

HIGHFIELD FUND LTD.

**Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements Contents

	Page
Directors and Service Providers	1
Directors' Report	2-4
Portfolio Statement as at 31 December 2022	5
Independent Auditor's Report	6-8
Financial Statements	
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022	9
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022	10
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2022	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12-25

Directors and Service Providers

Company and Registered Office

Highfield Fund Ltd.
Aurum House
35 Richmond Road
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Promoter & Investment Adviser

Aurum MAM Fund Management Ltd.
Aurum House
35 Richmond Road
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Depositary

Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited
George's Court
54-62 Townsend Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Administrator, Sub-Registrar and Transfer Agent

Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services
(Ireland) Limited
George's Court
54-62 Townsend Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

Auditor

KPMG
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm
1 Harbourmaster Place
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin 1
Ireland

Directors

Dudley R Cottingham
Tina Gibbons
Adam Hopkin
Bronwyn Wright†
Anthony Stent-Torriani
Adam Sweidan
Fiona Mulhall†
Michael J Harvey (Resigned 1 January 2023)
Kevin Insley (Appointed 1 January 2023)

†Independent Directors

Bermuda Administrator & Registrar

Global Fund Services Ltd.
Century House
16 Par-la-Ville Road
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Secretary

Continental Management Limited
Century House
16 Par-la-Ville Road
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Sponsoring Member for Bermuda Stock Exchange

Continental Sponsors Ltd.
Century House
16 Par-la-Ville Road
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Bermuda Legal Advisers

Conyers Dill & Pearman Limited
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

Directors' Report

The Directors have the pleasure to present the annual report and audited financial statements of Highfield Fund Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022 as set out herein in respect of matters required by the Bermuda Stock Exchange listing regulations.

Principal Material Changes

There have been no material changes in the objectives, strategies or key service providers of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Subsequent to the year ended 31 December 2022, Michael J Harvey resigned as a director of the Company and Kevin Insley was appointed a director of the Company effective 1 January 2023.

The Prospectus of the Company was updated effective 1 January 2023 to include Mr Insley's appointment along with a number of other general administrative amendments.

At 31 December 2022 the Net Asset Value ("NAV") per Participating Share for each class was as follows:

Share Class	NAV per Participating Share	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Restricted Share Class	US\$205.62	US\$185.17
Unrestricted Share Class	US\$129.36	US\$116.49

Dividends

No dividends have been declared during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: US\$Nil) and the Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: US\$Nil).

Connected Parties

Transactions carried out with the Company by the Administrator, Bermuda Administrator, Investment Adviser, Depositary, Directors and other connected parties ("connected parties") must be carried out as if negotiated at arm's length. Transactions must be in the best interests of the Shareholders.

The Directors are satisfied all transactions with connected parties entered into during the year were conducted at arm's length prices.

Details of related parties and related party transactions are disclosed in note 8 – 'Related Parties' of the notes to the financial statements.

Market Review

The Company produced positive returns during 2022.

To put fund performance in context it is helpful to recall what happened in major markets across the year. At the end of 2021, inflation was already at 40-year highs and the US Federal Reserve changed its narrative, dropping the word 'transitory' in their communications. Central bank quantitative easing, for the most part, had come to an end, moving to a world of interest rate rises and of quantitative tightening in an attempt to combat the highest inflation witnessed in many years. Decades of loose monetary policies throughout the world started to reverse.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine added a new dimension, pushing up energy prices and destabilising relations between the West and Russia to the lowest point since the Cold War. While the third quarter showed signs of a slowdown of inflation, interest rates continue to rise and there are growing signs of an imminent global recession, causing significant headwinds for risk assets with global equities (MSCI World) and global bonds (Barclays Global Aggregate) falling 19.5% and 16.3% respectively during the year. Signs of optimism appeared in July with future rate cuts appearing to be priced into markets, though this hope was short-lived as the US Federal Reserve used its Jackson Hole speech to reiterate that its priority remains fighting inflation rather than supporting growth.

Against this backdrop, it is encouraging that the Company not only protected capital, but also seized on various opportunities in 2022 as they have presented themselves.

Directors' Report (Continued)

Market Review (Continued)

Multi-strategy funds contributed positively to all portfolios during 2022. The year started with Russia's invasion of Ukraine, causing a global economic shock, elevating equity market volatility while commodity prices soared; notably oil, gas and wheat. This exacerbated already rising inflation levels creating a challenging backdrop for fundamental equities platforms. Quantitative statistical arbitrage strategies were mainly positive amidst higher equity market volatility. Index rebalancing, special purpose acquisition companies and event strategies detracted from returns. Macro and commodities trading strategies largely drove returns as trends in energy, rates and foreign exchange were noteworthy contributors to returns.

Macro funds drove positive performance during 2022. Rising inflation across the globe, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China's zero-Covid policy led to notable dislocations in commodity and fixed income markets. Positive performance was driven predominantly from trades around the inflation theme - short fixed income positioning, curve flattening and energy trading. Towards the end of the third quarter, the new UK government's unfunded fiscal package caused significant volatility with sterling falling sharply and gilt yields increasing dramatically. This forced the Bank of England to take the unusual step and intervene to avoid a melt-down in the pensions space. While most managers had limited positioning, some were caught wrong-footed by the move, which detracted slightly from performance. Towards the end of the year, short duration positioning in Europe drove positive performance as messaging from the ECB made investors anticipate further rate hikes. Short equity positioning, part of the inflation theme expressed by several underlying funds, was also accretive to returns amidst a drawdown in global equities.

Event driven funds generally detracted from performance. Volatility in equity markets throughout the beginning of the year caused deal spreads to widen, despite reasonably robust appetite for new deal activity. The AMD/Xilinx deal closed and was a positive contributor to performance, while the Avast/NortonLifeLock deal detracted from performance earlier in the year after intervention from regulators, although this deal has since closed sparing losses. It was a challenging environment for tactical trading strategies as block trades and positions in software names detracted from returns. Towards the end of the year, despite turbulence in equity markets, notable deals closed in various industries including Elon Musk's acquisition of Twitter at the originally announced price of \$44bn. Elsewhere, mergers in software, tobacco, telecommunications and gaming industries helped to drive positive performance.

