cutting through complexity

IFRS

Guide to annual financial statements – Illustrative disclosures for investment funds

December 2014

kpmg.com/ifrs

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About this guide – Compliance focused

This guide has been produced by the KPMG International Standards Group (part of KPMG IFRG Limited) and the views expressed herein are those of the KPMG International Standards Group.

It helps you to prepare financial statements for investment funds or similar financial institutions in accordance with IFRS. This guide illustrates one possible format for financial statements based on an example of a fictitious tax-exempt open-ended single-fund investment company, which does not form part of a consolidated entity or hold investments in any subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities. Appendix I illustrates the example disclosures for an investment fund that is an investment entity and measures its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. In this example, the investment fund's redeemable shares are classified as financial liabilities and the management shares meet the definition of equity; the investment fund is outside the scope of IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* (for example disclosures for a multiple-segment fund that falls in the scope of IFRS 8, see Appendix II).

Our fictitious investment fund has been applying IFRS for some time – i.e. it is not a first-time adopter of IFRS. For more information on adopting IFRS for the first time, see chapter 6.1 in the 11th Edition 2014/15 of our publication Insights into IFRS.

Standards covered

This guide reflects IFRSs in issue at 1 December 2014 that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual period beginning on 1 January 2014 ('currently effective' requirements). The early adoption of IFRSs that are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2014 ('forthcoming' requirements) has not been illustrated.

This guide focuses on investment fund-specific issues, and therefore does not illustrate disclosures of a more general nature or disclosures relevant to activities that are not usually carried out by an investment fund – e.g. impairment, hedge accounting, employee benefits etc. For guidance on these areas, see our publication Guide to annual financial statements – Illustrative disclosures (September 2014).

What's new in 2014?

Our publication In the Headlines: IFRS – New standards (December 2014) provides a summary of newly effective and forthcoming standards. Of these new requirements, Appendix I includes one possible format for disclosures for a fund that is an investment entity and measures its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss.

Need for judgement

These illustrative disclosures are part of our suite of products – Guides to financial statements – and specifically focus on compliance with IFRS. Although they are not exhaustive, they illustrate the disclosures required by IFRS for one hypothetical investment fund, largely without regard to materiality.

This guide should not be used as a boiler plate template. The preparation of your own financial statements requires judgement, in terms of the choice of accounting policies, how the disclosures should be tailored to reflect your specific circumstances, and the materiality of disclosures in the context of your organisation.

But compliance is just the beginning …

Compliance with the standards is a given for investors, but there is a bigger question that needs to be asked: are your financial statements simply a compliance exercise, or have you taken the opportunity to maximise their value to investors? After all, if the statements have to be prepared anyway, then it makes sense to get maximum mileage from your efforts.

As a starting point, ask yourself these simple questions.

1. Does the most important information have prominence in my financial statements?
2. Are my disclosures clear, including eliminating immaterial disclosures that obscure key messages?
3. Is my messaging in the financial statements aligned with other published information, such as the management report?

We suspect that you will implicitly know the answers to these questions, so the only question left is how can you make your reporting better? To begin answering that question, visit our Better Business Reporting website.

References and abbreviations

References are included in the left-hand margin of this guide to identify their sources. Generally, the references relate only to presentation and disclosure requirements.

IAS 1.82(a)	Paragraph 82(a) of IAS 1.
Insights 2.3.60.10	Paragraph 2.3.60.10 of the 11th edition 2014/15 of our publication Insights into IFRS.
||	Major changes since the previous edition of this guide.

The following abbreviations are used often in this guide.

EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation
EPS	Earnings per share
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
Notes	Notes to the financial statements
OCI	Other comprehensive income
OTC	Over-the-counter

[*Name of the investment fund*]

Independent auditors’ report

Independent auditors' report[a]

[*Addressee*]

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of [*name of the investment fund*] (the 'Fund'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2014, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

[*Name of auditors' firm*]
[*Date of report*]
[*Address*]

a. This example report has been prepared based on International Standard on Auditing 700 *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*. Its format does not reflect the legal requirements of any particular jurisdiction.

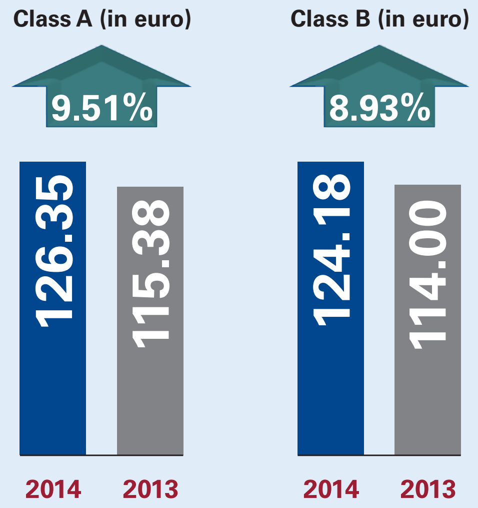
[*Name of the investment fund*]

