Level 3 investments in this Cell.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Portfolio analysis

The Cell's portfolios are organised by focusing on the type of security held and then secondarily by geographical analysis based on the location of the investment.

The Cell operate using the main sector types which are disclosed in note 3.2 and the following main geographical areas:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Europe	81,108,740	90,247,384
United Kingdom	16,410,298	12,435,156
United States of America	8,280,760	1,551,852
	105,799,798	**104,234,392**

The geographical segment for listed non-monetary financial assets is considered to be the place of primary listing and for non-listed financial assets where the underlying investment is domiciled.

6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Collective Investment Schemes	105,681,338	104,179,041
Options	118,460	55,351
Total financial assets at fair value through	**105,799,798**	**104,234,392**
Movement on financial assets at fair value though profit or loss		
Fair value of financial assets at the beginning of the year	104,234,392	101,765,855
Purchases of financial assets	47,439,004	16,255,484
Sales of financial assets	(44,869,077)	(18,329,101)
Realised (losses)/gains on sale of financial assets	(537,594)	889,208
Movement in unrealised (losses)/gains on revaluation of financial assets	(466,927)	3,652,946
Fair value of financial assets at the end of the year	**105,799,798**	**104,234,392**
Comprising:		
Cost at the end of the year	95,278,950	93,246,617
Unrealised gains at the end of the year	10,520,848	10,987,775
	105,799,798	**104,234,392**

IFRS 13 requires the Cell to classify fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The hierarchy has the following levels:

• Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

• Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e.

• Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level in the fair value hierarchy, within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety, is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Board. The Board considers observable market data that is readily available, readily distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The investments classified as Level 1 consist of financial assets that are actively traded with fair values readily available from recognised exchanges. The Level 1 hierarchy may also include investments in funds that are priced by the underlying administrator where the Company considers it to be the most advantageous market and would enter into transactions based on those prices.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

The investments classified as Level 2 are investments in funds that are actively traded and priced less frequently than monthly but not greater than quarterly for which fair values are obtained from the underlying administrator or fund manager.

The investments classified as Level 3 are investments that are illiquid investments and investments that are traded but priced less frequently than quarterly.

The following table presents the Cell's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value by level within the valuation hierarchy as of 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019:

30 June 2020	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	USD	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Collective Investment Schemes	105,681,338	-	-	105,681,338
Options	118,460	-	-	118,460
	105,799,798	**-**	**-**	**105,799,798**

30 June 2019	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	USD	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Collective Investment Schemes	104,179,041	-	-	104,179,041
Options	55,351	-	-	55,351
	104,234,392	**-**	**-**	**104,234,392**

As at 30 June 2020, the number of Glanmore Property Fund shares held by the Cell are 29,798 (2019: 29,798 shares). The Glanmore Property Fund went into Member's Voluntary Liquidation on 29 November 2016. No liquidation proceeds were paid in 2020 (2019: Nil).

Additional proceeds from these investments are not expected, hence their nominal values have not been written off.

The Cell's cash and cash equivalents and short-term receivables and payables are recorded at carrying value which approximates fair value.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with original maturity of less than 90 days:

	2020	**2019**
	USD	**USD**
Cash at bank	2,741,063	2,150,172
	2,741,063	**2,150,172**

8. Other receivables

	2020	**2019**
	USD	**USD**
Prepayments	402	907
Management shares receivable	2	2
	404	**909**

9. Other payables

	2020	**2019**
	USD	**USD**
Accrued distributor fee	94,728	81,270
Audit fee payable	7,629	8,032
Custodian fee payable	3,556	3,083
Investment management fee payable	54,942	47,137
Management fee payable	23,682	20,318
Sundry expense payable	10,232	8,926
	194,769	**168,766**

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Share capital

The Cell has an authorised share capital of 100 Management shares of USD1.00 each and an unlimited number of no par value participating redeemable shares.

Management Shares in Issue	**2020**	**2019**
	USD	**USD**
Management shares	2	2

	Year ended 30.06.20			**Year ended 30.06.19**
Participating Redeemable Shares in Issue	**Class A**	**Class D**	**Class A**	**Class D**
Balance at the beginning of the year	42,913,872	34,735,283	46,803,821	35,005,608
Issue of participating redeemable shares	6,591,716	857,471	748,865	763,665
Redemption of participating redeemable shares	(1,828,710)	(911,026)	(4,638,814)	(1,033,990)
Balance at the end of the year	**47,676,878**	**34,681,728**	**42,913,872**	**34,735,283**

	Year ended 30.06.20			**Year ended 30.06.19**
Participating Redeemable Shares	**Class A**	**Class D**	**Class A**	**Class D**
Capital Account	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Balance at the beginning of the year	42,382,717	54,861,175	46,485,489	55,304,335
Issue of participating redeemable shares	7,144,861	1,481,257	787,050	1,288,470
Redemption of participating redeemable shares	(1,955,827)	(1,561,732)	(4,889,822)	(1,731,630)
Balance at the end of the year	**47,571,751**	**54,780,700**	**42,382,717**	**54,861,175**

11. Net asset value per participating redeemable share

	NAV per share	**Net assets attributable**	**Shares in issue**	**NAV per share**	**Net assets attributable**	**Shares in issue**
As at 30 June	**2020**	**2020**	**2020**	**2019**	**2019**	**2019**
	USD	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Class A - USD	1.05	50,080,282	47,676,878	1.08	46,252,272	42,913,872
Class D - GBP	1.68	58,253,856	34,681,728	1.72	59,864,674	34,735,283

12. Dividends payable to participating redeemable shareholders

No dividends were paid during the year (2019: Nil) and the Board does not intend to pay any dividends. All available income will be reinvested.