Systematic performance was mixed. Commodity strategies generally performed well, making the majority of profits from energy trading in highly volatile markets, as power and gas prices continued to push higher. Elevated equity market volatility with large intra-day performance swings provided a reasonably fertile trading environment for most statistical arbitrage and equity market neutral funds, although others found it more challenging. The large sell-off in technology in May caused significant headwinds for index rebalancing strategies.

Equity long/short funds mainly detracted from performance in a highly volatile period for global equities. A general theme at the beginning of the year was the factor rotation from growth to value in US equities, sparked by indications that the US Federal Reserve will taper faster than initially anticipated. When combined with risk-off sentiment in markets after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, this created a challenging trading environment for funds.

Outlook

Aurum's role is to identify hedge funds that protect capital and deliver a return stream that is not market-dependent or beta-driven. Aurum believes that managers with a culture of risk management and trading ability should be best placed to navigate volatile markets in an increasingly uncertain world. Aurum remains attentive to a range of market and geopolitical risk factors and are encouraged by the current opportunity set for the year ahead.

Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") and Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR")

The Directors, as part of the wider Aurum group, believe that environmental and social issues are important to any person or entity. There is a misconception that human beings, businesses and economic systems are separate from such issues and, therefore, incorporating these aspects is vital to sustainability and good governance. Details of the philosophy and the approach taken to ESG by the Directors, as part of the wider Aurum group, can be found at <https://www.aurum.com/environmental-and-social/>.

The Investment Adviser has determined that, in accordance with Article 6 of the SFDR, sustainable risk is not relevant for the Company. The Company and the Investment Adviser pursue a multi-manager approach which manifests in a diversified portfolio of underlying hedge funds who in turn can hold thousands of positions traded intraday. It would not be feasible to monitor the number of underlying positions held in real-time, nor potentially influence which positions are held.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the European Union ("EU") criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Directors' Report (Continued)

Thanks

We thank the Shareholders for their support and look forward to further opportunities for continued growth while protecting capital.

For and on behalf of Highfield Fund Ltd.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Amophin', is written in a cursive style.

Director
20 March 2023

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Sector Analysis	2022 Base Cost (US\$)	2022 Fair Value (US\$)	2022 % of Total Net Assets	2021 Base Cost (US\$)	2021 Fair Value (US\$)	2021 % of Total Net Assets
Multi-Strategy	26,638,591	41,727,350	37.96%	33,580,103	46,831,215	47.09%
Fund 1	3,924,861	10,934,471	9.95%	5,169,439	10,455,798	10.51%
Fund 2	6,955,977	10,778,364	9.80%	9,502,345	13,372,307	13.45%
Fund 3	6,000,000	7,275,851	6.62%	6,000,000	6,572,824	6.61%
Fund 4	5,611,900	6,733,354	6.13%	6,254,753	6,920,212	6.96%
Fund 5	4,145,853	6,005,310	5.46%	4,145,853	5,791,316	5.82%
Fund 6	–	–	–	2,507,713	3,718,758	3.74%
Systematic	10,542,608	20,398,000	18.56%	8,941,894	18,211,038	18.31%
Fund 7	3,547,707	10,474,852	9.53%	3,714,368	9,613,925	9.67%
Fund 8	3,000,000	4,132,396	3.76%	2,000,000	2,961,213	2.98%
Fund 9	1,330,708	2,984,065	2.72%	2,000,000	3,883,518	3.90%
Fund 10	2,664,193	2,806,687	2.55%	–	–	–
Fund 11	–	–	–	504,783	1,036,692	1.04%
Fund 12	–	–	–	722,743	715,690	0.72%
Macro	8,727,209	17,776,986	16.17%	10,001,809	15,776,135	15.87%
Fund 13	3,727,209	10,104,694	9.19%	5,000,000	9,542,339	9.60%
Fund 14	3,000,000	5,293,782	4.82%	3,000,000	4,263,459	4.29%
Fund 15	2,000,000	2,378,510	2.16%	2,000,000	1,968,697	1.98%
Fund 16	–	–	–	1,809	1,640	–
Equity Strategies	5,306,363	7,560,994	6.88%	7,888,746	12,342,965	12.41%
Fund 17	2,945,180	3,869,153	3.52%	3,332,857	4,245,726	4.27%
Fund 18	2,361,183	3,691,841	3.36%	4,555,889	8,097,239	8.14%
Event Driven	5,293,817	6,705,447	6.10%	9,293,817	10,630,765	10.69%
Fund 19	3,793,817	5,145,160	4.68%	3,793,817	4,565,437	4.59%
Fund 20	1,500,000	1,560,287	1.42%	1,500,000	1,488,205	1.50%
Fund 21	–	–	–	2,000,000	2,929,249	2.94%
Fund 22	–	–	–	2,000,000	1,647,874	1.66%
Total Investments	56,508,588	94,168,777	85.67%	69,706,369	103,792,118	104.37%
Other assets		19,845,937	18.05%		3,168,050	3.19%
Total Assets		114,014,714	103.72%		106,960,168	107.56%
Other liabilities		(4,092,212)	(3.72%)		(7,518,208)	(7.56%)
Total Net Assets		109,922,502	100.00%		99,441,960	100.00%

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Highfield Fund Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Highfield Fund Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2022, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bermuda, together with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of Investments at Fair Value \$94,168,777 (2021 - \$103,792,118)

Refer to note 2 ('Significant Accounting Policies') and note 9 ('Financial Instruments and Risk Exposure')

The Key Audit Matter

Valuation of Investments at Fair Value

The investments at fair value as at 31 December 2022 comprised of investments into other funds. The valuation of investments is the key driver of the Company's net asset value and performance for the year. While the nature of the Company's investments does not require a significant level of judgement because the underlying value of the investments is observable, due to their significance in the context of the financial statements as a whole, the valuation of investments was identified as a risk of material misstatement which had the greatest effect on our overall audit strategy and allocation of resources in planning and completing our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Obtained an understanding of the process in place for the valuation of investments;
- Obtained independent external confirmation of the valuation of the investment funds from their respective fund administrators or managers.
- Inspected the latest available financial statements of the underlying funds to assess whether their net asset value were an appropriate approximation of fair value; and
- Considered the adequacy of the disclosure of investments made in the financial statements in relation to the fair value of investments and fair value disclosures for compliance with IFRS.

