



LYNX UCITS FUND

A SUB-FUND OF THE LYNX UCITS FUNDS ICAV

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023



LYNX UCITS FUND

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** *Non-executive independent director*

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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.

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

For the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

Lynx UCITS Fund realized a negative return of 5.67 per cent net of fees in the first half of 2023 as gains in foreign exchange and equities were outweighed by losses in commodities and fixed income. Stubbornly high inflation despite tighter monetary conditions, an ongoing war in Eastern Europe and a regional banking crisis in the US which resulted in three of the largest bank failures in the country's history were not enough to derail the positive sentiment during the first half of the year. Equity markets climbed and bond yields declined, shrugging off much of the turmoil that defined financial markets in 2022. Additionally, commodity prices collapsed as declining industrial production and a stalled economic recovery in China resulted in sluggish demand.

While the trend-following and diversifying components of the program both contributed to the loss, long-term models in each category were positive. In fact, the shorter-term timeframes – those that have historically performed best during developing crises and periods of heightened volatility – had a difficult period. The result brings annualized performance since inception to 5.23 per cent net of fees with an annualized standard deviation of 14.93 per cent¹. Performance fell short of the Société Générale CTA Index which ended the period up 0.01 per cent and also trailed traditional investment benchmarks; the MSCI World NDTR Index (local currency) and the JPM Global Government Bond Index (local currency) were up 15.12 and 1.83 per cent, respectively².

MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

In a welcomed outcome, tighter monetary policy across much of the Western world did not result in a global recession, spiking unemployment and collapsing stock prices in the first half of 2023. While inflation softened by most accounts, economic activity remained remarkably resilient and jobless figures held reasonably steady in both the US and Europe. Markets benefited from optimism that tighter financial conditions were beginning to have the desired impact on consumer spending without the severe adverse consequences some had feared. Easing supply chain constraints and falling energy prices bolstered the narrative that a soft landing was

possible, and sentiment improved markedly from the year before.

However, while inflation readings moderated across much of the world, levels remained significantly above the targets of most developed market central banks. Many of these banks were still raising interest rates into June and indicated their intention to continue doing so until inflation was truly under control. Notably, policy diverged considerably based on geography. Benchmark lending rates in US and Europe climbed markedly during the period – with the ECB and Bank of England each tightening 150 basis points and the Fed hiking one per cent – while in Asia, the Bank of Japan maintained their extraordinarily accommodative policy stance and the People's Bank of China cut rates in the face of a faltering economic recovery. The shifting interest rate differentials had a significant impact on foreign exchange as the Japanese yen depreciated by nearly 9 per cent against the US dollar and the Chinese renminbi fell by almost 5 per cent.

In sovereign fixed income, yield curves in Europe and the US remained inverted as short-term interest rates climbed with tighter monetary policy while longer-dated bonds factored in the potential for future recession. The Australian curve inverted in June for the first time since the global financial crisis and a total of 32 countries experienced inverted curves as the first half of the year came to a close. In fact, the US curve began the second half in the deepest inversion between 2- and 10-year rates since 1981. While historically an indication that trouble was on the horizon, investors largely wrote off the phenomenon as a temporary condition until inflation eventually abates.

Higher interest rates and the inverted curve had negative consequences for the regional banks in the US. Historically low Treasury yields in recent years encouraged some banks to extend their fixed income duration to generate additional revenue. The speed and magnitude of rate hikes over the past year, and the corresponding inversion of the curve, left these same institutions with unrealized capital losses on some of their holdings. Depositors, concerned about potential insolvency, began pulling their capital and banks started collapsing. Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”) was seized by regulators on March

¹ The performance figure is represented for Class I USD.

² Index-figures are based on available data at the time of publication and are subject to revision.

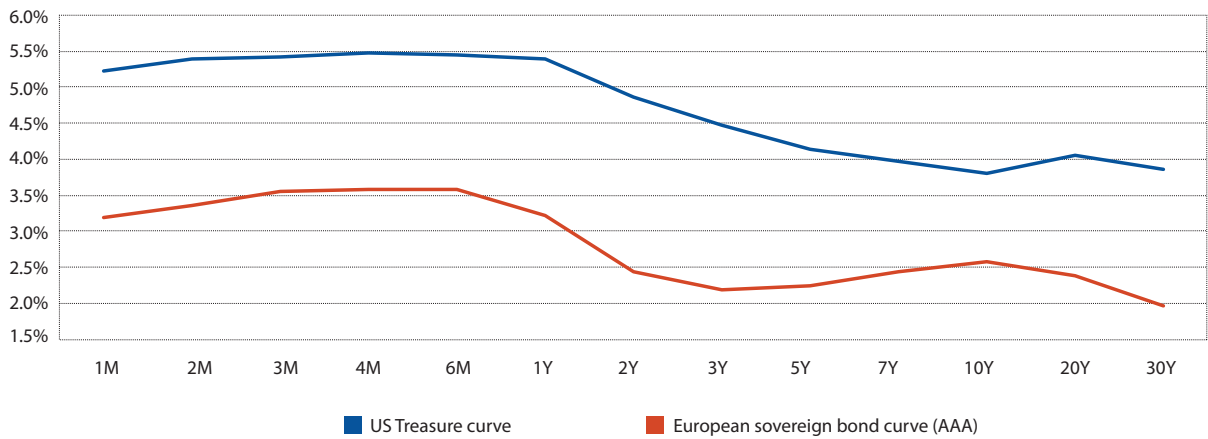


Chart 1. Yield curves as of June 30, 2023. Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury and the European Central Bank.

10th, as was Signature Bank two days later. At the time, these were the second and third largest bank failures in US history, until First Republic unseated them at number two at the beginning of May.

While the markets initially reacted as would be expected, essentially a classic flight-to-quality, the US Treasury and Federal Reserve quickly instituted emergency measures to quell the panic. By extending depository insurance beyond the limits of the FDIC and providing emergency loans to other banks, the government signaled that they were prepared to act as necessary to avoid widespread contagion. Interestingly, the failure of Credit Suisse later that month and the subsequent collapse of First Republic Bank did not have the same market impact as SVB and Signature. In the former case, the Swiss government brokered a deal for UBS to buy the troubled bank before the situation deteriorated further.

Equities generally ended the period higher although performance was quite mixed depending on market sector and geography. Gains in European and US equity indices were due largely to a very small group of stocks.

In France, increasing Chinese demand for luxury products briefly made Bernard Arnault the richest man in the world as LVMH rallied over 25 per cent early in the year along with other distinguished high-end brands. In the US, mega-cap technology companies drove positive returns. The first six months of 2023 were the best for the NASDAQ in 40-years although the breadth of participation was remarkably narrow. The seven largest companies in the index (Microsoft, Apple, Alphabet, NVIDIA, Amazon, Tesla and Meta – also known as the “Magnificent Seven”) constituted approximately 43 per cent of the overall market capitalization of the NASDAQ composite at the end of June and over 50 per cent of the NASDAQ 100. The market cap weighted average performance of these stocks in the first half was over 60 per cent, accounting for a majority of the index returns.

