LYNX UCITS FUND

A SUB-FUND OF THE LYNX UCITS FUNDS ICAV

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

L Y N X

LYNX UCITS FUND

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Registered Office	35 Shelbourne Road 4th Floor, Ballsbridge Dublin D04 A4E Ireland
Directors	Brian Dunleavy (Irish Resident)* Fiona Mulhall (Irish Resident)** Henrik Landén (Swedish resident)*
Manager	KBA Consulting Management Limited 35 Shelbourne Road 4th Floor, Ballsbridge Dublin D04 A4E Ireland
Investment Manager and Distributor	Lynx Asset Management AB Regeringsgatan 30-32 Box 7060 SE – 103 86 Stockholm Sweden
Depositary	HSBC Continental Europe 1 Grand Canal Square Grand Canal Harbour Dublin 2 Ireland
Administrator	HSBC Securities Services (Ireland) DAC 1 Grand Canal Square Grand Canal Harbour Dublin 2 Ireland
Legal Counsel (as to Irish law)	Matheson 70 Sir Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 Ireland
Independent Auditor	KPMG Chartered Accountants 1 Harbourmaster Place International Financial Services Centre Dublin 1 Ireland
Secretary	KB Associates 35 Shelbourne Road 4th Floor, Ballsbridge Dublin D04 A4E Ireland

* *Non-executive director*
** *Non-executive independent director*

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For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this annual report and financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their report for Lynx UCITS Fund (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of the Lynx UCITS Funds ICAV (the "ICAV"), and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Directors have opted to prepare separate reports and financial statements for each of the ICAV's sub-funds in accordance with the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 (as amended) (the "ICAV Act"). As of 31 December 2022, the ICAV has established one other sub-fund, Lynx Active Balanced Fund. The reports and financial statements for Lynx Active Balanced Fund are available free of charge on request from the Manager. Any reference hereafter to the reports and financial statements will mean the reports and financial statements for Lynx UCITS Fund.

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide shareholders with returns based on; (i) exposure to the Lynx Program; (ii) investments in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by government issuers; and (iii) investments in cash deposits and cash equivalent securities.

The ICAV was incorporated on 11 December 2018 and the Fund commenced operations on 1 March 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

A detailed review of the Fund's activities for the year ended 31 December 2022 and the Fund's outlook is included in the Investment Manager's Report on pages 9-17.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and financial statements, in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The ICAV Act requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU").

The financial statements are required to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Fund at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Fund for the financial year.

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 they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the ICAV will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Fund and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the ICAV Act, the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (the "UCITS Regulations") and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 ("The Central Bank UCITS Regulations"). They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the ICAV. In this regard, they have entrusted the assets of the ICAV to HSBC Continental Europe as Depositary, for safekeeping. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The Directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' Report that complies with the requirements of the ICAV Act.

RESULTS, FINANCIAL POSITION AND DIVIDENDS

The results of operations for the year and the financial position as at the year-end are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position on page 22 and 21 respectively. There were no dividends declared during the year.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Directors consider that the change in net asset value ("NAV") per share is a key indicator of the performance of the Fund. Key performance indicators ("KPIs") monitored by the Directors for the Fund include the month to month movement in the NAV per share and the share capital movements.

RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The main risks arising from the Fund's financial instruments as defined by IFRS 7 for financial reporting purposes are market risk (including market price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk as detailed, together with the associated risk management objectives and policies in Note 11 on pages 36-42 in the financial statements.

DIRECTORS WHO HELD OFFICE DURING THE YEAR

The Directors who held office at any time during the year were: Brian Dunleavy, Fiona Mulhall, and Henrik Landén.

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS IN SHARES OF THE ICAV AND ITS FUND

None of the Directors nor the ICAV Secretary or their respective families held any interest, beneficial or otherwise, in the share capital of the ICAV during or at the end of the financial year.

TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING DIRECTORS

Other than as disclosed in Note 14 on page 44 to the financial statements, there were no contracts or agreements of any significance in relation to the business of the ICAV or the Fund in which the Directors had any interest, as defined in the ICAV Act, at any time during the year.

TRANSACTIONS WITH CONNECTED PERSONS

Regulation 43(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations requires in effect that any transaction carried out with a UCITS by a management company or depositary to the UCITS, the delegates or sub-delegates of the management company or depositary, and any associated or group company of such a management company, depositary, delegate or sub-delegate ("connected persons") 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 that there are arrangements (evidenced by written procedures) in place, to ensure that the obligations set out in Regulation 43(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations are applied to all transactions with connected persons, and are satisfied that transactions with connected persons entered into during the year complied with the obligations set out in Regulation 43(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Sections 109 to 113 of the ICAV Act, with regard to keeping adequate accounting records. The Directors have appointed HSBC Securities Services (Ireland) DAC to maintain adequate accounting records.

The address at which this business is located is as follows: 1 Grand Canal Square
Grand Canal Harbour
Dublin 2
Ireland

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Please see details of Directors' fees disclosed in Note 8 on page 34. Henrik Landén was an employee of Lynx Asset Management AB during the year and was not entitled to Directors' fees from the Fund.

SOFT COMMISSION AND DIRECT BROKERAGE SERVICES

There were no soft commissions or directed brokerage service arrangements in place during the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: Nil).

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

Significant events during the year are disclosed in Note 15 on page 44.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events are disclosed in Note 16 on page 44.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE (THE "CODE")

Irish Funds, the association for the funds industry in Ireland, has published a corporate governance code that may be adopted on a voluntary basis by Irish authorized investment funds. The Board of Directors have adopted the Code, and the ICAV was in compliance with all elements of the Code during the year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditor, KPMG, Chartered Accountants, have been appointed by the ICAV. KPMG have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 125 of the ICAV Act.

On behalf of the Board of Directors
25 April 2023

Brian Dunleavy *Fiona Mulhall*

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

The Lynx UCITS Fund was solidly profitable in 2022, generating a 35.20 per cent[1] rate of return net of fees, as gains were realized across asset classes, model families and timeframes. The yearly result was the second strongest in the history of the Fund and the Lynx Program and brings annualized net performance for the Lynx Program (USD) since inception to 10.22 per cent net of fees with an annualized standard deviation of 14.81 per cent[2]. The return far surpassed the Société Générale CTA Index (a leading industry benchmark) which ended the year up 20.13 per cent[3]. And perhaps most importantly, the program provided a needed ballast in diversified portfolios during a year when both equities and fixed income suffered: the MSCI World Index ended the year down 16.26 per cent[3] while the JPM Global Bond Index lost 12.96 per cent.[3]

With inflation reaching levels unseen in over a generation, stocks and bonds simultaneously collapsed in the first half of 2022 as investors revised expectations of monetary and fiscal policy. At the same time, commodities rocketed higher fueled by geopolitical conflict in Ukraine as sanctions on Russian exports and a ravaged Ukrainian infrastructure led to speculation that energy and grain supplies would fall well short of demand. However, financial and commodity markets retreated from their extreme levels as the year progressed. Stocks and bond prices fluctuated widely with changing sentiment, while energy and grain prices ultimately ended the year not far from where they began. The program adapted to the changing market environment, generating substantial gains as the crisis escalated before becoming more tactical as prices consolidated.

YEAR IN REVIEW

2021 was a welcomed change for most investors following the extraordinary events of the prior year. Monetary and fiscal stimulus contributed to record high equity prices and relatively subdued financial market volatility. While inflationary pressures began to build, investors and policy makers largely attributed the heightened readings to what they believed were transitory factors relating to COVID-19. Increases in consumer prices were measured off pandemic lows and supply chain disruptions were expected to diminish as economies and borders reopened. With the benefit of hindsight, we now know that those assumptions were misguided as 2021 proved to be just the calm before the storm.

2022 marked a true departure from what had been status quo as after years of exceptionally accommodative monetary policy, the tide turned dramatically. Inflation reached the highest level across the developed world in forty years and remained stubbornly elevated as the year progressed. Central bankers, quickly realizing they had gotten behind the curve, aggressively began tightening policy.

Central bank actions

During the height of the coronavirus outbreak in the US, the Fed cut the lower bound of their target lending rate to zero where it remained for two years. Then in March 2022, they began tightening policy for the first time since the pandemic. Before the year was through, the FOMC had hiked rates seven times for a total of 425 basis points – including four consecutive 75 basis point moves – the largest annual increase since 1980. Over the previous 22 years, the policy rate had only risen in 25 basis point increments. In June, they also began reducing their balance sheet of Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities, further tightening financial conditions.

On the other side of the Atlantic, the European Central Bank (ECB) had not raised interest rates in over 11 years by the time they tightened policy in July for the first time in 2022; before the year concluded, the rate of their overnight deposit facility had climbed from -0.5 to 2 per cent. While the pace lagged the US, ECB President Christine Lagarde indicated that the bank was determined to achieve their 2 per cent inflation objective and that significant increases should be expected in the future. Additionally, the Governing Council decided to end net asset purchases in July and announced their intention to begin decreasing the ECB's balance sheet in March 2023. Across the rest of the continent, the Swiss National Bank increased rates for the first time in 15 years, while other central banks hiked dramatically off their post-COVID lows to combat double-digit inflation.

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[1] *The performance figure is represented for Class I USD.*

[2] *The Lynx program is a trading strategy which is proprietary developed by Lynx Asset Management and was launched in May 2000.*

[3] *Index-figures are based on available data at the time of publication and are subject to revision. The Société Générale CTA Index figures represents the period 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2022. The MSCI World NDTR Index (local currency) and the JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index (local currency) figures represents the period 30 December 2021 to 30 December 2022.*

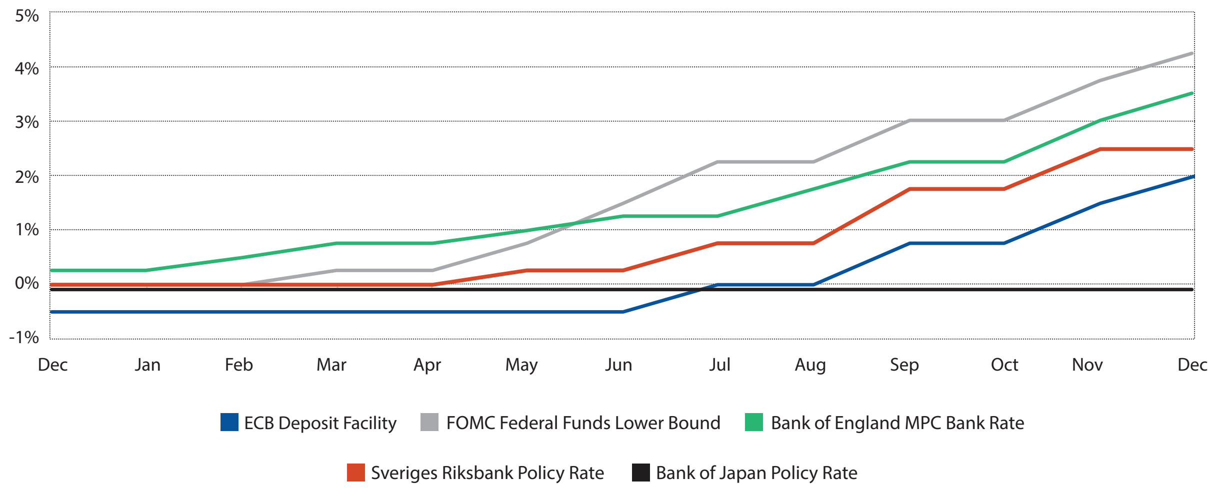

Chart 1. *Global Central Bank Policy Rates. Source: Each Central Bank respectively.*

In the UK, the Bank of England (BoE) raised the sterling overnight lending rate by over 300 basis points beginning in February and the resulting increase in gilt yields had unintended and undesirable consequences. The controversial "mini budget" proposed in September after Liz Truss succeeded Boris Johnson as British Prime Minister exacerbated inflationary concerns resulting in a sharp spike in bond yields. Pension schemes in the UK following a liability driven investing (LDI) strategy suffered heavy losses on interest rate derivative positions linked to gilt prices and margin calls resulted in a vicious downward spiral in prices. Ultimately, the BoE intervened to stabilize the market, although rates remained elevated until significant policy changes were announced in October.

In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) initially bucked the trend of most other global central banks, maintaining highly accommodative monetary policy even as inflation was climbing. In December, however, they unexpectedly lifted their government bond yield curve control range by a quarter of a per cent as the depreciation of the yen was exacerbating price pressures and direct currency intervention during the year had done little to stem its decline. The Japanese currency responded, although most economists speculated that the bank would need to take additional action as CPI ended 2022 at a 40-year high. While inflation remained relatively muted in China as domestic demand was impacted by the government's response to the COVID pandemic, many other Asian nations experienced significantly higher consumer prices as weakening foreign exchange rates pushed up import prices and higher energy costs took a toll.

As growth declined with tighter financial conditions, speculators began to expect central banks to pivot. This unfounded optimism was repeatedly met with definitive comments from central bankers that they would not bend to the will of investors, but rather stay true to their stated objectives. Despite their aggressive actions, inflation remained elevated even as growth forecasts fell. The gross domestic product (GDP) in the US contracted in the first two quarters of the year, technically putting the nation in a recession, although most economists disagreed with that categorization since employment remained robust and corporate earnings continued to grow. However, many of those same economists began forecasting recessions in the US, Europe and elsewhere across the globe in early 2023.

Commodities

The increase in inflation was partly due to significantly higher commodity prices, particularly in the first half of the year. Energies were already climbing entering January but spiked considerably following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in late February. Half of Russian crude oil and three quarters of natural gas exports had been delivered to Europe in 2021, but a series of trade sanctions limited the transfers in 2022. Supply concerns were exacerbated after an explosion believed to be sabotage damaged Nord Stream pipelines under the Baltic Sea significantly reducing the potential flow of natural gas to Western Europe which had already been halted in August due to supposed mechanical issues. Remarkably, energy prices retreated as the year progressed, ultimately surrendering previous gains as recessionary pressures outweighed supply concerns. A smaller-than-expected production cut by OPEC+ nations in October and anemic Chinese demand due to COVID-related shutdowns were also contributing factors to the decline.