Financial statements

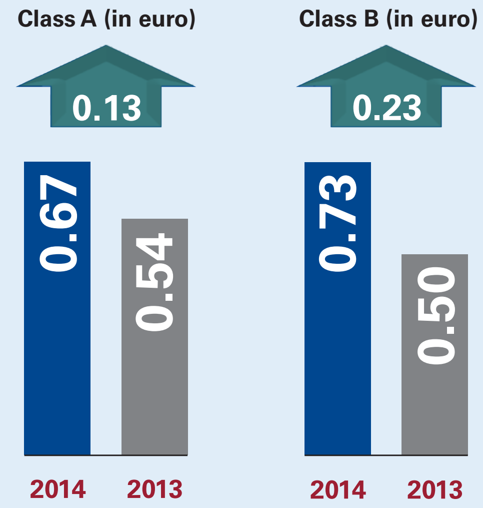
31 December 2014

Financial highlights

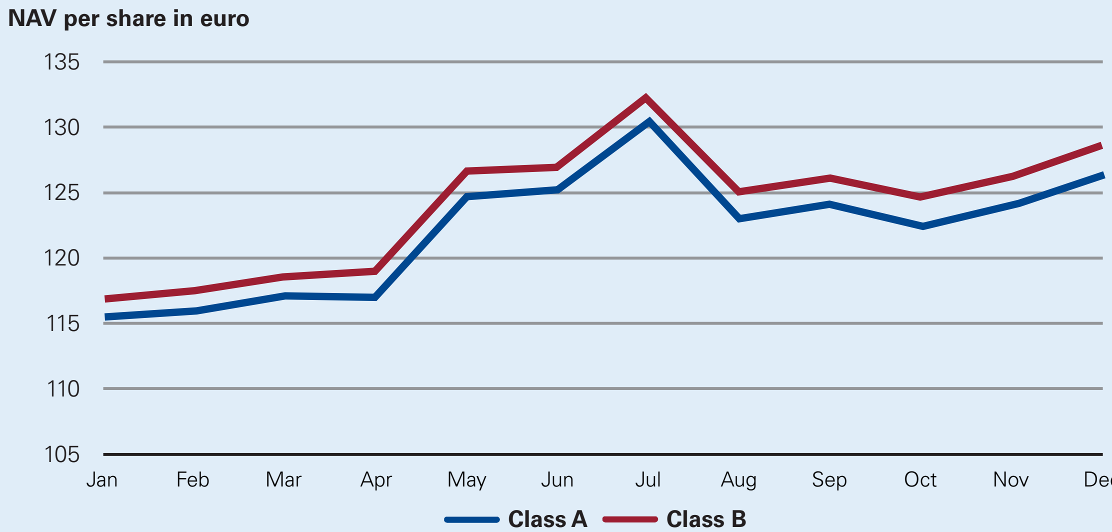
Net asset value per share



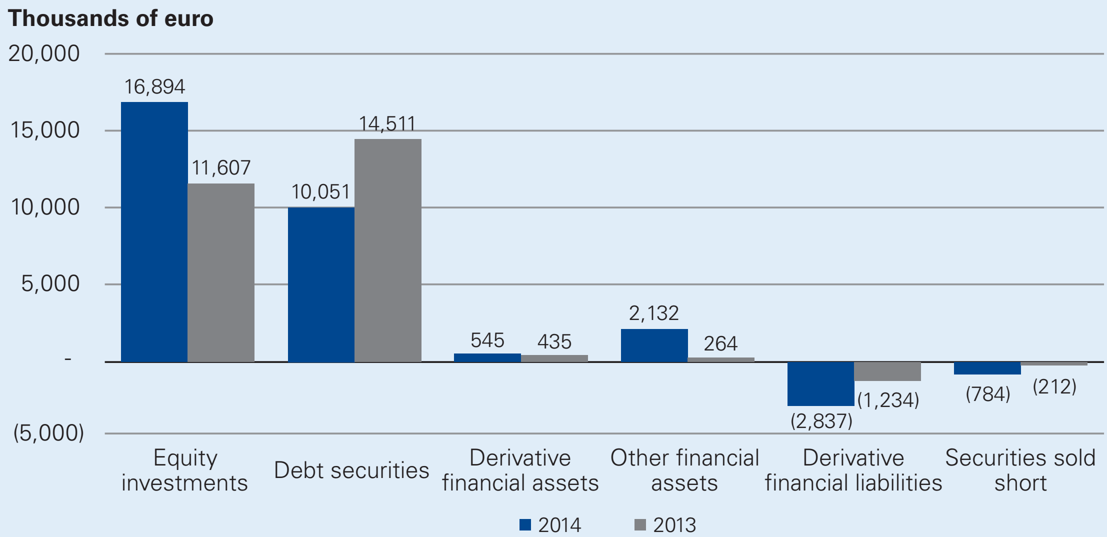
Dividends per share



Net asset value (NAV) per share, 2014



Investments at fair value



Statement of financial position[a, b, c]

IAS reference	*In thousands of euro*	*Note*	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
IAS 1.10(a), 113				
	Assets			
IAS 1.54(i)	Cash and cash equivalents		**51**	71
IAS 1.54(d)	Balances due from brokers	12	**4,619**	3,121
IAS 1.54(d)	Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	5	**4,744**	3,990
IAS 1.54(h)	Other receivables		**29**	46
IAS 1.54(d)	Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10, 11	**26,931**	24,471
IAS 1.54(d), 39.37(a)	Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10, 11	**2,691**	2,346
	Total assets		**39,065**	34,045
	Equity			
IAS 1.54(r)	Share capital	13	**10**	10
	Total equity		**10**	10
	Liabilities			
IAS 1.54(m)	Balances due to brokers	12	**143**	275
IAS 1.54(m)	Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	5	**2,563**	2,234
IAS 1.54(k)	Other payables		**103**	101
IAS 1.54(m)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10, 11	**3,621**	1,446
	Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares)		**6,430**	4,056
IAS 1.6, 54(m), 32.IE32	**Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares**	14	**32,625**	29,979

The notes on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of these financial statements.

IAS 1.10 — a. An entity may also use other titles – e.g. 'balance sheet' – as long as the meaning is clear and they are not misleading.

IAS 1.60–61, 63, Insights 3.1.10.20 — b. An investment fund or a similar financial institution usually presents a statement of financial position showing assets and liabilities in their broad order of liquidity because this presentation provides reliable and more relevant information than separate current and non-current classifications.

IAS 32.E32 — c. In this guide, the presentation of the statement of financial position follows Example 7 in IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation.*

Statement of comprehensive income[a, b, c]

IAS 1.10(b), 81A, 113

For the year ended 31 December

Reference	*In thousands of euro*	**Note**	**2014**	**2013**
	Interest income	*7*	**603**	429
IFRS 7.20(b)	Interest expense		**(75)**	(62)
IAS 18.35(b)(v)	Dividend income		**272**	229
IAS 1.35	Net foreign exchange loss		**(19)**	(16)
IFRS 7.20(a)	Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	*8*	**3,206**	2,378
IAS 1.82(a)	**Total revenue**		**3,987**	2,958
IAS 1.99	Investment management fees	*17*	**(478)**	(447)
IAS 1.99	Custodian fees		**(102)**	(115)
IAS 1.99	Administration fees		**(66)**	(62)
IAS 1.99	Directors' fees	*17*	**(26)**	(15)
IAS 1.99	Transaction costs		**(54)**	(73)
IAS 1.99	Professional fees		**(74)**	(67)
IAS 1.99	Other operating expenses		**(8)**	(41)
	Total operating expenses		**(808)**	(820)
IAS 1.85	**Operating profit before finance costs**		**3,179**	2,138
IAS 32.40	Dividends to holders of redeemable shares	*14*	**(178)**	(91)
IAS 1.82(b)	**Total finance costs**		**(178)**	(91)
IAS 1.85	**Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares before tax**		**3,001**	2,047
IAS 1.82(d)	Withholding tax expense	*9*	**(45)**	(39)
IAS 32.IE32	**Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares**		**2,956**	2,008

The notes on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of these financial statements.

IAS 32.E32 — **a.** In this guide, the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income follows Example 7 in IAS 32.

IAS 33.2–3, Insights 5.3.10.10, 40–50, 90 — **b.** An entity with publicly traded ordinary shares, or in the process of issuing ordinary shares that are to be publicly traded, presents basic and diluted EPS in the statement of comprehensive income. The requirements to present EPS only apply to those funds whose ordinary shares are classified as equity. Nevertheless, some funds may wish to or may be required by local regulations to present EPS. If an entity voluntarily presents EPS data, then that information is calculated and presented in accordance with IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*.

IAS 1.82(a), IAS 18.7 — **c.** IFRS does not specify whether revenue should be presented only as a single-line item in the statement of comprehensive income, or whether an entity may also include the individual components of revenue in the statement of comprehensive income, with a subtotal for revenue from continuing operations. Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an entity. In this guide, the most relevant measure of revenue is considered to be the sum of interest income, dividend income, net foreign exchange loss and net gain from financial instruments at FVTPL. However, other presentations are possible.

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IAS 1.106, 113

Statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares[a]

For the year ended 31 December

In thousands of euro	*Note*	2014	2013
Balance at 1 January	*14*	**29,979**	18,461
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares		**2,956**	2,008
Contributions and redemptions by holders of redeemable shares:			
Issue of redeemable shares during the year		**6,668**	15,505
Redemption of redeemable shares during the year		**(6,978)**	(5,995)
Total contributions and redemptions by holders of redeemable shares		**(310)**	9,510
Balance at 31 December	*14*	**32,625**	29,979

The notes on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of these financial statements.

IAS 1.106

a. A complete set of financial statements includes, as one of its statements, a statement of changes in equity. However, because equity in the Fund is minimal and there were no changes in equity balances, no statement of changes in equity has been presented. Instead, a statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares has been presented. Although IFRS does not require presentation of this statement, it may provide users of the financial statements with relevant and useful information about the components underlying the movements in the net assets of the Fund that are attributable to the holders of redeemable shares during the year.

Statement of cash flows[a]

IAS 1.10(d), 113

For the year ended 31 December

	In thousands of euro	**Note**	**2014**	**2013**
IAS 7.10	**Cash flows from operating activities**			
IAS 7.31, 33	Interest received[b]		**619**	454
IAS 7.31, 33	Interest paid[b]		**(73)**	(63)
IAS 7.31, 33	Dividends received[b]		**227**	228
IAS 7.31, 33	Dividends paid on securities sold short[b]		**(45)**	(19)
IAS 7.15	Proceeds from sale of investments[c]		**9,382**	8,271
IAS 7.15	Purchase of investments[c]		**(10,613)**	(17,713)
IAS 7.22(b)	Net non-dividend receipts/(payments) on securities sold short		**629**	(2)
IAS 7.22(b)	Net receipts/(payments) from derivative activities		**1,581**	(3)
IAS 7.22(b)	Net non-interest (payments)/receipts from sale and repurchase and reverse sale and repurchase agreements		**(428)**	299
IAS 7.14(c)	Operating expenses paid		**(808)**	(848)
	Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**471**	(9,396)
IAS 7.10, 21	**Cash flows from financing activities**			
IAS 7.17	Proceeds from issue of redeemable shares	*14*	**6,668**	15,505
IAS 7.17	Payments on redemption of redeemable shares	*14*	**(6,978)**	(5,995)
IAS 7.34	Dividends paid to holders of redeemable shares[b]	*14*	**(178)**	(91)
	Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		**(488)**	9,419
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(17)**	23
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**71**	50
IAS 7.28	Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		**(3)**	(2)
	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	*22*	**51**	71

The notes on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of these financial statements.

