

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited

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

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

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

General Information

Address and Registered Office

PO Box 255
Trafalgar Court, Les Banques
St Peter Port, Guernsey
Channel Islands, GY1 3QL

Investment Manager

Momentum Global Investment Management Limited
The Rex Building
62 Queen Street
London
EC4R 1EB
United Kingdom

Distribution Partner

Renaissance Wealth Management (UK) Limited
Niddry Lodge
51 Holland Street
Kensington
London
W8 7JB

Manager

Momentum Wealth International Limited
La Plaiderie House
La Plaiderie
St Peter Port, Guernsey
Channel Islands
GY1 1WF

Custodian

Northern Trust (Guernsey) Limited
PO Box 71
Trafalgar Court
Les Banques
St Peter Port, Guernsey
Channel Islands
GY1 3DA

Directors of the Incorporated Cell

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

Administrator, Registrar & Secretary

Northern Trust International Fund Administration
Services (Guernsey) Limited
PO Box 255
Trafalgar Court
Les Banques
St Peter Port, Guernsey
Channel Islands
GY1 3QL

Legal Advisors

Carey Olsen
Carey House
Les Banques
St Peter Port, Guernsey
Channel Islands
GY1 4BZ

Independent Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
PO Box 9
Royal Chambers
St Julian's Avenue
St Peter Port, Guernsey
Channel Islands
GY1 4AF

Sub-Investment Managers

Renaissance Equity (Pty) Limited
33 Ballyclare Drive
Bryanston
2191, South Africa

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited

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Investment Manager's report

The Global Flexible Fund is a multi-asset fund that invests predominantly in equities and equity focused collective investment schemes with an emphasis on capital growth. The fund may also invest into a range of other growth asset classes and derivative instruments, and hence some degree of volatility is to be expected. The fund aims for a return in excess of a composite benchmark, made up of 90% MSCI World Index and 10% 3-month USD LIBOR, over the medium to long term (3 to 5 years).

The 12 months ended 30 June 2020 saw markets buffeted by several macroeconomic forces and, of course, the immeasurable impact of the COVID-19

Developed market equities marched higher in the second half of 2019, capping off a year of strong returns. This was despite the lingering threat to economic cooperation between the US and China. In a big step forward for the global economy, a phase 1 trade agreement was reached between the world's two largest economies in January 2020. By mid-February, however, global markets were upended as investors tried to quantify the impact of worldwide shutdowns imposed by governments to slow the spread of the Novel Coronavirus. There were few places for investors to hide initially, as gold and even US treasuries, came under pressure as panic consumed the market and investors prized liquidity over all else. Toward the end of March, on the back of unprecedented stimulus packages and an anticipated economic recovery, risk assets began to rebound resulting in the second quarter being Wall Street's best since 1998.

Performance and Portfolio Changes

The Renaissance Global Flexible Fund (the Fund) began the period in line with its neutral asset allocation and few changes were made throughout the review period. Notably, we switched all our holdings in the Schroders Global Recovery to the Thornbridge Global Opportunities fund, preferring the more concentrated approach to stock selection of the latter. Importantly, we continued to purchase out-the-money put options on the S&P500 and MSCI World Indices throughout the review period. As we began to emerge from the market lows in late March 2020, we sold off the Fund's credit exposure in favor of cash and gold.

The Fund's equity exposure, made up of four actively managed global equity funds and an MSCI World Index tracker, underperformed global equities. The value bias in the portfolio hampered relative performance barring a brief period of style rotation in Q4 of 2020.

Through the chaos of the COVID-induced market sell-off, the Fund's option protection was effectively managed and shielded our equity exposure from deep drawdowns while also generating some cash.

The most significant detractor from overall performance was the Contrarius Global Equity Fund. The fund had underperformed through H2 2019 and came under further pressure in first quarter of 2020, returning -59%, as oil prices collapsed, and US retailers shut their doors. We maintained the remaining allocation as we continued to see long-term value in the underlying holdings, and the fund subsequently returned 39% for Q2.

The decision to replace short-duration credit with gold, has provided strong returns and contributed to overall performance.

Looking Forward

While the broader market has priced in a speedy economic recovery and a societal normalization post-COVID, there obviously remains uncertainty around the exact way forward. The chaos brought about by the Corona-crisis has certainly brought some once-in-lifetime investment opportunities; however, the overarching lesson must be that black swan events can and do happen, and that investors should be prepared for them.