In other commodities, grains similarly began the year sharply higher on concerns that the conflict in Ukraine would result in a significant supply shortfall. Russia and Ukraine are each major agricultural producers, having accounted for around 30 per cent of wheat and 20 per cent of corn exports in the three years before the invasion, so fears of food shortages appeared warranted. However, farmers in the Americas were able to increase

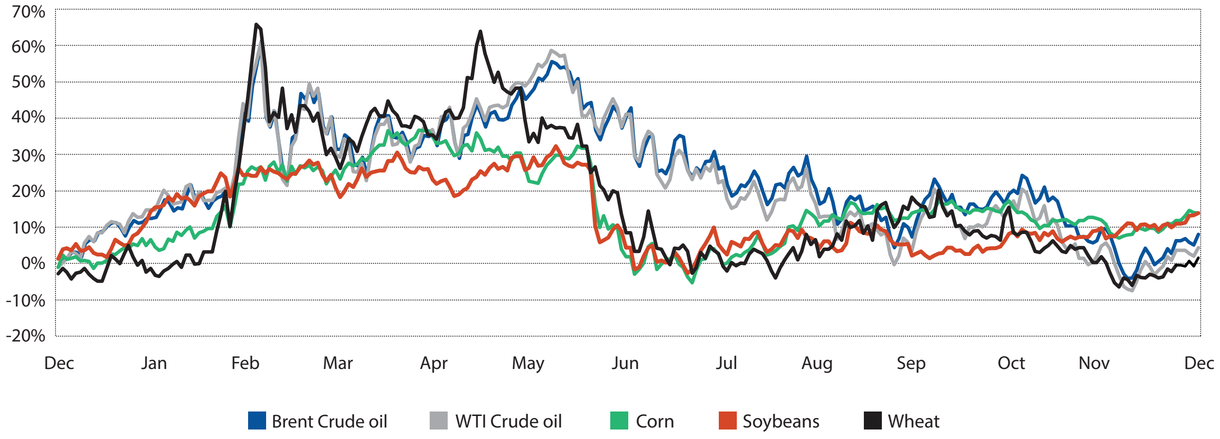

Chart 2. *Crude oil and grains price development during 2022. Source: Bloomberg.*

production and carryover stocks from previous harvests were able to bridge the gap until new supply was available. In the metals, a dislocation in nickel was notable as a phenomenal short squeeze catalyzed by the conflict in Ukraine drove prices up 250% from where they were immediately before the invasion. The unprecedented decision by the London Metal Exchange (LME) to cancel trades and suspend trading until balance was restored was highly controversial and continues to be examined by the court system.

Geopolitics

The conflict in Ukraine had a tremendous impact from a variety of perspectives, not only on the markets. The humanitarian cost has been devastating as tens of thousands have lost their lives and millions of others displaced from their homes. The infrastructure in the country has been ravaged and will likely take years and huge investments to rebuild. The geopolitical balance which endured for decades following the collapse of the Berlin Wall has been disrupted and the relationship between Russia and West could remain dysfunctional for years to come. The financial implications have also been significant. Sanctions on Russia will likely remain in place until Putin withdraws troops from Ukraine and concedes claimed territory in Crimea and the Donbas region or is no longer leading the nation. Export controls have made it necessary for countries to develop new supply chains for natural resources, products, and materials, while energy security became a significant concern around the globe.

Elsewhere, heightened geopolitical tensions between China and the US (and their Asian allies) regarding the sovereignty of Taiwan were perhaps influenced by the conflict in Ukraine. In August, the then-Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi, visited Taiwan despite warnings from Beijing that her visit could result in ”very serious developments and consequences.” The frequency of military exercises in the region increased as both sides exhibited their capabilities and risk of escalation was high as the year came to a close.

Politics

On the political front, Liz Truss became the shortest tenured prime minister in UK history, lasting only 50 days in office. The controversial “Growth Plan” introduced under her stewardship to the House of Commons generated significant concern as economists forecasted higher government borrowing due to significant tax cuts for corporations and the wealthiest individuals. In the US, midterm elections resulted in a divided Congress as Democrats unexpectedly maintained control of the Senate but lost their majority in the House of Representatives to the Republicans. As the new congresspeople would not begin serving until the beginning of 2023, there was a flurry of activity as the year came to a close including the passing of a US $1.7 trillion appropriations bill to keep the government funded through September and the conclusion of the January 6th Committee’s 18-month investigation into the Capitol riot in 2021 resulting in the referral of Donald Trump to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution.

Climate change

On the environment, multiple international organizations focused on climate change sounded their most dramatic alarms to date regarding global warming. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned of the consequences should greenhouse gas emissions not decline dramatically by 2030, while the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) estimated that the global mean temperature in 2022 was approximately 1.15° C above preindustrial levels. Historic floods in Pakistan impacted one third of the nation decimating much of the infrastructure in impacted areas, while deadly flooding also spread across India, Afghanistan, Nigeria, South Africa and Brazil. On the other

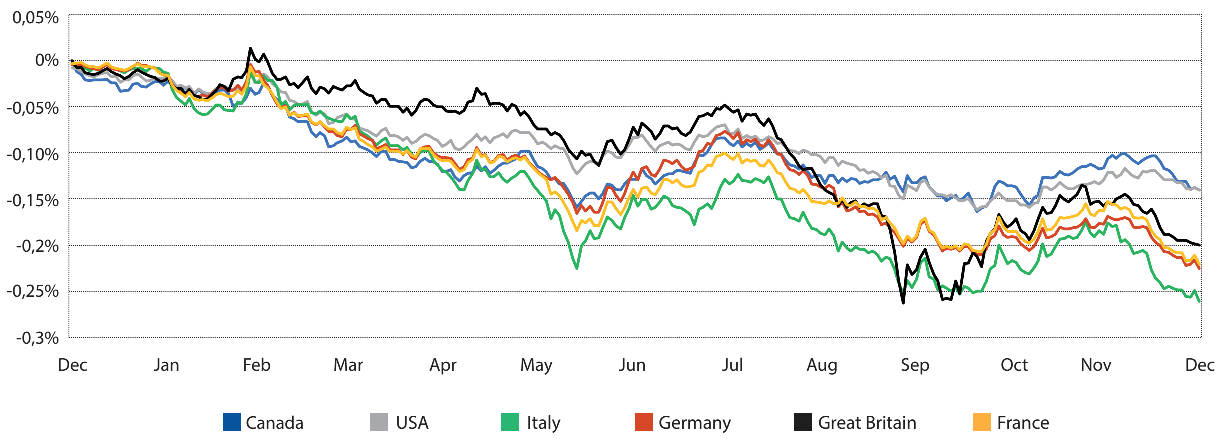

Chart 3. *North American and European 10 year Government Bond performance. Source: Bloomberg.*

extreme, drought conditions in the Western US set records for both duration and coverage, while East Africa experienced what the UN deemed "the worst drought in over 40 years."

ANALYSIS OF RESULT

The Lynx UCITS Fund was strongly profitable in 2022, generating a 35.20 per cent[4] rate of return net of fees, as gains were realized in every asset class traded in the portfolio. Trend-following and diversifying models each contributed positively generating profits across timeframes. The performance net of fees per share class is shown in the below table.

Class E EUR	30.85
Class E USD	33.43
Class D1 USD	34.15
Class I EUR	31.86
Class I USD	35.20
Class I CHF	31.73

Fixed income was the strongest asset class in the portfolio during the year, producing a gain of 25.4 per cent gross of fees. Bonds and short-term interest rates were both profitable, contributing 17.0 and 8.4 per cent gross, respectively. Increasing inflation, normalizing monetary policy, and quantitative tightening all contributed to extraordinary moves in global interest rates. Entering the year with a slightly net long bond position, the program quickly reversed exposure and prospered as rate expectations climbed sharply in the first half of the year. Solid gains were realized in both Europe and the US, with short exposure in Germany yielding the strongest profits. In early summer, increasing concern regarding global growth and speculation that the Fed may slow the pace of interest rate hikes resulted in a significant pullback in rates and a reversal of the net short bond position. However, the long exposure was short lived as prices again declined after the Fed indicated that policy changes might cause "some pain to households and businesses." See Chart 4 for net expo-

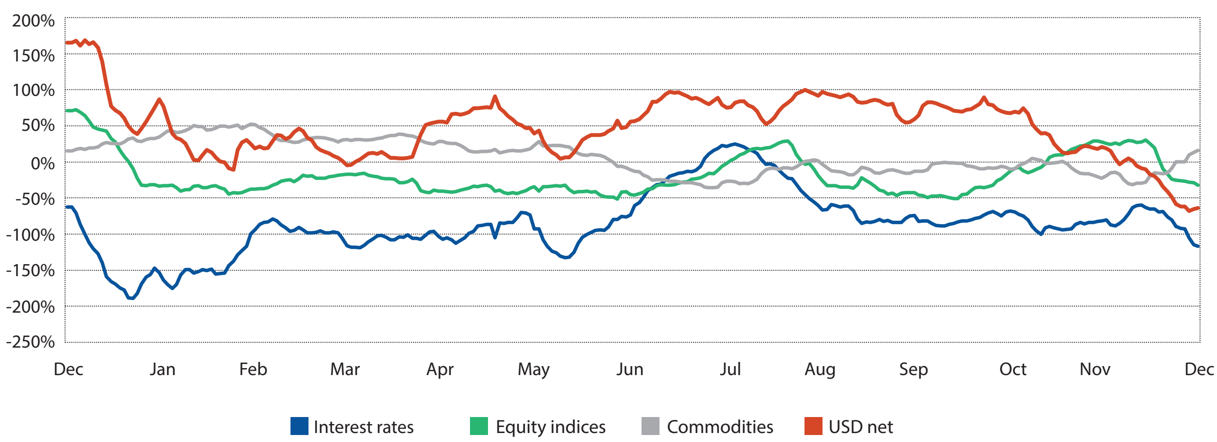

Chart 4. *Net Exposure by Asset Class in 2022.*

[4] *The performance figure is represented for Class I USD.*

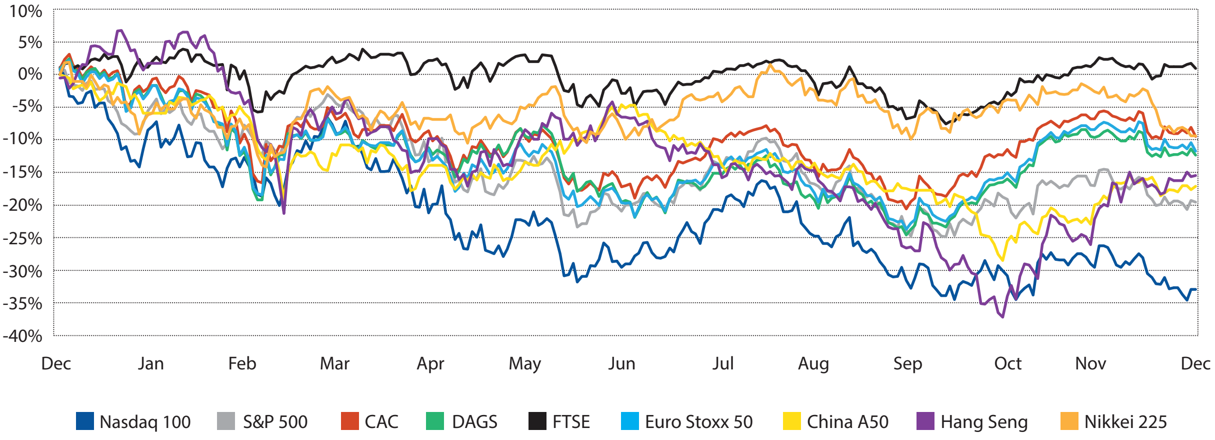

Chart 5. *Global Stock Index Performance. Source: Bloomberg.*

sure by asset class in 2022. Both trend-following and diversifying models were profitable in the asset class, with trend models capturing gains across timeframe. Amongst the diversifying component of the portfolio, short and medium-term models were positive, while long-term models underperformed.

Commodities were the second-best performing asset class, generating a gain of 8.0 per cent gross. Energies were particularly profitable due to gains in the first half of the year, as a more challenging trading environment developed in the second half. Prices spiked following the invasion of Ukraine as sanctions on Russian oil and gas led to concerns that Europe would not be able to source sufficient supply to meet demand. After surging over 50 per cent, oil prices subsequently collapsed as recession concerns emerged and Chinese demand declined due to COVID-related lockdowns; starting January just under US $80 per barrel, Brent crude climbed to US $128 immediately following the invasion, only to close the year at approximately US $86. Outside of energies, the largest positive commodity contribution was in nickel where prices over doubled before the LME cancelled trades and suspended trading. While their actions mitigated the potential return, a solid gain was generated, nonetheless. Trend-following models were profitable across timeframe, while short-term diversifiers underperformed their longer-term counterparts, generating a slight loss.

The annual gain in foreign exchange modestly trailed commodities at 6.1 per cent gross. Long positions in the US dollar were primarily responsible for the annual gain as relatively restrictive Fed policy resulted in the greenback strengthening against most developed market counterparts. Largest profits were realized in the Japanese yen as the BoJ remained committed to exceptionally loose monetary policy despite rising inflationary pressures. The yen broke through the 150 level against the US dollar for the first time since August 1990 but retreated soon after on speculation that the Japanese central bank would be forced to pivot. Solid gains were also generated in the euro as the US dollar crossed parity for the first time in 20 years with the ECB lagging the Fed and not tightening policy until July. As with the yen, the euro recovered somewhat in the fourth quarter and the program reversed to a long position in November locking in previous gains. Notable profits were also realized in the British pound, Swedish krona, Mexican peso and New Zealand dollar, while largest losses were generated in the Canadian dollar and South African rand. Gains were generated by trend-following and diversifying models, with only short-term diversifiers producing a small loss.

Finally, equities trailed other asset classes with a 2.4 per cent gain gross of fees as significant long positions entering the year resulted in early losses as global bourses collapsed on increasing inflationary pressures and geopolitical tensions. However, the program quickly reversed exposure and captured solid profits as markets continued to trade lower as the year moved forward. Models responded as prices vacillated on shifting expectations of monetary policy, building long positions in August and December, but ultimately ended the year with net short exposure. Trading gains in Asia far surpassed those in Europe or the US, although losses in Japan were a notable exception. Short positions in China were particularly profitable as equity indices in Hong Kong and mainland China declined sharply on speculation that Xi Jinping would be emboldened in his efforts to rein in corporate profits after securing his third term as China's "core" leader. Unlike other asset classes, model performance was mixed in equities as gains in diversifying models offset losses in trend-following. Long and medium-term trend models were especially challenged by the price reversals during the year, while machine learning and implicitly long volatility models performed particularly well.