IAS 7.18–19 **a.** The Fund has elected to present cash flows from operating activities using the direct method. Alternatively, an entity may present operating cash flows using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of non-cash transactions. For an illustration presenting the operating cash flows using the indirect method, see our publication Guide to annual financial statements – Illustrative disclosures, September 2014.

IAS 7.33–34 **b.** Interest paid and interest and dividends received are usually classified as operating cash flows for a financial institution. Dividends paid may be classified as a financing cash flow because they represent a cost of obtaining financial resources. The Fund has adopted this classification for dividends paid to the holders of redeemable shares. In this guide, dividends paid on securities sold short are classified as operating cash flows because they result directly from holding short positions as part of the operating activities of the Fund.

IAS 7.16(c)–(d) **c.** In this guide, gross receipts from the sale of, and gross payments to acquire, investment securities have been classified as components of cash flows from operating activities because they form part of the Fund's dealing operations.

Notes to the financial statements

IAS 1.10(e)

1. Reporting entity

IAS 1.51(a)–(b)
IAS 1.138(a)–(b)

[*Name of Fund*] (the Fund) is a company domiciled in [*Country X*]. The address of the Fund's registered office is at [*address*]. The Fund's shares are not traded in a public market and it does not file its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market.

The Fund is an open-ended investment fund primarily involved in investing in a highly diversified portfolio of equity securities issued by companies listed on major European stock exchanges and on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), unlisted companies, unlisted investment funds, investment-grade debt securities and derivatives, with the objective of providing shareholders with above-average returns over the medium to long term.

IAS 1.138(b)

The investment activities of the Fund are managed by XYZ Capital Limited (the investment manager) and the administration of the Fund is delegated to ABC Fund Services Limited (the administrator).

2. Basis of accounting

IAS 1.16, 112(a), 10.17

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. They were authorised for issue by the Fund's board of directors on [*date*].

Details of the Fund's accounting policies, including the change during the year, are included in Notes 21 and 22.

3. Functional and presentation currency

IAS 1.51(d)–(e)

These financial statements are presented in euro, which is the Fund's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

A. Judgements

i. Determination of functional currency

IAS 1.122

'Functional currency' is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates. If indicators of the primary economic environment are mixed, then management uses its judgement to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The majority of the Fund's investments and transactions are denominated in euro. Investor subscriptions and redemptions are determined based on net asset value, and received and paid in euro. The expenses (including management fees, custodian fees and administration fees) are denominated and paid in euro. Accordingly, management has determined that the functional currency of the Fund is euro.

ii. Involvement with unconsolidated structured entities

IFRS 12.26

The Fund has concluded that unlisted open-ended investment funds in which it invests, but that it does not consolidate, meet the definition of structured entities because:

- the voting rights in the funds are not dominant rights in deciding who controls them because they relate to administrative tasks only;
- each fund's activities are restricted by its prospectus; and
- the funds have narrow and well-defined objectives to provide investment opportunities to investors.

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

i. Measurement of fair values

IAS 1.125

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 December 2015 is included in Note 6(D) and relates to the determination of fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

IFRS 7.31

5. Financial risk review[a]

IFRS 7.34

This note presents information about the Fund's exposure to each of the financial risks. For information on the Fund's financial risk management framework, see Note 19.

IFRS 7.34

A. Credit risk, collateral provided and offsetting

For the definition of credit risk and information on how credit risk is managed by the Fund, see Note 19(C).

i. Analysis of credit quality

The Fund's exposure to credit risk arises in respect of the following financial instruments:

- cash and cash equivalents – see below;
- balances due from brokers – see below;
- receivables from sale and repurchase agreements – see Note 5(A)(iii);
- investments in debt securities – see below; and
- derivative assets – see below.

Cash and cash equivalents

IFRS 7.36(a)

The Fund's cash and cash equivalents are held mainly with XYZ Bank, which is rated AA (2013: AA) based on [*Rating Agency X*] ratings. The investment manager monitors the financial position of XYZ Bank on a quarterly basis.

Balances due from brokers

IFRS 7.36(a)

Balances due from brokers represent margin accounts, cash collateral for borrowed securities and sales transactions awaiting settlement. Credit risk relating to unsettled transactions is considered small due to the short settlement period involved and the high credit quality of the brokers used. As at the reporting date, 72% (2013: 69%) of the balances due from brokers were concentrated among three brokers (2013: four brokers) whose credit rating was AA (2013: AA). The investment manager monitors the financial position of the brokers on a quarterly basis.

IFRS 7.34, Insights 7.8.340

a. The financial risk disclosures presented are only illustrative and reflect the facts and circumstances of the Fund. In particular, IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires the disclosure of summary quantitative data about an entity's risk exposure based on information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel, although certain minimum disclosures are also required to the extent that they are not otherwise covered by the disclosures made under the 'management approach' above.

The disclosures under IFRS 7 may not be the same year-on-year because they need to reflect specific risks and uncertainties created by the conditions during the reporting period or at the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

A. Credit risk, collateral provided and offsetting (continued)

i. Analysis of credit quality (continued)

Investments in debt securities

IFRS 7.34(a)

At 31 December, the Fund was invested in debt securities with the following credit quality.

In thousands of euro	2014	2013	2014 %	2013 %
Rating				
AAA/Aaa	**1,287**	5,195	**12.8**	36.0
AA/Aa	**8,352**	8,866	**83.1**	61.0
BBB/Baa	**412**	450	**4.1**	3.0
Total	**10,051**	14,511	**100.0**	100.0

Derivatives

The table below shows an analysis of derivative assets and derivative liabilities outstanding at 31 December.

2014 *In thousands of euro*	Derivative assets Fair value	Derivative assets Notional amount	Derivative liabilities Fair value	Derivative liabilities Notional amount
Exchange-traded	**326**	**15,000**	**(1,066)**	**(16,000)**
OTC – central counterparties	**219**	**2,000**	**(1,307)**	**(22,800)**
OTC – other bilateral	**-**	**-**	**(464)**	**(5,900)**
Total	**545**	**17,000**	**(2,837)**	**(44,700)**
2013				
Exchange-traded	135	1,900	(756)	(15,000)
OTC – central counterparties	300	2,700	(372)	(4,000)
OTC – other bilateral	-	-	(106)	(1,200)
Total	435	4,600	(1,234)	(20,200)

ii. Concentration of credit risk[a]

IFRS 7.34(c)

The investment manager reviews the credit concentration of debt securities held based on counterparties and industries [*and geographic location*].

IFRS 7.B8

As at the reporting date, the Fund's debt securities exposures were concentrated in the following industries.

	2014 %	2013 %
Banks/financial services	**48.8**	54.5
Automotive manufacturing	**15.1**	12.3
Information technology	**12.5**	8.0
Pharmaceutical	**8.2**	13.1
Other	**15.4**	12.1
	100.0	100.0

There were no significant concentrations in the debt securities portfolio of credit risk to any individual issuer or group of issuers at 31 December 2014 or 31 December 2013. No individual investment exceeded 5% of the net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable shares either at 31 December 2014 or at 31 December 2013.

IFRS 7.B8, IG18–IG19

a. The identification of concentrations of risk requires judgement taking into account the circumstances of the entity. For example, concentrations of credit risk may arise from industry sectors, credit rating or other measures of credit quality, geographic distribution or a limited number of individual counterparties. Therefore, the disclosure of risk concentrations includes a description of the shared characteristics.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

A. Credit risk, collateral provided and offsetting (continued)

IFRS 7.36(b)

iii. Collateral and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect[a]

The Fund mitigates the credit risk of derivatives and reverse sale and repurchase agreements by entering into master netting agreements and holding collateral in the form of cash and marketable securities.

Derivatives

IFRS 7.13E, B50

Derivative transactions are either transacted on an exchange (through a broker), or entered into under International Derivatives Swaps and Dealers Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. Under ISDA master netting agreements in certain circumstances – e.g. when a credit event such as a default occurs – all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is due or payable in settlement of all transactions.

Derivatives transacted on an exchange via a broker and under ISDA agreements are fully collateralised in cash. The amount of collateral accepted in respect of derivative assets is shown in Note 5(A)(iv).

Sale and repurchase, and reverse sale and repurchase transactions

The Fund's sale and repurchase, and reverse sale and repurchase transactions are covered by master agreements with netting terms similar to those of ISDA master netting agreements. Each transaction is over-collateralised, typically by 5%.

The table below shows the amount of collateral accepted in respect of reverse sale and repurchase agreements and given in respect of sale and repurchase agreements. The amounts shown below reflect over-collateralisation and so differ from the amounts disclosed in Note 5(A)(iv).