At a geo-political level, we view the deterioration of relations between the US and China and the US election (likely to compound US-Sino tensions further), scheduled for November this year, as the two major risks facing capital markets. These risks are hard to quantify and despite the election being an actual event with a more-or-less binary outcome, it is often the lead up to and the subsequent policy implementation that catches investors off guard.

Broadly, we believe equities will offer the best asset class returns for the long-term investor as rates and real yields remain depressed. We aim to hedge against geo-political and viral tail risks as well as sudden sector rotations by diversifying across sectors and using a small allocation to gold. We will focus on areas of the market that have yet to see the full effects of economic re-openings. Consequently, our equity exposure will remain tilted toward value stocks, favouring more cyclical share exposure.

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited

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

Directors' Report

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

Principal activities

The Cell with company number 63249, 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 flow 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 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' 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
Director
18 December 2020



Robert Rhodes
Director

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENAISSANCE GLOBAL FLEXIBLE FUND IC LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Renaissance Global Flexible 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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RENAISSANCE GLOBAL FLEXIBLE 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
Guernsey, Channel Islands

 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.

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited

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Custodian's Report to the Members of Renaissance Global Flexible 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

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited
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Supplementary Information

	30.06.20	30.06.19
1. NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING		
Class A - USD	15,156,081	15,903,991
2. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE - USD		
Class A - USD	0.88	0.98
3. HIGHEST/LOWEST PRICE - USD*		
Class A - USD	1.03 / 0.72	1.04 / 0.95
4. NUMBER OF SHARES SUBSCRIBED		
Class A - USD	-	1,396,278
5. NUMBER OF SHARES REDEEMED		
Class A - USD	747,910	756,478

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

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Portfolio Statement

	Holdings	Fair Value <u>USD</u>	% of Net Assets
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Collective Investment Schemes : 97.20% (2019: 96.69%)			
Commodity Funds			
SPDR Gold Shares	2,320	388,298	2.90
Total Commodity Funds		388,298	2.90
Equity Funds			
Contrarius Global Equity Fund - Institutional	498,552	2,034,091	15.18
Fundsmith Equity Fund Feeder	137,630	3,638,658	27.15
iShares MSCI World UCITS ETF	25,362	1,183,391	8.83
Ranmore Global Equity Fund	11,720	2,929,010	21.86
Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund Class C	3,520,000	2,852,291	21.28
		12,637,441	94.30
Total Collective Investment Schemes		13,025,739	97.20
Options : 0.12% (2019: 0.08%)			
S&P 500 Index Put 2860 30/09/2020	2	9,380	0.07
S&P 500 Index Put 2860 31/07/2020	4	6,400	0.05
Total Options		15,780	0.12
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		13,041,519	97.32
Other Net Assets : 2.68% (2019: USD501,324; 3.23%)		359,715	2.68
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Participating Redeemable Shares		13,401,234	100.00

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Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	Year ended 30.06.20 <u>USD</u>	Year ended 30.06.19 <u>USD</u>
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	13,041,519	15,034,941
Cash and cash equivalents	7	395,001	526,895
Other receivables	8	350	461
		<u>13,436,870</u>	<u>15,562,297</u>
Total assets		<u>13,436,870</u>	<u>15,562,297</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	9	35,536	25,932
Liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares)		35,536	25,932
Net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares	3 & 11	13,401,234	15,536,265
Total liabilities		<u>13,436,770</u>	<u>15,562,197</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Management shares	10	100	100
Total equity		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>13,436,870</u>	<u>15,562,297</u>
Net asset value per participating redeemable share	11		
Class A - USD		0.88	0.98

The notes 1 to 16 on pages 15 to 25 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

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited
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Statement of Comprehensive Income

		Year ended 30.06.20	Year ended 30.06.19
	Notes	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
INCOME			
Net realised gains/ (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	463,451	(106,368)
Change in unrealised losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	(1,638,345)	(489,922)
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(1,174,894)	(596,290)
Deposit interest		1,010	3,668
Dividend income		14,919	28,507
Total net loss		(1,158,965)	(564,115)
EXPENSES			
Audit fee		(10,367)	2,790
Custodian fee	13	(8,851)	(8,939)
Distributor Partners' fee	13	(70,756)	(77,955)
Investment Management fee	13	(102,931)	(109,868)
Management and Administration fee	13	(35,798)	(38,978)
Other foreign exchange losses		(7)	(4)
Sundry expenses		(8,646)	(6,450)
Total operating expenses		(237,356)	(239,404)
Net loss for the year		(1,396,321)	(803,519)
Decrease in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares from operations		(1,396,321)	(803,519)

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

The notes 1 to 16 on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Cash flows

