

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT THEREON)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 2019

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
CONTENTS TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Independent auditors' report	2 - 3
Statement of financial position	4
Statement of comprehensive (loss) income	5
Statement of changes in net assets	6
Statement of cash flows	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 34

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders,
Pancurri Investments Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pancurri Investments Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019, and the statements of comprehensive (loss) income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and of its financial performance, and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and the ethical requirements of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Bermuda Rules of Professional Conduct ("CPA Bermuda Rules") that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bermuda. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the CPA Bermuda Rules. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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



Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
September 5, 2019

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	March 31 2019 \$	March 31 2018 \$
ASSETS:			
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6, 9	19,345,876	26,334,613
Due from broker, net	3	7,915,321	15,486,126
Other assets		77,142	74,121
Margin accounts	10	8,003,599	9,840,458
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,624,601	1,764,616
Total assets		36,966,539	53,499,934
LIABILITIES:			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7, 9	143,811	365,794
Redemptions payable		273,417	243,430
Accrued expenses	13	73,975	93,714
Total liabilities		491,203	702,938
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares		36,475,336	52,796,996
Net Asset Value per Redeemable Share		\$942.82	\$1,035.87

The accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



 DIRECTOR



 DIRECTOR

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	March, 31 2019 \$	March, 31 2018 \$
INCOME:			
Interest income	5	187,890	94,672
Dividend income		376,469	334,724
Redemption fee income		59,911	56,695
Net changes in fair value on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6, 7	-	4,255,066
Net foreign currency gains on cash and cash equivalents	6, 7	-	33,000
Total income		624,270	4,774,157
EXPENSES:			
Net changes in fair value on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6, 7	3,960,534	-
Management fee	13	429,159	527,966
Other operating expenses		200,331	102,468
Net foreign currency losses on cash and cash equivalents	6, 7	237,652	-
Secretarial and administration fees	13	76,000	85,500
Directors' fees	13	30,000	30,000
Total expenses		4,933,676	745,934
Comprehensive (loss) income		(4,309,406)	4,028,223

The accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	March 31 2019 \$	March 31 2018 \$
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares, at beginning of year	52,796,996	51,297,489
Proceeds from redeemable shares issued	-	-
Redemption of redeemable shares	(12,012,254)	(2,528,716)
Net decrease in capital from share transactions	(12,012,254)	(2,528,716)
Comprehensive (loss) income	(4,309,406)	4,028,223
(Decrease) increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares from operations and capital transactions	(16,321,660)	1,499,507
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares, at end of year	36,475,336	52,796,996

The accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	March 31 2019 \$	March 31 2018 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Comprehensive (loss) income	(4,309,406)	4,028,223
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,988,737	(10,019,463)
Due from broker, net	7,570,805	16,667,355
Other assets	(3,021)	(21,066)
Margin accounts	1,836,859	533,221
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(221,983)	33,081
Accrued expenses	(19,739)	(15,552)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	11,842,252	11,205,799
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from redeemable shares issued	-	-
Redemptions of redeemable shares, net of change in redemptions payable	(11,982,267)	(11,359,063)
Net cash and cash equivalents used in financing activities	(11,982,267)	(11,359,063)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(140,015)	(153,264)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of the year	1,764,616	1,917,880
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of the year	1,624,601	1,764,616

The accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Pancurri Investments Limited (the "Fund") is a mutual fund established and discontinued under the laws of Panama, and continued under the laws of Bermuda on December 22, 2004 and was classified on that date as an Institutional Fund under the Investment Act. The Fund is primarily engaged in transactions on bonds, shares, foreign currencies and commodity future contracts and is listed on the Bermuda Stock Exchange. The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve capital appreciation through investment in an actively managed portfolio.

The Fund's investment activities are managed by MUGC Lux Management S.A. (the "Investment Manager") who has delegated the portfolio management under a Portfolio Management Agreement to Smith & Williamson Investment Management Limited (the "Portfolio Manager"), with investor services and corporate secretarial work delegated to MUFG Fund Services Limited.

The registered office of the Fund at the date these financial statements were authorized is The Belvedere Building, 69 Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, HM 08, Bermuda.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by management on September 5, 2019.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Board of Directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

(a) Adoption of new accounting standards

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. It addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities and replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39.