	In thousands of euro	2014	2013
	Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	**4,744**	3,990
IFRS 7.15(a), 36(b)	Fair value of collateral accepted in respect of the above	**4,999**	4,190
	Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	**2,563**	2,234
IFRS 7.14(a)	Carrying amount of collateral provided in respect of the above	**2,691**	2,346

No individual trades are under-collateralised and the collateral margin on each transaction is at least 5%.

IAS 7.15

Collateral accepted includes investment-grade securities that the Fund is permitted to sell or repledge. The Fund has not recognised these securities in the statement of financial position. The Fund is obliged to return equivalent securities. At 31 December 2014, the fair value of financial assets accepted as collateral that had been sold or repledged was €154 thousand (2013: €166 thousand).

IFRS 7.14(a)

Collateral provided includes securities sold under the sale and repurchase agreements that the counterparty has the right to repledge or sell. The Fund continues to recognise these securities in the statement of financial position and presents them within pledged financial assets as at FVTPL.

IFRS 7.14(b)

These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to securities sale and repurchase transactions.

Other collateral provided

The Fund has provided the custodian with a general lien over the financial assets held in custody as security for the custodian's exposures relating to provision of custody services to the Fund. The terms under which the general lien is provided are usual and customary for custody agreements. As at 31 December 2014, the fair value of financial assets subject to the general lien is €29,922 thousand (2013: €28,019 thousands).

IFRS 7.36(b), Insights 7.8.350

a. An entity discloses the financial effect of any collateral held as security and other credit enhancements. IFRS 7 does not specify how an entity should apply the term 'financial effect' in practice. In some cases, providing quantitative disclosure of the financial effect of collateral may be appropriate. However, in other cases it may be impracticable to obtain quantitative information; or, if it is available, the information may not be determined to be relevant, meaningful or reliable.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

A. Credit risk, collateral provided and offsetting (continued)

iv. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 7.13A

The Fund has not offset any financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position. The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments.

IFRS 7.B40–B41

The similar agreements include derivative clearing agreements, global master repurchase agreements and global master securities lending agreements. Similar financial instruments include derivatives, sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing agreements.

Transactions under the ISDA and similar master netting arrangements and those conducted on exchanges via brokers do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is because they create a right of set-off of recognised amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund or the counterparties. In addition, the Fund and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The collateral provided in respect of the above transactions is subject to the standard industry terms. For transactions under ISDA, these terms are based on ISDA's *Credit Support Annex*. This means that securities received/given as collateral can be pledged or sold during the term of the transaction but have to be returned on maturity of the transaction. The terms also give each counterparty the right to terminate the related transactions on the counterparty's failure to post collateral.

IFRS 7.13C

Financial assets subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

				Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position		
31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets**	**Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities offset in the statement of financial position**	**Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position**	**Financial instruments (including non-cash collateral)**	**Cash collateral received**	**Net amount**
Type of financial assets						
Derivatives – trading assets	**545**	**-**	**545**	**(500)**	**(45)**	**-**
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowings	**5,567**	**-**	**5,567**	**(5,567)**	**-**	**-**
Total	**6,112**	**-**	**6,112**	**(6,067)**	**(45)**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

A. Credit risk, collateral provided and offsetting (continued)

iv. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets offset in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position Financial instruments (including non-cash collateral)	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
Type of financial liabilities						
Derivatives – trading liabilities	**(2,837)**	**-**	**(2,837)**	**500**	**2,337**	**-**
Sale and repurchase agreements	**(2,563)**	**-**	**(2,563)**	**2,563**	**-**	**-**
Total	**(5,400)**	**-**	**(5,400)**	**3,063**	**2,337**	**-**

Financial assets subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

31 December 2013 *In thousands of euro*	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities offset in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position Financial instruments (including non-cash collateral)	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Type of financial assets						
Derivatives – trading assets	435	-	435	(400)	(35)	-
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowings	4,213	-	4,213	(4,213)	-	-
Total	4,648	-	4,648	(4,613)	(35)	-

Financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

31 December 2013 *In thousands of euro*	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets offset in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position Financial instruments (including non-cash collateral)	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
Type of financial liabilities						
Derivatives – trading liabilities	(1,234)	-	(1,234)	400	834	-
Sale and repurchase agreements	(2,234)	-	(2,234)	2,234	-	-
Total	(3,468)	-	(3,468)	2,634	834	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

A. Credit risk, collateral provided and offsetting (continued)

iv. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

IFRS 7.B42

The gross amounts of recognised financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts presented in the statement of financial position disclosed in the above tables have been measured in the statement of financial position on the following basis:

- derivative assets and liabilities – fair value; and
- assets and liabilities resulting from sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing – amortised cost.

IFRS 7.B46

The tables below reconcile the 'Net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position', as set out above, to the line items presented in the statement of financial position.

Reconciliation to the net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position

31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	**Net amounts**	**Line item in statement of financial position**	**Carrying amount in statement of financial position**	**Financial assets not in scope of offsetting disclosures**	***Note***
Type of financial assets					
Derivatives – trading assets	**545**	Non-pledged trading assets	**26,931**	**26,386**	*10, 11*
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	**4,744**	Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	**4,744**	**-**	*5*
	823	Due from brokers	**4,619**	**3,796**	*12*

In thousands of euro	**Net amounts**	**Line item in statement of financial position**	**Carrying amount in statement of financial position**	**Financial liabilities not in scope of offsetting disclosures**	***Note***
Type of financial liabilities					
Derivatives – trading liabilities	**(2,837)**	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**(3,621)**	**(784)**	*10, 11*
Sale and repurchase agreements	**(2,563)**	Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	**(2,563)**	**-**	*5*

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

A. Credit risk, collateral provided and offsetting (continued)

iv. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Reconciliation to the net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position (continued)

31 December 2013 *In thousands of euro*	**Net amounts**	**Line item in statement of financial position**	**Carrying amount in statement of financial position**	**Financial assets not in scope of offsetting disclosures**	***Note***
Type of financial assets					
Derivatives – trading assets	435	Non-pledged trading assets	24,471	24,036	*10, 11*
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing	3,990	Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	3,990	-	*5*
	223	Due from brokers	3,121	2,898	*12*

In thousands of euro	**Net amounts**	**Line item in statement of financial position**	**Carrying amount in statement of financial position**	**Financial liabilities not in scope of offsetting disclosures**	***Note***
Type of financial liabilities					
Derivatives – trading liabilities	(1,234)	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,446)	(212)	*10, 11*
Sale and repurchase agreements	(2,234)	Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	(2,234)	-	*5*

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

IFRS 7.39

B. Liquidity risk[a, b]

For the definition of liquidity risk and information on how liquidity risk is managed, see Note 19(D).

IFRS 7.39(a)–(b)

The following were the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments.

IFRS 7.B11

31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	**Carrying amount**	**Gross nominal in(out)flow**	**Less than 7 days**	**7 days to 1 month**	**1 to 3 months**
Non-derivative liabilities					
Balances due to brokers	**(143)**	**(143)**	**(143)**	**-**	**-**
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	**(2,563)**	**(2,755)**	**(253)**	**(1,542)**	**(960)**
Securities sold short	**(784)**	**(784)**	**(784)**	**-**	**-**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	**(32,625)**	**(32,625)**	**(32,625)**	**-**	**-**
Derivative liabilities (IFRS 7.B11B)	**(2,837)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Outflows	**-**	**(9,182)**	**(2,282)**	**(5,260)**	**(1,640)**
Inflows	**-**	**6,250**	**5,500**	**-**	**750**
	(38,952)	**(39,239)**	**(30,587)**	**(6,802)**	**(1,850)**

IFRS 7.B11

31 December 2013 *In thousands of euro*	**Carrying amount**	**Gross nominal in(out)flow**	**Less than 1 month**	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**
Non-derivative liabilities					
Balances due to brokers	(275)	(275)	(275)	-	-
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	(2,234)	(2,408)	-	(2,408)	-
Securities sold short	(212)	(212)	(212)	-	-
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	(29,979)	(29,996)	(29,996)	-	-
Derivative liabilities (IFRS 7.B11B)	(1,234)	-	-	-	-
Outflows	-	(5,330)	(2,398)	(372)	(2,560)
Inflows	-	4,000	2,000	-	2,000
	(33,934)	(34,221)	(30,881)	(2,780)	(560)

IFRS 7.B11D

a. The contractual amounts disclosed in this analysis are gross undiscounted cash flows and therefore may not agree with the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

IFRS 7.B11, Insights 7.8.370.70–80

b. IFRS 7 does not define contractual maturities. It therefore leaves open to interpretation the amounts that need to be included in the analysis for certain types of financial liabilities – i.e. derivatives and perpetual instruments. In our view, both the interest and the principal cash flows should be included in the analysis, because this best represents the liquidity risk being faced by the entity.