The tables and the chart 6 on next page show a summary of returns by asset class and model category respectively.

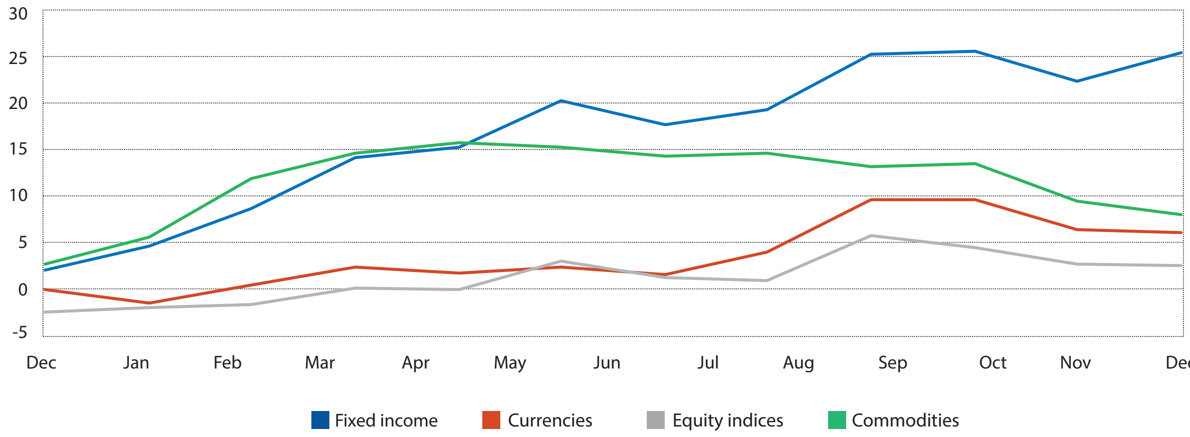

Chart 6. *Contributions to performance by Asset Class in 2022.*

RETURN BY ASSET CLASS

	2022	2021
Fixed income-related investments	25.4%	-6.4%
Commodity-related investments	8.0%	7.8%
Currency-related investments	6.1%	-2.9%
Equity-related investments	2.4%	2.6%
Other (management fees, interest, etc.)	-6.7%	-1.5%
TOTAL RETURN	**35.2%**	**-0.4%**

RETURN BY MODEL TYPE

	2022	2021
Trend-following models	**26.7%**	**2.4%**
Of which, short-term	3.4%	1.6%
medium-term	15.0%	0.9%
long-term	8.3%	-0.1%
Diversifying models	**15.2%**	**-1.3%**
Of which, short-term	5.3%	-0.6%
medium-term	9.8%	-1.2%
long-term	0.1%	0.5%
Other (management fees, interest, etc.)	-6.7%	-1.5%
TOTAL RETURN	**35.2%**	**-0.4%**

RISK UTILIZATION

To achieve the fund's volatility target of 18 per cent annualized volatility, the average Value at Risk ("VaR") for the portfolio should equate to approximately 1.9 per cent (1-day, 95 per cent confidence level). During 2022, the average VaR for the Lynx Program was around 1.6 per cent.

The fund's risk utilization is decided by the underlying models and the risk is directed to those markets where the models identify the most attractive opportunities. Interestingly, relatively high volatility across asset classes as compared to 2021 due largely to increasing inflationary pressures and the Russian invasion of Ukraine did not result in consistently high VaR estimates as the program quickly adjusted positions to account for the new regime. During more challenging trading environments in July and November, the portfolio risk dropped precipitously as the models cut exposure to mitigate losses. Realized volatility was also controlled as the annualized standard deviation of daily returns approximated the long-term average of the program. Notably, while the annual return trailed 2008 in absolute terms, the risk adjusted performance in 2022 was the highest since inception.

Chart 7 on next page illustrates the change in risk during the year as measured by VaR (1 day, 95 per cent confidence level) as well as the risk for the four sectors separately.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The six portfolio managers of the Lynx Program constitute the investment committee and are responsible for the strategic direction and management of the fund. As trading decisions are made by the models employed by the program, the investment committee focuses primarily on longer-term matters such as determining which models are included in the portfolio and setting the average risk budgeted to each asset class and market. While the investment committee also has the final authority to set the allocations to each model, the weight placed on the output of statistical portfolio optimization has been increasing in recent years due to advancements in our approach to forecasting correlation and other model characteristics.

Research is divided into four teams with different responsibilities ranging from model development and maintenance to the development of portfolio construction routines and execution algorithms. The teams are responsible for the construction of the models and have the mandate to propose new models to the investment committee and suggest the exclusion of existing models. For a new model to be considered as part of the

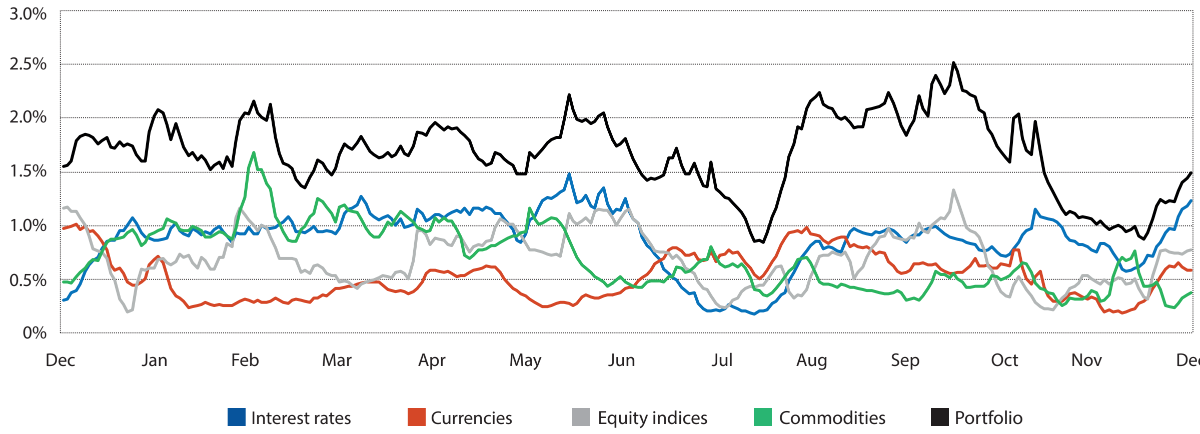

Chart 7. *Value at Risk development by Asset Class and Portfolio basis during 2022 for the Lynx Program.*

portfolio, the underlying foundational concept must be assessed and analyzed in detail. Furthermore, the model must not only demonstrate the ability to generate positive results across multiple time periods and market environments, but also display attractive return characteristics in several key aspects. Meanwhile, existing models are analyzed to ensure that performance has not deviated from historical expectations and their contribution to the portfolio return continues to support an allocation. Finally, the portfolio construction methodology is reviewed, and improvements are proposed. The investment committee considers these proposals and recommendations from research when making their decisions.

The model lineup and risk allocations are thoroughly reevaluated twice a year in June and December. In addition to these formal revisions, risk allocations can be adjusted monthly as new market and model data becomes available. The development of new models is typically initiated either by the investment committee to improve the dynamics of the portfolio or by the research group resulting from their exploration of new concepts. In 2022, two new models were added to the portfolio, while five models were retired, all of which were categorized as diversifiers.

Additions

The first addition to the portfolio is a short-term diversifying model utilizing calendar data as the main input, applying a regression framework to forecast future returns. Ensemble techniques and strict cost controls are used to increase out-of-sample robustness.

The second addition also falls into the short-term diversifying category, trading crude oil based on a novel inventory dataset. Given the limited investment universe, this model has been budgeted a relatively low level of risk.

Retirements

All five retired models were classified as medium-term diversifiers. The first model traded exclusively foreign exchange; while performance was within expectations, the signals utilized are now implemented more efficiently in several other models in the portfolio. The second model focused on machine learning techniques and underperformed both in terms of return and portfolio properties compared with a similar model in the portfolio. The third model, which combined seasonal and price-based information, underperformed expectations. The fourth model traded exclusively foreign exchange and had been active since 2008. While the model had performed well historically, newer models now capture the same phenomena in a more efficient manner. The final model retired was also sector-specific, trading solely bonds. However, unlike the previous example, this model underperformed expectations.

The risk allocated to model families changed marginally from the end of 2021. The trend-following allocation increased from 70 to 71 per cent while diversifying models decreased from 30 to 29 per cent. Long-term trend models saw the largest increase in risk budget, climbing from approximately 9 to 14 per cent, while medium-term trend models experienced the largest decline of around 3 per cent. Risk allocated to medium-term diversifying models also declined marginally, while all other model families were largely unchanged. The average risk allocation amongst asset classes remained the same as the end of 2021, with fixed income and equities each budgeted 28 per cent, foreign exchange 23 per cent and commodities 21 per cent. Notwithstanding the marginal changes to the risk allocated to model families, the overall objective of the program remains unchanged.

The table below illustrates the allocations to each model category as of the end of 2022 compared to these same figured from the end of 2021 (in parentheses):

TARGET ALLOCATION BETWEEN MODEL TYPES[5]

	Trend-following models	Diversifying models
Short-term	17% (18)	3% (3)
Medium-term	38% (41)	19% (20)
Long-term	14% (9)	9% (9)

More information on all programs managed by Lynx can be found at www.lynxhedge.se.

SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

Sustainability activities in 2022

On 1 August 2022, the AIF Regulation was amended in such a way that it now requires AIF managers to have processes, systems and internal controls to take into account relevant sustainability risks in the investment management. Sustainability risks are defined as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a negative material impact on the value of an investment. Lynx previously identified three such key sustainability risks in our Sustainability Risk Policy: physical risk, transition risk and operational risk. With regards to these risks, agricultural products traded in the program have specifically been classified as highly exposed to sustainability factors especially relating to climate change. On the recommendation of the Lynx Sustainability Forum – the group that sets and updates Lynx´s sustainability framework, direction and project prioritizations – the Investment Committee assigned a lower maximum risk allocation to these contracts as a function of this classification.

ESG factors are carefully assessed when selecting new instruments to trade. Of those markets that meet our liquidity requirements, the Sustainability Forum analyzes and gives recommendations to the Investment Committee on which instruments to trade. In 2022, the Forum advised against including coal, cryptocurrencies, and palm oil in the program. With regards to the Malaysian Palm oil contract in specific, the Forum has had extensive interaction with Bursa Malaysia throughout the year advocating for them to upgrade the current Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) standard – a national certification standard created by the Malaysian government – to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) standard – which is the main certification standard for the use of palm oil and its fractions in food and oleo chemicals. Bursa Malaysia has now become an affiliate member of the RSPO.

On the topic of engagement, the Sustainability Forum increased its interactions with derivatives exchanges and industry organizations during the year to help facilitate the development of standards, practices and new products designed to enable the green transition. Liaising with these groups has enabled us to increase our understanding of ESG risks relating to our investment universe and opened us up to potentially including new ESG-related investments. Members of the Forum also regularly participated in roundtables, conferences and panels sponsored by external organizations such as the Standards Board for Alternative Investments (SBAI) and global exchanges including Eurex and CME Group with the intent of raising awareness about ESG derivatives and for showing our commitment to responsible investing.

Diversity & Inclusion

Lynx strives to be an inclusive workplace where people are equally valued. The Diversity and Inclusion Forum, established in 2021 by the CEO (who also chairs the Forum), has intensified its efforts in promoting inclusion and diversity at Lynx. The Diversity & Inclusion Plan has been updated with goals and an extensive activity list on how to achieve them. In many cases, diversity and inclusion begins at the hiring stage. The company has produced a Recruitment Instruction with the ambition to identify and attract a diverse applicant pool. Additionally, Lynx has adopted an instruction and action plan against discrimination, bullying and harassment which should be read in conjunction with the Diversity & Inclusion Plan.

Community engagement

Lynx has an extensive Community Engagement Program through which we support the 17 sustainable development goals, adopted in 2013 by the United Nations as part of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. In 2022, the Community Engagement Group added two more organizations to the portfolio. More information can be found in the Community Engagement Report for 2022 on our website.

ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Total assets under management in the Lynx Program at the end of December 2022 were approximately USD 7.4 billion, compared with USD 6.3 billion at the end of 2021. Most of the program's assets are invested in separately managed client accounts and in funds based outside of Sweden. Assets under management in the Lynx UCITS Fund at the end of December 2022 were approximately USD 108 million compared with USD 37 million at the end of 2021.

OUTLOOK

Central banks have remained steadfast in their commitment to fight inflation as the potential longer-term consequences are otherwise too painful. Optimism that these same banks will blink in the face of recession, likely based on over a decade of extraordinarily accommodative monetary policy, is perhaps unfounded as there is no

[5] *Due to diversification effects the numbers in the table do not sum up to total risk per model type.*

requirement for them to provide a safety net for equity and bond investors.

But what happens next? It is easy to imagine scenarios developing in 2023 that could take markets in either direction. Consumer prices could continue climbing despite tighter policy due to supply-related challenges while global growth and employment rates decline. Traditional monetary policy is ill equipped to tackle stagflation as addressing one side of the imbalance exacerbates the other, so the potential repercussions could be disastrous. Conversely, the lagged impact of higher interest rates on demand could stabilize consumer prices allowing central banks to ease financial conditions later in the year. Equity and bond markets would likely welcome the change of course and prices could rally back beyond previous highs. And while commodity inflation has mitigated in recent months, China's abandonment of their "zero-COVID" policy could result in refreshed demand for raw materials as their economy reopens. To be sure, there are a multitude of potential scenarios which could develop, and what transpires in one economy may be wholly different from another. A tactical, opportunistic approach with an unbiased global mandate could be in the best position to manage the potential risks and rewards.