The extraordinary popularity of generative AI was largely responsible for the technology boom as ChatGPT brought artificial intelligence to the masses. From the forecasted demand for microchips to the potential application

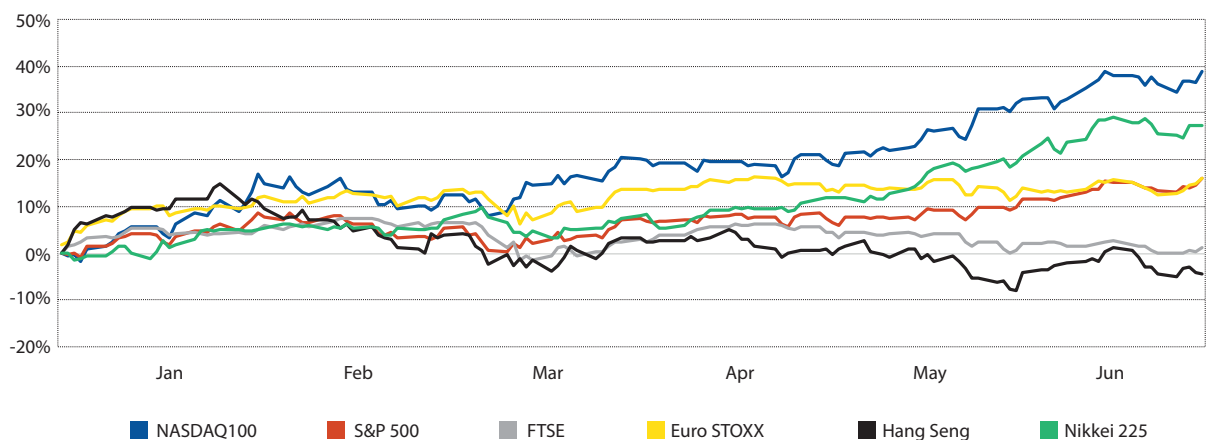


Chart 2. Global stock index performance during first six months of 2023. Source: Bloomberg.

of machine learning in the future, investors attempted to identify those companies which would benefit from the expected revolution. Interestingly, the tech sector underperformed considerably in 2022 as investors focused on those companies' rising cost of capital and tighter margins, so the turnaround was especially remarkable.

Meanwhile in Asia, accommodative monetary policy in Japan, a renewed focus on corporate earnings with improving governance rules, and the much anticipated return of inflation all contributed to a 27 per cent gain in the Nikkei Index. The positive result marked the strongest start to a calendar year in the nation since the onset of "Abenomics" a decade ago. Korean stocks similarly climbed, led primarily by technology companies, although the positive performance was not experienced across the region. Major indices in China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand all ended the period in negative territory driven primarily by concern regarding global growth and the health of the Chinese economy.

With few exceptions, most notably gold, commodity prices weakened in the first half of the year. Industrial metals and energies declined as manufacturing slowed and global demand fell short of expectations. After three-years of quarantines, lockdowns and other restrictions under their strict "zero-COVID" policy, optimism was high when China began rolling back many of these provisions in late 2022. However, the economic recovery that many predicted has yet to materialize. Imports have declined sharply, falling every month from October 2022 through May 2023. In agricultural commodities, grain prices slumped to multi-year lows after fluctuating broadly amid drought conditions in North America early in the planting season. Improving weather and increased planted acreage now have forecasters calling for record US production. Meanwhile, the price of gold approached an all-time high in the spring despite rising policy rates and lower inflation readings, although gave back some of those gains later in the second quarter.

Geopolitical tensions remained elevated as the war in Ukraine passed its one-year anniversary without an end in sight. Western support of Kiev remained strong allowing the country to limit territorial losses and Ukrainian forces were in the midst of a counteroffensive as the first half came to a close. While official statistics indicated that GDP began expanding during the second quarter in Russia, additional sanctions on individuals and companies linked to the Putin regime limited the country's access to global financial markets resulting in declining growth expectations in the years to come.

Meanwhile, increasing signs of internal opposition to the way in which the conflict has been managed created uncertainty regarding the stability of the political and military hierarchy in Russia. Late in June, Yevgeny Prigozhin, the controversial leader of the Wagner private military company, pulled his troops off the front lines where they fought alongside Russian soldiers and began a march towards Moscow. Speculation regarding his intentions abounded, although the apparent insurrection was called off before fighting ensued and mercenaries were given the option to rejoin Russian forces as professional soldiers, return to Russia or head to exile in Belarus.

Elsewhere, tensions between the US and China were raised when spy balloons – purported to be gathering weather data by Beijing – were identified and shot down over the Americas. The incidents added to an already stressed relationship between the two nations due to the longstanding disagreement over the sovereignty and status of Taiwan. Contentious trade relations worsened with threats of new embargoes and punitive tariffs on top of those still in place from the Trump presidency, although US-China trade hit a record early in the year before additional restrictions were later implemented.

In US national politics, Republicans took control of the House of Representatives as the 2023 session commenced after gaining a slight majority in midterm elections. An unusually controversial selection of House Speaker requiring 15 rounds of voting illustrated the

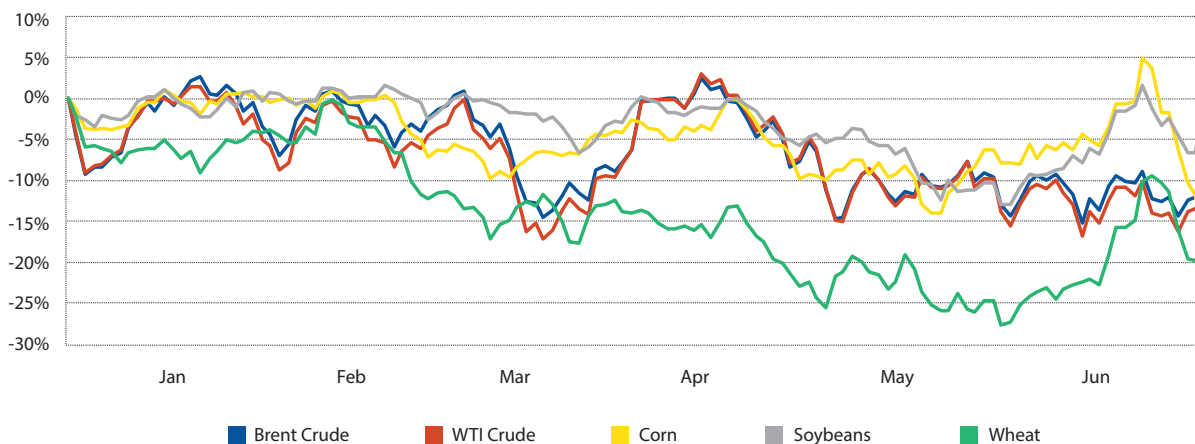


Chart 3. Crude oil and grain price development during first six months of 2023. Source: Bloomberg.

rather fractured nature of the legislature. Later in the year, negotiations between the Biden administration and Congressional leaders over raising the debt ceiling came into focus as investors weighed the implications of a potential default on US obligations. Despite concern that a deal would not be reached, stock and bond markets remained relatively stable on expectations that central bank policy would pivot in an adverse outcome.

In France, over one million people reportedly gathered in January to protest the government's plan to push back the retirement age by two years to 64. Strikes and demonstrations continued as the year progressed. In China, the National People's Congress unanimously reelected Xi Jinping to an unprecedented third term as the nation's president. Elsewhere in the world, the shift towards nationalism continued in April as the Finns Party, Finland's largest rightwing party, secured enough seats to gain a place in the new coalition government in the Lower House of the Eduskunta. Elections across the European continent similarly saw conservative, largely anti-immigration parties increasing in popularity.

Unfortunately, climate change continued to have an adverse effect on the globe. Land and sea temperature records were set and broken in quick succession and the average global temperature eclipsed the 1.5°C / 2.7°F threshold above preindustrial levels set at the 2015 Paris Climate Accords multiple times. Abnormally hot and dry weather in Canada created a ripe environment for wildfires during the spring and blazes have continued virtually unabated since. Smoke from these fires has created hazardous air quality conditions across North America and even made their way across the Atlantic to Europe. In Asia, Cyclone Freddy formed in the Indian Ocean during February and became the most powerful – and one of the deadliest – tropical cyclone in history. While agricultural commodities have not seen significant changes in yield expectation

due to the hot and dry conditions, forecasts for an El Nino weather phenomenon to develop later in the year could change that quickly.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT

The Lynx UCITS Fund ended the first half of 2023 down 5.67 per cent net of fees³, as losses in commodities and fixed income outpaced gains in currencies and equities. In aggregate, both the trend-following and diversifying components of the fund realized losses with shorter-term timeframes having particular difficulty on a risk-adjusted basis. Meanwhile, long-term models in each category were positive as they were less prone to the periodic, short-lived reversals that occurred over the first six months of the year. The table below illustrates the net return per share class for the period.