	Year ended 30.06.20 <u>USD</u>	Year ended 30.06.19 <u>USD</u>
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares from operations	(1,396,321)	(803,519)
ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		
Net realised (gains)/losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(463,451)	106,368
Net unrealised losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,638,345	489,922
Other foreign exchange losses	7	4
Dividend income	(14,919)	(28,507)
Deposit interest received	(1,010)	(3,668)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(237,349)	(239,400)
Net decrease/(increase) in other receivables	81	(331)
Net increase/(decrease) in other payables	9,604	(10,321)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(4,584,574)	(1,690,766)
Sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,403,132	777,903
Dividend received	14,919	28,507
Deposit interest received	1,010	3,668
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	606,823	(1,130,740)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from issuance of participating redeemable shares	-	1,425,600
Cash paid on redemption of participating redeemable shares	(738,710)	(711,224)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(738,710)	714,376
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(131,887)	(416,364)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	526,895	943,263
Other foreign exchange losses	(7)	(4)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	395,001	526,895

The notes 1 to 16 on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

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

	Notes	Year ended 30.06.20 <u>USD</u>	Year ended 30.06.19 <u>USD</u>
Net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares at the beginning of the year		15,536,265	15,625,408
Proceeds receivable from issuance of participating redeemable shares	10	-	1,425,600
Payments on redemption of participating redeemable shares	10	(738,710)	(711,224)
Decrease in net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares from operations		(1,396,321)	(803,519)
Net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares at the end of the year	11	<u><u>13,401,234</u></u>	<u><u>15,536,265</u></u>

The notes 1 to 16 on pages 15 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

The Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited, (the "Incorporated Cell" or "Cell"), with company number 63249, is Guernsey registered, Limited Liability Incorporated Cell of the Momentum Mutual Fund ICC Limited (the "Company").

The Global Flexible Cell is a multi-asset fund that invests predominantly in equities and equity focused collective investment schemes with an emphasis on capital growth. The Cell may also invest into a range of other growth asset classes and derivative instruments, and hence some degree of volatility is to be expected. The Cell aims for a return in excess of a composite benchmark, made up of 90% MSCI World Index and 10% 3-month USD LIBOR, over the medium to long term (3 to 5 years).

The Cell intends to achieve its investment objective by investing, primarily in participatory interests of underlying portfolios of collective investment schemes or other similar schemes that primarily provide exposure to equity investments and other growth asset classes across all market sectors. The Cell may also invest in a broad range of asset classes, including global equities, exchange traded funds, alternatives, property, commodities, corporate and government bonds, money market instruments, cash and near cash. However, a flexible asset allocation model will mean that some of the aforementioned asset classes may not exist in the portfolio at all times.

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 is 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)

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards (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.

2.3 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.

2.4 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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 policy is 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 its 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.

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 100 management shares.

Renaissance Global Flexible Fund IC Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.9 Share capital

(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.

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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 its investment in traded securities and instruments the Cell, is 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 are 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:

	2020		2019
	Fair Value	% of net assets	Fair Value
			<u>USD</u>
Collective Investment Schemes	13,025,739	97.20	15,022,141
Options	15,780	0.12	12,800
	13,041,519	97.32	15,034,941

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:

	2020	2019
	Change in fair value	Change in fair value
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Collective Investment Schemes	1,302,574	1,502,214
Options	1,578	1,280
	1,304,152	1,503,494

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 its 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 year.

	2020	2019
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Net financial assets on which no interest is paid	13,006,233	15,039,267
Net floating rate financial assets	395,001	526,895

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
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Net floating rate financial assets	1,975	2,634

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Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Financial risk management

3.4 Cash flow risk

The Cell hold limited amounts of cash and cash equivalents to be exposed 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 holds 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 the 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	(6,286)	(2,540)
	(6,286)	(2,540)

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 they are 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	(314)	(127)
	(314)	(127)

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 its 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.

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 have not entered into such arrangements.

The tables 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 tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	2020	2020	2020	2019	2019	2019
	Less than 1	Between 1 and 12	Total	Less than 1	Between 1 and 12	Total
	month	months	USD	month	months	USD
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,032,139	9,380	13,041,519	15,023,155	11,786	15,034,941
Cash and cash equivalents	395,001	-	395,001	526,895	-	526,895
Other receivables	250	-	250	361	-	361
Other payables	(35,536)	-	(35,536)	(25,932)	-	(25,932)
Net assets attributable to holders of participating redeemable shares	(13,401,234)	-	(13,401,234)	(15,536,265)	-	(15,536,265)
Net liquidity position	(9,380)	9,380	-	(11,786)	11,786	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.7 Liquidity risk (continued)

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.