There are other factors that should be considered outside of inflation. While we have previously highlighted nationalist policies as a risk to global trade and macroeconomic balances, the conflict in Ukraine has somewhat changed that narrative. "Everyone for themselves" no longer had the same attraction and countries sought to cement military alliances. After generations of neutrality, Sweden and Finland applied to join NATO during the year and many NATO members advocated changing the organization's aspirational, yet rarely achieved, military spending target into a minimum requirement. While globalization appears to be declining, regional and ideological coalitions are strengthening, potentially resulting in shifts in the balance of trade, supply chains and asset flows. The economic isolation of Russia from the West has already led to significant changes, but the financial market impact of future shifts could be dramatic.

Additionally, while energy security seemingly took precedence over the environment in 2022 with coal usage hitting a record high according to the International Energy Agency (IEA), the quest for energy independence could lead to the increasing adoption of alternative power sources going forward. Lynx supports ESG and sustainability initiatives and looks forward to the eventual "green transition" when fossil fuels are replaced by renewable energy. The foundation for this change is firmly in place with substantial government support, particularly in Europe with the EU taxonomy, and strong economic incentives. As nations refocus on the environment, this transition could accelerate and have a tremendous impact on financial and commodity markets alike.

The trends resulting from any of the above catalysts could be extraordinary and we believe that our models would be well equipped to capitalize on them as they develop. Lynx is committed to managing your capital responsibly and profitably. We are grateful for the confidence that you have placed in us and hope to reward that faith with differentiated, positive returns in 2023. We are invested alongside our clients in every program we manage, aligning our interests directly with yours, so you can be sure that we will do our best to reach our potential.

ANNUAL DEPOSITARY REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We, HSBC Continental Europe appointed Depositary to Lynx UCITS Fund (the "Fund") provide this report solely in favour of the Shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2022 ("the Accounting Period"). This report is provided in accordance with the UCITS Regulations - European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended ("the Regulations"). We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown.

In accordance with our Depositary obligation as provided for under the Regulations, we have enquired into the conduct of the Fund for the Accounting Period and we hereby report thereon to the Shareholders of the Fund as follows;

We are of the opinion that the Fund has been managed during the Accounting Period, in all material respects:

(i) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the Fund by the constitutional documents and the Regulations; and

(ii) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the constitutional documents and the Regulations.

On behalf of

HSBC Continental Europe
1 Grand Canal Square
Grand Canal Harbour
Dublin 2
Ireland

25 April 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LYNX UCITS FUND

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lynx UCITS Fund ("the Sub-Fund") for the year ended December 31, 2022 set out on pages 21 to 45, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares, the Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Sub-Fund as at December 31, 2022 and of its increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Acts 2015 to 2021 and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) 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. We are independent of the Sub-Fund in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on any of the Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report, the investment managers report, the depository's report and supplemental unaudited information including the schedule of investments, the schedule of portfolio changes, other additional disclosures and appendix. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work undertaken during the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Acts 2015 to 2021

In our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Acts 2015 to 2021 requires us to report to you, if in our opinion, the disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Sub-Fund'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 they either intend to liquidate the Sub-Fund 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 (Ireland) 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.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at *https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/*.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the shareholders of the Sub-Fund, as a body, in accordance with the Section 120 of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Sub-Fund's 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 responsibility to anyone other than the Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Brian Clavin

for and on behalf of

KPMG
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5

Date: 25 April 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31 December 2022 USD	31 December 2021 USD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2(i)	1,818,943	774,324
Due from brokers	2(n)	5,611,980	4,116,229
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2(e), 3,4		
-Transferable securities		*100,244,413*	*30,818,615*
-Financial derivative instruments		*2,855,925*	*444,274*
Cash held as collateral	2(o)	1,974,540	2,131,702
TOTAL ASSETS		**112,505,801**	**38,285,144**
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2(e), 3,4		
-Financial derivative instruments		*(557,568)*	*(740,879)*
Cash received as collateral	2(o)	(382,708)	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	7	(4,047,809)	(69,465)
LIABILITIES (EXCLUDING NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES)		**(4,988,085)**	**(810,344)**
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES		**107,517,716**	**37,474,800**

Share class, 2022	***Shares in issue***	***Net asset value***	***Net asset value per share***
Class D1 USD	34	$50,399	$1,462.11
Class D3 USD	21,542	$21,884,463	$1,015.89
Class E USD	109	$110,189	$1,007.49
Class I USD	9,360	$9,811,213	$1,048.24
Class E EUR (hedged)	34,661	€52,847,203	€1,524.70
Class I EUR (hedged)	10,685	€13,279,731	€1,242.79
Class I CHF (hedged)	4,335	CHF4,627,464	CHF1,067.51

Share class, 2021	***Shares in issue***	***Net asset value***	***Net asset value per share***
Class D1 USD	34	$37,569	$1,089.89
Class E EUR (hedged)	22,081	€25,730,100	€1,165.26
Class I EUR (hedged)	7,774	€7,327,062	€942.48

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of Board of Directors:

Brian Dunleavy *Fiona Mulhall*

Date 25 April 2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	31 December 2022 USD	31 December 2021 USD
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Interest income	2(k)	163,409	3,971
Other income		15,385	19,980
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and on foreign exchange	3	16,189,902	(2,960,281)
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME/(LOSS)		**16,368,696**	**(2,936,330)**
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	8	(5,359,544)	(564,809)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(5,359,544)**	**(564,809)**
OPERATING GAIN/(LOSS)		**11,009,152**	**(3,501,139)**
FINANCE COSTS			
Interest expense	2(k)	(82,639)	(22,511)
TOTAL FINANCE COSTS		**(82,639)**	**(22,511)**
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES FROM OPERATIONS		**10,926,513**	**(3,523,650)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	31 December 2022 ***USD***	***31 December 2021*** ***USD***
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	37,474,800	38,611,514
Issue of redeemable participating shares	70,697,373	11,402,988
Redemptions of redeemable participating shares	(11,580,970)	(9,016,052)
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares from operations	10,926,513	(3,523,650)
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**107,517,716**	**37,474,800**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	31 December 2022 USD	*31 December 2021 USD*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	10,926,513	(3,523,650)
Net (gains)/losses on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(16,750,111)	4,033,099
Purchase of financial assets	(219,911,514)	(53,903,263)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets	163,471,737	55,408,935
Proceeds/(payments) on settlement of financial derivative instruments	1,169,128	(2,745,197)
(Increase) in due from broker	(1,495,751)	(816,694)
(Decrease)/increase in cash held as collateral	157,162	(611,680)
Increase/(decrease) in cash received as collateral	382,708	(160,000)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	3,978,344	(12,277)
NET CASH (USED IN)/PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(58,071,784)**	**(2,330,727)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds on the issue of redeemable participating shares	70,697,373	11,402,988
Payment on redemption of redeemable participating shares	(11,580,970)	(9,016,052)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**59,116,403**	**2,386,936**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,044,619	56,209
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	774,324	718,115
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	**1,818,943**	**774,324**
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Interest received	163,409	3,971
Interest paid	(82,639)	(22,511)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. GENERAL

The reporting entity Lynx UCITS Fund (the “Fund”) is a sub-fund of Lynx UCITS Funds ICAV (the “ICAV”). The ICAV is an open-ended Irish collective asset-management vehicle with registered number C184319 structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (the “UCITS Regulations”). As of 31 December 2022, the ICAV has established one other sub-fund, Lynx Active Balanced Fund.

Any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to the Fund of the ICAV shall be discharged solely out of the assets of the Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that should an action be brought against the ICAV in the courts of another jurisdiction, the segregated nature of the Fund would necessarily be upheld.

To gain exposure to the Lynx program the Fund invests in futures contracts and currency forward contracts. The Fund also invests in Structured financial instruments (“SFIs”) issued by two Jersey based companies, Alphabeta Access Products Series 6 and Weser Capital Series 6. The SFIs are a type of debt instrument that fall within the categorisation of ‘transferable securities’ as contemplated by the UCITS requirements. Through these SFIs the Fund gains exposure to Lynx (Cayman) Fund Limited which invests in fixed income securities as well as commodity futures in line with some parts of Lynx program. The SFI will not embed leverage or derivatives.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Fund in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) Basis of preparation

The Directors have opted to prepare separate financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 (as amended) (the “ICAV Act”). The financial statements for Lynx Active Balanced Fund are available free of charge on request from the Manager. Any reference hereafter to the financial statements will mean the financial statements of the Fund of the ICAV.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted for use by the European Union (“EU”) and with the requirements of the ICAV Act and the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (the “Central Bank UCITS Regulations”).

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

(b) Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and income and expense during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the financial period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that financial period or in the financial period of the revision and future financial periods if the revision affects both current and future financial periods.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements of the Fund are included in - Note 2(c)(i): functional and presentation currency.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Directors consider the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates to be the United States Dollar ("USD") as this is the currency which, in their opinion most faithfully represents the economic effects of underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements are presented in USD which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the closing rates at each financial year end. Transactions during the financial year, including purchases and sales of securities, income and expenses, are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in net gains or losses on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and net gains or losses on foreign currency in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(d) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the year beginning 1 January 2022 and adopted by the Fund, and effective after 1 January 2022 and not early adopted

There are no standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2022 that have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund. A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(i) Classification

The Fund classifies all of its investments as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. In addition to this, the Fund measures assets and liabilities at amortized cost.

Assets

The Fund classifies its investments based on both the Fund's business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The Fund is primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions. The Fund has not taken the option to irrevocably designate any securities as fair value through other comprehensive income. Derivative contracts that have a positive fair value are presented as assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Liabilities

Derivative contracts that have a negative fair value are presented as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

As such, the Fund classifies all of its investment portfolio as financial assets or financial liabilities as fair value through profit or loss. The Fund's policy requires the Investment Manager and the Board of Directors to evaluate the information about these financial assets and financial liabilities on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

(ii) Recognition, derecognition and measurement

Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Investments are initially recognized at the fair value of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flow from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. 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 within 'net gains or losses on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' in the year in which they arise.

The fair value of investments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The Fund utilises the last traded market price for such investments.

(iii) Financial derivative instruments ("FDI")

Future contracts

Futures are valued at fair value based on the daily quoted settlement price on the relevant valuation date. Futures are contracts for delayed delivery of financial instruments or commodities in which the seller agrees to make delivery at a specific future date of a specific financial instrument or commodity, at a specified price or yield. Gains and losses on futures are recorded by the Fund based on market fluctuations and are recorded as realized or unrealized gains or losses depending on STM/CTM for centrally cleared derivative contracts held in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Fund uses bond futures, currency futures, interest rate futures and futures on equity indices.

Forward contracts

Forward contracts entered into by the Fund represent a firm commitment to buy or sell an underlying asset, or currency at a specified value and point in time based upon an agreed or contracted quantity. Gains and losses on forward contracts are measured by the Fund based upon fair value fluctuations and are recorded as realized or unrealized gains or losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Fund values forward contracts at last settlement prices or closing prices provided by certain third party pricing sources.

(f) Structured financial instruments

Structured financial instruments ("SFIs") are complex investments that can be comprised of securities, derivative instruments or a range of securities and derivative instruments. The Fund may invest in these instruments in order to provide the Fund with exposure to the Lynx program. The investment by the Fund in SFIs will not exceed 20% of the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund. The SFIs are issued by two Jersey based companies, Alphabeta Access Products Series 6 and Weser Capital Series 6 and valued at their net asset value as calculated by a third party administrator. As at 31 December 2022, the fair value of investments in SFIs was 13.63% (2021: 7.39%) of the NAV of the Fund.

(g) Impairment of financial assets

The IFRS 9 expected credit losses (ECL) impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost. IFRS 9 requires the Fund to record ECLs on all of its cash and collateral, due from broker and trade receivables, either on a 12 month or lifetime basis. Given the limited exposure of the Fund to ECL, this requirement has not had a material impact on these financial statements. The Fund only holds receivables with no financing component and which have maturities of less than 12 months at amortized cost and therefore it has adopted an approach similar to the simplified approach to ECLs.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, cash held as collateral and due from broker measured at amortized cost less any expected loss, is an approximation of fair value given their short-term nature and no history of default.

(h) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash, including cash denominated in foreign currencies, represents cash on hand and demand deposits held at financial institutions. Cash equivalents include short-term, highly liquid investments of sufficient credit quality that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have original maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents are carried at cost, plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Cash equivalents are held to meet short-term liquidity requirements, rather than for investment purposes.

(j) Transaction costs

Transaction costs are incremental costs which are separately identifiable and directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. The Fund's portfolio transactions include the purchase and sale of treasury bills, structured financial instruments and derivative transactions.

(k) Interest income and interest expenses

Deposit interest is recognized as income on an effective interest basis. Interest expense is charged on broker balances and is recognized daily on an accrual basis using the original effective interest rate of the instrument and under the finance costs heading within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(l) Expenses

All expenses are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including commission fees, are presented gross under operating expenses and are expensed immediately.

(m) Redeemable participating shares

All redeemable participating shares issued by the Fund provide the shareholders with the right to require redemption for cash at the value proportionate to the shareholder's share in the Fund's net assets at the redemption date. In accordance with IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' such instruments are classified as financial liabilities. Subject to the terms of the Prospectus the Fund is contractually obliged to redeem shares at the NAV per share on the valuation date.

(n) Due from/to brokers

Amounts due from/to brokers represent receivables for securities sold/payable for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the year, spot trades and margin accounts. Margin accounts represent those cash deposits with brokers which are transferred as collateral against open derivative contracts.

(o) Cash held and received as collateral

As at 31 December 2022, the Fund's brokers UBS AG and Goldman Sachs held cash as collateral for the purpose of OTC derivative contracts that is identified in the Statement of Financial Position as cash held as collateral. Cash held as collateral is not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

(p) Subscriptions receivable and redemptions payable

Subscriptions receivable represent amounts due from investors from subscriptions that have been contracted for but not yet received and therefore are shown as a receivable at the financial year end. Redemptions payable represent amounts due to investors for redemptions that have been contracted for but not yet paid and therefore are shown as a payable at the financial year end.

(q) 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; (a) restricted activities, (b) 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, (c) insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support and (d) financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks (tranches). The Fund considers some of its transferable securities to be investments in structured entities which are unconsolidated. See note 11 (d) for details of these investments.

3. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	31 December 2022 USD	31 December 2021 USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Transferable securities		
-Structured financial instruments	14,653,301	2,770,553
-Treasury bills	85,591,112	28,048,062
Financial derivative instruments		
-Forward contracts	2,710,496	389,972
-Future contracts	145,429	54,302
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**103,100,338**	**31,262,889**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative instruments		
-Forward contracts	472,843	641,223
-Future contracts	84,725	99,656
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**557,568**	**740,879**

Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Gains on structured financial instruments	11,905,251	589,852
Gains on treasury bills	1,080,768	9,165
(Losses) on forward contracts	(48,379)	(5,466,158)
Gains on futures contracts	3,812,471	834,042
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**16,750,111**	**(4,033,099)**

Net (losses)/gains on foreign exchange		
Net (losses)/gains on foreign exchange	(560,209)	1,072,818
Net (losses)/gains on foreign exchange	**(560,209)**	**1,072,818**
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and on foreign exchange	**16,189,902**	**(2,960,281)**

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement' establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes 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 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described in the table below.

Level 1	Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access at the measurement date;
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active;
Level 3	Inputs that are unobservable. 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 Directors. The Directors consider 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 categorization of a financial instrument within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and does not necessarily correspond to the Directors' perceived risk of that instrument.

Transferable securities

Transferable securities whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets are classified within level 1. These include active treasury bills. The Directors do not adjust the quoted price for such instruments, even in situations where the Fund holds a large position and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Transferable securities 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. These include structured financial instruments.

Transferable securities classified within level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently or not at all. There are no level 3 investments held at financial year end.

Investments in other investment funds ("Investee Funds") are valued using the NAV of the underlying funds provided by the Investee Funds, without adjustment. Investee Funds are classified as level 2 securities.

Financial derivative instruments

Financial derivative instruments can be exchange-traded or privately negotiated over-the-counter ("OTC"). Exchange-traded derivatives, such as futures contracts are typically classified within level 1 or level 2 of the fair value hierarchy depending on whether or not they are deemed to be actively traded. OTC derivatives, such as forward contracts have inputs which can generally be corroborated by market data and are therefore classified within level 2.

The following table presents the financial instruments carried at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position by caption and by level within the valuation hierarchy as at 31 December 2022.

	Total	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Transferable securities				
-Structured financial instruments	14,653,301	-	14,653,301	-
-Treasury bills	85,591,112	85,591,112	-	-
Financial derivative instruments				-
-Forward contracts	2,710,496	-	2,710,496	-
-Futures contracts	145,429	145,429	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**103,100,338**	**85,736,541**	**17,363,797**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial derivative instruments				
-Forward contracts	(472,843)	-	(472,843)	-
-Future contracts	(84,725)	(84,725)	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**(557,568)**	**(84,725)**	**(472,843)**	**-**

The Fund recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting year during which the change occurred.

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

The following table presents the financial instruments carried at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position by caption and by level within the valuation hierarchy as at 31 December 2021.

	Total	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Transferable securities				
-Structured financial instruments	2,770,553	-	2,770,553	-
-Treasury bills	28,048,062	28,048,062	-	-
Financial derivative instruments				-
-Forward contracts	389,972	-	389,972	-
-Futures contracts	54,302	54,302	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**31,262,889**	**28,102,364**	**3,160,525**	**-**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total USD	(Level 1) USD	(Level 2) USD	(Level 3) USD
Financial derivative instruments				
-Forward contracts	(641,223)	-	(641,223)	-
-Future contracts	(99,656)	(99,656)	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**(740,879)**	**(99,656)**	**(641,223)**	**-**

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss are short-term financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate fair value. Cash and cash equivalents as well as cash held and/or received as collateral are categorized as level 1 and all other financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss are categorized as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

5. DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

The Fund invests in futures and forward contracts either to provide exposure to the Lynx program or to mirror the Lynx program's exposure. Futures and forward contracts may also be used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and currency hedging.

The Fund records its derivative activities on a fair value basis. For over-the-counter ("OTC") contracts, the Fund enters into master netting agreements with its counterparties. At year end, assets and liabilities are presented gross and there is no netting on the face of the statement of financial position.

The following derivative contracts were included in the Fund's statement of financial position at fair value through profit or loss at year end:

	31 December 2022 USD	31 December 2021 USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
-Forward contracts	2,710,496	389,972
-Future contracts	145,429	54,302
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**2,855,925**	**444,274**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
-Forward contracts	(472,843)	(641,223)
-Future contracts	(84,725)	(99,656)
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**(557,568)**	**(740,879)**
Net Liabilities/assets	**2,298,357**	**(296,605)**

Notional exposures on derivative contracts were as follows:

	Long exposure		Short exposure	
Primary underlying risk	**Notional amounts USD**	**Number of contracts**	**Notional amounts USD**	**Number of contracts**
Equity price				
Index futures	5,108,243	92	(41,852,764)	314
Foreign currency exchange rate				
Currency futures	23,534,523	248	(1,418,394)	15

31 December 2021	Long exposure		Short exposure	
Primary underlying risk	Notional amounts USD	Number of contracts	Notional amounts USD	Number of contracts
Bond price				
Bond futures	2,274,048	23	-	-
Equity price				
Index futures	30,087,783	205	(3,493,841)	(67)
Foreign currency exchange rate				
Currency futures	-	-	(30,717,083)	(302)

6. FEES AND EXPENSES

(a) Investment Management fees

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive from the Fund, an investment management fee in relation to each class of shares calculated on a percentage of net assets attributable to such class of shares. Such fees are accrued daily and paid monthly in arrears at an annual rate as set out below:

Classes of shares	Investment management fee (per annum)
Class E Shares	0.70%
Class I Shares	1.00%
Class D1 Shares	1.30%
Class D2 Shares	1.00%
Class D3 Shares	Up to 1.00%
Class A Shares	1.30%

The Investment Manager may from time to time and at its sole discretion and out of its own resources decide to rebate shareholders part or all of the investment management fees.

Any such rebate(s) may be applied in paying up additional shares to be issued to the shareholder(s).

(b) Manager fees

The Manager shall be entitled to receive from the ICAV, a manager fee calculated as a percentage of the NAV of the ICAV. The Fund shall be responsible for its attributable portion of the fees payable to the Manager and fees shall be allocated to the sub-funds on a pro-rata basis. Such fees are accrued daily and paid monthly in arrears as set out below. The Investment Manager may take responsibility for payment of the fees to the Manager. These fees are subject to a minimum fee of EUR 65,000 per annum for the initial two sub-funds of the ICAV. The Manager fees are as follows:

Net Asset Value of the ICAV	Fee payable to the Manager
€0 - €250 million (“M1”)	0.03% per annum
€250Ml - €500Ml	0.0275% per annum
€500Ml - €750Ml	0.025% per annum
€750Ml - €1 billion (Bn”)	0.0225% per annum
Above €1Bn	0.02% per annum

(c) Performance fees

The Investment Manager will be entitled to receive a performance fee in respect of each share class equal to 20% of the amount by which the NAV of the relevant share class exceeds the high water mark (“HWM”) as at the last business day of the calculation period, the first business day through to 31 December in each year, plus any crystallised performance fee accrued in relation to the relevant share class in respect of redemptions during the calculation period subject in the case of the initial adjustment.

HWM means the NAV of the relevant share classes as at the end of the last calculation period on which a performance fee was paid. For the first calculation period, the initial HWM shall be the proceeds of the initial offer price of the relevant share classes subject to the initial adjustment.

The performance fee shall be calculated and accrue daily.

(d) Administration fees

The Administrator is entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an administration fee, accrued and calculated daily and paid monthly in arrears, at a rate of up to 0.06% per annum of the Fund's NAV for the first EUR 500 million and 0.05% per annum of the Fund's NAV above EUR 500 million subject to a minimum annual fee of up to EUR 60,000. The Fund shall be responsible for the fees of and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by the Administrator.

(e) Depositary fees

The Depositary is entitled to an annual fee out of the assets of the Fund at a rate which shall not exceed 0.03% per annum of the NAV of the Fund, subject to a minimum fee EUR 36,000 per annum pro-rated between the sub-funds of the ICAV on the basis of the assets under administration of each sub-fund. This fee accrues and is calculated on each dealing day and paid monthly in arrears. The Depositary shall also be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund all agreed sub-custodian fees and transaction charges.

(f) Directors' fees

The Directors may be entitled to a fee by way of remuneration for their services at a rate to be determined from time to time by the Directors. The Directors' remuneration will not exceed EUR 50,000 per annum at the ICAV level in the aggregate or such other amount as may be determined by the Directors and notified to shareholders from time to time. Any Directors employed by the Investment Manager will waive their entitlement to fees. The Directors shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV for all reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them, if any.

(g) Audit fees

The remuneration for all work carried out by the statutory audit firm in respect of the year is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	USD	USD
Statutory audit (exclusive of VAT and out-of-pocket expenses)	8,854	9,060
Assurance	-	-
Tax Services	-	-
Total	**8,854**	**9,060**

7. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	USD	USD
Audit fees payable	8,975	25,574
Administration fees payable	5,391	5,585
Directors' fees payable	6,538	46
Depositary fees payable	2,695	1,584
Investment management fees payable	57,132	23,833
Manager fees payable	4,442	2,289
Performance fee payable	3,926,123	-
Other payables	36,513	10,554
	4,047,809	**69,465**

8. OPERATING EXPENSES

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	USD	USD
Audit fees	8,854	9,060
Administration fees	64,963	70,997
Directors' fees	24,374	19,009
Depositary fees	25,847	22,385
Investment management fees	534,127	302,435
Transaction costs	88,990	63,023
Performance fees	4,493,531	4,554
Manager fees	41,510	28,278
Other expenses	77,348	45,068
	5,359,544	**564,809**

The amount of performance fee charged to each individual share class as per the 31 December is disclosed below.

	31 December 2022	% of Nav	31 December 2021	% of Nav
Class	**USD**		**USD**	
Class D1 USD	2,677	5.31	-	-
Class E USD	205	0.19	-	-
Class I USD	112,871	1.15	-	-
Class E EUR (hedged)	3,377,211	5.98	4,554	0.02
Class I EUR (hedged)	921,443	6.49	-	-
Class I CHF (hedged)	79,124	1.58	-	-
Total	**4,493,531**		**4,554**	

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES

The minimum authorized share capital of the ICAV is EUR 2 represented by subscriber shares of no par value. The maximum authorized share capital of the ICAV, as may be amended by the Directors from time to time and notified to shareholders, is 500,000,000,002 shares of no par value represented by 2 (two) subscriber shares of no par value and 500,000,000,000 (five hundred billion) shares of no par value, initially designated as unclassified shares. The Directors are empowered to issue up to 500,000,000,000 shares of no par value designated as shares of any class on such items as they think fit. Both subscriber shares are held by Lynx Asset Management AB.

The subscriber shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at general meetings of the ICAV but do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits or assets of the sub-funds of the ICAV except for a return of capital on a winding-up. The shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at general meetings of the ICAV and to participate in the profits and assets of the relevant sub-fund of the ICAV. There are no pre-emption rights attaching to the shares.

The issued redeemable participating share capital of the Fund is at all times equal to the net asset value of the Fund. Redeemable participating shares are redeemable at the shareholders' option and in accordance with the offering documents are classified as financial liabilities. The movement in the number of participating shares for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 was as follows:

	At the beginning of the financial year	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Conversion	At the end of the financial year
Class D1 USD	34	-	-	-	34
Class D3 USD	-	21,542	-	-	21,542
Class E USD	-	109	-	-	109
Class I USD	-	9,360	-	-	9,360
Class E EUR (hedged)	22,081	15,620	(3,040)	-	34,661
Class I EUR (hedged)	7,774	8,290	(5,379)	-	10,685
Class I CHF (hedged)	-	4,335	-	-	4,335

The amounts for the redeemable participating shares movements during the year 2022 were as follows:

	Beginning net assets US$	Amounts subscribed US$	Amounts redeemed US$	Conversion of shares US$	Amount of Profit/ loss during the year US$	Ending net assets US$
Class D1 USD	37,569	-	-	-	12,830	50,399
Class D3 USD	-	21,500,000	-	-	384,463	21,884,463
Class E USD	-	113,500	-	-	(3,311)	110,189
Class I USD	-	9,400,000	-	-	411,213	9,811,213
Class E EUR (hedged)	29,139,336	24,638,480	(4,674,425)	-	7,363,842	56,467,233
Class I EUR (hedged)	8,297,895	10,413,391	(6,906,545)	-	2,384,650	14,189,391
Class I CHF (hedged)	-	4,632,002	-	-	372,826	5,004,828
	37,474,800	**70,697,373**	**(11,580,970)**	**-**	**10,926,513**	**107,517,716**

The movement in the number of participating shares for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 was as follows:

	At the beginning of the financial period	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Conversion	At the end of the financial period
Class D1 USD	34	-	-	-	34
Class E EUR (hedged)	20,949	1,774	(642)	-	22,081
Class I EUR (hedged)	6,939	7,538	(6,703)	-	7,774
Class I CHF (hedged)	25	-	(25)	-	-

The amount for Investor Share movements during the year 2021 was as follows:

	Beginning net assets US$	Amounts subscribed US$	Amounts redeemed US$	Conversion of shares US$	Amount of Profit/ loss during the year US$	Ending net assets US$
Class D1 USD	37,809	-	-	-	(240)	37,569
Class E EUR (hedged)	30,388,901	2,529,973	(935,707)	-	(2,843,831)	29,139,336
Class I EUR (hedged)	8,162,415	8,873,015	(8,057,432)	-	(680,103)	8,297,895
Class I CHF (hedged)	22,389	-	(22,913)	-	524	-
	38,611,514	**11,402,988**	**(9,016,052)**	**-**	**(3,523,650)**	**37,474,800**

10. TAXATION

Under current law and practice the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (as amended). On that basis, it is not chargeable to Irish tax on its income or gains.

However, Irish tax may arise on the happening of a “chargeable event”. A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to shareholders, any encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of shares and any deemed disposal of shares for Irish tax purposes arising as a result of the holding of shares for an eight-year period or more.