Derivative and equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity instruments not held for trading, an irrevocable option is taken to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 also introduces a new expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Adoption of new accounting standards (continued)

IFRS 9 has been applied retrospectively by the Fund and did not result in a change to the classification or measurement of financial instruments. The Fund's investment portfolio continues to be classified as fair value through profit or loss and other financial assets which are held for collection continue to be measured at amortised cost. The amount that was previously designated at fair value through profit or loss is now mandatorily classified at fair value through profit or loss and therefore remains unchanged. There was no material impact on adoption from the application of the new impairment model.

(b) Recently issued accounting standards not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after April 1, 2019, 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.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation of currency

The Fund's investors are mainly from the United Kingdom, with the subscriptions and redemptions of the redeemable shares denominated in US dollars. The primary activity of the Fund is to invest in positions in the foreign exchange markets. The Fund may invest in foreign exchange instruments and take open positions in foreign exchange markets of up to five times its net worth. Asset allocation in foreign exchange markets is driven mainly by technical analysis supported by purchasing power parity considerations. The performance of the Fund is measured and reported to the investors in US dollars. The Board of Directors considers the US dollar as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) within 'net foreign currency gains or losses on cash and cash equivalents'.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies** (continued)

2.2 **Foreign currency translation** (continued)

(b) Transactions and balances (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are presented in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) within 'net changes in fair value on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'.

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

(a) Classification

The Fund classifies its investments in debt and equity securities, and derivatives, as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL.

This category has two sub-categories:

(i) Financial assets and liabilities held for trading:

A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or if on initial recognition is part of a portfolio of identifiable financial investments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading. The Fund does not classify any derivatives as hedges in a hedging relationship.

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities designated at FVTPL at inception:

Financial assets and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL at inception are financial instruments that are not classified as held for trading but are managed, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Fund's documented investment strategy.

The Fund's policy requires the Investment Manager and the Board of Directors to evaluate the information about these financial assets and liabilities on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

The Fund makes short sales in which a borrowed security is sold in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security, or it may use short sales for various arbitrage transactions. Short sales are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL.

(b) Recognition, derecognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the investment. Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognised at fair value.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

(b) Recognition, derecognition, and measurement (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

When the Fund purchases an option, an amount equal to fair value which is based on the premium paid is recorded as an asset. When options are closed, the difference between the premium and the amount paid or received, net of brokerage commissions, or the full amount of the premium if the option expires worthless, is recognized as a gain or loss and is presented in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) within 'net changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) within 'net changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which they arise.

(c) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The Fund utilizes the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded market price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded market price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

If a significant movement in fair value occurs subsequent to the close of business on a stock exchange up to midnight on the year end date, valuation techniques will be applied to determine the fair value. A significant event is any event that occurs after the last market price for a security, close of market or close of the foreign exchange, but before the Fund's valuation time that materially affects the integrity of the closing prices for any security, instrument, currency or securities affected by that event so that they cannot be considered 'readily available' market quotations.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies** (continued)

2.4 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where the Fund currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.5 Due from broker

Amounts due from broker represent cash balances and receivables for securities sold that have been contracted for but not yet settled or delivered, on the statement of financial position date. Amounts due to broker represent cash balances and payables for securities purchased that have not yet settled or been received, on the statement of financial position date.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment for amounts due from brokers. A provision for impairment of amounts due from brokers is established when there is objective evidence that the Fund will not be able to collect all amounts due from the relevant broker. Significant financial difficulties of the broker, probability that the broker will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default in payments are considered indicators that the amount due from brokers is impaired. Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument, or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts (if any) are shown in liabilities in the statement of financial position.

2.7 Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies** (continued)

2.8 Redeemable shares

The Fund has one class of redeemable share(s) in issuance, classified as equity due to the features and contractual terms of the shares.

Management believes that the bifurcation of the redeemable shares into its component parts such as share capital, share premium and retained earnings would be misleading and would not provide the financial statement users with relevant information; accordingly, this has not been disclosed.

2.9 Interest income and dividend income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method. It includes interest income from cash and cash equivalents and on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.10 Transactions costs

Transaction costs are costs incurred to acquire financial assets or liabilities at FVTPL. They include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers. Transaction costs, when incurred, are immediately recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) as an expense.

2.11 Taxation

The Fund is domiciled in Bermuda. Under current Bermuda law, no income, profits or capital gains taxes are levied in Bermuda, and accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made in the financial statements. The Fund has received an undertaking from the Bermuda government that, in the event of income or capital gains taxes being imposed, it will be exempted from such taxes until March 31, 2035.