Class E EUR	-6.70%
Class E USD	-5.52%
Class I EUR	-6.84%
Class I USD	-5.67%
Class I CHF	-7.56%
Class D USD	-5.81%

The Lynx UCITS Fund entered 2023 with a sizeable net short position in bonds and short-term interest rates and realized a sharp loss as rates declined precipitously on optimism that that global central banks might scale back the pace of future rate hikes. Although German 10-year bund yields subsequently climbed to their highest level since 2011 midway through the first quarter, the banking crisis in March disproportionately impacted longer-dated securities and yield curves in the US and Europe became more steeply inverted. Ultimately, the fund generated a modest gain of 0.5 per cent gross of fees in short-term interest rates which correlated to expected central bank policy but realized sharp losses of 5.7 per cent gross of fees in global bonds. Short positions

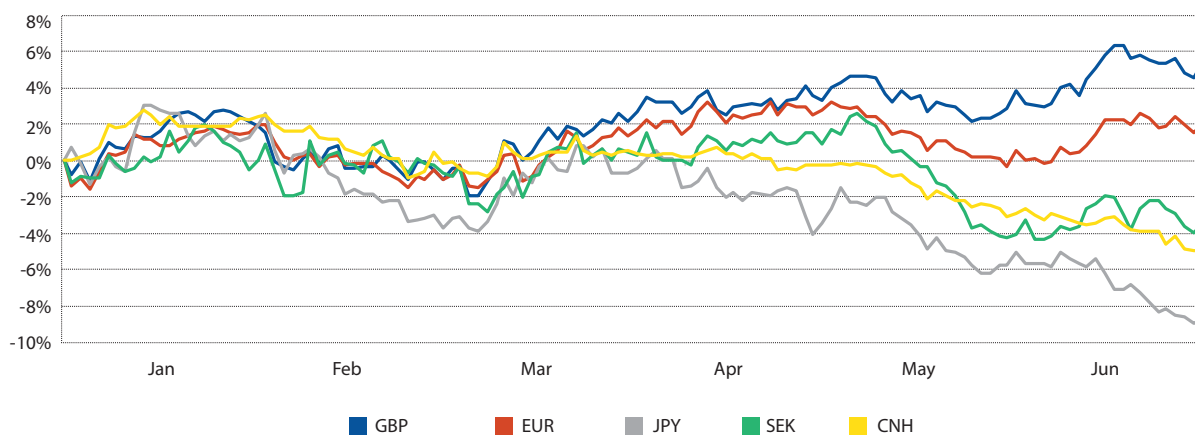


Chart 4. Foreign exchange rates during the first six months of 2023 against the US dollar. Source: Bloomberg.

³ The performance figure is represented for Class I USD.

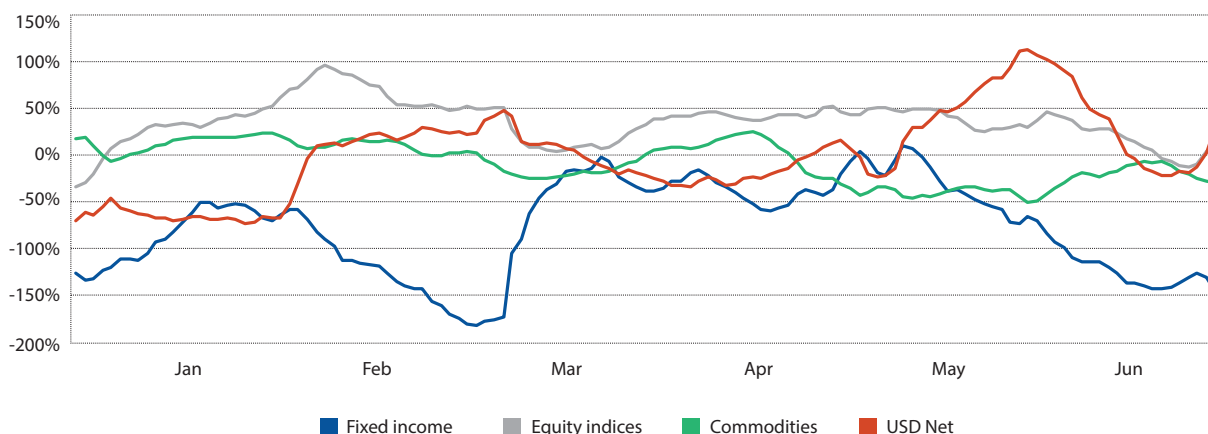


Chart 5. The Lynx Program net exposure by asset class during first six months of 2023.

in long-dated German and US bonds were particularly unprofitable. Trend-following models were responsible for a majority of the loss and had difficulty across timeframes. In aggregate, diversifying models were also unprofitable although modest gains were generated by the longer holding periods.

The Lynx UCITS Fund similarly maintained a net short position in equities at the beginning of January but reversed course as stocks rallied on improving sentiment. Models tactically adjusted exposure in response to changing market conditions yet remained net long until late June. Performance was mixed by geography as positioning in Japan was particularly profitable, modest gains were generated in Europe, and losses accrued in the US and the rest of Asia. Ultimately, the asset class contributed a positive 0.8 per cent gross return largely due to long positions in the Nikkei and TOPIX indices. By model category, trend-followers generated gains across timeframes with longer-term models outperforming others on a risk-adjusted basis. In the diversifying segment, short-term models were the only positive timeframe, while long-term models underperformed the rest.

In foreign exchange, profitable trading in emerging market currencies and the Japanese yen was largely responsible for the 3.8 per cent gross gain in the asset class. As central bank policy diverged considerably during the period, models quickly responded to shifting exchange rate differentials, pivoting between short to long net US dollar exposure multiple times. Ultimately, largest gains were generated in a long Mexican peso position and short positions in the Japanese yen and Chinese renminbi. By model family, medium- and long-term timeframes in trend-following performed well, although short-term models were challenged as they were out of phase with the price action. In the diversifying component of the strategy, gains were generated across timeframes with medium- and long-term models performing particularly well.

Finally, the 6.1 per cent gross loss in commodities was spread across sectors as energies, metals and agricultural markets all detracted from the result. Unprofitable trading in energies resulted in a 3.0 per cent loss as crude oil and distillate prices vacillated broadly within a wide range, ultimately ending the period lower on concerns over global growth and indications of a waning Chinese recovery; a gain in natural gas offset some of the negative performance. Meanwhile, the 1.8 per cent gross loss in metals was split between base and precious metals as gold, silver and copper all contributed negatively. Finally, grains were primarily responsible for the 1.3 per cent gross loss in agricultural commodities as the fund had particular difficulty with the moves in the soybean complex and corn. Trend-following and diversifying models lost money across timeframes, with short-term trend and medium-term diversifiers generating the largest losses.

The tables below illustrate a summary of gross returns by asset class and model category, respectively.