We noted no material exceptions arising from our audit procedures.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information accompanying the financial statements. The other information comprises the Directors and Service Providers, the Directors' Report and the Portfolio Statement as at 31 December 2022, but does not include the financial statements and related notes, and our Auditor's Report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Highfield Fund Ltd. (Continued)

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective Responsibilities and Restrictions on Use

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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.

Further details relating to our work as auditor is set out in the Scope of Responsibilities Statement contained in the appendix of this report, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

Our report is made solely to the Company's Shareholders, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Shareholders 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 responsibilities to anyone other than the Company's Shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

KPMG

KPMG
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
1 Harbourmaster Place
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin 1
Ireland

20 March 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Highfield Fund Ltd. (Continued)

Appendix to the Independent Auditor's Report

Further Information Regarding the Scope of Our Responsibilities as Auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 control 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company 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.

- We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- From those matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our Auditor's Report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	note	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Net gain on investments	2, 9	13,758,040	10,103,764
Total revenue		13,758,040	10,103,764
Operating expenses			
Incentive fees	3, 8	1,353,127	976,378
Investment Adviser fees	3, 8	1,063,009	916,439
Administrator fees	4, 8	36,025	31,419
Directors' fees	8	30,000	30,000
Depository fees	5, 8	21,312	19,251
Other operating expenses	8	20,874	17,295
Audit fees		8,920	8,724
Total operating expenses		2,533,267	1,999,506
Operating profit before finance cost		11,224,773	8,104,258
Finance costs	7, 8	172,991	109,488
Total finance costs		172,991	109,488
Change in net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares resulting from operations		11,051,782	7,994,770

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

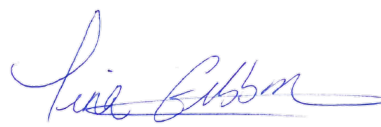
Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2022

	note	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Assets			
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>			
Investments at fair value	2, 10	94,168,777	103,792,118
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	17,125,472	–
Securities sold receivable		2,691,883	–
Other receivables and prepaid expenses		28,582	3,857
Securities purchased in advance	8	–	3,164,193
Total assets		114,014,714	106,960,168
Liabilities			
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>			
Subscriptions to shares not yet allotted		3,750,000	–
Incentive fee payable	3, 8	230,782	154,766
Investment Adviser fees payable	3, 8	91,882	83,075
Audit fees payable		9,174	9,010
Administrator fees payable	4, 8	3,812	3,422
Directors fees payable	8	2,500	2,500
Depositary fees payable	5, 8	2,260	1,848
Other payables	8	1,802	7,305
Bank overdraft	2, 7	–	7,256,282
Total liabilities (excluding amounts attributable to holders of Participating Shares)	9	4,092,212	7,518,208
Net assets attributable to holders of Participating and Sponsor Shares	6	109,922,502	99,441,960
Net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares	6	109,922,500	99,441,958
Equity			
Net assets attributable to holders of Sponsor Shares	6	2	2
Total Equity		2	2

These financial statements were approved by the Directors on 20 March 2023 and signed on their behalf by:



Director
20 March 2023



Director
20 March 2023

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Change in net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares resulting from operations	11,051,782	7,994,770
Adjustment for:		
Change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,623,341	(18,091,549)
Finance costs	172,991	109,488
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>		
Decrease in receivables	447,585	2,283,355
Increase/(decrease) in payables	112,022	(168,185)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	21,407,721	(7,872,121)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance costs	(204,727)	(109,519)
Subscriptions for shares	8,931,781	9,914,000
Redemption of shares	(5,753,021)	(3,965,993)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	2,974,033	5,838,488
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	24,381,754	(2,033,633)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(7,256,282)	(5,222,649)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17,125,472	(7,256,282)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. General

Highfield Fund Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Bermuda on 19 February 2010 under the Bermuda Companies Act 1981 as amended and acts as an investment company. The Company is listed on the Bermuda Stock Exchange.

The Company's investment objective is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing either directly or indirectly through selected funds or investment managers, in a strategically determined mix of global fixed income securities, equity securities, derivative securities, currencies and other investment assets with an emphasis on long-term growth.

The Company may from time to time hold investments in collective investment schemes ("Investee Funds") that are advised by Aurum MAM Fund Management Ltd. (the "Investment Adviser") and Investee Funds advised or managed by Aurum Fund Management Ltd., and these Investee Funds are referred to as "MAM Funds", "Aurum Funds" and "other Aurum Funds".

The audited financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 March 2023.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies which have been applied are set out below.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss that have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The functional currency of the Company is the US dollar as the Directors have determined that this reflects the Company's primary economic environment. The presentation currency of the financial statements is also the US dollar. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest US dollar.

New Standards and Interpretations Applicable to Future Reporting Periods

A number of standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted. The Company has not early adopted them in preparing these financial statements, however, it is expected that they will have minimal effect on its financial statements.

The Directors have considered all the upcoming IASB standards and do not consider any to be of material relevance to the financial statements of the Company.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the investment. Receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at FVTPL.

The Company classifies its investments based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and the Company's business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cashflows; and
- The contractual cash terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Financial Assets (Continued)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets: and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The Company's investment objective is achieved through capital appreciation arising from an actively managed portfolio of Investee Funds involving Investee Funds being purchased and sold based on an evaluation of their performance on a fair value basis. Each Investee Funds' objective is to provide a capital return rather than cash flow generation. This results in the Company's business model bifurcating between Investee Funds held and Other Financial Assets:

- Investee Funds held are classified as 'Investments at fair value' on the Statement of Financial Position because their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.
- Other Financial Assets are included within 'Financial assets at amortised cost' on the Statement of Financial Position because the Company has classified them as 'Held to collect' in accordance with IFRS 9. Other Financial Assets include Investee Funds sold where the Company awaits receipt of cash proceeds from sale, cash paid to Investee Funds where the Company awaits receipt of units and other operating receivables and prepaid expenses.