The Fund currently incurs withholding taxes imposed by certain countries on investment income and capital gains. Such income or gains are recorded net of withholding taxes in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

2.12 Collateral

Cash collateral provided by the Fund is identified in the statement of financial position as margin cash and is not included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. For collateral other than cash, if the party to whom the collateral is provided has the right by contract or custom to sell or re-pledge the collateral, the Fund classifies that asset in its statement of financial position separately from other assets and identifies the asset as pledged collateral. Where the party to whom the collateral is provided does not have the right to sell or re-pledge, a disclosure of the collateral provided is made in the notes to the financial statements.

3. Financial risks

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that eliminates the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer securities might be temporarily impaired.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.

All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on purchased options, long equity, and debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The management of these risks is carried out by the Investment Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments and the investment of excess liquidity.

The Fund's use of leverage and borrowings can increase the Fund's exposure to these risks, which in turn can also increase the potential returns the Fund can achieve. The Investment Manager manages these exposures on an individual securities level. The Fund has specific limits on these instruments to manage the overall potential exposure. These limits include the ability to borrow against the assets of the Fund up to a maximum 100% of net assets.

The Fund uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed, as explained below.

3.1.1 Market risk

(a) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to equity securities price risk and derivative price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which prices in the future are uncertain. Where non-monetary financial instruments – for example, equity securities – are denominated in currencies other than US dollars, the price initially expressed in foreign currency and then converted into US dollars will also fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Paragraph (b) 'Foreign currency risk' below sets out how this component of price risk is managed and measured.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
 (All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(a) Price risk (continued)

The Fund's policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits set by the Board of Directors. No more than 10% of the value of the gross assets of the Fund may be lent to or invested in the securities of any issuer, and the Fund may not invest more than 15% of its total assets in collectives or funds at any time. The Fund may from time to time invest in any fund managed by the Investment Manager. Any fees levied by the Investment Manager in relation to investments made by the Fund in such funds will not be payable by the Fund or will be refunded to the Fund or offset against sums due from the Fund.

The majority of the Fund's equity investments are publicly traded. The Fund's policy requires that the overall market position is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund's Investment Manager and is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Board of Directors. Compliance with the Fund's investment policies are reported to the Board on a monthly basis.

The fair value of equities and related derivatives exposed to price risk were as follows:

	March 31 2019	March 31 2018
Equity securities held for trading	18,519,672	25,461,717
Equity related derivative assets held for trading	3,750	83,600
Equity related derivative liabilities held for trading	-	(244,859)
	18,523,422	25,300,458

The Fund's overall exposure to price risk including the notional exposure on derivative contracts were as follows:

	March 31 2019	March 31 2018
Net equity securities	18,519,672	25,461,717
Net notional exposure from futures contracts	-	26,410,507
Net notional exposure from options	450,000	3,175,000
	18,969,672	55,047,224

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(a) Price risk (continued)

The following table sets out the diversification of the Fund's equity and exchange traded fund securities ("ETFs") held along the Standard Industrial Classification as widely used by investment practitioners.

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Fair value	% of Net Assets	Fair value	% of Net Assets
Equities:				
Basic materials	1,758,455	4.82%	1,363,375	2.58%
Communications	1,512,379	4.15%	3,443,437	6.52%
Consumer, cyclical	727,143	1.99%	1,565,790	2.97%
Consumer staples	476,812	1.31%	-	-
Diversified	500,006	1.37%	745,265	1.41%
Energy	1,070,552	2.94%	810,621	1.54%
Financial	3,398,832	9.32%	4,001,791	7.58%
Healthcare	270,892	0.74%	381,053	0.72%
Industrial	1,957,556	5.37%	3,618,173	6.85%
Information technology	648,670	1.78%	527,539	1.00%
Materials	221,360	0.61%	722,028	1.37%
Technology	677,260	1.85%	2,549,708	4.83%
Utilities	1,290,812	3.53%	1,143,256	2.17%
	14,510,729	39.78%	20,872,036	39.54%
ETFs:				
Equity Index	1,166,252	3.20%	4,589,681	8.69%
Financial	2,842,691	7.79%	-	-
	4,008,943	10.99%	4,589,681	8.69%

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Fund operates internationally and holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than US dollars, the functional currency. Foreign currency risk, as defined in IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures" ("IFRS 7"), arises as the value of future transactions, recognised monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. IFRS 7 considers the foreign exchange exposure relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities to be a component of market price risk not foreign currency risk. However, management monitors the exposure on all foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. The table below provides analysis between monetary and non-monetary items to meet the requirements of IFRS 7.