13. Related-party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

13.1 Management and Administration fee

The Cell is managed by Momentum Wealth International Limited (the "Manager"), a management company incorporated in Guernsey, providing management services to the Cell under the terms of the management agreement in place.

Pursuant to the Management and Administration Agreements, the Manager and the Administrator shall be entitled to the payment of a fee (the "Management and Administration fee") for the services rendered in connection with the Cell.

Pursuant to the Management and Administration Agreements, the Manager and the Administrator shall be entitled to receive a fee, equal to 0.25%, (the "Management and Administration Fee") for the services rendered in connection with the Cell. The Management and Administration fee will accrue as at each Valuation Point, based on the current valuation of the USD Shares and GBP Shares of the Cell and is payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum fee of USD32,000 (or currency equivalent) per annum.

Management and Administration fee charged during the year and accrued at year end:

	2020	**2019**
	USD	**USD**
Charged during the year	274,255	264,349
Accrued at year end	23,682	20,318

13. Related-party transactions (continued)

13.2 Investment Management fee and Sub-Investment Management Fee

The Manager has appointed an Investment Manager, Momentum Global Investment Management Limited, a UK registered company, to manage the investment portfolio of the Cell. The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a fee for the services rendered to the Cell (the "Investment Management Fee"). Pursuant to the Sub-Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager has appointed Renaissance Equity (Pty) Limited, a South African registered company, as sub-investment manager to the Cell (the "Sub-Investment Manager").

Pursuant to the Investment Management and Sub-Investment Management Agreements, the Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager are entitled to receive a fee for the services rendered to the Cell (the "Investment Management and Sub-Investment Management Fee").

13.2 Investment Management fee and Sub-Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a fee for the services rendered to the Cell (the "Investment Management Fee"). In respect of the USD Shares and GBP Shares the Investment Manager Fee will be equal to 0.58% of the NAV of the Cell attributable to the USD Shares and GBP Shares per annum. The Investment Management Fee will accrue as at each Valuation Point, based on the current valuation of the Cell and is payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum fee of USD32,000 (or currency equivalent) per annum. This minimum excludes the Sub-Investment Management fees detailed below and relates to the net portion of Investment Management Fee of 0.08% only.

The Sub-Investment Manager is entitled to receive a fee of 0.50% of the NAV of the Cell per annum in respect of USD Shares and GBP Shares (The "Sub-Investment Management Fee") which will be paid out of the fee received by the Investment Manager. The Sub-Investment Management Fee will accrue as at each Valuation Point, based on the current valuation and is payable monthly in arrears.

Investment Management fee and Sub-Investment Management fee charged during the year and accrued at year end:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Charged during the year	636,271	613,290
Accrued at year end	54,942	47,137

13.3 Custodian fee

The Cell has engaged the services of Northern Trust (Guernsey) Limited to provide custodian services. The Custodian is entitled to receive a fee (the "Custody fee") chargeable on a sliding scale in respect of all Share Classes, as follows, subject to a minimum of USD8,000 per annum.

Fee% of NAV per annum	Cell NAV
0.05%	Up to USD30m
0.04%	From USD30m to USD 60m
0.03%	From USD60m to USD100m
0.02%	Over USD100m

The minimum Custodian fee will be borne by the Classes on a pro rata basis by reference to their respective NAVs.

Additional transaction fees may also apply. In addition the Custodian may be entitled to charge and recover transaction fees, external costs and third party fees (including sub-custodian fees) reasonably incurred and as agreed in advance by the Investment Manager.

Custodian fees charged during the year and accrued at year end:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Charged during the year	40,810	40,231
Accrued at year end	3,556	3,083

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Related-party transactions (continued)

13.4 Distribution Partners' fee

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, Renaissance Wealth Management (UK) Limited, a UK registered company has been appointed as distribution partner to promote and market the Cell (the "Distribution Partner"). The Distribution Partner is entitled to receive a fee (the "Distribution Partner Fee") equal to 1.00% of the NAV of the Cell per annum. The Distribution Partner Fee will accrue as at each Valuation Point, based on the current valuation of the Cell and is payable monthly in arrears.

The Distribution Partners will be entitled to be paid any expenses and disbursements reasonably incurred in performance of their duties.

Distribution Partners' fee charged during the year and accrued at the year end:

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Charged during the year	1,097,019	1,057,397
Accrued at year end	94,728	81,270

13.5 Board of Directors' remuneration

The Directors' fees in respect of the Cell shall not exceed USD20,000 or currency equivalent in any twelve month period. The Directors shall be entitled to be repaid for all reasonable out of pocket expenses properly incurred by them in the performance of their duties to each Cell. Such fees and expenses shall be paid out of the assets of the Cell alone and not from the cellular assets of other Incorporated Cells of the Company or assets of the Company itself.

The Directors waived their right to a fee in 2020 (2019: Nil).

14. Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the Directors, on the basis of the shareholdings advised to them, the Cell has no ultimate controlling party.

15. Reconciliation of published valuation to Financial Statements

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Net assets per Financial Statements	108,334,138	106,116,946
Adjustments:		
Adjustment in value of assets at financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(307,168)	(175,945)
Late redemption of participating redeemable shares	-	600,187
Net assets per published valuation	108,026,970	106,541,188
NAV per Class A share per Financial Statements	1.05	1.08
NAV per Class D share per Financial Statements	1.68	1.72

16. Subsequent events

These financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board on 18 December 2020. Subsequent events have been evaluated until this date.

No subsequent events have occurred in respect of the Cell that are considered material to the understanding of these audited financial statements.