Financial Assets at FVTPL

The Company holds Investee Funds at a fair value of US\$94,168,777 at 31 December 2022 (2021: US\$103,792,118). These securities are mandatorily classified as FVTPL, as the contractual cash flows are not solely principal and interest and therefore, are measured at FVTPL.

As such, the Company classifies all of its investment portfolio as financial assets at FVTPL.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

These include cash and cash equivalents, securities sold receivable and other receivables and prepaid expenses which are held for collection. These are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective Interest Rate Method, less provision for impairment. At each reporting date, the Company shall measure the loss allowance on amounts due from broker at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, or shorter if the receivable is expected to settle in less than 12 months.

Significant increase in credit risk is defined by the Board of Directors as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities other than derivatives, as measured at amortised cost. Derivatives, if any, not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship are mandatorily classified at FVTPL.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends to either settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, and 31 December 2021, there were no financial assets or liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements which would require disclosure.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the Company loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset. This occurs when the rights are realised, they expire or they are surrendered. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or it expires.

Participating Shares

Under IFRS, Participating Shares redeemable at the Shareholder's option are classified as financial liabilities and the format of the Statement of Financial Position reflects this in accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation". The net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares are stated at the present value of the redemption amount on the reporting date without discounting, which are measured at amortised cost.

Sponsor Shares

Sponsor Shares are classified as equity based on the substance of the contractual arrangements between the Company and the Sponsor Shareholder and in accordance with the definition of equity instruments under IAS 32. The Sponsor Shareholder's equity is stated at original cost.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

Transactions in currencies other than US dollar are recorded at the rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, non US dollar denominated monetary items and assets and liabilities measured at fair value are retranslated at the rate prevailing on the reporting date. Foreign currency exchange differences related to investments at fair value through profit or loss are included in Net gain on investments. All other differences are reflected in net profit for the year.

Net Gain on Investments

Net gain on investments includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences, but excludes interest.

Net realised gain on investments is calculated using the Average Cost Method.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for all interest bearing instruments on an effective interest rate yield basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank Overdraft

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances held at banks. Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand. In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of any short term overdrafts which are repayable on demand, and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Expenses

All expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which an estimate is revised.

The area of estimates which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is the valuation of investments which is disclosed within note 10 'Fair value measurement'.

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included within 'Basis of preparation' above and note 9 – 'Financial instruments and risk exposure'.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Structured Entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. A structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes; restricted activities, a narrow and well-defined objective, such as to provide investment opportunities for investors by passing on risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity to investors, insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support and financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks.

The Company may invest in entities whose objectives range from achieving medium to long term capital growth. The investments are managed by related and unrelated asset managers and apply various investment strategies to accomplish their respective investment management objectives. The investments finance their operations by issuing redeemable shares and interests which are puttable at the holder's option and entitle the holder to a proportional stake in the respective investment's net assets. Where the Directors consider that the investment displays some of the features and attributes of a structured entity to varying degrees, they will present disclosures related to structured entities for all investments, where obtainable, as they consider these disclosures may be of relevance to investors.

3. Investment Adviser and Incentive Fees

The Company pays the Investment Adviser an annual percentage fee (the "Investment Adviser Fee") and a performance related fee in respect of the Company where certain performance criteria have been met (the "Incentive Fee"). Both the Investment Adviser Fee and Incentive Fee are calculated monthly and paid monthly in arrears.

The Investment Adviser Fee and Incentive Fee are calculated based on a percentage of the Gross Asset Value of the Company as at the relevant month end. The Gross Asset Value means the value of the assets of the Company at a valuation point less the liabilities and accrued expenses of the Company other than liabilities that relate to Investment Adviser Fees, Administrator Fees, Directors' Fees, Audit Fees, Depositary Fees, Incentive Fees, Formation Expenses and Sundry Expenses each as incurred with respect to the valuation period ending on such valuation point.

The Incentive Fee is equal to the number of Participating Shares in the Company multiplied by a percentage of the amount by which the Gross Asset Value per Participating Share on a valuation day exceeds the higher of:

- (i) The Base Value: the Net Asset Value per Participating Share on the Base Date. The Base Date is the last valuation day in the immediately preceding calendar year; or
- (ii) The High Water Mark: the Net Asset Value per Participating Share on the last valuation day upon which an Incentive Fee was crystallised.

The percentage fees applicable to the share class are as follows:

Share Class	Investment Adviser Fee	Incentive Fee
Restricted Share Class	1.00%	10.00%
Unrestricted Share Class	1.00%	10.00%

In order to avoid double charging, where the Company invests into other Aurum Funds, or MAM Funds, such investment will be made into a class of shares that does not attract Investment Advisory or Incentive Fees. Where such a class is not available those fees payable by the other Aurum Fund, or MAM Fund, will be rebated to the Company in proportion to its holding.

4. Administrator Fees

Expenses and amounts due to the Administrator and the Bermuda Administrator are referred to collectively as "Administrator Fees".

The Administrator is entitled to a monthly fee which, subject to a minimum of US\$3,600 per month, will be no greater than 1/12 of 0.06% of the Net Asset Value of the Company and may be subject to reduction if the total Administrator Fees for all other Aurum Funds exceed specified limits. In so far as the Company invests in other Aurum Funds, no fees will be payable by the Company in proportion to the amount so invested but the monthly minimum will remain applicable. Such fees are payable to the Administrator monthly in arrears. The Bermuda Administrator is entitled to an annual fee of US\$1,500 that is payable semi-annually in arrears.

5. Depositary Fees

The Depositary is entitled to a monthly fee which, subject to a minimum of US\$1,000 per month, will be no greater than 1/12 of 0.04% of the Net Asset Value of the Company and may be subject to reduction if the total Depositary Fees for all other Aurum Funds exceed specified limits. In so far as the Company invests in other Aurum Funds, no fees will be payable by the Company in proportion to the amount so invested but the monthly minimum will remain applicable. Such fees are payable to the Depositary monthly in arrears.

5. Depositary Fees (Continued)

In addition to a monthly fee, the Depositary will be entitled to a transaction fee of no greater than US\$150 for each purchase and each sale of an Investee Fund that is also payable monthly in arrears.