The Fund's policy is not to manage the Fund's exposure to foreign exchange movements (both monetary and non-monetary) by entering into any foreign exchange hedging transactions.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Foreign currency risk (continued)

When the Investment Manager formulates a view on the future direction of foreign exchange rates and the potential impact on the Fund, the Investment Manager factors that into its portfolio allocation decisions. While the Fund has direct exposure to foreign exchange rate changes on the price of non-US dollars - denominated securities, it may also be indirectly affected by the impact of foreign exchange rate changes on the earnings of certain companies in which the Fund invests, even if those companies' securities are denominated in US dollar. For that reason, the below sensitivity analysis may not necessarily indicate the total effect on the Fund's net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares of future movements in foreign exchange rates.

The tables below summarizes the Fund's exposure to currency risks by monetary and non-monetary, assets and liabilities:

March 31, 2019	US dollars for 1 unit of currency	Assets		Liabilities	
		Monetary	Non-monetary	Monetary	Non-monetary
Australian Dollar (AUD)	0.7097	175,465	713,005	-	-
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	0.7481	37,437	2,003,740	-	-
Euro (EUR)	1.1221	646,129	977,879	-	-
Danish Krone (DKK)	0.1503	4,814	341,180	-	-
British Pound Sterling (GBP)	1.2993	541,516	3,563,866	-	-
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	0.1274	22,421	3,161,918	-	-
Japanese Yen (JPY)	0.0090	9,464	1,683,875	-	-
Mexican Peso (MXN)	0.0514	10,870	509,913	-	-
Malaysian Ringgit (MYR)	0.2450	-	567,834	-	-
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	0.1160	6,527	1,462,743	-	-
Swiss Frank (CHF)	1.0043	-	-	-	(8,091)
Swedish krona (SEK)	0.1077	3,770	-	-	-
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	0.7379	13,282	371,688	-	-
Thailand Baht (THB)	0.0315	-	235,616	-	-
United States Dollar (USD)	1.0000	17,685,941	3,616,900	(819,627)	-
		19,157,636	19,210,157	(819,627)	(8,091)

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Foreign currency risk (continued)

March 31, 2018	US dollars for 1 unit of currency	Assets		Liabilities	
		Monetary	Non-monetary	Monetary	Non-monetary
Australian Dollar (AUD)	0.7686	-	1,513,756	-	-
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	0.7759	564,343	1,365,583	-	-
Euro (EUR)	1.2327	1,330,469	2,797,333	-	-
British Pound Sterling (GBP)	1.4034	1,167,038	4,666,719	-	-
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	0.1274	-	2,535,044	-	-
Japanese Yen (JPY)	0.0094	869,517	3,562,065	-	-
South Korean Won (KRW)	0.0009	-	384,590	-	-
Mexican Peso (MXN)	0.0550	17,830	541,861	-	-
Malaysian Ringgit (MYR)	0.2590	-	686,351	-	-
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	0.1275	-	-	-	(99,288)
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	0.7631	731,752	699,346	-	-
Thailand Baht (THB)	0.0321	-	231,581	-	-
United States Dollar (USD)	1.0000	22,909,282	7,328,739	(762,054)	(244,859)
		27,590,231	26,312,968	(762,054)	(344,147)

(c) 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. The Fund is primarily exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that it receives interest income on its cash balances and the fair value of its debt securities will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

Further to the Fund's own direct holdings, the Fund is exposed to interest rate risk by virtue of its holdings in the securities of companies who, in varying degrees, have outstanding long and short-term debt obligations. Thus, indirectly, a rise in interest rates would have a material effect on such companies' profitability, liquidity and fair value. This is important to understand even as the Fund itself may not carry any exposure to such risk.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(c) Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below summarize the Fund's exposure to interest rate risks.

March 31, 2019	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	746,178	18,599,698	19,345,876
Due from brokers, net	7,915,321	-	-	7,915,321
Other assets	-	-	77,142	77,142
Margin accounts	-	-	8,003,599	8,003,599
Cash and cash equivalents	1,624,601	-	-	1,624,601
	9,539,922	746,178	26,680,439	36,966,539

Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	-	143,811	143,811
Redemptions payable	-	-	273,417	273,417
Accrued expenses	-	-	73,975	73,975
	-	-	491,203	491,203

March 31, 2018	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	772,053	25,562,560	26,334,613
Due from brokers, net	15,486,126	-	-	15,486,126
Other assets	-	-	74,121	74,121
Margin accounts	-	-	9,840,458	9,840,458
Cash and cash equivalents	1,764,616	-	-	1,764,616
	17,250,742	772,053	35,477,139	53,499,934

Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	-	365,794	365,794
Redemptions payable	-	-	243,430	243,430
Accrued expenses	-	-	93,714	93,714
	-	-	702,938	702,938

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund is exposed to the daily settlement of margin calls on derivatives and to monthly cash redemptions of redeemable shares. The Fund's policy is therefore to invest the majority of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed. Only a limited proportion of its assets in investments are not actively traded on a stock exchange.