RETURN BY ASSET CLASS

Currency-related investments	3.8%
Equity-related investments	0.8%
Fixed income-related investments	-5.2%
Commodity-related investments	-6.1%
Other (management fees, interest etc.)	1.0%
TOTAL NET RETURN	-5.7%

RETURN BY MODEL TYPE

Trend-following models	-5.3%
Short-term	-3.1%
Medium-term	-2.8%
Long-term	0.6%
Diversifying models	-1.4%
Short-term	-0.3%
Medium-term	-1.5%
Long-term	0.4%
Other (management fees, interest, etc.)	1.0%
TOTAL NET RETURN	-5.7%

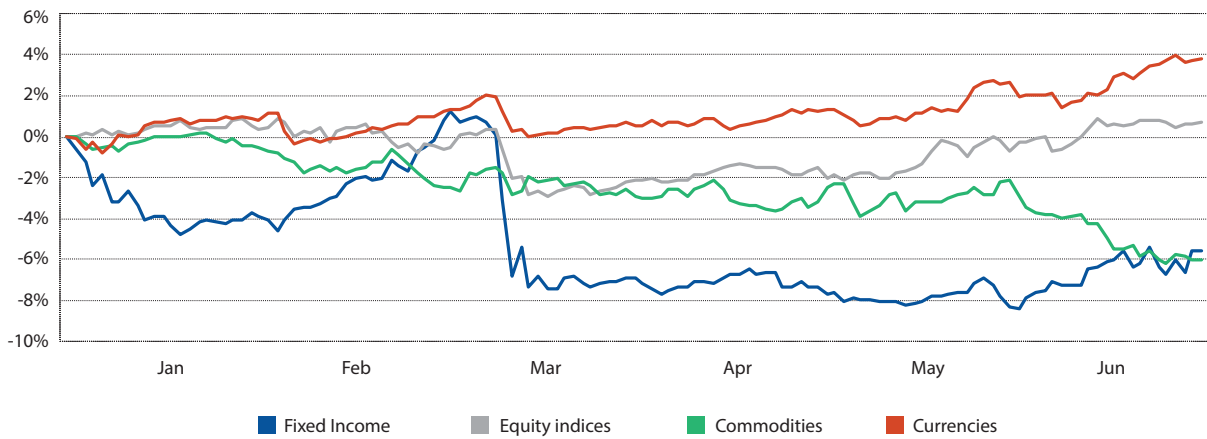


Chart 6. Contributions to performance by asset class during first six months of 2023.

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 interval). During the first half of 2023, the average VaR for the Lynx Program was around 1.4 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. The chart below illustrates the overall risk development during the year as measured by VaR (1 day, 95 per cent confidence interval) as well as the risk for the four asset classes 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 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 the first six months of 2023, three new models were added to the portfolio, while one model was retired.

Additions

The first new model was a long-term trend-follower designed to exploit market anomalies in the less liquid markets traded by in the portfolio. The second is a short-term diversifying model that utilizes a novel macroeconomic dataset to trade fixed income and commodities. The third is a medium-term trend-following model that employs a statistical approach called random matrix theory to find baskets of markets suitable for trend following.

Retirement

One medium-term trend following model that analyzed how individual markets were correlated to factor

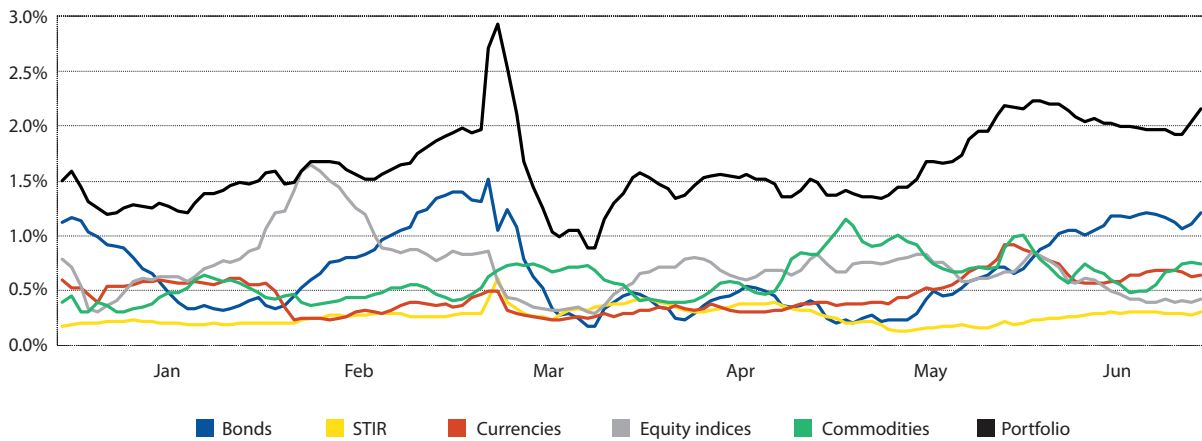


Chart 7. Value at Risk developments by asset class and on a portfolio basis for the Lynx Program during the first six months of 2023.

trends was retired as key performance characteristics degraded.

The risk allocated to model families changed marginally from the end of 2022. The trend-following allocation decreased from 71 to 69 per cent while diversifying models increased from 29 to 31 per cent. Risk budgeted to long-term trend models increased marginally from 14 to 15 per cent, although short-term trend models declined from 17 to 16 and medium-term from 38 to 36 per cent. Meanwhile, risk allocated to medium- and long-term diversifying models increased by one per cent each to 20 and 10 per cent, respectively, and short-term diversifying models remained largely unchanged. The average risk allocation amongst asset classes remained the same as the end of 2022 – with fixed income and equities each budgeted 28 per cent, foreign exchange 23 per cent and commodities 21 per cent. Twenty-six new markets were added to the portfolio as their liquidity profile improved markedly since our last assessment of our tradeable market universe. Notwithstanding the marginal changes to the risk budget, the overall objective of the program remained unchanged.

The table below illustrates the allocations to each model category as of 30 June 2023 compared to these same figures from the end of 2022 (in parentheses):

TARGET ALLOCATION BETWEEN MODEL TYPES⁴

	Trend-following models	Diversifying models
Short-term	16% (17)	3% (3)
Medium-term	36% (38)	20% (19)
Long-term	15% (14)	10% (9)

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

ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Total assets under management in the Lynx Program at the end of June 2023 were approximately US \$7.23 billion, compared with US \$7.36 billion at the end of 2022. Most of the program’s assets are invested in separately managed client accounts. Assets under management for the Lynx UCITS Fund was 102 mUSD as per end of June.

OUTLOOK

While inflation has clearly been declining across the globe, levels remain elevated and central banks appear willing to continue hiking rates to achieve their objective. Consumers have been remarkably resilient in the face of tighter credit conditions and employment has remained reasonably robust, but will that continue as rates go even higher? Equities are off to a strong start to the year, although the participation has been very thin. To be sure, we have seen an incredible run in technology stocks with the “magnificent seven” increasing their market capitalization by over US \$4 trillion so far this year. However, most other businesses are not experiencing the same success. Rising capital costs with higher interest rates will likely result in tighter margins as companies may find it difficult to raise prices. Falling earnings combined with the relative attraction of bonds at their current yields could put additional downward pressure on stock prices in the second half. The resulting trends could be quite attractive for the Lynx UCITS Fund should they develop.

Additionally, increasing optimism that global economies will experience a “soft landing” as inflation eventually falls back to longer-term targets may be unfounded. Recession remains a likely risk scenario across the globe as the impact of higher interest rates on economic activity is generally lagged and even tighter po-

⁴ Due to diversification effects the numbers in the table do not sum up to total risk per model type.

policy going forward could tip the scales on growth. The IMF forecasts growth in advanced economies to fall to 1.3 per cent in 2023 from 2.7 per cent in 2022 and envisions a plausible risk scenario where the number could drop to 1 per cent. While the Chinese government continues to forecast 5 per cent growth this year, recent economic reports indicate that the recovery following the end of their “zero-COVID” policy is faltering. Going against most other global central banks, the People’s Bank of China cut interest rates on benchmark one and five-year loans by 10 basis points in an attempt to stimulate economic activity. However, easier monetary policy and looser credit could potentially be risky given widely reported concerns regarding the banking system and soaring bad debts. Divergent monetary policy and the potential for policy mistakes could offer opportunities for the fund. Changing interest rate differentials have already resulted in strong trends in the Japanese yen and Chinese renminbi, while policy mistakes could offer profit opportunities across financial markets in the second half of the year.