6. Share Capital and Net Asset Value per Participating Share

	December 2022 US\$	December 2021 US\$
Authorised share capital of US\$0.002 par value per share		
1,000 Sponsor Shares (presented as equity in accordance with IAS 32)	2	2
4,999,000 Participating Shares (presented as a liability in accordance with IAS 32)	9,998	9,998
Authorised share capital	10,000	10,000

All of the Sponsor Shares have been issued to and are beneficially owned by the Investment Adviser.

The Sponsor Shares carry the right to attend and vote at all general meetings of the Company without restriction and are entitled to one vote for every Sponsor Share. The Sponsor Shares do not carry the right to participate in the assets of the Company in a winding up, except to the extent of repayment of par value paid in cash, nor in any dividends or other distribution of the Company so long as any Participating Shares are in issue.

The Participating Shares carry the right to notice of, and to attend, all general meetings of the Company but not to vote except in certain circumstances that may seek to alter the Participating Shareholder's rights or entitlements, in which event one Participating Share carries the right to one vote and a fraction of a Participating Share carries the right to a fraction of one vote. The Participating Shares are entitled to receive, to the exclusion of the Sponsor Shares, any dividends which may be declared by the Board of the Company and, upon the winding up of the Company, their par value and any surplus remaining after paying to the holders of the Sponsor Shares the par value of the Sponsor Shares (to the extent actually paid up in cash).

	Number of Participating Shares	
	Restricted Share Class	Unrestricted Share Class
Opening as at 1 January 2022	34,698.18	798,476.64
Issued during the year	6,004.05	32,945.02
Redeemed during the year	(4,640.55)	(39,009.71)
Closing as at 31 December 2022	36,061.68	792,411.95

	Number of Participating Shares	
	Restricted Share Class	Unrestricted Share Class
Opening as at 1 January 2021	227,466.94	408,137.07
Issued during the year	351.21	406,382.19
Redeemed during the year	(193,119.97)	(16,042.62)
Closing as at 31 December 2021	34,698.18	798,476.64

6. Share Capital and Net Asset Value per Participating Share (Continued)

	Sponsor Shares US\$	Restricted Share Class US\$	Unrestricted Share Class US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 January 2022	2	6,425,404	93,016,554	99,441,960
Change in net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares resulting from operations	–	789,320	10,262,462	11,051,782
Subscriptions during the year	–	1,130,000	4,051,781	5,181,781
Redemptions during the year	–	(929,704)	(4,823,317)	(5,753,021)
Balance at 31 December 2022	2	7,415,020	102,507,480	109,922,502
Number of Participating Shares in issue	n/a	36,061.68	792,411.95	828,473.63
Net Asset Value Per Participating Share	n/a	205.62	129.36	n/a

	Sponsor Shares US\$	Restricted Share Class US\$	Unrestricted Share Class US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 January 2021	2	38,862,517	43,576,664	82,439,183
Change in net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares resulting from operations	–	634,864	7,359,906	7,994,770
Subscriptions during the year	–	60,000	43,848,822	43,908,822
Redemptions during the year	–	(33,131,977)	(1,768,838)	(34,900,815)
Balance at 31 December 2021	2	6,425,404	93,016,554	99,441,960
Number of Participating Shares in issue	n/a	34,698.18	798,476.64	833,174.82
Net Asset Value Per Participating Share	n/a	185.17	116.49	n/a

The subscriptions and redemptions presented in the tables above include switches between the Company's share classes to the value of US\$Nil (2021: US\$30,934,822).

The Net Asset Value per Participating Share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares in the Statement of Financial Position by the number of Participating Shares in issue at the year end.

The capital of the Company is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares. The amount of net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares can change significantly on a monthly basis, as the Company is subject to monthly subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of Shareholders, as well as changes resulting from the Company's performance. The objective when managing capital is to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for Shareholders and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities.

In order to maintain the capital structure, the policy is to perform the following:

- Monitor the level of monthly subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate within the month.
- Redeem and issue new Participating Shares in accordance with the constitutional documents.

The Board of Directors monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to Participating Shareholders.

7. Bank Overdraft

The Company has an ongoing credit facility with The Northern Trust Company, an affiliate of the Administrator that is secured over the portfolio of the Company. The facility limit is the lower of US\$10m or 20% of net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares (2021: US\$10m). The Northern Trust Company is entitled to an annual fee (the "Facility Fee") of 0.45% of the maximum facility made available to the Company and interest ("Interest Charges") at an annual rate of 1.5% above the Northern Trust base rate of 3% (2021: -1.25%) on any overdrawn balances. The Facility Fee is payable quarterly in advance and US\$45,000 (2021: US\$36,000) was incurred by the Company during the year which is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within Finance costs. The Interest Charges are incurred daily and are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within Finance costs.

8. Related Parties

In accordance with IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" the related parties of the Company are outlined below. Some parties, who are connected as a result of key contracts, also have significant proximity to the operations of the Company and so are also outlined below in order to comply with the substance of IAS 24.

The Company's related and connected parties include the Directors, the Administrator and its affiliates, the Bermuda Administrator, the Investment Adviser and the Depositary. Principal amounts incurred during the year, and amounts due as at the Statement of Financial Position date, are clearly identified in the financial statements. Other amounts are outlined below.

Key Management Personnel

Mrs T Gibbons and Mr D R Cottingham are Directors of the Investment Adviser and Aurum Fund Management Ltd. Mr A Hopkin and Mr K Insley are Directors of Continental Management Limited, the Secretary, Continental Sponsors Ltd., the sponsoring broker on the Bermuda Stock Exchange, Global Fund Services Ltd., the Bermuda Administrator, the Investment Adviser and Aurum Fund Management Ltd. Mr M Harvey was a Director of Continental Management Limited and Global Fund Services Ltd. up until 30 June 2022 and prior to his resignation, which was effective 1 January 2023, he was a Director of the Investment Adviser, Aurum Fund Management Ltd and indirectly held shares in Aurum Fund Management Ltd. Mr A Sweidan is a director of the Investment Adviser and is a Shareholder of Aurum Fund Management Ltd. Mr D R Cottingham and Mr A Hopkin indirectly hold shares in Aurum Fund Management Ltd.