Because IFRS 7 does not mandate the number of time bands to be used in the analysis, the entity has applied judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

B. Liquidity risk (continued)

IFRS 7.39(a), B11C

The table above shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Fund's financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The Fund's expected cash flows on these instruments (other than net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable shares) do not vary significantly from this analysis. For net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable shares, the Fund has a contractual obligation to redeem within seven days of them being submitted for redemption. Historical experience indicates that these shares are held by the shareholders on a medium- or long-term basis. Based on average historic information, redemption levels are expected to approximate €150 thousand per week (2013: €120 thousand per week); however, actual weekly redemptions could differ significantly from this estimate.

IFRS 7.39(b), B11B, B11D

For derivative financial instruments, the gross nominal inflow/(outflow) disclosed in the table represents the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to these instruments. The disclosure shows net cash flow amounts for derivatives that are net cash-settled and gross cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash-settlement – e.g. forward exchange contracts and currency swaps.[a]

IFRS 7.39(c), B11E

The Fund manages its liquidity risk by investing at least 50% of its net assets in securities with an expected liquidation period within seven days. The ratio of net assets with an expected liquidation period within seven days (liquid assets) to total net assets is set out below.[b]

In thousands of euro	**2014**	**2013**
Total liquid assets	**19,826**	17,137
Liquid assets as % of total net assets	**61%**	57%

IFRS 7.B11B **a.** In this guide, it is assumed that disclosure of contractual maturities for all derivative financial liabilities held by the Fund is essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

IFRS 7.34(a) **b.** The example shown in this guide in relation to liquidity risk assumes that the primary basis for reporting to key management personnel on liquidity risk is the ratio of liquid assets (expected liquidation period within seven days) to the net assets and weekly redemption levels. However, other presentations are possible.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

IFRS 7.31–32

C. Market risk[a]

For the definition of market risk and information on the tools used by the Fund to manage the market risks, see Note 19(E).

i. Interest rate risk

Exposure

IFRS 7.34(a)

A summary of the Fund's interest rate gap position, analysed by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date, is as follows.

31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	**Less than 1 month**	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**Total**
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**51**	**-**	**-**	**51**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Debt securities	**4,891**	**3,091**	**2,069**	**10,051**
Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	**550**	**4,194**	**-**	**4,744**
Total assets	**5,492**	**7,285**	**2,069**	**14,846**
Liabilities				
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	**(1,286)**	**(1,277)**	**-**	**(2,563)**
Total liabilities	**(1,286)**	**(1,277)**	**-**	**(2,563)**
Effect of derivatives held for interest rate risk management	**-**	**1,100**	**(1,100)**	**-**
Total interest rate gap	**4,206**	**7,108**	**969**	**12,283**
31 December 2013				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	71	-	-	71
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Debt securities	4,987	6,422	3,102	14,511
Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	480	3,510	-	3,990
Total assets	5,538	9,932	3,102	18,572
Liabilities				
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	(392)	(1,842)	-	(2,234)
Total liabilities	(392)	(1,842)	-	(2,234)
Effect of derivatives held for interest rate risk management	-	2,500	(2,500)	-
Total interest rate gap	5,146	10,590	602	16,338

For debt securities, the Fund aims to maintain a weighted-average days to maturity, or contractual re-pricing date, if earlier, of less than 90 days. At the reporting date, the weighted-average days to maturity, or contractual re-pricing date if earlier, was 70.3 days (2013: 79.8 days).

IFRS 7.34(a)

a. In this guide, the following primary bases for market risk reporting to key management personnel are assumed:

- *for interest rate risk:* interest rate gap position;
- *for foreign currency risk:* analysis of concentration of positions in individual currencies; and
- *for other price risk:* analysis of portfolio by asset type and industry concentration of equity investments.

However, other presentations are possible.

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5. Financial risk review (continued)

C. Market risk (continued)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

IFRS 7.40

The sensitivity analysis reflects how net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the reporting date. [*Insert any other information on type of model, assumptions and parameters used in the sensitivity analysis.*][a, b]

IFRS 7.40, B19

Management has determined that a fluctuation in interest rates of 50 basis points is reasonably possible, considering the economic environment in which the Fund operates. The table below sets out the effect on the Fund's net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares of a reasonably possible increase of 50 basis points in interest rates at 31 December. A reduction in interest rates of the same amount would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown. The impact of such an increase or reduction has been estimated by calculating the fair value changes of the fixed-interest debt securities and other fixed-interest-bearing assets, less liabilities and derivatives. The impact is primarily from the decrease in the fair value of fixed-income securities. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Effect in thousands of euro	**2014**	**2013**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares (reduction)	**(61.4)**	(81.7)
Effect in %		
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares (reduction)	**(0.19%)**	(0.27%)
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares (reduction)	**(2.08%)**	(4.07%)

A reduction in interest rates of the same amount would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above.

IFRS 7.40(a) a. IFRS 7 requires the disclosure of a sensitivity analysis, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the reporting date. Because the Fund presents its statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position following Example 7 of IAS 32, the sensitivity analysis discloses how net assets/increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares would have been affected by reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk.

IFRS 7.41 b. In this guide, it is assumed that the Fund does not prepare a sensitivity analysis such as a value-at-risk analysis (VaR) that reflects the interdependencies between risk variables. However, we have illustrated an example disclosure for a fund that uses a VaR analysis in Appendix V.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

C. Market risk (continued)

ii. Currency risk

Exposure

IFRS 7.34(a)

At the reporting date, the carrying amount of the Fund's net financial assets and financial liabilities held in individual foreign currencies, expressed in euro and as a percentage of its net assets, were as follows.

	2014		2013	
Currency	**Thousands of euro**	**% of net assets**	**Thousands of euro**	**% of net assets**
USD	**7,536**	**23.1%**	4,287	14.3%
GBP	**2,023**	**6.2%**	959	3.2%
CHF	**881**	**2.7%**	779	2.6%
	10,440	**32.0%**	6,025	20.1%

Sensitivity analysis

IFRS 7.40

The table below sets out the effect on the net assets/increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares of a reasonably possible weakening of the euro against the US dollar by 5% (2013: 4%), sterling by 3% (2013: 2%) and the Swiss franc by 2% (2013: 4%) at 31 December. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Effect in thousands of euro (increase)	**2014**	**2013**
USD	**377**	171
GBP	**61**	19
CHF	**18**	31
Effect in % of net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable shares (increase)	**2014**	**2013**
USD	**1.2%**	0.6%
GBP	**0.2%**	0.1%
CHF	**0.1%**	0.1%
Effect in % of increase in net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable shares (increase)	**2014**	**2013**
USD	**12.8%**	9.3%
GBP	**2.1%**	1.0%
CHF	**0.6%**	1.7%

A strengthening of the euro against the above currencies would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

C. Market risk (continued)

iii. Other price risk

Exposure

IFRS 7.34(a)

The following table sets out the concentration of the investment assets and liabilities, excluding derivatives held by the Fund as at the reporting date.

	2014 % of net assets	2013 % of net assets
Equity investments:		
Exchange-traded equity investments	**51.8%**	38.7%
Unlisted private equity investments	**1.5%**	0.9%
Unlisted open-ended investment funds	**5.0%**	-
Total equity investments	**58.3%**	39.6%
Debt securities:		
Exchange-traded debt securities	**30.8%**	48.4%
Total debt securities	**30.8%**	48.4%
Total investment assets	**89.1%**	88.0%
Securities sold short	**(2.4%)**	(0.7%)
Total investment liabilities	**(2.4%)**	(0.7%)

IFRS 7.34(c), 36(a)

The following table sets out the concentration of derivative assets and liabilities. It shows fair values and the notional amount of derivative assets and liabilities held by the Fund as at the reporting date.