5. Portfolio analysis

The Cell's portfolios is 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	9,785,149	15,022,141
United Kingdom	2,852,291	-
United States of America	404,079	12,800
	13,041,519	15,034,941

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.

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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	13,025,739	15,022,141
Options	15,780	12,800
Total financial assets at fair value	13,041,519	15,034,941
Movement on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Fair value of financial assets at the beginning of the year	15,034,941	14,728,265
Purchases of financial assets	4,584,574	1,680,899
Sales of financial assets	(5,403,102)	(777,933)
Realised gains/(losses) on sale of financial assets	463,451	(106,368)
Movement in unrealised losses on revaluation of financial assets	(1,638,345)	(489,922)
Fair value of financial assets at the end of the year	13,041,519	15,034,941
Comprising:		
Cost at the end of the year	15,211,716	15,566,793
Unrealised losses at the end of the year	(2,170,197)	(531,852)
	13,041,519	15,034,941

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. derived from prices); and
- 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 Cell considers it to be the most advantageous market and would enter into transactions based on those prices.

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	13,025,739	-	-	13,025,739
Options	15,780	-	-	15,780
	13,041,519	-	-	13,041,519
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	15,022,141	-	-	15,022,141
Options	12,800	-	-	12,800
	15,034,941	-	-	15,034,941

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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	395,001	526,895
	395,001	526,895

8. Other receivables

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Prepayments	250	361
Management shares receivable	100	100
	350	461

9. Other payables

	2020	2019
	USD	USD
Accrued distributor fee	5,866	5,841
Audit fee payable	6,583	2,950
Custodian fee payable	700	614
Investment management fee payable	8,664	8,296
Management fee payable	2,933	2,920
Sundry expense payable	10,790	5,311
	35,536	25,932

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	100	100

	Year ended	Year ended
	30.06.20	30.06.19
	Class A	Class A
Participating Redeemable Shares in Issue		
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,903,991	15,264,191
Issue of participating redeemable shares	-	1,396,278
Redemption of participating redeemable shares	(747,910)	(756,478)
Balance at the end of the year	15,156,081	15,903,991

	Year ended	Year ended
	30.06.20	30.06.19
	Class A	Class A
	USD	USD
Participating Redeemable Shares		
Capital Account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,131,230	15,416,854
Issue of participating redeemable shares	-	1,425,600
Redemption of participating redeemable shares	(738,710)	(711,224)
Balance at the end of the year	15,392,520	16,131,230

11. Net asset value per participating redeemable share

	Net assets		Net assets			
	NAV per share	attributable	Shares in issue	NAV per share	attributable	Shares in issue
As at 30 June	2020	2020	2020	2019	2019	2019
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Class A - USD	0.88	13,401,234	15,156,081	0.98	15,536,265	15,903,991

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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 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
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Charged during the year	35,798	38,978
Accrued at year end	2,933	2,920

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").

The Investment Management and Sub-Investment Management Fee will be equal to 0.58% of the NAV of the Cell per annum, of which the Sub-Investment Manager is entitled to 0.50% of the NAV of the Cell per annum. The Investment Management and Sub-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 above and relates to the net portion of Investment Management Fee of 0.08% only.

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

	2020	2019
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Charged during the year	102,931	109,868
Accrued at year end	8,664	8,296

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.

<u>Fee% of NAV per annum</u>	<u>Cell NAV</u>
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 its 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
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Charged during the year	8,851	8,939
Accrued at year end	700	614

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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 0.50% 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
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Charged during the year	70,756	77,955
Accrued at year end	<u>5,866</u>	<u>5,841</u>

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 the Cell. Such fees and expenses shall be paid out of the assets of the Cell alone and not from the cellular assets of other 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
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Net assets per Financial Statements	13,401,234	15,536,265
Adjustments:		
Adjustment in value of assets at financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(33,582)	(43,698)
Net assets per published valuation	<u>13,367,652</u>	<u>15,492,567</u>
NAV per Class A share per Financial Statements	<u>0.88</u>	<u>1.02</u>

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.

Subsequent to year end on 10 July 2020, amendments were made to the Supplemental Cell Prospectus of the Cell, implementing the following change with effect from that date:

- Subscriptions: Written notice to subscribe has been changed from, must be received by the Administrator by 12 noon (Guernsey time) on the relevant Dealing Day, to, no later than 12.00 noon (Guernsey time) one Business Day before relevant Dealing Day.

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