Aurum Fund Management Ltd. is also the sponsor, adviser and investment manager to a number of other investment companies and the Directors of the Company and Aurum Fund Management Ltd. may serve as Directors of such companies. The Investment Adviser owns all of the Sponsor Shares of the Company, and is itself owned 50% each by Aurum Fund Management Ltd. and Monaco Asset Management. S.A.M ("MAM").

Other Key Contracts

During the year, the Company had dealings with other Aurum Funds and funds in which Aurum Fund Management Ltd. had a significant interest by reason of the direct and indirect ownership of the Sponsor Shares therein. The dealings were purchases or sales of Investee Funds to or from other Aurum Funds and were conducted in order to balance the portfolio of investments, and those dealings may be identified as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Sales of Investee Funds to other Aurum Funds	19,410,928	3,606,352
Purchases of Investee Funds from other Aurum Funds	–	950,000

At the end of the year, there were no amounts due to or from such other funds (31 December 2021: US\$Nil).

Participating shares held in other Aurum Funds and an Investee Fund managed by MAM are as follows:

	Units	Fair Value 2022 US\$	Units	Fair Value 2021 US\$
Aurum Affinity Fund	5,611.90	6,733,354	6,254.75	6,920,212
Aurum Artisan Fund	6,748.01	10,778,364	9,218.25	13,372,307
Aurum Atlas Fund	5,362.74	7,275,851	5,362.74	6,572,824
Io Macro Fund Limited	36,590.13	10,104,694	49,055.30	9,542,339
	54,312.78	34,892,263	69,891.04	36,407,682

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Value of shares held in other Aurum Funds and MAM Funds at 1 January	36,407,682	29,061,981
Purchase of shares in other Aurum Funds and MAM Funds	500,000	5,000,000
Sales of shares in other Aurum Funds and MAM Funds	(8,600,000)	–
Movement in unrealised gain or loss on shares in other Aurum Funds and MAM Funds	2,946,572	2,345,701
Realised gain on shares in other Aurum Funds and MAM Funds	3,638,009	–
Value of shares held in other Aurum Funds and MAM Funds at 31 December	34,892,263	36,407,682

During December 2021, the Company subscribed US\$500,000 for shares in Io Macro Fund Limited, an Investee Fund managed by MAM which has been included within 'Securities purchased in advance' on the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021. Those shares were issued during January 2022.

8. Related Parties (Continued)

Other Key Contracts (Continued)

Each transaction entered into with the Investee Fund was carried out at the Net Asset Value per Share at the applicable time of the transaction, as reported by the Administrator.

During the year, the Company received services from related and connected parties over and above the principal services identified separately in the financial statements. Expenses incurred are included within 'Other operating expenses' on the Statement of Comprehensive Income while amounts outstanding are included within 'Other payables' on the Statement of Financial Position:

	Other operating expenses		Other payables/(receivables and prepaid expenses)	
	2022 US\$	2021 US\$	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Continental Management Limited	4,000	4,000	1,000	-
Continental Sponsors Ltd.	1,500	1,500	(250)	(250)
The Administrator	4,600	3,600	800	300

Banking facilities are supplied by an affiliate of the Administrator, as outlined on page 17. Facility Fees and Interest Charges in relation to the bank overdraft are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income recorded within 'Finance Costs'.

9. Financial Instruments and Risk Exposure

The Company, in the normal course of business, enters into investment transactions in financial instruments through investments in Investee Funds. Financial instruments include investments, cash and cash equivalents, securities sold receivable, other receivables and prepaid expenses, accrued expenses, subscriptions to shares not yet allotted and Participating Shares presented as financial liabilities.

Investments in Investee Funds are recorded at the Net Asset Value per Share as reported by the Administrators of the Investee Funds at the measurement date which the Directors believe to best represent fair value. Where Administrators are unable to provide Net Asset Value per Share the Directors make their own assessment of fair value based on available information. In determining fair value the Directors take into consideration, where applicable, the impact of suspension of redemptions, liquidation proceedings, investments in side pockets and any other significant factors.

At 31 December 2022, and 31 December 2021, there were no instances wherein the Administrator was unable to provide the Net Asset Value per Share or that the Directors considered it necessary to make any adjustment to the Net Asset Value per Share provided in order to arrive at fair value.

Asset allocation is determined by the Directors who manage the distribution of the assets to achieve the investment objectives set out in note 1 'General'. Divergence from target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio is monitored by the Directors.

The Company is limited by the Prospectus as to the percentage of assets that may be invested into any one investment in order to diversify risk. The holding of such instruments results in exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the market price of the financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates, market interest rates, market factors specific to the security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. All investments are recognised at fair value, and all changes in market conditions directly affect net income.

The Company's market risk is managed by the Company within a rigorous risk management framework including diversification of the investment portfolio. The risk management policy includes initial and subsequent due diligence reviews of all underlying investments of entities included within the portfolio. As a result, the paramount market risk factor for the Company is price risk whereas any analysis of interest risk and currency risk becomes immaterial within that context.

Market Risk – interest risk; the Investee Funds do not pay interest, and as a result are subject to limited risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on these investments. The Company may be subject to interest risk in relation to any cash balances held and overdraft facilities utilised. The Directors consider this risk to be immaterial because the strategy of the Company is to remain as close to fully invested in Investee Funds as may be possible during the normal course of business and any overdraft balances will only be utilised for favourable investment opportunities for a limited period of time. Any interest rate risk sensitivity analysis would be immaterial and therefore is not performed.

Market Risk – currency risk; the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in the price of one currency against another.

9. Financial Instruments and Risk Exposure (Continued)

Market Risk (Continued)

The Investee Funds in which the Company invests are denominated in US dollars, therefore, there is no direct exposure to currency risk. Those Investee Funds have full discretion as to the currencies in whose shares they invest are denominated. However, performance fluctuations are manifested in the price of the Investee Fund meaning any currency risk sensitivity analysis would be immaterial and is therefore not performed.

Market Risk – Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of an investment may fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Other price risk is mitigated by the Board of Directors constructing a diversified portfolio of investments traded on various markets. The Company does not use sensitivity analysis to measure market risk. However, if the price of the underlying Investee Funds in the portfolio rose by 1%, the fair value of the portfolio of investments would also rise by approximately 1% and vice versa.