In thousands of euro	2014 Fair value	2014 Notional	2013 Fair value	2013 Notional
Derivative assets				
Listed equity index options	**249**	**5,000**	29	400
Equity indices futures contracts	**54**	**7,500**	-	-
Foreign currency forward contracts	**219**	**2,000**	300	2,700
Foreign currency futures contracts	**23**	**2,500**	106	1,500
Total	**545**	**17,000**	435	4,600
Derivative liabilities				
Listed equity index options	**(1,066)**	**(16,000)**	(756)	(15,000)
Foreign currency forward contracts	**(822)**	**(10,000)**	(106)	(1,200)
Credit default swaps	**(485)**	**(12,800)**	-	-
Interest rate swaps	**(464)**	**(5,900)**	(372)	(4,000)
Total	**(2,837)**	**(44,700)**	(1,234)	(20,200)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Financial risk review (continued)

C. Market risk (continued)

iii. Other price risk (continued)

Exposure (continued)

IFRS 7.34(c), B8

The investment manager monitors the concentration of risk for equity and debt securities based on counterparties and industries [*and geographic location*]. The Fund's equity investments are concentrated in the following industries.

	2014 %	2013 %
Healthcare	**18.6**	21.2
Energy	**17.5**	15.8
Telecommunication	**16.9**	14.3
Banks/financial services	**15.9**	13.5
Information technology	**14.5**	13.2
Biotechnology	**5.6**	2.9
Automotive manufacturing	**5.1**	8.3
Pharmaceutical	**3.2**	3.1
Other	**2.7**	7.7
	100.0	100.0

There were no significant concentrations of risk to issuers at 31 December 2014 or 31 December 2013. No exposure to any individual issuer exceeded 5% of the net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable shares either at 31 December 2014 or at 31 December 2013.

Sensitivity analysis

IFRS 7.40

The table below sets out the effect on net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares of a reasonably possible weakening in the individual equity market prices of 4% at 31 December. The estimates are made on an individual investment basis. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest and foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Effect in thousands of euro	2014	2013
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares (reduction)	**(716)**	(352)

Effect in %	2014	2013
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares (reduction)	**(2.2%)**	(1.2%)
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares (reduction)	**(24.2%)**	(17.5%)

A strengthening in the individual equity market prices of 4% at 31 December would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above.

All investments in listed corporate debt securities are fixed-income instruments that have maturities of six months or less. The Fund expects price fluctuations for these investments to arise principally from interest rate or credit risk. As a result, the Fund is not subject to significant other price risk on these investments.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Fair values of financial instruments

See accounting policy in Note 22(H)(iii).

A. Valuation models[a]

IFRS 13.91, 93(d)

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets that the Fund can access at the measurement date are obtained directly from an exchange on which the instruments are traded. For all other financial instruments, the Fund determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

IFRS 13.72

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- *Level 1:* Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- *Level 2:* Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- *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 but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

IFRS 13.93(d)

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity indices, EBITDA multiples and revenue multiples and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Fund uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and simple financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange-traded derivatives and simple OTC derivatives such as interest rate swaps. The availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and reduces the uncertainty associated with the determination of fair values. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

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a. This guide provides a generic illustration of the examples of valuation models that could be used by an investment fund. Each investment fund has to disclose in more detail the specific valuation models and inputs that it uses for Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements.

6. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

A. Valuation models (continued)

IFRS 13.93(g)

For more complex instruments, the Fund uses proprietary valuation models, which are usually developed from recognised valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for the selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of the probability of counterparty default and prepayments and selection of appropriate discount rates.

Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the Fund believes that a third party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Fund and the counterparty where appropriate. For measuring derivatives that might change classification from being an asset to a liability or vice versa, such as interest rate swaps, fair values include adjustment for both own credit risk and counterparty credit risk.

Model inputs and values are calibrated against historical data and published forecasts and, when possible, against current or recent observed transactions and broker quotes. This calibration process is inherently subjective and it yields ranges of possible inputs and estimates of fair value, and management judgement is required to select the most appropriate point in the range.

B. Valuation framework

IFRS 13.93(g), IE65

The Fund has an established control framework for the measurement of fair values. The valuation process is overseen by a Valuation Committee (the Committee), which is responsible for developing the Fund's valuation processes and procedures, conducting periodic reviews of those policies and evaluating their consistent application. The Committee comprises personnel of the investment manager who are separate from the investment manager's portfolio valuation and front office functions. The Committee reports to the board of directors of the Fund.

The control framework also includes the investment manager's portfolio valuation function, which is independent of the investment manager's front office management and reports to the Committee. Its responsibilities include:

- verification of observable pricing inputs;
- re-performance of model valuations;
- a review and approval process for new models and changes to such models;
- calibration and back-testing of models against observed market transactions;
- analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements; and
- review of unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair value, then the portfolio valuation function assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS. This includes:

- verifying that the broker or pricing service is approved by the Fund for use in pricing the relevant type of financial instrument;
- understanding how the fair value has been arrived at and the extent to which it represents actual market transactions;
- when prices for similar instruments are used to measure fair value, how these prices have been adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the instrument subject to measurement; and
- if a number of quotes for the same financial instrument have been obtained, then how fair value has been determined using those quotes.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

C. Fair value hierarchy – Financial instruments measured at fair value

IFRS 13.93(b), IE60

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position. All fair value measurements below are recurring.

31 December 2014

In thousands of euro	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity investments, listed				
Healthcare	2,574	568	-	3,142
Energy	2,274	682	-	2,956
Telecommunication	2,699	156	-	2,855
Banks/financial services	2,491	195	-	2,686
Information technology	2,420	30	-	2,450
Biotechnology	921	25	-	946
Automotive manufacturing	793	69	-	862
Pharmaceutical	518	23	-	541
Other	421	35	-	456
Total	15,111	1,783	-	16,894
Debt securities				
Banks/financial services	362	1,852	-	2,214
Automotive manufacturing	625	893	-	1,518
Information technology	623	633	-	1,256
Pharmaceutical	524	300	-	824
Other	157	1,391	-	1,548
Total	2,291	5,069	-	7,360
Unlisted private equity investments				
Biotechnology	-	-	500	500
Total	-	-	500	500
Unlisted open-ended investment funds				
Multi-strategy	-	640	531	1,171
Equity long/short	-	461	-	461
Total	-	1,101	531	1,632
Derivative financial instruments				
Listed equity index options	249	-	-	249
Equity indices futures contracts	54	-	-	54
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	219	-	219
Foreign currency futures contracts	23	-	-	23
Total	326	219	-	545
	17,728	8,172	1,031	26,931
Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities				
Banks/financial services	2,691	-	-	2,691
Total	2,691	-	-	2,691

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

C. Fair value hierarchy – Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

31 December 2014

In thousands of euro	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Securities sold short				
Banks/financial services	**-**	**(784)**	**-**	**(784)**
Total	**-**	**(784)**	**-**	**(784)**
Derivative financial instruments				
Listed equity index options	**(1,066)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,066)**
Foreign currency forward contracts	**-**	**(822)**	**-**	**(822)**
Credit default swaps	**-**	**(485)**	**-**	**(485)**
Interest rate swaps	**-**	**(464)**	**-**	**(464)**
Total	**(1,066)**	**(1,771)**	**-**	**(2,837)**
	(1,066)	**(2,555)**	**-**	**(3,621)**

31 December 2013

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity investments, listed				
Healthcare	1,941	520	-	2,461
Energy	1,738	96	-	1,834
Telecommunications	1,400	260	-	1,660
Banks/financial services	1,567	-	-	1,567
Information technology	1,532	-	-	1,532
Biotechnology	337	-	-	337
Automotive manufacturing	963	-	-	963
Pharmaceutical	286	74	-	360
Other	893	-	-	893
Total	10,657	950	-	11,607
Debt securities				
Banks/financial services	2,577	2,985	-	5,562
Automotive manufacturing	916	869	-	1,785
Information technology	509	652	-	1,161
Pharmaceutical	1,618	283	-	1,901
Other	860	896	-	1,756
Total	6,480	5,685	-	12,165
Unlisted private equity investments				
Other	-	-	264	264
Total	-	-	264	264
Derivative financial instruments				
Listed equity index options	29	-	-	29
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	300	-	300
Foreign currency futures contracts	106	-	-	106
Total	135	300	-	435
	17,272	6,935	264	24,471

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

C. Fair value hierarchy – Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

31 December 2013

In thousands of euro	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities				
Banks/financial services	2,346	-	-	2,346
Total	2,346	-	-	2,346
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Securities sold short				
Banks/financial services	-	(212)	-	(212)
Total	-	(212)	-	(212)
Derivative financial instruments				
Listed equity index options	(756)	-	-	(756)
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	(106)	-	(106)
Interest rate swaps	-	(372)	-	(372)
Total	(756)	(478)	-	(1,234)
	(756)	(690)	-	(1,446)

IFRS 13.93(c)

During 2014, debt securities with a carrying amount of €200 thousand were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 because public price quotations in an active market for these instruments were no longer available. However, there was sufficient information available to measure the fair values of these securities based on observable market inputs.