The Fund's listed securities are considered readily realisable, as the majority is listed on internationally recognised stock exchanges.

The Fund may periodically invest in derivative contracts and debt securities that are traded over the counter and unlisted equity investments that are not traded in an active market. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements, or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

The Fund has the ability to establish a borrowing facility to ensure settlement of liabilities. The maximum amount available to the Fund from such borrowing facility is limited to 100% of the net assets and would be secured by the assets of the Fund. No such borrowings have arisen during the year.

In order to manage the Fund's overall liquidity, the Fund is not bound to redeem on any one Dealing Day more than 20% of the total number of redeemable shares then in issue. If the Fund receives requests for the redemption at any one Dealing Day of a greater number of redeemable shares, it has the right to scale down the number to be redeemed to ensure that the foregoing limit is not exceeded and the balance will be carried forward for redemption at the next available Dealing Day. This procedure will be continued until all requests for redemption have been satisfied. The Fund did not withhold any redemption or implement any suspensions during 2019 and 2018.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis; the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

The table below analyses the Fund's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and are based on the assumption that the Fund exercises its ability to not redeem on any one Dealing Day more than 20% of the total number of Shares then in issue.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

March 31, 2019	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Total
Liabilities				
Redemptions payable	273,417	-	-	273,417
Accrued expenses	48,975	-	25,000	73,975
	322,392	-	25,000	347,392

March 31, 2018	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Total
Liabilities				
Redemptions payable	243,430	-	-	243,430
Accrued expenses	63,714	-	30,000	93,714
	307,144	-	30,000	337,144

The Fund manages its liquidity risk by investing predominantly in securities that it expects to be able to liquidate within 7 days or less. The following table illustrates the expected liquidity of assets held:

March 31, 2019	Less than 7 days	7 days to 1 month	1 – 12 months	More than 12 months
Total assets	36,826,705	7,289	132,545	-

March 31, 2018	Less than 7 days	7 days to 1 month	1 – 12 months	More than 12 months
Total assets	53,343,445	3,103	153,386	-

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.3 Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The main concentration to which the Fund is exposed arises from the Fund's investments. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on trading derivative products, cash and cash equivalents, amounts due from brokers and other receivable balances.

The Fund has the ability to invest in any debt securities that the Investment Manager deems appropriate for the Fund's investment objective and there is no required minimum credit rating.

All amounts held with brokers are held through custodian accounts of the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager, through choice, does not have a credit rating. Amounts held in margin, cash and short-term deposits are held by parties with a credit rating of BBB+ or higher.

The Fund also restricts its exposure to credit losses on the trading derivative instruments it holds by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties (approved brokers) with whom it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not result in an offset of statement of financial position assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favorable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Fund's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to a master netting arrangement can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

All transactions in listed securities are settled / paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's credit position on a daily basis; the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below:

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.3 Credit risk (continued)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Debt securities	746,178	772,053
Derivative assets	3,750	100,843
Cash and cash equivalents	1,624,601	1,764,616
Due from brokers, net	7,915,321	15,486,126
Margin accounts	8,003,599	9,840,458
Other assets	77,142	74,121
Total	18,370,591	28,038,217

The clearing and depository operations for the Fund's security transactions are mainly concentrated with Smith & Williamson Investment Services Limited ("SWISL"). SWISL is a member of a major securities exchange. At March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 substantially all cash and cash equivalents, balances due from broker, and securities are placed in custody with SWISL.

The Fund has provided SWISL with a general lien over all assets (excluding cash) held in custody in return for services including derivatives trading. SWISL has the right to sell collateral received to the extent of equity securities sold short and the fair value of derivatives in a loss position. The Fund is therefore also exposed to credit risk to SWISL to the extent that collateral provided has been sold. There are also risks involved in dealing with custodians or brokers who settle trades with regard to the segregation of assets. It is expected that all securities and other assets deposited with custodians or brokers will be clearly identified as being assets of the Fund; the Fund should not therefore be exposed to a credit risk with respect to such parties. However, it may not always be possible to achieve this segregation, so the portfolio of the Fund may experience increased exposure to credit risk associated with the applicable custodians or brokers.