A chargeable event does not include:

(i) A shareholder who is not an Irish resident and not ordinarily resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event provided the necessary signed statutory declarations are held by the ICAV and its Fund; or

(ii) Certain exempted Irish resident investors who have provided the ICAV and its Fund with the necessary signed statutory declaration; or

(iii) Any transactions in relation to shares held in a recognized clearing system as designated by order of the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland; or

(iv) An exchange of shares in the ICAV for other shares in the ICAV; or

(v) An exchange of shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction of the ICAV with another investment undertaking; or

(vi) Certain exchanges of shares between spouses and former spouses.

On the happening of a chargeable event, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct the appropriate amount of tax on any payment made to a shareholder in respect of the chargeable event. On the occurrence of chargeable event where no payment is made by the ICAV to the shareholder, the ICAV may appropriate or cancel the required number of shares to meet the tax liability.

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) received on investments made by the Fund may be subject to withholding taxes imposed by the country from which the investment income/gains are received and such taxes may not be recoverable by the Fund or its shareholders.

11. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fund's risks are those set out in the Prospectus and the Supplement and any consideration of risk here should be viewed in the context of the Prospectus and the Supplement which is the primary documentation governing the operations of the Fund.

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and market price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The ICAV's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund may use derivative financial instruments to moderate certain risk exposures.

The Investment Manager assesses the risk profile of the Fund on the basis of the investment policy, strategy and the use made of financial derivative instruments. The Investment Manager operates risk management controls over all of the Fund's positions, which may include risk attribution and exposure analysis by liquidity and size and may utilize a number of multi-factor simulations including the value-at-risk simulation and stress-testing, where appropriate.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The Investment Manager moderates market risk through careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits. The Fund has exposure to some of the above risks to generate investment returns on its portfolios, although these risks can also potentially result in a reduction in the Fund's assets. The Fund's overall market position is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund's Investment Manager and is reviewed on a regular basis by the Manager.

As at 31 December 2022, the Fund's market risk is affected by three components:

(i) foreign currency movements ("currency risk");
(ii) interest rate movements ("interest rate risk"); and
(iii) changes in actual equity prices ("market price risk").

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Fund may invest in securities and financial instruments denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. Consequently, the Fund may be exposed to risks that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other currencies may change in a manner which may have a favourable or unfavourable effect on the value of that portion of the Fund's assets which are denominated in currencies other than its "own" currency. However, the Fund may seek to hedge this currency risk through foreign exchange (FX) transactions in the spot, forward, currency swaps or futures markets.

Any financial instruments used to implement hedging strategies with respect to one or more share classes denominated in a currency other than USD from unwanted exposure to fluctuations in the currency versus USD shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant class. The gains/losses of financial instruments and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant class.

The table below outlines the net foreign currency risk exposure of the Fund as at 31 December 2022.

	Net investments and other assets/ liabilities USD	Hedged share class exposure USD	Forwards USD	Net exposure USD
Australian Dollar	(67,901)	-	2,508,643	2,440,742
British Pound Sterling	(74,653)	-	4,843,774	4,769,121
Canadian Dollar	(50,558)	-	465,822	415,264
Chinese Yuan	-	-	196,367	196,367
Euro	(3,084,260)	(70,656,630)	76,959,727	3,218,837
Hong Kong Dollar	(146,679)	-	-	(146,679)
Hungarian Forint	-	-	1,043,899	1,043,899
Japanese Yen	(312,536)	-	(919,018)	(1,231,554)
Mexican Peso	-	-	11,963,430	11,963,430
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	7,235,226	7,235,226
Norwegian Krone	-	-	2,881,425	2,881,425
Polish Zloty	-	-	3,041,527	3,041,527
Singapore Dollar	(24,281)	-	9,975,551	9,951,270
South African Rand	(19,529)	-	660,549	641,020
South Korean Won	430,222	-	-	430,222
Swedish Krona	(539)	-	(19,267)	(19,806)
Swiss Francs	(78,976)	(5,004,828)	6,125,844	1,042,040
	(3,429,690)	**(75,661,458)**	**126,963,499**	**47,872,351**

The table below outlines the net foreign currency risk exposure of the Fund as at 31 December 2021.

	Net investments and other assets/ liabilities USD	Hedged share class exposure USD	Forwards USD	Net exposure USD
Australian Dollar	51,832	-	(3,353,743)	(3,301,911)
British Pound Sterling	157,705	-	(792,786)	(635,081)
Canadian Dollar	67,680	-	(3,315,440)	(3,247,760)
Chinese Yuan	-	-	4,252,352	4,252,352
Euro	(38,420,089)	(37,437,232)	68,663,143	(7,194,178)
Hungarian Forint	-	-	54,782	54,782
Hong Kong Dollar	128,379	-	-	128,379
Japanese Yen	(145,777)	-	(5,539,982)	(5,685,759)
Korean Won	129,422	-	-	129,422
Mexican Peso	-	-	1,342,803	1,342,803
Norwegian Krone	-	-	(4,137,844)	(4,137,844)
New Zealand Dollar	-	-	(4,036,249)	(4,036,249)
Polish Zloty	-	-	(36,819)	(36,819)
Russian Rouble	-	-	713,582	713,582
Singapore Dollar	(11,708)	-	(3,193,161)	(3,204,869)
Swedish Krona	35,115	-	(5,343,268)	(5,308,153)
Swiss Francs	149	-	(397,293)	(397,144)
South African Rand	3,872	-	(341,624)	(337,752)
	(38,003,420)	**(37,437,232)**	**44,538,453**	**(30,902,199)**

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

(iii) Market price risk
Market price risk is the risk that the value of instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk or interest rate risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Fund's investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. The Fund seeks to balance risk across asset classes to minimize the negative effect of market downturns that may result from e.g. economic recessions or inflationary environments. The Fund uses quantitative models for asset allocation and portfolio construction purposes. The models are proprietary developed by the Investment Manager and aim to forecast, among other things, market trends and volatility.

The Fund may shift its allocation across markets, sectors and asset classes more frequently than traditional balanced funds and FDI may comprise a substantial part of the investment universe.

Value-at-risk
Under the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, the ICAV is required to employ a risk management process ("RMP") which enables it to accurately monitor and manage the global exposure of the ICAV from derivatives. The market risks generated by the Fund are measured by the Investment Manager through the use of an Absolute Value at Risk ("VaR") measure. Global exposure for the Fund is calculated using a VaR model. VaR is monitored in terms of absolute VaR defined as the VaR of the Fund as a percentage of NAV. The absolute VaR of the Fund should not be greater than 20%. VaR is measured over a holding period of 20 business days with a 99% confidence level and a historical observation period of not less than one year. The simulated returns are calculated using equally-weighted historical simulation.

The market risks of the Fund's positions are monitored by the Investment Manager on a daily basis. VaR analysis represents the interdependencies between risk variables, unlike a traditional sensitivity analysis. VaR represents a statistical estimate of the potential losses from adverse changes in market factors for a specified time period and confidence level.

VaR enables a comparison of risks across asset classes and serves as an indicator to the Investment Manager of the investment risk in a portfolio. If used in this way, and considering the limitations of VaR methods and the particular model chosen, it can act as a signal to the Investment Manager of an increase in the general level of risk in a portfolio and as a trigger for corrective action by the Investment Manager.

VaR analysis
The portfolio manager monitors the Value at Risk on a daily basis using three different VaR-models:

a) historical simulation over 18 months equally weighted historical data,
b) a co-variance model based on 18 months exponentially weighted historical data with a half-life of 11 days and
c) a co-variance model based on 18 months exponentially weighted historical data with a half-life of 90 days.

The figures represented in the below table shows data for the model which has shown the largest Value at Risk on a single day during the period.

The below table shows the minimum, maximum and average VaR level as a percentage of the NAV and VaR limit utilization percentage over the reporting year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

31 December 2022	**Leverage Employed***	**Limit Utilisation (VaR as % of Limit)**
Maximum	15.95%	79.73%
Minimum	4.68%	23.39%
Average	10.43%	52.17%
31 December 2022	8.81%	44.06%

31 December 2021	**Leverage Employed***	**Limit Utilisation (VaR as % of Limit)**
Maximum	18.88%	94.42%
Minimum	6.31%	31.55%
Average	11.42%	57.09%
31 December 2021	7.40%	37.01%

**Leverage-figures are calculated using a 20 days holding period with a 99% confidence level.*

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund, resulting in a financial loss to the Fund. It arises principally from investment in treasury bills held and due from brokers. For risk management reporting purposes, the Fund considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country risk and sector risk).

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	31 December 2022 USD	**31 December 2021 USD**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	103,100,338	31,262,889
Cash and cash equivalents	1,818,943	774,324
Cash held as collateral	1,974,540	2,131,702
Due from Broker	5,611,980	4,116,229
Total financial assets	**112,505,801**	**38,285,144**

Credit risk relating to unsettled transactions is considered small due to the short-term settlement period. As at 31 December 2022, the Fund had exposure to the following counterparties and their Standard & Poor's long-term credit ratings are as follows:

Financial assets	**Counterparty**	**Credit rating**	**USD**
Cash and Cash equivalents	HSBC Continental Europe	A+	1,818,943
Cash held as collateral	UBS AG	A+	1,974,540
Due from Broker	Morgan Stanley International	A-	5,611,980
Fixed income securities	USA Government	AA+	85,591,112
Structured financial instruments	Alphabeta and Weser	N/A	14,653,301
Forward contracts	Goldman Sachs	A+	2,076,115
Forward contracts	Morgan Stanley International	A-	195,076
Forward contracts	UBS AG	A+	439,305
Futures contracts	Morgan Stanley International	A-	145,429

As at 31 December 2021, the Fund had exposure to the following counterparties and their Standard & Poor's long-term credit ratings are as follows:

Financial assets	**Counterparty**	**Credit rating**	**USD**
Cash and Cash equivalents	HSBC Continental Europe	A+	774,324
Cash held as collateral	Goldman Sachs	A+	590,458
Cash held as collateral	UBS AG	A+	1,541,244
Due from Broker	Goldman Sachs	A+	79,850
Due from Broker	Morgan Stanley International	BBB+	4,036,379
Fixed income securities	USA Government	AA+	28,048,062
Structured financial instruments	Alphabeta and Weser	N/A	2,770,553
Forward contracts	Goldman Sachs	A+	130,738
Forward contracts	Morgan Stanley International	BBB+	81,348
Forward contracts	UBS AG	A+	177,886
Futures contracts	Morgan Stanley International	BBB+	54,302

The Fund's Investment Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Board of Directors supervises the Investment Manager and is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach within the Fund. All the cash and cash equivalents and due from broker balances are held with counterparties with minimum ratings ranging from AA+ to A-. The Fund did not recognize any impairment during the year ended 31 December 2022. The ICAV will also be exposed to a credit risk in relation to the counterparties with whom it transacts or places margin or collateral in respect of transactions in financial derivative instruments and may bear the risk of counterparty default.

The Fund's credit risk is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Board of Directors.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Fund is exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable participating shares and monitors this activity to ensure that funds are available to meet the redemption requirements.

The Fund's actively traded securities are considered to be readily realizable as they are actively traded on recognized stock exchanges.

The Fund's financial instruments also comprise investments in OTC derivative contracts, which are not traded in an organized public market and which generally may be illiquid. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly some of its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value in order to meet its liquidity requirements, or to respond to specific events such as a deterioration in the credit worthiness of any particular issuer.

The table below analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The following table sets out the Fund's total exposure to liquidity risk as at 31 December 2022:

	Less than 1 month USD	1-3 month USD	3-6 months USD	More than 6 months USD	Total USD
Liabilities					
Cash received as collateral	382,708	-	-	-	382,708
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,745	554,823	-	-	557,568
Other payables and accrued expenses	4,021,754	10,542	15,513	-	4,047,809
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares	107,517,716	-	-	-	107,517,716
Total liabilities and redeemable participating shares	**111,924,923**	**565,365**	**15,513**	**-**	**112,505,801**

The following tables set out the Fund's total exposure to liquidity risk as at 31 December 2021:

	Less than 1 month USD	1-3 month USD	3-6 months USD	More than 6 months USD	Total USD
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,090	739,789	-	-	740,879
Other payables and accrued expenses	40,898	2,947	25,620	-	69,465
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares	37,474,800	-	-	-	37,474,800
Total liabilities and redeemable participating shares	**37,516,788**	**742,736**	**25,620**	**-**	**38,285,144**

The table below analyses the Fund's derivative exposures at 31 December 2022 that will be settled on a gross basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the Statement of Financial Position date to the contractual maturity date.

	Currency	Less than 3 months
Inflow	USD	52,098,382
Outflow	USD	(52,571,225)
Total		**(472,843)**

The table below analyses the Fund's derivative exposures at 31 December 2021 that will be settled on a gross basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the Statement of Financial Position date to the contractual maturity date.

	Currency	Less than 3 months
Inflow	USD	92,667,876
Outflow	USD	(93,408,755)
Total		**(740,879)**

The principal investment strategies that involve foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. The Investment Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis, focusing on both the requirements for liquidity and that suitable assets are able to meet such requirements.

(d) Risks associated with unconsolidated structured entities

The Fund meets the definition of an Investment Entity under IFRS 10 and therefore does not consolidate any investments. IFRS 12 requires disclosures around "Unconsolidated Structured Entities".

IFRS 12 defines a structured entity as 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 the administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual agreements.

The Fund has concluded that the structured financial instruments in which it invests, but that it does not consolidate, meet the definition of structured entities because:

- the voting rights in these entities are not the dominant rights in deciding who controls them, as they relate to administrative tasks only;
- each entity's activities are restricted by its Prospectus; and
- the entities have narrow and well-defined objectives to provide investment opportunities to investors

The table below summarises the Fund's interest in unconsolidated structured entities as at 31 December 2022:

Issuer Name	CCY	Outstanding Nominal issued by structured entity	% of notional issued by the structured entity	Fair value of investments	Maximum exposure to loss
Alphabeta Access Products Series 6 Ltd.	USD	4,265,945,647	0.06%	7,326,650	USD 7,326,650
Weser Capital Series 6 Ltd.	USD	3,000,000,000	0.08%	7,326,651	USD 7,326,651

The Fund has a maximum exposure to the risk associated with the carrying value of the above transferable securities.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Fund did not provide financial support to unconsolidated structured entities and has no intention of providing financial or other support.

Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc, acting in its capacity as dealer for the SFI, has committed to purchase the SFI from the Fund subject to receiving two business days' prior notice.

The table below summarises the Fund's interest in unconsolidated structured entities as at 31 December 2021:

Issuer Name	CCY	Outstanding Nominal issued by structured entity	% of notional issued by the structured entity	Fair value of investments	Maximum exposure to loss
Alphabeta Access Products Series 6 Ltd.	USD	5,189,045,291	0.05%	1,385,277	USD 1,385,277
Weser Capital Series 6 Ltd.	USD	2,500,000,000	0.11%	1,385,276	USD 1,385,276

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Fund did not provide financial support to unconsolidated structured entities and has no intention of providing financial or other support.

(e) Concentration Risk

Concentration risk arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Fund's performance to developments affecting a particular issuer, manager, asset class or geographical location of risk. In order to avoid excessive concentration of risk, the Fund's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to monitor the relevant risk concentrations on a periodic basis.

Concentration of risk is disclosed in the Schedule of Investments.

The Investment Manager reviews the concentration of financial instruments held based on geographical location of risk and industry.

12. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

None of the financial assets or financial liabilities are offset in the Statement of Financial Position. The disclosures set out in the table below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments.

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") and similar master netting arrangements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the Statement of Financial Position. This is because they create a right of set-off of recognized amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund or the counterparties. In addition, the Fund and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The following table provides disclosure regarding the potential effect of netting arrangements on recognized assets and liabilities presented in the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022:

Offsetting Financial Assets

				Gross amounts not offset in the Statements of Financial Position		
Counterparty	**Gross amount of recognized financial assets USD**	**Gross amounts of financial liabilities offset in the Statements of Financial Position USD**	**Net amount of financial assets presented in the Statements of Financial Position USD**	**Financial instrument (including non-cash collateral) USD**	**Cash collateral received USD**	**Net amount USD**
Goldman Sachs	2,076,116	-	2,076,116	-	(382,708)	1,693,408
Morgan Stanley International	340,505	-	340,505	(232,064)	-	108,441
UBS AG	439,305	-	439,305	(325,504)	-	113,801
Total	**2,855,926**	**-**	**2,855,926**	**(557,568)**	**(382,708)**	**1,915,650**

Offsetting Financial liabilities

				Gross amounts not offset in the Statements of Financial Position		
Counterparty	**Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities USD**	**Gross amounts of financial assets offset in the Statements of Financial Position USD**	**Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the Statements of Financial Position USD**	**Financial instrument (including non-cash collateral) USD**	**Cash collateral pledged USD**	**Net amount USD**
Morgan Stanley International	(232,064)	-	(232,064)	232,064	-	-
UBS AG	(325,504)	-	(325,504)	325,504	-	-
Total	**(557,568)**	**-**	**(557,568)**	**557,568**	**-**	**-**

The following table provides disclosure regarding the potential effect of netting arrangements on recognized assets and liabilities presented in the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021:

Offsetting Financial Assets

Counterparty	Gross amount of recognized financial assets USD	Gross amounts of financial liabilities offset in the Statements of Financial Position USD	Net amount of financial assets presented in the Statements of Financial Position USD	Gross amounts not offset in the Statements of Financial Position: Financial instrument (including non-cash collateral) USD	Gross amounts not offset in the Statements of Financial Position: Cash collateral received USD	Net amount USD
Goldman Sachs	130,738	-	130,738	(84,451)	-	46,287
Morgan Stanley International	135,650	-	135,650	(135,650)	-	-
UBS AG	177,886	-	177,886	(177,886)	-	-
Total	**444,274**	**-**	**444,274**	**(397,987)**	**-**	**46,287**

Offsetting Financial liabilities

Counterparty	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities USD	Gross amounts of financial assets offset in the Statements of Financial Position USD	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the Statements of Financial Position USD	Gross amounts not offset in the Statements of Financial Position: Financial instrument (including non-cash collateral) USD	Gross amounts not offset in the Statements of Financial Position: Cash collateral pledged USD	Net amount USD
Goldman Sachs	(84,451)	-	(84,451)	84,451	-	-
Morgan Stanley International	(268,917)	-	(268,917)	135,650	-	(133,267)
UBS AG	(387,511)	-	(387,511)	177,886	209,625	-
Total	**(740,879)**	**-**	**(740,879)**	**397,987**	**209,625**	**(133,267)**

13. NET ASSET VALUE TABLE

The following table discloses the dealing NAV, the shares in issue and NAV per share for each share class of the Fund as at 31 December 2022.

Share class	Shares in issue	Net asset value	Net asset value per share
Class D1 USD	34	$50,399	$1,462.11
Class D3 USD	21,542	$21,884,463	$1,015.89
Class E USD	109	$110,189	$1,007.49
Class I USD	9,360	$9,811,213	$1,048.24
Class E EUR (hedged)	34,661	€52,847,203	€1,524.70
Class I EUR (hedged)	10,685	€13,279,731	€1,242.79
Class I CHF (hedged)	4,335	CHF4,627,464	CHF1,067.51

The following table discloses the dealing NAV, the shares in issue and NAV per share for each share class of the Fund as at 31 December 2021.

Share class	Shares in issue	Net asset value	Net asset value per share
Class D1 USD	34	$37,569	$1,089.89
Class E EUR (hedged)	22,081	€25,730,100	€1,165.26
Class I EUR (hedged)	7,774	€7,327,062	€942.48

The following table discloses the dealing NAV, the shares in issue and NAV per share for each share class of the Fund as at 31 December 2020.

Share class	Shares in issue	Net asset value	Net asset value per share
Class D1 USD	34	$37,809	$1,096.86
Class E EUR (hedged)	20,949	€24,737,599	€1,180.85
Class I CHF (hedged)	25	CHF19,783	CHF784.41
Class I EUR (hedged)	6,939	€6,644,486	€957.529

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' requires the disclosure of information relating to material transactions with parties who are deemed to be related to the reporting entity. The following transactions with related parties were entered into during the financial year.

Brian Dunleavy is a Director of the ICAV and an employee of the Manager.

Henrik Landén is a Director of the ICAV and is an employee of the Investment Manager.

As per end of 2022, 40% of the shares in the Investment Manager was owned by Brummer & Partners AB. Brummer & Partners AB also held 100% of the shares in Brummer Multi-Strategy AB, the Investment Manager for Brummer Multi-Strategy UCITS. Brummer Multi-Strategy UCITS owned 100% of Class D3 USD shares as at 31 December 2022.

The Money Laundering Reporting Officer ("MLRO") and the Secretary of the Fund are employees of KB Associates which is part of the same economic group as the Manager. During the year ended 31 December 2022, MLRO fees amounting to USD 14,445 (2021: USD 4,888) were charged to the Fund of which USD 4,540 (2021: USD 955) was outstanding at the year end. Secretary fees amounting to

USD 11,960 (2021: USD 4,888) were charged to the Fund of which USD 4,540 (2021: USD 956) was outstanding at the year end.

KB Associates also provides VAT and payroll services to the Fund. VAT services and payroll services fees amounting to USD 8,598 (2021: USD 3,666) were charged to the Fund of which 1,717 (2021: USD 1,414) was outstanding at the year end.

None of the Directors of the ICAV hold or held shares in the Fund during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

The fees for, and payable to, the Directors, Investment Manager and the Manager are disclosed in Note 8 and Note 7 respectively of the financial statements.

With the exception of the above, there are no other related party transactions.

15. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

The Directors of the Fund acknowledge the situation in Ukraine and are monitoring the developments closely. The Lynx Program has historically held positions in the Russian rouble, although all exposure was neutralized in February 2022 and the currency removed from the asset allocation until further notice. As of the writing of this report, the fund holds no investments or exposures directly related to Russia or Ukraine. While volatility remains elevated given the ongoing conflict, the Lynx Program was designed to adapt to changing market conditions and has historically performed particularly well during extended market crises. Neither the Directors nor the Investment Manager foresee any impact due to the situation other than market reactions to future developments.

On 28 October 2022, the Manager and Secretary became members of the Waystone Group.

On 12 December 2022, KBA Consulting Management Limited changed their registered address to 35 Shelbourne Road, 4th Floor, Ballsbridge, Dublin D04 A4E, Ireland. As part of the change, the registered office of the ICAV also changed to the same address.

An updated Supplement of the Fund was filed with the Central Bank of Ireland on 23 May 2022. This was updated to provide for offering Class D3 USD Shares. The new Share Class D3 USD was launched on 27 June 2022.

An updated Supplement of the Fund was filed with the Central Bank of Ireland on 29 September 2022. This was updated to provide for revised performance fee to 18% with effect from 1 January 2023.

There were no other significant events during the period which need to be recorded in the financial statements.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 12 April 2023 an updated Supplement of the Fund was filed with the Central Bank of Ireland. The updates covered amendments with regards to the Fund's exposure to emerging markets.

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENTS

The Fund does not have any commitments and contingents as at 31 December 2022.

18. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2023.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (UNAUDITED)

As at 31 December 2022

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
	FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		
	Fixed Income Securities		
	United States		
4,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 26/01/2023	3,990,096	3.71
3,800,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 23/02/2023	3,777,158	3.51
2,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 23/03/2023	1,981,407	1.84
2,250,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 20/04/2023	2,220,698	2.06
2,100,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 19/01/2023	2,096,626	1.95
5,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 02/02/2023	4,984,157	4.64
6,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 09/02/2023	5,976,096	5.56
3,600,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 16/02/2023	3,582,119	3.33
6,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 02/03/2023	5,959,074	5.54
9,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 09/03/2023	8,931,132	8.31
2,500,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 14/03/2023	2,479,718	2.31
5,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 30/03/2023	4,948,840	4.60
11,550,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 06/04/2023	11,424,833	10.63
10,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 27/04/2023	9,859,250	9.17
3,100,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 11/05/2023	3,050,006	2.84
750,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 18/05/2023	737,318	0.69
1,800,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 25/05/2023	1,768,004	1.64
2,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 22/06/2023	1,957,255	1.82
6,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 29/06/2023	5,867,325	5.46
		85,591,112	**79.61**
	Total Fixed Income Securities	**85,591,112**	**79.61**
	Structured Financial Instruments		
2,503,864	Alphabeta Access Products Series 6	7,326,650	6.82
2,503,864	Weser Capital Series 6	7,326,651	6.81
	Total Debt Securities	**14,653,301**	**13.63**
	Futures Contracts[1]		
	Hong Kong		
15	H-Shares Index Future 30/01/2023	6,701	0.01
		6,701	**0.01**
	Japan		
(4)	Nikkei 225 Index (OSE) Future 09/03/2023	682	-
		682	**-**
	Korea, Republic Of		
(56)	KOSPI 200 Index Future 09/03/2023	82,447	0.08
		82,447	**0.08**

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
	Netherlands		
(5)	Amsterdam Index Future 20/01/2023	12,212	0.01
		12,212	**0.01**
	Singapore		
40	FTSE China A50 Index Future 30/01/2023	3,106	-
(5)	MSCI Sing IX ETS Index Future 30/01/2023	94	-
(17)	MSCI Taiwan Index Future 30/01/2023	6,310	0.01
(8)	Nikkei 225 Index (SGX) Future 09/03/2023	9,441	0.01
		18,951	**0.02**
	Sweden		
(21)	OMXS30 Index Future 20/01/2023	2,974	-
		2,974	**-**
	United States		
55	AUD Currency Future 13/03/2023	41,106	0.04
10	CAD Currency Future 14/03/2023	1,030	-
12	CHF Currency Future 13/03/2023	4,969	-
76	EUR Currency Future 13/03/2023	53,107	0.05
(10)	Mini MSCI Emerging Markets Index Future 17/03/2023	2,555	-
(66)	Nasdaq 100 E-Mini Index Future 17/03/2023	516,777	0.48
(73)	S&P 500 E-Mini Index Future 17/03/2023	236,110	0.22
		855,654	**0.79**
	Total Futures Contracts	**979,621**	**0.91**
	Variation margin paid on futures contracts	(834,192)	(0.77)
	Total Future Contracts	**145,429**	**0.14**
	Forward Contracts[2]		
	Buy EUR65,475,542 / Sell USD68,156,831 01/02/2023	1,956,737	1.82
	Buy CHF4,627,011 / Sell USD4,902,606 01/02/2023	119,379	0.11
	Buy MXN186,100,000 / Sell USD9,315,437 15/03/2023	98,495	0.09
	Buy SGD13,500,000 / Sell USD10,001,227 15/03/2023	78,862	0.07
	Buy EUR84,00,000 / Sell USD8,953,672 15/03/2023	67,151	0.06
	Buy JPY402,500,000 / Sell USD3,017,773 15/03/2023	64,765	0.06
	Buy USD3,343,487 / Sell SEK34,100,000 15/03/2023	58,507	0.05
	Buy PLN14,930,000 / Sell USD3,332,396 15/03/2023	56,415	0.05
	Buy AUD6,810,000 / Sell USD4,590,620 15/03/2023	51,736	0.05
	Buy HUF435,000,000 / Sell USD1,090,555 16/03/2023	44,681	0.04
	Buy CNH30,600,000 / Sell USD4,411,787 15/03/2023	39,196	0.04
	Buy CAD4,790,000 / Sell USD3,519,749 15/03/2023	21,974	0.02
	Buy ZAR24,600,000 / Sell USD1,420,509 15/03/2023	17,502	0.02
	Buy NZD2,900,000 / Sell USD1,826,527 15/03/2023	12,401	0.01
	Buy NOK19,700,000 / Sell USD1,997,325 15/03/2023	8,475	0.01
	Buy USD1,320,782 / Sell GBP1,087,500 15/03/2023	7,979	0.01
	Buy CHF1,112,500 / Sell USD1,208,157 15/03/2023	4,726	-
	Buy USD55,074 / Sell AUD80,000 15/03/2023	538	-
	Buy SEK1,800,000 / Sell USD172,896 15/03/2023	505	-
	Buy USD181,652 / Sell ZAR3,100,000 15/03/2023	440	-