IFRS 13.93(e), IE61

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	In thousands of euro	Unlisted open-ended investment funds Multi-strategy	Unlisted private equity investments Biotech-nology	Total
	Balance at 1 January 2013	-	138	138
IFRS 13.93(e)(i)	Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss	-	23	23
IFRS 13.93(e)(iii)	Purchases	-	119	119
IFRS 13.93(e)(iii)	Sales	-	(16)	(16)
IFRS 13.93(e)(iv)	Transfers into Level 3	-	-	-
IFRS 13.93(e)(iv)	Transfers out of Level 3	-	-	-
	Balance at 31 December 2013	-	264	264
IFRS 13.93(e)(i)	Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss	**56**	**51**	**107**
IFRS 13.93(e)(iii)	Purchases	**475**	**244**	**719**
IFRS 13.93(e)(iii)	Sales	-	**(59)**	**(59)**
IFRS 13.93(e)(iv)	Transfers into Level 3	**-**	**-**	**-**
IFRS 13.93(e)(iv)	Transfers out of Level 3	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Balance at 31 December 2014	**531**	**500**	**1,031**
	Change in unrealised gains or losses (net gain) for the period included in profit or loss for financial assets and financial liabilities held at the reporting date			
IFRS 13.93(f)	**2014**	**56**	**42**	**98**
IFRS 13.93(f)	2013	-	20	20

These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss as net gain from financial instruments at FVTPL.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

D. Significant unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

IFRS 13.93(d), 93(h)(i), IE63

The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at 31 December 2014 in measuring financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.[a]

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2014	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Unlisted private equity investments	**500 (2013: 264)**	Market approach using comparable traded multiples	EBITDA multiple	7–12 (10) (2013: 7–13 (10))	The estimated fair value would increase if: • the EBITDA or revenue multiples were higher; or • the discount for lack of marketability were lower.
			Revenue multiple	1.5–2.0 (1.8) (2013: 1.4–2.1 (1.8))	
			Discount for lack of marketability	5–15% (11%) (2013: 6–15 (10))	
Unlisted open-ended investment funds	**531 (2013: Nil)**	Adjusted net asset value	Discount for lack of marketability/ restricted redemptions	8–10% (9%) (2013: nil)	A significant increase in discount would result in a lower fair value.

IFRS 13.93(g), IE65(e)

Significant unobservable inputs are developed as follows.

- *EBITDA and revenue multiples:* Represent amounts that market participants would use when pricing the investments. EBITDA and revenue multiples are selected from comparable public companies based on geographic location, industry, size, target markets and other factors that management considers to be reasonable. The traded multiples for the comparable companies are determined by dividing the enterprise value of the company by its EBITDA or revenue.
- *Discount for lack of marketability:* Represents the discount applied to the comparable market multiples to reflect the illiquidity of the portfolio companies relative to the comparable peer group. Management determines the discount for lack of marketability based on its judgement after considering market liquidity conditions and company-specific factors such as the developmental stage of the portfolio company.
- *Discount for lack of marketability/restricted redemptions for the unlisted open-ended investment funds:* Represents the discount applied to the net asset value of the investee to reflect the restriction of redemptions. Management determines this discount based on its judgement after considering the period of restrictions and the nature of the fund's investments.

IFRS 13.93(d), IE63, Insights 2.4.530.50

a. IFRS 13 does not specify how to summarise the information about unobservable inputs for each class of assets or liabilities (e.g. whether to include information about the range of values or a weighted average for each unobservable input used for each class). An entity should consider the level of detail that is necessary to meet the disclosure objectives. For example, if the range of values for an unobservable input that the entity uses is wide, then this may indicate that the entity should disclose both the range and the weighted average of the values, as disclosed in this guide.

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6. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

E. Sensitivity of fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs

IFRS 13.93(h)(ii)

Although management believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions used to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects on net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares.

2014 *In thousands of euro*	**Favourable**	**(Unfavourable)**
Unlisted open-ended investment funds	**48**	**(49)**
Unlisted private equity investments	**43**	**(41)**
2013		
Unlisted private equity investments	21	(20)

IFRS 13.93(h)(ii)

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation of unlisted private equity investments have been calculated by recalibrating the model values using unobservable inputs based on averages of the upper and lower quartiles respectively of the Fund's ranges of possible estimates. The most significant unobservable inputs are EBITDA and revenue multiples and the discount for lack of marketability. The weighted-average discount for lack of marketability used in the model at 31 December 2014 was 11% (with reasonably possible alternative assumptions of 4 and 16%) (2013: 10; 5 and 16% respectively). The EBITDA multiple used in the model at 31 December 2014 was 10 (with reasonably possible alternative assumptions of 6 and 13) (2013: 10; 6 and 14 respectively). The revenue multiple used in the model at 31 December 2014 was 1.8 (with reasonably possible alternative assumptions of 1.4 and 2.1) (2013: 1.8; 1.3 and 2.2 respectively).

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation of unlisted open-ended investment funds have been calculated by recalibrating the model values using unobservable inputs based on averages of the upper and lower quartiles respectively of the Fund's ranges of possible estimates. The most significant unobservable input is the discount for lack of marketability/restricted redemptions. The weighted-average discount for lack of marketability/restricted redemptions used in the model at 31 December 2014 was 9% (with reasonably possible alternative assumptions of 7 and 11%).

F. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

IFRS 7.25, 29

The financial instruments not measured at FVTPL are short-term financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of their short-term nature and, for the financial assets, high credit quality of counterparties.

IFRS 13.97

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses it by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	**51**	-	**51**
Balances due from brokers	-	**4,619**	-	**4,619**
Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	-	**4,744**	-	**4,744**
	-	**9,414**	-	**9,414**
Financial liabilities				
Balances due to brokers	-	**143**	-	**143**
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	-	**2,563**	-	**2,563**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	-	**32,625**	-	**32,625**
	-	**35,331**	-	**35,331**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

F. Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

31 December 2013

In thousands of euro	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	71	-	71
Balances due from brokers	-	3,121	-	3,121
Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	-	3,990	-	3,990
	-	7,182	-	7,182
Financial liabilities				
Balances due to brokers	-	275	-	275
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	-	2,234	-	2,234
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	-	29,979	-	29,979
	-	32,488	-	32,488

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

IAS 18.35(b)(iii)

7. Interest income[a]

IFRS 7.20(b)

In thousands of euro	2014	2013
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**2**	35
Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	**237**	211
	239	246
Interest income on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss:		
Debt securities	**364**	183
	603	429

IFRS 7.20(a)(i) a. Presentations of interest income and interest expense other than that shown in this guide are possible. For example, an entity may present interest income and interest expense on financial instruments designated at FVTPL within 'gain from financial instruments at FVTPL'.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss[a]

In thousands of euro	2014	2013
Net gain from financial instruments held for trading:		
Securities sold short	**58**	57
Derivative financial instruments	**88**	(37)
	146	20
Net gain from financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss:		
Equity investments	**2,959**	1,517
Debt securities	**101**	841
	3,060	2,358
	3,206	2,378
Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss:[b]		
Realised	**1,585**	1,208
Unrealised	**1,621**	1,170
	3,206	2,378

IFRS 7.20(a)(i) (margin references for the held-for-trading and designated sections)

The realised gain from financial instruments at FVTPL represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the reporting period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its sale or settlement price.

The unrealised gain represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its carrying amount at the end of the period.

IFRS 7.20(a)(i) a. In this guide, the net gain from financial instruments held for trading does not include dividends on securities sold short; and the net gain from financial instruments designated as at FVTPL does not include interest income and dividend income, because these are presented separately. However, other presentations are possible.