Geopolitical risk remains elevated as the ongoing war in Ukraine has pushed Russia and the West closer to di-

rect military conflict. The acceptance of Finland as the 31st member of NATO over doubled the alliance’s border with Russia and reversed generations of neutrality. With Sweden likely to join next now that Turkey has pledged support for their bid, tensions could increase further. To date, the impact of the war on financial markets has been limited. Commodity inflation due in part to grim forecasts of supply shortfalls have largely dissipated as supply lines have shifted and increased production has mitigated the impact on consumers. This has been perhaps most evident in energy markets as prices have collapsed since last summer. However, an expanding conflict could result in heightened uncertainty across commodity and financial markets and a potential return to similar market action seen in the first half of 2022.

As always, Lynx is committed to managing your capital responsibly and profitably. We are invested alongside our clients in every program we manage, aligning our interests directly with yours. While we are disappointed with the lackluster results in the first half of 2023, we are optimistic that the environment for the Lynx UCITS Fund will improve and look forward to again delivering positive, differentiated returns when it does.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2023

	<i>Notes</i>	30 June 2023 <i>USD</i>	31 December 2022 <i>USD</i>
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		97,830	1,818,943
Due from brokers		9,600,023	5,611,980
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,4		
-Transferable securities		88,475,890	100,244,413
-Financial derivative instruments		3,760,441	2,855,925
Cash held as collateral		1,920,182	1,974,540
Prepaid expenses		2,509	-
TOTAL ASSETS		103,856,875	112,505,801
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,4		
-Financial derivative instruments		(1,351,096)	(557,568)
Cash received as collateral		-	(382,708)
Redemption payable		(147,327)	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	7	(115,318)	(4,047,809)
LIABILITIES (EXCLUDING NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES)		(1,613,741)	(4,988,085)
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES		102,243,134	107,517,716

<i>Share class, 30 June 2023</i>	<i>Shares in issue</i>	<i>Net asset value</i>	<i>Net asset value per share</i>
Class D1 USD	34	\$47,473	\$1,377.22
Class D3 USD	24,586	\$23,679,835	\$963.13
Class E USD	109	\$104,102	\$951.83
Class I USD	9,360	\$9,255,368	\$988.85
Class A EUR (hedged)	125	€129,092	€1,029.53
Class E EUR (hedged)	34,657	€49,302,121	€1,422.58
Class I EUR (hedged)	10,049	€11,634,826	€1,157.82
Class I CHF (hedged)	2,275	CHF2,245,204	CHF986.84

<i>Share class, 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Shares in issue</i>	<i>Net asset value</i>	<i>Net asset value per share</i>
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 accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>30 June 2023</i> <i>USD</i>	<i>30 June 2022</i> <i>USD</i>
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Interest income		382,421	4,940
Other income		-	7,843
Net (losses)/Gains on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and on foreign exchange	3	(5,083,963)	12,557,574
TOTAL INVESTMENT (LOSS)/INCOME		(4,701,542)	12,570,357
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	8	(537,104)	(3,896,383)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(537,104)	(3,896,383)
OPERATING (LOSS)/INCOME		(5,238,646)	8,673,974
FINANCE COSTS			
Interest expense		(165,541)	(9,638)
TOTAL FINANCE COSTS		(165,541)	(9,638)
(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES FROM OPERATIONS		(5,404,187)	8,664,336

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 period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

	<i>30 June 2023</i> <i>USD</i>	<i>30 June 2022</i> <i>USD</i>
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	107,517,716	37,474,800
Issue of redeemable participating shares	10,909,765	44,855,949
Redemptions of redeemable participating shares	(10,780,160)	(1,665,304)
(Decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares from operations	(5,404,187)	8,664,336
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES AT THE END OF THE YEAR	102,243,134	89,329,781

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023.

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	USD	USD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (decrease)/increase in net assets resulting from operations	(5,404,187)	8,664,336
Net losses/(gains) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,964,911	(11,544,869)
Purchase of financial assets	(145,436,401)	(80,542,436)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets	147,026,761	42,941,690
Payments on settlement of financial derivative instruments	5,102,264	(800,009)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(2,509)	(4,552)
Decrease/(increase) in cash held as collateral	54,358	(1,634,332)
Decrease in cash received as collateral	(382,708)	-
Increase in due from brokers	(3,988,043)	(3,354,026)
(Decrease)/increase in other payables and accrued expenses	(3,932,491)	3,531,674
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,998,045)	(42,742,524)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds on the issue of redeemable participating shares	10,909,765	44,855,738
Payment on redemption of redeemable participating shares	(10,632,833)	(1,665,304)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	276,932	43,190,434
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,721,113)	447,910
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	1,818,943	774,324
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	97,830	1,222,234
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Interest received	382,421	4,940
Interest paid	(165,541)	(9,638)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

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 30 June 2023, 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

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 condensed financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2023 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 ‘Interim Financial Reporting’ and pursuant to 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 condensed financial statements do not include all the information included in annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the last annual financial statements. The same accounting policies and methods of computation followed in the last annual financial statements have been used in the preparation of these interim financial statements. The last annual financial were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted for use in the European Union (“EU”) and with the requirements of the ICAV Act and pursuant to the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

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

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

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Transferable securities		
-Structured financial instruments	17,001,980	14,653,301
-Treasury bills	71,473,910	85,591,112
Financial derivative instruments		
-Forward contracts	3,295,524	2,710,496
-Future contracts	464,917	145,429
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	92,236,331	103,100,338

	30 June 2023 USD	30 June 2022 USD
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative instruments		
-Forward contracts	986,267	472,843
-Future contracts	364,829	84,725
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,351,096	557,568
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
(Losses)/gains on structured financial instruments	(11,855,168)	13,525,994
Gains/(losses) on treasury bills	1,677,006	(20,439)
Gains/(losses) on forward contracts	4,633,573	(5,011,274)
Gains on futures contracts	579,678	3,050,588
Net (losses)/gains on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(4,964,911)	11,544,869
Net (losses)/gains on foreign exchange		
Net (losses)/gains on foreign exchange	(119,052)	1,012,705
Net (losses)/gains on foreign exchange	(119,052)	1,012,705
Net (losses)/gains on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and on foreign exchange	(5,083,963)	12,557,574

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 debt securities.

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 period 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 future 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 30 June 2023.

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Transferable securities				
-Structured financial instruments	17,001,980	-	17,001,980	-
-Treasury bills	71,473,910	71,473,910	-	-
Financial derivative instruments				
-Forward contracts	3,295,524	-	3,295,524	-
-Futures contracts	464,917	464,917	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	92,236,331	71,938,827	20,297,504	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial derivative instruments				
-Forward contracts	(986,267)	-	(986,267)	-
-Future contracts	(364,829)	(364,829)	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,351,096)	(364,829)	(986,267)	-

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

There were no transfers between levels during the financial period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023.

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
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
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	-

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	USD	USD	USD	USD
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)	-

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

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 period 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 period end:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2022
	USD	USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
-Forward contracts	3,295,524	2,710,496
-Future contracts	464,917	145,429
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,760,441	2,855,925
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
-Forward contracts	(986,267)	(472,843)
-Future contracts	(364,829)	(84,725)
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,351,096)	(557,568)
Net Assets	2,409,345	2,298,357

Notional exposures on derivative contracts were as follows:

	Long exposure		Short exposure	
	Notional amounts	Number of contracts	Notional amounts	Number of contracts
Primary underlying risk	USD		USD	
Equity price				
Index futures	44,846,225	480	(36,846,542)	(453)
Foreign currency exchange rate				
Currency futures	26,650,782	338	(33,191,602)	(381)

31 December 2022

	Long exposure		Short exposure	
	Notional amounts USD	Number of contracts	Notional amounts USD	Number of contracts
Primary underlying risk				
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

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 18% 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.

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.

7. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
	USD	USD
Audit fees payable	4,584	8,975
Administration fees payable	5,382	5,391
Directors' fees payable	7,028	6,538
Depositary fees payable	2,512	2,695
Investment management fees payable	50,913	57,132
Manager fees payable	4,252	4,442
Performance fee payable	887	3,926,123
Other payables	39,760	36,513
	115,318	4,047,809

8. OPERATING EXPENSES

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	USD	USD
Audit fees	4,539	4,362
Administration fees	32,407	32,710
Directors' fees	14,008	8,622
Depositary fees	15,459	9,862
Investment management fees	320,137	193,381
Transaction costs	70,331	30,977
Performance fees	968	3,580,031
Manager fees	26,015	17,074
Other expenses	53,240	19,364
	537,104	3,896,383

The amount of performance fee charged to each individual share class as per the 30 June is disclosed below.

Class	30 June 2023	% of Nav	30 June 2022	% of Nav
	USD		USD	
Class D1 USD	-	-	2,551	5.11
Class E USD	-	-	-	-
Class I USD	-	-	84,899	0.91
Class A EUR (hedged)	887	0.63	-	-
Class E EUR (hedged)	81	0.00	2,988,656	5.66
Class I EUR (hedged)	-	-	454,583	4.41
Class I CHF (hedged)	-	-	49,342	1.70
Total	968		3,580,031	

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES

The minimum authorized share capital of the ICAV is €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 period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 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	3,044	-	-	24,586
Class E USD	109	-	-	-	109
Class I USD	9,360	-	-	-	9,360
Class A EUR (hedged)	-	85	-	40	125
Class D1 EUR (hedged)	-	40	-	(40)	-
Class E EUR (hedged)	34,661	2,248	(2,252)	-	34,657
Class I EUR (hedged)	10,685	3,546	(4,182)	-	10,049
Class I CHF (hedged)	4,335	-	(2,060)	-	2,275

The amounts for the redeemable participating shares movements during the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 were as follows:

	Beginning net assets	Amounts subscribed	Amounts redeemed	Conversion of shares	Amount of Profit/ loss during the year	Ending net assets
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Class D1 USD	50,399	-	-	-	(2,926)	47,473
Class D3 USD	21,884,463	3,000,000	-	-	(1,204,628)	23,679,835
Class E USD	110,189	-	-	-	(6,087)	104,102
Class I USD	9,811,213	-	-	-	(555,845)	9,255,368
Class A EUR (hedged)	-	92,992	-	44,602	3,297	140,891
Class D1 EUR (hedged)	-	43,370	-	(44,602)	1,232	-
Class E EUR (hedged)	56,467,233	3,409,711	(3,366,321)	-	(2,702,291)	53,808,332
Class I EUR (hedged)	14,189,391	4,319,090	(5,118,070)	-	(692,164)	12,698,247
Class I CHF (hedged)	5,004,828	-	(2,251,167)	-	(244,775)	2,508,886
	107,517,716	10,865,163	(10,735,558)		- (5,404,187)	102,243,134

The movement in the number of participating shares for the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 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 D3 USD	-	14,000	-	-	14,000
Class I USD	-	9,000	-	-	9,000
Class E EUR (hedged)	22,081	12,133	(1,079)	-	33,135
Class I EUR (hedged)	7,774	25	(4)	-	7,795
Class I CHF (hedged)	-	2,585	-	-	2,585

The amounts for the redeemable participating shares movements during the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 were as follows:

	Beginning net assets	Amounts subscribed	Amounts redeemed	Conversion of shares	Amount of Profit/ loss during the year	Ending net assets
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Class D1 USD	37,569	-	-	-	12,328	49,897
Class D3 USD	-	14,000,000	-	-	(37,088)	13,962,912
Class I USD	-	9,000,000	-	-	339,591	9,339,591
Class E EUR (hedged)	29,139,336	19,121,307	(1,659,559)	-	6,164,378	52,765,462
Class I EUR (hedged)	8,297,895	31,647	(5,745)	-	1,983,392	10,307,189
Class I CHF (hedged)	-	2,702,995	-	-	201,735	2,904,730
	37,474,800	44,855,949	(1,665,304)		- 8,664,336	89,329,781

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. SOFT COMMISSION AND DIRECT BROKERAGE SERVICES

There were no soft commissions or directed brokerage service arrangements in place during the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 (30 June 2022: Nil).

12. 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 30 June 2023.

Share class	Shares in issue	Net asset value	Net asset value per share
Class D1 USD	34	\$47,473	\$1,377.22
Class D3 USD	24,586	\$23,679,835	\$963.13
Class E USD	109	\$104,102	\$951.83
Class I USD	9,360	\$9,255,368	\$988.85
Class A EUR (hedged)	125	€129,092	€1,029.53
Class E EUR (hedged)	34,657	€49,302,121	€1,422.58
Class I EUR (hedged)	10,049	€11,634,826	€1,157.82
Class I CHF (hedged)	2,275	CHF2,245,204	CHF986.84

The following table discloses the dealing Net Asset Value, the shares in issue and Net Asset Value 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 Net Asset Value, the shares in issue and Net Asset Value 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

13. 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 period.

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 period end 38% of the shares in the Investment Manager were owned by Brummer & Partners AB. Brummer & Partners AB also held 100% of the shares of Brummer Multi-Strategy AB, the investment Manager for Brummer Multi-Strategy UCITS. Brummer Multi-Strategy UCITS owns 100% of Class D3 USD shares as at 30 June 2023.

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 period ended 30 June 2023, MLRO fees amounting to USD 3,602 (30 June 2022: USD 2,217) were charged to the Fund of which USD 3,890 (31 December 2022: 4,540) was outstanding at the period end. Secretary fees amounting to USD 3,602 (30 June 2022: USD 2,217) were charged to the Fund of which USD 3,890 (31 December 2022: 4,540) was outstanding at the period end.

KB Associates also provides VAT and payroll services to the Fund. VAT services and payroll services fees amounting to USD 4,808 (30 June 2022: USD 1,470) were charged to the Fund and USD 2,249 (31 December 2022: USD 1,717) was outstanding at the period end.

None of the Directors of the ICAV hold or held shares in the Fund during the period ended 30 June 2023 (31 December 2022: 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.

14. 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 Manager is 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 period complied with the obligations set out in Regulation 43(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

15. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

The Directors of the Fund continue to monitor the developments in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine closely. The fund holds no investments or exposures directly related to the countries directly involved in the conflict. Neither the Directors nor the Investment Manager foresee any impact due to the situation other than market reactions to future developments.

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.

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

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 15th August 2023 an updated Supplement of the Fund was filed with the Central Bank of Ireland. The updates covered an introduction of SEK-denominated share classes. There were no other material events subsequent to the Statement of Financial Position date which require disclosure in the financial statements.

17. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 August 2023.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

As at 30 June 2023

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
<i>Fixed Income Securities</i>			
100,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 01/08/2023	99,593	0.10
110,500	US Treasury Bill 0% 07/09/2023	109,461	0.11
1,100,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 14/09/2023	1,088,499	1.06
1,700,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 28/09/2023	1,678,821	1.64
11,500,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 05/10/2023	11,344,761	11.10
12,500,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 12/10/2023	12,318,300	12.05
5,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 19/10/2023	4,922,055	4.81
11,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 26/10/2023	10,817,455	10.58
4,700,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 02/11/2023	4,617,205	4.52
12,000,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 09/11/2023	11,777,184	11.52
2,200,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 16/11/2023	2,156,990	2.11
7,600,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 30/11/2023	7,435,536	7.27
3,200,000	US Treasury Bill 0% 25/01/2024	3,108,050	3.04
Total Fixed Income Securities		71,473,910	69.91
<i>Structured Financial Instruments</i>			
7,312,045	Alphabeta Access Products Series 6	8,500,990	8.31
7,312,045	Weser Capital Series 6	8,500,990	8.32
Total Structured Financial Instruments		17,001,980	16.63
<i>Futures Contracts¹</i>			
France			
6	CAC40 10 Euro Index Future 21/07/2023	1,921	-
		1,921	-
Germany			
21	DAX Index Future 15/09/2023	80,327	0.08
95	DJ Euro Stoxx Bank Index Future 15/09/2023	14,451	0.01
110	Dow Jones Euro Stoxx 50 Index Future 15/09/2023	55,912	0.06
1	Euro Stoxx 600 Index Future 15/09/2023	60	-
		150,750	0.15
Hong Kong			
(48)	H-Shares Index Future 28/07/2023	4,919	-
(11)	H-Shares Tech Index Future 28/07/2023	3,854	-
(57)	Hang Seng Index Future 28/07/2023	27,895	0.03
		36,668	0.03
Italy			
15	FTSE MIB Index Future 15/09/2023	29,304	0.03
		29,304	0.03