3.2 Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares. The amount of net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares can change significantly on a monthly basis, as the Fund is subject to monthly subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of shareholders. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to achieve capital appreciation through investment in an actively managed portfolio.

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

- Monitor the level of monthly subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate within 7 days and adjust the amount of distributions the Fund pays to redeemable shareholders.
- Redeem and issue new shares in accordance with the constitutional documents of the Fund, which include the ability to restrict redemptions and require certain minimum holdings and subscriptions.

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.2 Capital risk management (continued)

The Board of Directors and Investment Manager monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to redeemable shareholders.

3.3 Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading at the year-end date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Fund was the last traded market price; the quoted market price for financial liabilities was also the last traded market price.

An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each year-end date. Valuation techniques used for non-standardized financial instruments such as options, currency swaps and other over-the-counter derivatives, include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

For instruments for which there is no active market, the Fund may use internally developed models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. Valuation models are used primarily to value unlisted equity, debt securities and other debt instruments for which markets were or have been inactive during the financial year. Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Fund holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including model risk, liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

The carrying value less impairment provision of other receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Fund for similar financial instruments.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- **Level 2** inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

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

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that 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 following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at March 31, 2019:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets held for trading:				
Equity securities	15,676,983	2,842,689	-	18,519,672
Debt securities	-	746,178	-	746,178
Derivatives	3,750	76,276	-	80,026
Total assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,680,733	3,665,143	-	19,345,876
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading:				
Derivatives	-	143,811	-	143,811
Total liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	143,811	-	143,811

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at March 31, 2018:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets held for trading:				
Equity securities	24,805,215	617,123	39,379	25,461,717
Debt securities	541,861	230,192	-	772,053
Derivatives	73,350	27,493	-	100,843
<hr/>				
Total assets at fair value through profit or loss	25,420,426	874,808	39,379	26,334,613
<hr/>				
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading:				
Derivatives	114,408	251,386	-	365,794
<hr/>				
Total liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	114,408	251,386	-	365,794
<hr/>				

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and are therefore classified within Level 1, include active listed equities, exchange traded derivatives, US government treasury bills and certain non-US sovereign obligations. The Fund does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2. These include investment-grade corporate bonds and certain non-US sovereign obligations, listed equities and over the-counter derivatives. As Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. Level 3 instruments include private equity and corporate debt securities. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the Fund has used valuation techniques to derive the fair value.

Level 3 valuations are reviewed on a weekly basis by the Fund's valuation committee who report to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis. The committee considers the appropriateness of the valuation model inputs, as well as the valuation result using various valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. In selecting the most appropriate valuation model the committee performs back testing and considers which model's results have historically aligned most closely to actual market transactions.

During the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 no investments were transferred between the different levels in the fair value hierarchy.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's assets and liabilities (by class) not measured at fair value at March 31, 2019 but for which fair value is disclosed:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
Assets				
Due from brokers, net	-	7,915,321	-	7,915,321
Other assets	-	77,142	-	77,142
Margin accounts	8,003,599	-	-	8,003,599
Cash and cash equivalents	1,624,601	-	-	1,624,601
Total	9,628,200	7,992,463	-	17,620,663
Liabilities				
Redemptions payable	-	273,417	-	273,417
Accrued expenses	-	73,975	-	73,975
Total	-	347,392	-	347,392

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's assets and liabilities (by class) not measured at fair value at March 31, 2018 but for which fair value is disclosed:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
Assets				
Due from brokers, net	-	15,486,126	-	15,486,126
Other assets	-	74,121	-	74,121
Margin accounts	9,840,458	-	-	9,840,458
Cash and cash equivalents	1,764,616	-	-	1,764,616
Total	11,605,074	15,560,247	-	27,165,321
Liabilities				
Redemptions payable	-	243,430	-	243,430
Accrued expenses	-	93,714	-	93,714
Total	-	337,144	-	337,144

The assets and liabilities included in the above tables above are carried at amortised cost; their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Margin accounts, and cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held with banks and other short-term investments in an active market.

Amounts due from brokers and other assets include the contractual amounts for settlement of trades and other obligations due to the Fund. Accrued expenses represent the contractual amounts and obligations due by the Fund for settlement of expenses.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The Fund may, from time to time, hold financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets, such as over-the counter derivatives. Fair values of such instruments are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel at the Fund independent of the party that created them. Models are calibrated by back-testing to actual transactions to ensure that outputs are reliable.