The right of the Company to request redemption of its investments in Investee Funds ranges in frequency from weekly to semi-annually. The Company invests across a broad range of fund managers, which have been classified under the following investment strategies:

Multi-Strategy funds utilise a variety of investment strategies with the goal of generating a smooth return that is not reliant on one type of market condition to generate returns. In general the Aurum Funds and MAM funds invest in managers that are biased to our favoured strategies of systematic, macro, fixed income and equity trading but these managers may also hold some allocation to credit and arbitrage strategies.

Systematic encompasses a range of strategies that are all researched, developed and traded using Quantitative Methods. This will likely involve the use of computer algorithms, automated execution systems and vast types and amounts of data.

Macro is one of the most classical hedge fund strategies. Portfolio Managers have a wide range of tools at their disposal including stocks, bonds, and derivatives, and seek to profit from movements in global interest rates, equity markets, commodity prices, and foreign exchange values. Positions tend to be thematic in nature, backed by rigorous economic research and political insight.

Equity strategies involve the buying and selling of listed equities based on a wide range of varying opinions, research, and forecasting techniques. The most common type is based on fundamental research based on company analysis (earnings growth etc), although the presence of automatic and quantitatively based trading styles has proliferated in recent years.

Event driven strategies seek to exploit pricing inefficiencies in equities or bonds of companies that are created as a result of a corporate action or an expected catalyst that will change the value of the underlying securities. These corporate actions may relate to a merger, acquisition, spinout, bankruptcy or liquidation and usually adhere to a predetermined timetable of events. Activist investing also falls under event driven and is a strategy in which the manager takes an active role in an invested company to force through changes that will have an accretive effect on its valuation.

The table below reflects the exposure of the Company in unconsolidated structured entities to the above listed strategies as at 31 December 2022:

31 December 2022

Strategy	Number of Investee Funds Number	Range US\$m	Weighted average Value of Investee		% of Net Assets
			Funds US\$m	Fair value US\$	
Multi-Strategy	5	302-35,092	10,778	41,727,350	37.96%
Systematic	4	971-6,500	869	20,398,000	18.56%
Macro	3	245-866	580	17,776,986	16.17%
Equity Strategies	2	185-6,228	3,135	7,560,994	6.88%
Event Driven	2	144-880	709	6,705,447	6.10%
Total	16			94,168,777	85.67%
Net other assets				15,753,725	14.33%
Total Net Assets				109,922,502	100.00%

9. Financial Instruments and Risk Exposure (Continued)

Market Risk – Other Price Risk (Continued)

31 December 2021

Strategy	Number of Investee Funds Number	Range US\$m	Weighted average Value of Investee Funds Funds US\$m	Fair value US\$	% of Net Assets %
Multi-Strategy	6	225-24,603	6,804	46,831,215	47.09%
Systematic	5	96-6,226	3,793	18,211,038	18.31%
Macro	4	175-763	386	15,776,135	15.87%
Equity Strategies	2	176-7,379	4,882	12,342,965	12.41%
Event Driven	4	369-897	551	10,630,765	10.69%
Total	21			103,792,118	104.37%
Net other liabilities				(4,350,158)	(4.37%)
Total Net Assets				99,441,960	100.00%

The sum total of fair values shown in the above table are reflected in the audited Statement of Financial Position on page 9 as 'Investments at fair value.'

The Company's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in Investee Funds is equal to the total fair value of its investments in Investee Funds. Once the Company has disposed of its shares in an Investee Fund the Company ceases to be exposed to any risk from that Investee Fund. The Company's investment strategy entails trading in Investee Funds on a regular basis. Total purchases of Investee Funds during the year ended 31 December 2022 were US\$4,164,193 (31 December 2021: US\$14,708,535). Total sales of Investee Funds during the year ended 31 December 2022 were US\$27,545,574 (31 December 2021: US\$6,720,748). As at 31 December 2022, and 31 December 2021, there were no capital commitment obligations and no amounts due to Investee Funds for unsettled purchases.

During the year ended 31 December 2022 total net gain on investments in Investee Funds was US\$13,758,040 (31 December 2021: US\$10,103,764).

The Company has no commitments or intentions to provide financial support or other support to its structured entities.

As at 31 December 2022, and 31 December 2021, the Company did not hold any power over the relevant activities, or did not hold more than 50%, of any structured entity based on the latest available net assets of those structured entities.

Credit Risk and Other Price Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. Certain markets which may be traded by the Company or any Investee Funds in which the Company invests, for example the inter-bank market in currencies, the swaps market and the government securities market are "principal markets" in which they are fully subject to the risk of counterparty default.

Credit risk is managed by the Company through initial and subsequent due diligence reviews of all underlying investments, as already stated. The diversification of the investment portfolio reduces the overall credit risk to the Company.

The carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the Statement of Financial Position date. This relates also to financial assets carried at amortised cost, as they have a short-term to maturity.

The carrying amounts as at year end were:

	December 2022 US\$	December 2021 US\$
Cash and cash equivalents	17,125,472	–
Securities sold receivable	2,691,883	–
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	28,582	3,857
<u>Securities purchased in advance</u>	–	3,164,193
Carrying amount representing credit risk exposure	19,845,937	3,168,050

9. Financial Instruments and Risk Exposure (Continued)

Credit Risk and Other Price Risk (Continued)

Credit risk arising on transactions with brokers relates to transactions awaiting settlement and cash collateral provided against open contracts. Risk relating to unsettled transactions is considered small due to the short settlement period involved and the high credit quality of the brokers used. The Company monitors the credit rating and financial positions of the brokers used to further mitigate the risk.

Substantially all of the assets of the Company, including cash, are held by the Depositary. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Depositary may cause the Company's rights with respect to securities held by the Depositary to be delayed or limited. The Company monitors its risk by monitoring the credit quality of the Depositary used by the Company. The Depositary is a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. As at 31 December 2022, Northern Trust Corporation had a Long Term Rating from Standard and Poor's of A+ (31 December 2021: A+).