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
Japan			
29	OSE Nikkei 225 Index Future 07/09/2023	189,778	0.19
52	Topix Index Future 07/09/2023	227,859	0.22
		417,637	0.41
Singapore			
16	SGX Nikkei 225 Index Future 07/09/2023	36,878	0.04
74	SGX Nifty 50 Index Future 27/07/2023	63,380	0.06
		100,258	0.10
United Kingdom			
(83)	FTSE 100 Index Future 15/09/2023	55,102	0.05
		55,102	0.05
United States			
210	GBP Currency Future 18/09/2023	841	-
(317)	JPY Currency Future 18/09/2023	806,545	0.79
(10)	Mini MSCI EAFE Index Future 15/09/2023	580	-
(38)	Mini MSCI Emerging Markets Index Future 15/09/2023	19,245	0.02
21	Mini Nasdaq 100 Index Future 15/09/2023	90,662	0.09
		917,873	0.90
Total Futures Contracts		1,709,513	1.67
Variation margin paid on futures contracts		(1,244,596)	(1.22)
Total Future Contracts		464,917	0.45
Forward Contracts²			
	Buy EUR62,835,609 / Sell USD67,669,238 02/08/2023	1,020,230	1.00
	Buy USD38,640,669 / Sell CNH273,550,000 20/09/2023	762,703	0.75
	Buy USD19,654,093 / Sell JPY2,712,500,000 20/09/2023	653,266	0.64
	Buy MXN434,400,000 / Sell USD24,557,584 20/09/2023	384,372	0.38
	Buy PLN19,680,000 / Sell USD4,689,042 20/09/2023	132,271	0.13
	Buy GBP8,362,500 / Sell USD10,527,808 20/09/2023	101,410	0.10
	Buy HUF628,000,000 / Sell USD1,770,360 20/09/2023	32,707	0.03
	Buy USD4,108,036 / Sell AUD6,110,000 20/09/2023	31,088	0.03
	Buy CAD6,870,000 / Sell USD5,168,523 20/09/2023	26,121	0.03
	Buy USD4,850,044 / Sell SGD6,510,000 20/09/2023	24,907	0.02
	Buy USD1,746,884 / Sell ZAR32,800,000 20/09/2023	19,706	0.02
	Buy EUR3,250,000 / Sell USD3,542,681 20/09/2023	18,884	0.02
	Buy CHF1,800,000 / Sell USD2,013,147 20/09/2023	15,646	0.01
	Buy CHF2,320,192 / Sell USD2,586,050 02/08/2023	15,352	0.01
	Buy USD2,125,988 / Sell NZD3,450,000 20/09/2023	13,276	0.01
	Buy NZD3,230,000 / Sell USD1,966,009 20/09/2023	11,979	0.01
	Buy USD2,546,697 / Sell MXN44,200,000 20/09/2023	8,862	0.01
	Buy USD1,040,023 / Sell SEK11,100,000 20/09/2023	7,140	0.01
	Buy USD567,232 / Sell NOK6,000,000 20/09/2023	5,864	0.01
	Buy NOK9,100,000 / Sell USD848,423 20/09/2023	2,990	-
	Buy ZAR7,300,000 / Sell USD382,095 20/09/2023	2,308	-
	Buy USD796,455 / Sell EUR725,000 20/09/2023	1,951	-
	Buy USD1,081,977 / Sell GBP850,000 20/09/2023	1,580	-

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
	Buy USD39,469 / Sell PLN160,000 20/09/2023	272	-
	Buy JPY47,500,000 / Sell USD332,498 20/09/2023	235	-
	Buy USD181,693 / Sell CAD240,000 20/09/2023	221	-
	Buy SEK600,000 / Sell USD55,720 20/09/2023	110	-
	Buy AUD40,000 / Sell USD26,640 20/09/2023	50	-
	Buy SGD30,000 / Sell USD22,212 20/09/2023	23	-
	Total Forward Contracts (Notional Amount: USD 203,703,727)	3,295,524	3.22
	Total Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	92,236,331	90.21

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
<i>Futures Contracts¹</i>			
Australia			
(12)	SPI 200 Index Future 21/09/2023	(6,192)	(0.01)
		(6,192)	(0.01)
Canada			
(17)	S&P TSX 60 Index Future 14/09/2023	(80,849)	(0.08)
		(80,849)	(0.08)
Germany			
2	Euro Stoxx ESG-X Index Future 15/09/2023	(327)	-
		(327)	-
Korea, Republic Of			
14	KOSDAQ 150 Index Future 14/09/2023	(1,402)	-
3	KOSPI 200 Index Future 14/09/2023	(2,865)	-
		(4,267)	-
Singapore			
(5)	FTSE China A50 Index Future 28/07/2023	(87)	-
(7)	MSCI Sing IX ETS Index Future 28/07/2023	(89)	-
21	MSCI Taiwan Index Future 28/07/2023	(4,480)	(0.01)
		(4,656)	(0.01)
South Africa			
(3)	FTSE/JSE Top 40 Index Future 21/09/2023	(135)	-
		(135)	-
Sweden			
(27)	OMXS30 Index Future 21/07/2023	(18,726)	(0.02)
		(18,726)	(0.02)
Thailand			
(55)	SET50 Index Future 28/09/2023	(2,408)	-
		(2,408)	-

United States				
(59)	AUD Currency Future 18/09/2023	(24,925)	(0.02)	
124	CAD Currency Future 19/09/2023	(42,515)	(0.04)	
4	CHF Currency Future 09/18/2023	(375)	-	
(13)	Mini Djia 100 Index Future 15/09/2023	(41,995)	(0.04)	
(49)	Mini Russell 2000 Index Future 15/09/2023	(32,200)	(0.03)	
(5)	EUR Currency Future 18/09/2023	(1,631)	(0.01)	
(10)	Mini S&P 500 Index Future 15/09/2023	(44,575)	(0.04)	
(8)	Mini S&P MID 400 Index Future 15/09/2023	(48,925)	(0.05)	
		(237,141)	(0.23)	
Total Futures Contracts			(354,701)	(0.35)
	Variation margin paid on futures contracts	(10,128)	(0.01)	
Total Future Contracts			(364,829)	(0.36)