(b) Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

The fair value of such securities not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Fund using reputable pricing sources (such as pricing agencies) or indicative prices from bond/debt market makers. Broker quotes as obtained from the pricing sources may be indicative and not executable or binding. The Fund would exercise judgement and estimates on the quantity and quality of pricing sources used. Where no market data is available, the Fund may value positions using its own models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. The inputs into these models are primarily earnings multiples and discounted cash flows. The models used to determine fair values are validated and periodically reviewed by the Directors, independent of the party that created them. The models used for private equity securities are based mainly on earnings multiples (based on the historical earnings of the issuer over the past decade), adjusted for lack of marketability and control premiums. The models used for debt securities are based on net present value of estimated future cash flows, adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, and credit and market risk factors.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be market data that 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.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

4.2 Critical judgements

Functional currency

The Board of Directors considers US dollars the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The US dollar is the currency in which the Fund measures its performance and reports its results, as well as the currency in which it receives subscriptions from its investors. This determination also considers the competitive environment in which the Fund is compared to other investment products.

5. Interest income

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	167,695	67,883
Debt securities held for trading	20,195	26,789
Total	187,890	94,672

6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial assets held for trading:		
– Equity securities	14,510,729	20,872,036
– Exchange traded funds	4,008,943	4,589,681
– Debt securities	746,178	772,053
– Derivatives	80,026	100,843
Total financial assets at FVTPL	19,345,876	26,334,613
Net changes in fair value on financial assets at FVTPL:		
– Realised gains and foreign currency	3,031,259	5,115,382
– Change in unrealized (losses)/gains and foreign currency	(2,874,902)	3,556,215
Total gain	156,357	8,671,597

The Fund has provided the Co-Custodian with a general lien over all assets (excluding cash) held in custody. The Co-Custodian has the right to sell the collateral received to the extent of listed equity securities sold short and the fair value of derivatives in a loss position.

The Fund has not sold or re-pledged any collateral during the period.

The terms and conditions associated with collateral have no significant unusual requirements from the usual practice of recourse when a default occurs.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

7. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial liabilities held for trading:		
– Derivatives	143,811	365,794
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	143,811	365,794
Net changes in fair value on financial liabilities at FVTPL:		
– Realised losses and foreign currency	(4,580,841)	(4,358,536)
– Change in unrealized gains / (losses) and foreign currency	226,298	(24,995)
Total loss	(4,354,543)	(4,358,536)

8. Financial instruments by category

March 31, 2019	Amortised cost	Assets at FVTPL	Total
Assets as per statement of financial position			
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	19,345,876	19,345,876
Due from brokers, net	7,915,321	-	7,915,321
Other assets	77,142	-	77,142
Margin accounts	8,003,599	-	8,003,599
Cash and cash equivalents	1,624,601	-	1,624,601
	17,620,663	19,345,876	36,966,539
March 31, 2018	Amortised cost	Assets at FVTPL	Total
Assets as per statement of financial position			
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	26,334,613	26,334,613
Due from brokers, net	15,486,126	-	15,486,126
Other assets	74,121	-	74,121
Margin accounts	9,840,458	-	9,840,458
Cash and cash equivalents	1,764,616	-	1,764,616
	27,165,321	26,334,613	53,499,934

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
 (All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

8. Financial instruments by category (continued)

March 31, 2019 Liabilities as per statement of financial position	Amortised cost	Liabilities at FVTPL	Total
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	143,811	143,811
Redemptions payable	273,417	-	273,417
Accrued expenses	73,975	-	73,975
	347,392	143,811	491,203

March 31, 2018 Liabilities as per statement of financial position	Amortised cost	Liabilities at FVTPL	Total
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	365,794	365,794
Redemptions payable	243,430	-	243,430
Accrued expenses	93,714	-	93,714
	337,144	365,794	702,938

9. Derivative financial instruments

The Fund holds the following derivative instruments:

(a) Futures and forwards

Futures are contractual obligations to buy or sell financial instruments on a future date at a specified price established in an organised market. The futures contracts are collateralised by cash or marketable securities.

Forwards are contractual obligations to buy or sell currencies on a future date at a specified price established in an organised market. The forward contracts are collateralised by cash or marketable securities.