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
	Buy USD53,716 / Sell EUR50,000 15/03/2023	20	-
	Buy USD12,690 / Sell NZD20,000 15/03/2023	8	-
	Buy USD7,833 / Sell HUF3,000,000 16/03/2023	3	-
	Buy USD20,364 / Sell NOK200,000 15/03/2023	1	-
	Total Forward Contracts (Notional Amount: USD 132,923,847)	**2,710,496**	**2.51**
	Total Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	**103,100,338**	**95.89**

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		
	Futures Contracts[1]		
	Australia		
(3)	SPI 200 Index Future 16/03/2023	(1,291)	-
		(1,291)	**-**
	Canada		
(5)	S&P/TSX 60 Index Future 16/03/2023	(1,301)	-
		(1,301)	**-**
	Germany		
4	DAX Index Future 17/03/2023	(42,246)	(0.04)
13	Dow Jones Euro STOXX 50 Index Future 17/03/2023	(16,765)	(0.02)
2	STOXX Euro ESG-X Index Future 17/03/2023	(1,453)	-
		(60,464)	**(0.06)**
	Hong Kong		
4	Hang Seng Index Future 30/01/2023	(2,745)	-
		(2,745)	**-**
	Italy		
6	FTSE/MIB Index Future 17/03/2023	(29,234)	(0.03)
		(29,234)	**(0.03)**
	Japan		
(1)	Topix Index Future 09/03/2023	(265)	-
		(265)	**-**
	South Africa		
7	FTSE/JSE Top 40 Index Future 16/03/2023	(3,352)	-
		(3,352)	**-**
	United Kingdom		
(20)	FTSE 100 Index Future 17/03/2023	(3,404)	-
		(3,404)	**-**

	United States		
95	GBP Currency Future 13/03/2023	(113,384)	(0.11)
(20)	Emin Russell 2000 Index Future 17/03/2023	(6,935)	(0.01)
(15)	JPY Currency Future 13/03/2023	(26,669)	(0.02)
1	S&P MID 400 E-mini Index Future 17/03/2023	(710)	-
		(147,698)	**(0.14)**
	Total Futures Contracts	**(249,754)**	**(0.23)**
	Variation margin paid on futures contracts	165,029	0.15
	Total Future Contracts	**(84,725)**	**(0.08)**
	Forward Contracts[2]		
	Buy GBP6,225,000 / Sell USD7,640,665 15/03/2023	(126,025)	(0.12)
	Buy USD4,760,407 / Sell JPY635,000,000 15/03/2023	(102,727)	(0.10)
	Buy NZD8,600,000 / Sell USD5,503,054 15/03/2023	(49,683)	(0.05)
	Buy USD5,644,145 / Sell CAD7,690,000 15/03/2023	(41,834)	(0.04)
	Buy USD4,224,982 / Sell CNH29,250,000 15/03/2023	(29,635)	(0.03)
	Buy SEK34,300,000 / Sell USD3,328,157 15/03/2023	(23,911)	(0.02)
	Buy USD1,671,226 / Sell NOK16,600,000 15/03/2023	(18,940)	(0.02)
	Buy USD754,227 / Sell ZAR13,200,000 15/03/2023	(17,386)	(0.02)
	Buy MXN56,800,000 / Sell USD2,885,316 15/03/2023	(12,067)	(0.01)
	Buy USD2,539,470 / Sell EUR2,375,000 15/03/2023	(11,055)	(0.01)
	Buy NOK25,400,000 / Sell USD2,594,458 15/03/2023	(8,304)	(0.01)
	Buy USD2,786,736 / Sell AUD4,100,000 15/03/2023	(8,219)	(0.01)
	Buy USD318,147 / Sell MXN6,400,000 15/03/2023	(5,598)	-
	Buy AUD1,050,000 / Sell USD720,122 15/03/2023	(4,342)	-
	Buy CAD3,530,000 / Sell USD2,613,622 15/03/2023	(3,542)	-
	Buy USD398,390 / Sell PLN1,770,000 15/03/2023	(3,361)	-
	Buy USD325,298 / Sell CHF300,000 15/03/2023	(1,771)	-
	Buy USD1,356,776 / Sell GBP1,125,000 15/03/2023	(1,290)	-
	Buy USD148,606 / Sell SGD200,000 15/03/2023	(728)	-
	Buy USD211,247 / Sell SEK2,200,000 15/03/2023	(687)	-
	Buy JPY112,500,000 / Sell USD862,091 15/03/2023	(511)	-
	Buy ZAR3,000,000 / Sell USD175,753 15/03/2023	(386)	-
	Buy USD83,198 / Sell HUF32,000,000 16/03/2023	(311)	-
	Buy CHF200,000 / Sell USD218,294 15/03/2023	(250)	-
	Buy EUR400,000 / Sell USD429,759 15/03/2023	(197)	-
	Buy USD44,348 / Sell NZD70,000 15/03/2023	(40)	-
	Buy SGD60,000 / Sell USD44,836 15/03/2023	(35)	-
	Buy PLN240 000 / Sell USD54,483 15/03/2023	(8)	-
	Total Forward Contracts (Notional Amount: USD 52,327,631)	**(472,843)**	**(0.44)**

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
	Total Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	**(557,568)**	**(0.52)**
	Total Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Through Profit or Loss	**102,542,770**	**95.37**
	Other net assets	**4,974,946**	**4.63**
	Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares	**107,517,716**	**100.00**

[1] The counterparty for futures contracts is Morgan Stanley International.
[2] The counterparties for forward contracts is Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley International and UBS AG.

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Analysis of Total Assets	Amount USD	% of Total Asset
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing	85,591,112	76.08
Transferable securities dealt in on an another regulated market	14,653,301	13.02
Financial derivative instruments traded over-the-counter	2,710,496	2.41
Financial derivative instruments traded on a regulated market	145,429	0.13
Cash and cash equivalents	1,818,943	1.62
Other assets	7,586,520	6.74
Total Assets	**112,505,801**	**100.00**

SCHEDULE OF PORTFOLIO CHANGES (UNAUDITED)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Material Purchases	Cost in USD
US Treasury Bill 0% 06/04/2023	11,327,666
US Treasury Bill 0% 03/11/2022	10,848,699
US Treasury Bill 0% 22/09/2022	10,258,804
US Treasury Bill 0% 10/11/2022	9,924,720
US Treasury Bill 0% 27/04/2023	9,778,061
US Treasury Bill 0% 09/03/2023	8,902,858
Alphabeta Access Products Series 6	8,578,554
Weser Capital Series 6	8,578,554
US Treasury Bill 0% 20/10/2022	6,956,822
US Treasury Bill 0% 29/12/2022	6,232,945
US Treasury Bill 0% 09/02/2023	5,910,358
US Treasury Bill 0% 02/03/2023	5,905,176
US Treasury Bill 0% 29/06/2023	5,860,941
US Treasury Bill 0% 01/09/2022	5,483,394
US Treasury Bill 0% 18/08/2022	4,987,428
US Treasury Bill 0% 15/09/2022	4,982,429
US Treasury Bill 0% 29/09/2022	4,979,325
US Treasury Bill 0% 15/12/2022	4,961,135
US Treasury Bill 0% 02/02/2023	4,927,958
US Treasury Bill 0% 30/03/2023	4,904,257
US Treasury Bill 0% 22/12/2022	4,760,324
US Treasury Bill 0% 28/07/2022	4,492,908
US Treasury Bill 0% 12/01/2023	4,460,828
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/08/2022	4,388,858
US Treasury Bill 0% 04/08/2022	3,993,122
US Treasury Bill 0% 13/10/2022	3,979,341
US Treasury Bill 0% 26/01/2023	3,959,327
US Treasury Bill 0% 23/02/2023	3,750,525
US Treasury Bill 0% 16/02/2023	3,545,036
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/11/2022	3,081,156
US Treasury Bill 0% 17/11/2022	3,076,756
US Treasury Bill 0% 11/05/2023	3,029,632
US Treasury Bill 0% 11/08/2022	2,992,133
US Treasury Bill 0% 08/09/2022	2,989,656
US Treasury Bill 0% 07/07/2022	2,496,763
US Treasury Bill 0% 14/03/2023	2,465,408
US Treasury Bill 0% 20/04/2023	2,205,280

Material Sales	Proceeds in USD
US Treasury Bill 0% 03/11/2022	10,879,285
US Treasury Bill 0% 22/09/2022	10,282,144
US Treasury Bill 0% 10/11/2022	9,989,238
Oder Capital Series 6	8,589,805
Weser Capital Series 6	8,589,805
US Treasury Bill 0% 20/10/2022	6,992,487
US Treasury Bill 0% 10/06/2022	6,986,648
US Treasury Bill 0% 08/09/2022	6,355,271
US Treasury Bill 0% 29/12/2022	6,285,780
US Treasury Bill 0% 01/09/2022	5,492,421
US Treasury Bill 0% 18/08/2022	4,995,922
US Treasury Bill 0% 15/09/2022	4,995,732
US Treasury Bill 0% 29/09/2022	4,995,666
US Treasury Bill 0% 15/12/2022	4,988,378
US Treasury Bill 0% 22/12/2022	4,793,095
US Treasury Bill 0% 31/03/2022	4,499,554
US Treasury Bill 0% 28/07/2022	4,496,871
US Treasury Bill 0% 12/01/2023	4,494,017
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/08/2022	4,395,657
US Treasury Bill 0% 04/08/2022	3,997,487
US Treasury Bill 0% 13/10/2022	3,996,178
US Treasury Bill 0% 16/06/2022	3,698,597
US Treasury Bill 0% 11/08/2022	3,497,232
US Treasury Bill 0% 17/11/2022	3,095,987
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/11/2022	3,095,687
US Treasury Bill 0% 07/07/2022	2,499,174
US Treasury Bill 0% 06/30/2022	1,999,075
US Treasury Bill 0% 01/05/2023	1,997,193
US Treasury Bill 0% 14/04/2022	1,925,822
US Treasury Bill 0% 01/12/2022	1,897,169
US Treasury Bill 0% 26/05/2022	1,799,664

The portfolio changes reflect the aggregate purchases of a security exceeding one per cent of the total value of purchases and aggregate disposals of a security greater than one per cent of the total sales for the year. At a minimum the largest 20 purchases and largest 20 sales must be given. The full listing of the portfolio changes for the year is available, upon request, at no extra cost from the Administrator.

Exchange Rates

The following foreign exchange rates were used to translate assets and liabilities into USD at the year end:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Australian Dollar	0.6797	0.7258
British Pound Sterling	1.2050	1.3499
Canadian Dollar	0.7390	0.7821
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	0.1446	0.1569
Euro	1.0685	1.1325
Hong Kong Dollar	0.1283	0.1282
Hungarian Forint	0.0027	0.0031
Japanese Yen	0.0076	0.0087
Mexican Peso	0.0513	0.0488
New Zealand Dollar	0.6336	0.6838
Norwegian Krone	0.1015	0.1135
Polish Zloty	0.2284	0.2468
Russian Rouble	0.0137	0.0134
Singapore Dollar	0.7458	0.7395
South African Rand	0.0588	0.0628
South Korean Won	0.0008	0.0008
Swedish Krona	0.0959	0.1106
Swiss Francs	1.0815	1.0939

Reconciliation of Net Asset Value Attributable To The Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares To The Published Net Asset Value

	31 December 2022 EUR	31 December 2021 EUR
Published net asset value	107,517,716	37,474,800
Adjustment for subscriptions receivable	-	-
Adjustment for redemptions payable	-	-
Net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable participating shares (in accordance with IFRS)	**107,517,716**	**37,474,800**

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

The Total Expense Ratio ("TER") is calculated according to the following formula: (total expenses / AF)* 100;

AF (= average fund assets)

	% 31 December 2022	% 31 December 2021
Total Expense Ratio	1.01%	1.27%

THE SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTION REGULATION DISCLOSURE

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation ("SFTR") introduces mandatory reporting for Securities

Financing Transactions ("SFTs") and sets minimum disclosure and consent requirements on the re-use of collateral with the aim of improving transparency in the SFT market.

A SFT is defined as per Article 3(11) of the SFTR as:

- a repurchase transaction;
- securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowing;
- any transaction having an equivalent economic effect, in particular a buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction; or
- a margin lending transaction.

As at 31 December 2022, the Fund held no SFTs and therefore SFT reporting requirements do not apply to the Fund.

UCITS V REMUNERATION DISCLOSURES

The Manager has designed and implemented a remuneration policy (the "Policy") in line with the provisions of S.I. 257 of 2013 European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 (the "AIFM Regulations"), S.I. 352 of 2011 European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) (the "UCITS Regulations") and of the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD (the "ESMA Guidelines"). The Policy is designed to ensure that the remuneration of key decision makers is aligned with the management of short and long-term risks, including the oversight and where appropriate the management of sustainability risks in line with the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulations.

The Manager's remuneration policy applies to its identified staff whose professional activities might have a material impact on the ICAV's risk profile and so covers senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employees receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers and whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the ICAV. The Manager's policy is to pay identified staff a fixed component with the potential for identified staff to receive a variable component. It is intended that the fixed component will represent a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration of the individual to allow the Manager to operate a fully flexible policy, with the possibility of not paying any variable component. When the Manager pays a variable component as performance related pay certain criteria, as set out in the Manager's remuneration policy, must be adhered to. The various remuneration components are combined to ensure an appropriate and balanced remuneration package that reflects the relevant staff rank and professional activity as well as best market practice.

The Manager's remuneration policy is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the funds it manages.

These disclosures are made in respect of the remuneration policies of the Manager. The disclosures are made in accordance with the ESMA guidelines.

Total remuneration (in EUR) paid to the identified staff of the Manager fully or partly involved in the activities of the ICAV that have a material impact on the ICAV's risk profile during the financial year ended 31 December 2022:

	31 December 2022 EUR
Fixed remuneration	
Senior management	1,387,113
Other identified staffs	-
Variable remuneration	
Senior management	180,517
Other identified staffs	-
Total remuneration paid	**1,567,630**

Number of identified staff: 15

Neither the Manager nor the ICAV pays any fixed or variable remuneration to identified staff of the Investment Manager.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURE REGULATION AND TAXONOMY REGULATION

The Fund has been categorised as an Article 6 financial product for the purposes of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. For the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, it should be noted that the investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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Signatory of: PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

APRIL 2023