The Company measures credit risk and expected credit losses using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. The Directors consider both historical analysis and forward looking information in determining any expected credit loss. At 31 December 2022, cash and cash equivalents, securities sold receivable and other receivables (if any) are held with counterparties with a credit rating of A+ (31 December 2021: A+) or are due to be settled within 3 months of the Statement of Financial Position date. The Directors consider the probability of default to be close to zero as these instruments have a low risk of default and the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month or less expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Company (2021: nil).

Depending on the requirements of the jurisdictions in which the investments of the Company are issued, the Depositary may generally, without affecting its potential liability, use the services of one or more sub-depositaries.

The Board of Directors analyses and controls credit concentration based on the counterparty, industry and geographical location of the financial assets that the Company holds.

There are no individual investments which exceed 10% of the net assets attributable to the holders of Participating Shares as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 2).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that difficulties may be encountered in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. At various times, the markets for some securities purchased or sold by the Company may be illiquid, making purchases or sales of securities at desired prices or in desired quantities difficult or impossible.

As there is not always a recognisable market for the investments made by the Company, it may be difficult to deal in any such investments at the value recorded in the Statement of Financial Position.

The liquidity of the underlying investments of the Company is reviewed monthly based on the marketability of those investments. The diversification of the investment portfolio best reduces overall liquidity risk. No new arrangements have been employed by the Company in managing liquidity risk during the year.

The Company considers that all investments as at the Statement of Financial Position date, would have been realisable within 90 days of that date either through redemption or sale (2021: 90 days).

Participating Shares in the Company may be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Participating Share on the Dealing Day immediately following the valuation day, being the last business day of each month, on at least 90 days notice to the Administrator. The Company endeavours to pay the redemption proceeds within 30 days of the redemption date.

9. Financial Instruments and Risk Exposure (Continued)

Liquidity Risk (Continued)

The table below analyses the contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the Statement of Financial Position date to the contractual maturity date.

As at 31 December 2022

Liabilities	< 1 month US\$	1 - 3 months US\$	3 months to 1 year US\$	Total US\$
Subscriptions to shares not yet allotted	–	–	3,750,000	3,750,000
Incentive fees payable	230,782	–	–	230,782
Investment Adviser fees payable	91,882	–	–	91,882
Audit fees payable	–	9,174	–	9,174
Administrator fees payable	3,812	–	–	3,812
Directors fees payable	2,500	–	–	2,500
Depositary fees payable	2,260	–	–	2,260
Other payables	1,802	–	–	1,802
Net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares	–	–	109,922,500	109,922,500
Total Liabilities	333,038	9,174	113,672,500	114,014,712

As at 31 December 2021

Liabilities	< 1 month US\$	1 - 3 months US\$	3 months to 1 year US\$	Total US\$
Bank Overdraft	7,256,282	–	–	7,256,282
Incentive fees payable	154,766	–	–	154,766
Investment Adviser fees payable	83,075	–	–	83,075
Audit fees payable	–	9,010	–	9,010
Other payables	7,305	–	–	7,305
Administrator fees payable	3,422	–	–	3,422
Directors fees payable	2,500	–	–	2,500
Depositary fees payable	1,848	–	–	1,848
Net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares	–	–	99,441,958	99,441,958
Total Liabilities	7,509,198	9,010	99,441,958	106,960,166

Leverage

The Company may use overall leverage up to a maximum of 30% of the Company's total assets, without double counting, from time to time for general investment purposes or to facilitate redemptions.

During the year the maximum leverage utilised by the Company, measured at any one month end, was less than 9% (2021: less than 9%).

10. Fair Value Measurement

The fair value hierarchy prioritises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement).

Valuation techniques shall maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

10. Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement” are as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument;
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data; and
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument’s valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may include price information, volatility statistics, specific and broad credit data, liquidity statistics and other factors. A financial instrument’s level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. However, the determination of what constitutes “observable” requires significant judgement by the Company. The Company considers observable data to be that market data which is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market. The Company categorises Investee Funds into which the Company may invest that provide their own monthly Net Asset Value at Level 2 as not independently sourced albeit that the Company does not doubt such Net Asset Value.

The categorisation of a financial instrument within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and does not necessarily correspond to the Company’s perceived risk of that instrument.

Financial instruments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and are therefore classified within Level 1, includes all listed funds with regular independent quotes.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active, but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2.

The fair value of investments in Investee Funds is determined using the unadjusted Net Asset Value (Level 2 valuation). The unadjusted Net Asset Value is used when the units in an Investee Fund are redeemable at the reportable Net Asset Value at, or approximately at, the measurement date. If this is not the case, then the Net Asset Value is used as a valuation input and an adjustment is applied for lack of marketability or liquidity generally based on available market information (Level 3 valuation). This adjustment is based on management judgement after considering the period of restrictions and the nature of the Investee Fund.

The following tables present the financial instruments carried on the Statement of Financial Position by level within the valuation hierarchy under IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement” as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Investee Funds	–	94,168,777	–	94,168,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2022	–	94,168,777	–	94,168,777
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2021				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Investee Funds	–	103,792,118	–	103,792,118
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2021	–	103,792,118	–	103,792,118

There have been no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 assets held in either year.

Details of the Company’s Investment Portfolio’s maturity profile are disclosed in the Liquidity Risk note on pages 22-23.

No investments have been classified within Level 3 at any time during the year, consequently no reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements is required.

10. Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 all other assets and liabilities, other than investments at fair value, whose carrying amounts approximate fair value would have been considered to be classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company redeems and issues redeemable Participating Shares at the amount equal to the proportionate share of net assets of the Company at the time of subscription or redemption, calculated on a basis consistent with that used in the financial statements. Accordingly, the carrying amount of net assets attributable to holders of Participating Shares approximates their fair value. The shares are categorised into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

11. Taxation

The Company has received an undertaking from the Ministry of Finance of Bermuda, under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act, 1966 exempting the Company from Bermuda income, profit, capital transfer or capital taxes, should such taxes be enacted, until 31 March 2035.

12. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the year ended 31 December 2022, Michael J Harvey resigned as a director of the Company and Kevin Insley was appointed a director of the Company effective 1 January 2023.

The Prospectus of the Company was updated effective 1 January 2023 to include Mr Insley's appointment along with a number of other general administrative amendments.

No other events have occurred in respect of the Company subsequent to 31 December 2022 which would require revision or disclosure in these financial statements.