The notional value of exchange traded forward and futures held by the Fund split between standard industrial classifications as widely used by investment practitioners are:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Bonds	-	2,932,500
Foreign exchange	(4,634,049)	16,610,182
Metals	-	756,375
Indices	-	6,111,450
	(4,634,049)	26,410,507

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

(b) Options

An option is a contractual arrangement under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) at or by a set date or during a set period, a specific amount of securities or a financial instrument at a predetermined price. The seller receives a premium from the purchaser in consideration for the assumption of future securities price. Options held by the Fund are exchange traded. The Fund is exposed to credit risk on purchased options only to the extent of their carrying amount, which is their fair value.

At March 31, 2019, the Fund had purchased call options with a notional value of \$nil (March 31, 2018: \$nil) and purchased put options with a notional value of \$450,000 (March 31, 2018: \$9,800,325).

The notional amounts of certain types of financial instrument provide a basis for comparison with instruments recognised on the statement of financial position, but they do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments and do not therefore indicate the Fund's exposure to credit or market price risks. The derivative instruments become favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates or foreign exchange rates relative to their terms. The aggregate contractual or notional amount of derivative financial instruments on hand, the extent to which instruments are favourable or unfavourable, and thus the aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

10. Margin accounts

Margin accounts represent margin deposits held in respect of open exchange-traded futures and foreign exchange contracts.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with original maturity of less than 90 days:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Short-term deposits	1,624,601	1,764,616
Total	1,624,601	1,764,616

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

12. Redeemable shares

The Fund's authorised redeemable share capital is US\$1,200,000 divided into 1,200,000 Shares of a par value of US\$1.00 per share. The holders of Shares are: (a) entitled (on a vote on a show of hands) to one vote and (on a vote on a poll) to one vote per Share; (b) entitled to such dividends as the Directors may from time to time declare; (c) in the event of a winding up or dissolution of the Fund, whether voluntary or involuntary or for the reorganization or otherwise or upon distribution of capital, entitled to all the surplus assets of the Fund; (d) be entitled, and subject to redemption or repurchase of such Shares as provided in the Bye-Laws.

Shares of the Fund are offered for sale on the first business day of each month ("Dealing Day") at the net asset value per share and may only be purchased by or transferred on the Bermuda Stock Exchange ("BSX") to Qualified Investors. Shares can be redeemed on the Dealing Day as long as the redemption notice is received by the Administrator not later than 12 noon, Bermuda time. The Fund is not bound to redeem on any one Dealing Day more than 20% of the total number of Shares then in issue. If the Fund receives requests for the redemption at any one Dealing Day of a greater number of Shares, it has the right to scale down the number to be redeemed to ensure that the foregoing limit is not exceeded and the balance will be carried forward for redemption at the next available Dealing Day.

During the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 the number of shares issued, redeemed, and outstanding were as follows:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Beginning of the year	50,968.576	53,497.576
Redeemable shares issued	-	-
Redeemable shares redeemed	(12,281.000)	(2,529.000)
End of the year	38,687.576	50,968.576

13. Related party transactions

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

(a) Management fee

The Fund is managed by SWISL, an investment management company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Under the terms of the management agreement dated April 1, 2011, the Fund appointed SWISL as an Investment Manager to provide management services to the Fund. SWISL receives in return a fee based on the net asset value of the Fund, payable monthly in arrears using the annual rate of 1.0% (2018: 1.0%). Total management fees for the year ended March 31, 2019 amounted to \$429,159 (2018: \$527,966), with \$30,650 (March 31, 2018: \$44,237) due to SWISL at the end of the year.

(b) Custodian fee

The Fund has engaged the services of Butterfield Trust (Bermuda) Limited, to provide custodian services, with SWISL as co-custodian. No direct fees are charged by either the custodian or co-custodian but the co-custodian does charge commission to the Fund for executing trades.

PANCURRI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All amounts in United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

13. **Related party transactions** *(continued)*

(c) Secretarial and administration fee

The Fund has engaged the services of MUFG Fund Services Limited to provide secretarial and administrative services for a fee. The fees are charged in accordance with an agreement that was in force during the year.

Total fees for secretarial and administrative services for the year amounted to \$76,000 (2018: \$85,500), with \$11,333 (March 31, 2018: \$19,708) due to MUFG Fund Services Limited at the end the year.

(d) Board of Directors' remuneration

The total remuneration paid to directors for the year ended March 31, 2019 was \$30,000 (2018: \$30,000).

14. **Subsequent events**

There have been no significant subsequent events identified up to the date of approval of the financial statements.