Forward Contracts²

	Buy AUD8,410,000 / Sell USD5,732,710 20/09/2023	(121,067)	(0.12)
	Buy USD6,139,785 / Sell ZAR118,800,000 20/09/2023	(115,966)	(0.11)
	Buy ZAR84,700,000 / Sell USD4,555,489 20/09/2023	(95,373)	(0.09)
	Buy USD4,267,620 / Sell NOK46,600,000 20/09/2023	(92,367)	(0.09)
	Buy CNH34,300,000 / Sell USD4,828,271 20/09/2023	(78,816)	(0.08)
	Buy USD8,781,328 / Sell EUR8,075,000 20/09/2023	(67,795)	(0.07)
	Buy NZD7,990,000 / Sell USD4,944,101 20/09/2023	(51,180)	(0.05)
	Buy SGD7,180,000 / Sell USD5,372,447 20/09/2023	(50,707)	(0.05)
	Buy USD3,176,700 / Sell EUR2,942,803 02/08/2023	(40,259)	(0.04)
	Buy USD6,604,861 / Sell CAD8,780,000 20/09/2023	(33,993)	(0.03)
	Buy CAD10,420,000 / Sell USD7,911,183 20/09/2023	(32,272)	(0.03)
	Buy USD2,918,127 / Sell CHF2,612,500 20/09/2023	(26,446)	(0.03)
	Buy USD3,672,576 / Sell NZD6,040,000 20/09/2023	(26,204)	(0.03)
	Buy USD4,154,186 / Sell AUD6,260,000 20/09/2023	(22,852)	(0.02)
	Buy EUR5,100,000 / Sell USD5,605,693 20/09/2023	(16,777)	(0.02)
	Buy GBP2,200,000 / Sell USD2,812,684 20/09/2023	(16,359)	(0.02)
	Buy JPY100,000,000 / Sell USD715,585 20/09/2023	(15,094)	(0.01)
	Buy USD3,428,970 / Sell SEK370,00,000 20/09/2023	(13,967)	(0.01)
	Buy SEK18,700,000 / Sell USD1,752,978 20/09/2023	(12,902)	(0.01)
	Buy EUR1,912,593 / Sell USD2,102,135 02/08/2023	(11,362)	(0.01)
	Buy NOK8,800,000 / Sell USD833,030 20/09/2023	(9,686)	(0.01)
	Buy USD811,319 / Sell PLN3,340,000 20/09/2023	(6,932)	(0.01)
	Buy USD1,248,512 / Sell GBP987,500 20/09/2023	(6,659)	(0.01)
	Buy USD2,906,789 / Sell SGD3,930,000 20/09/2023	(6,081)	(0.01)
	Buy HUF193,000,000 / Sell USD558,358 20/09/2023	(4,231)	-
	Buy CHF1,150,000 / Sell USD1,299,948 20/09/2023	(3,772)	-
	Buy USD519,890 / Sell MXN9,100,000 20/09/2023	(2,604)	-
	Buy USD182,372 / Sell HUF64,000,000 20/09/2023	(1,378)	-
	Buy USD541,524 / Sell JPY77,500,000 20/09/2023	(1,357)	-
	Buy USD1,280,014 / Sell CNH9,250,000 20/09/2023	(817)	-
	Buy USD75,236 / Sell CHF67,454 02/08/2023	(393)	-

Holdings	Description	Fair Value USD	% of Net Asset Value
	Buy MXN2,900,000 / Sell USD166,870 20/09/2023	(358)	-
	Buy PLN210,000 / Sell USD51,687 20/09/2023	(241)	-
	Total Forward Contracts (Notional Amount: USD 99,786,541)	(986,267)	(0.96)
	Total Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(1,351,096)	(1.32)
	Total Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Through Profit or Loss	90,885,235	88.89
	Other net assets	11,357,899	11.11
	Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Shares	102,243,134	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.

Analysis of Total Assets	Amount USD	% of Total Asset
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing	71,473,910	68.82
Transferable securities dealt in on an another regulated market	17,001,980	16.37
Financial derivative instruments traded over-the-counter	3,295,524	3.17
Financial derivative instruments traded on a regulated market	464,917	0.45
Cash and cash equivalents	97,830	0.10
Other assets	11,522,714	11.09
Total Assets	103,856,875	100.00

SCHEDULE OF PORTFOLIO CHANGES

For the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

All Purchases	Cost in USD
US Treasury Bill 0% 12/10/2023	12,201,759
US Treasury Bill 0% 28/09/2023	11,722,023
US Treasury Bill 0% 09/11/2023	11,703,340
US Treasury Bill 0% 05/10/2023	11,191,340
US Treasury Bill 0% 26/10/2023	10,730,842
Oder Capital Series 6	9,194,850
Weser Capital Series 6	9,194,850
US Treasury Bill 0% 16/05/2023	8,443,816
US Treasury Bill 0% 30/11/2023	7,319,136
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/05/2023	6,718,868
US Treasury Bill 0% 19/10/2023	4,876,897
US Treasury Bill 0% 09/05/2023	4,863,261
US Treasury Bill 0% 02/11/2023	4,583,570
US Treasury Bill 0% 04/05/2023	4,546,673
US Treasury Bill 0% 18/05/2023	4,446,765
US Treasury Bill 0% 14/09/2023	4,051,537
US Treasury Bill 0% 13/04/2023	3,960,892
US Treasury Bill 0% 11/05/2023	3,755,910
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/01/2024	3,061,199
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/04/2023	2,481,878
US Treasury Bill 0% 16/11/2023	2,151,048
US Treasury Bill 0% 06/07/2023	2,050,792
US Treasury Bill 0% 27/04/2023	1,976,871
All Sales	Proceeds in USD
US Treasury Bill 0% 27/04/2023	11,977,194
US Treasury Bill 0% 06/04/2023	11,528,222
US Treasury Bill 0% 28/09/2023	10,121,787
US Treasury Bill 0% 09/03/2023	8,984,250
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/05/2023	8,586,518
US Treasury Bill 0% 16/05/2023	8,482,649
US Treasury Bill 0% 11/05/2023	6,889,261
US Treasury Bill 0% 09/02/2023	5,989,681
US Treasury Bill 0% 02/03/2023	5,988,190
US Treasury Bill 0% 29/06/2023	5,894,109
US Treasury Bill 0% 18/05/2023	5,245,699
US Treasury Bill 0% 30/03/2023	4,988,691
US Treasury Bill 0% 02/02/2023	4,985,163
US Treasury Bill 0% 09/05/2023	4,893,647
US Treasury Bill 0% 04/05/2023	4,593,051
US Treasury Bill 0% 13/04/2023	3,993,778
US Treasury Bill 0% 26/01/2023	3,991,736
US Treasury Bill 0% 23/02/2023	3,792,725

US Treasury Bill 0% 16/02/2023	3,593,935
US Treasury Bill 0% 14/09/2023	2,967,316
US Treasury Bill 0% 14/03/2023	2,495,534
US Treasury Bill 0% 25/04/2023	2,492,657
US Treasury Bill 0% 20/04/2023	2,244,699
US Treasury Bill 0% 19/01/2023	2,096,739
Oder Capital Series 6	2,092,927
Weser Capital Series 6	2,092,927
US Treasury Bill 0% 06/07/2023	2,063,346
US Treasury Bill 0% 23/03/2023	1,994,855
US Treasury Bill 0% 22/06/2023	1,965,475

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 period. At a minimum the largest 20 purchases and largest 20 sales must be given. The full listing of the portfolio changes for the period is available, upon request, at no extra cost from the Administrator.

OTHER ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

For the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023

Exchange Rates

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

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Australian Dollar	0.6658	0.6797
British Pound Sterling	1.2708	1.2050
Canadian Dollar	0.7552	0.7390
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	0.1375	0.1446
Euro	1.0914	1.0685
Hong Kong Dollar	0.1276	0.1283
Hungarian Forint	0.0029	0.0027
Japanese Yen	0.0069	0.0076
Mexican Peso	0.0583	0.0513
New Zealand Dollar	0.6126	0.6336
Norwegian Krone	0.0933	0.1015
Polish Zloty	0.2460	0.2284
Russian Rouble	-	0.0137
Singapore Dollar	0.7390	0.7458
South African Rand	0.0531	0.0588
South Korean Won	0.0008	0.0008
Swedish Krona	0.0927	0.0959
Swiss Francs	1.1174	1.0815
Thailand baht	0.0283	-

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

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
	EUR	EUR
Published net asset value	102,390,461	107,517,716
Adjustment for redemptions payable	(147,327)	-
Net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable participating shares (in accordance with IFRS)	102,243,134	107,517,716

The above adjustment is required for financial reporting purposes only and has no impact on the subscription and redemption prices at which shareholders deal.

APPENDIX

TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO

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

AF (= average fund assets)

	%	%
	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Total Expense Ratio	0.88	1.19

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 30 June 2023, the Fund held no SFTs and therefore SFT reporting requirements do not apply to the Fund.

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