IFRS 13.93(f) b. There is no requirement under IFRS to disclose an analysis of gains and losses on financial instruments accounted for at FVTPL between realised and unrealised portions, other than for certain instruments categorised into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. However, this information may be useful to investors and therefore many funds include it in their financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9. Withholding tax expense

IAS 12.80

The Fund is exempt from paying income taxes under the current system of taxation in [*insert name of the country of domicile*]. Certain dividend and interest income received by the Fund is subject to withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. During the year, the average withholding tax rate was 15% (2013:15%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

See accounting policies in Note 22(H)(ii).

IFRS 7.6, 8, 25

The table below sets out the classifications of the carrying amounts of the Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities into categories of financial instruments.

31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	*Note*	**Held for trading**	**Designated as at fair value**	**Loans and receivables**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents		**-**	**-**	**51**	**-**	**51**
Balances due from brokers	*12*	**-**	**-**	**4,619**	**-**	**4,619**
Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	*5*	**-**	**-**	**4,744**	**-**	**4,744**
Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*11*	**545**	**26,386**	**-**	**-**	**26,931**
Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*11*	**-**	**2,691**	**-**	**-**	**2,691**
		545	**29,077**	**9,414**	**-**	**39,036**
Balances due to brokers	*12*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**143**	**143**
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	*5*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,563**	**2,563**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	*11*	**3,621**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,621**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	*14*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,625**	**32,625**
		3,621	**-**	**-**	**35,331**	**38,952**
31 December 2013						
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	71	-	71
Balances due from brokers	*12*	-	-	3,121	-	3,121
Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	*5*	-	-	3,990	-	3,990
Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*11*	435	24,036	-	-	24,471
Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*11*	-	2,346	-	-	2,346
		435	26,382	7,182	-	33,999
Balances due to brokers	*12*	-	-	-	275	275
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	*5*	-	-	-	2,234	2,234
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	*11*	1,446	-	-	-	1,446
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	*14*	-	-	-	29,979	29,979
		1,446	-	-	32,488	33,934

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11. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

See accounting policies in Note 22(H).

	In thousands of euro	2014	2013
	Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
IFRS 7.8(a)(i)	Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss:		
	Debt securities	**2,691**	2,346
	Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
IFRS 7.8(a)(ii)	Held-for-trading assets:		
	Derivative financial instruments:		
	Equity	**303**	29
	Foreign exchange	**242**	406
		545	435
IFRS 7.8(a)(i)	Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss:		
	Debt securities	**7,360**	12,165
	Equity investments, listed	**16,894**	11,607
	Unlisted open-ended investment funds	**1,632**	-
	Unlisted private equity investments	**500**	264
		26,386	24,036
		26,931	24,471
	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
IFRS 7.8(a)(ii)	Held-for-trading liabilities:		
	Securities sold short – equity investments	**784**	212
	Derivative financial instruments:		
	Equity	**1,066**	756
	Foreign exchange	**822**	106
	Credit	**485**	-
	Interest rate	**464**	372
		2,837	1,234
		3,621	1,446

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Balances due from/to brokers

See accounting policies in Note 22(H)(ii).

In thousands of euro	2014	2013
Balances due from brokers		
Margin accounts	**2,991**	2,144
IAS 7.14(a) Cash collateral for borrowed securities	**823**	223
Sales transactions awaiting settlement	**805**	754
	4,619	3,121
Balances due to brokers		
Purchase transactions awaiting settlement	**143**	275

Margin accounts represent cash deposits with brokers, transferred as collateral against open derivative contracts. The Fund uses brokers to transact derivative transactions, including those with central counterparties.

In accordance with the Fund's policy of trade-date accounting for regular-way sale and purchase transactions, sales/purchase transactions awaiting settlement represent amounts receivable/payable for securities sold/purchased but not yet settled as at the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

13. Equity

IAS 1.79(a)(i)–(iii)

A. Authorised, issued and fully paid management voting shares

	Authorised		Issued and fully paid	
Number of shares	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Management shares of €1 each	**1,000,000**	1,000,000	**10,000**	10,000

	Authorised		Issued and fully paid	
In thousands of euro	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Management shares	**1,000**	1,000	**10**	10

The holders of management shares are entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, general meetings of the Fund. Dividends may not be declared in respect of the management shares. The holders of these shares are only entitled to a repayment of an amount up to par value on the winding-up of the Fund and such payment is in priority to the holders of the redeemable shares. At 31 December 2014 and 2013, the management shares were held by the investment manager.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares[a]

See accounting policies in Note 22(H)(viii).

A. Redeemable shares

The analysis of movements in the number of redeemable shares and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares during the year was as follows.

IAS 1.79(a)(i), (iii)

i. Authorised redeemable shares

	2014			2013		
Number of shares	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total
Shares of €0.01 each	**4,000,000**	**900,000**	**4,900,000**	4,000,000	900,000	4,900,000
In thousands of euro						
Shares of €0.01 each	**40**	**9**	**49**	40	9	49
Issued and fully paid (IAS 1.79(a)(ii), (iv))						
Number of shares						
Balance at 1 January	**201,436**	**59,095**	**260,531**	116,818	56,082	172,900
Issued during the year	**52,800**	**3,400**	**56,200**	138,818	3,013	141,831
Redeemed during the year	**(53,100)**	**(4,419)**	**(57,519)**	(54,200)	-	(54,200)
Balance at 31 December	**201,136**	**58,076**	**259,212**	201,436	59,095	260,531
Issued and fully paid (IAS 1.79(a)(ii), (iv))						
In thousands of euro						
Balance at 1 January	**23,242**	**6,737**	**29,979**	12,498	5,963	18,461
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	**2,344**	**612**	**2,956**	1,563	445	2,008
Issue of shares during the year	**6,275**	**393**	**6,668**	15,176	329	15,505
Redemption of shares during the year	**(6,448)**	**(530)**	**(6,978)**	(5,995)	-	(5,995)
Balance at 31 December	**25,413**	**7,212**	**32,625**	23,242	6,737	29,979
Net asset value per share (in euro) at 31 December	**126.35**	**124.18**		115.38	114.00	

a. The Fund has minimal equity and net assets (after deducting the equity interest) accrue to the holders of redeemable shares. Accordingly, disclosures of changes during the period in the redeemable shares classified as financial liabilities, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the redeemable shares, if applicable, provide users with relevant and helpful information.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14. Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares (continued)

A. Redeemable shares (continued)

IAS 1.79(a)(i), (iii)

i. Authorised redeemable shares (continued)

IAS 1.79(a)(v)

The rights attaching to the redeemable shares are as follows.

- The shares may be redeemed weekly at the net asset value per share of the respective class. The net asset value per share is calculated on the following basis:
  - for assets and liabilities quoted in an active market – using mid-market prices; and
  - for other assets and liabilities – using probable realisation value estimated with care and good faith.
- Redeemable shares carry a right to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings.
- The holders of redeemable shares are entitled to receive all dividends declared and paid by the Fund. On winding-up, the holders are entitled to a return of capital based on the net asset value per share of their respective classes after deduction of the nominal amount of the management shares. [*Explain the differences in entitlements to net assets of Class A and Class B – e.g. management fee rate.*]

Notwithstanding the redeemable shareholders' rights to redemptions as above, the Fund has the right, as set out in its prospectus, to impose a redemption gate limit of 10% of the net assets of the Fund in any redemption period to manage redemption levels and maintain the strength of the Fund's capital base.

B. Dividends

IAS 1.107

During the year, the Fund declared and paid a dividend as follows.

	2014			2013		
	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total
Interim dividend paid on [*date*]						
Dividend per share (euro)	**0.67**	**0.73**		0.54	0.50	
Dividend (thousands of euro)	**135**	**43**	**178**	63	28	91

IAS 1.137(a)

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Fund declared an additional dividend in respect of 2014, which was paid on [*insert date*] 2015, as follows.

	Class A	Class B	Total
Dividend per share (euro)	**0.28**	**0.31**	
Dividend (thousands of euro)	**57**	**18**	**75**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Transfers of financial assets[a]

See accounting policies in Notes 22(H)(vi) and (viii).

A. Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

i. Sale and repurchase agreements

IAS 39.29, AG51(a)–(c), IFRS 7.42D(a)–(c)

Sale and repurchase agreements are transactions in which the Fund sells a security and simultaneously agrees to repurchase it (or an asset that is substantially the same) at a fixed price on a future date. The Fund continues to recognise the securities in their entirety in the statement of financial position because it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. The cash consideration received is recognised as a financial asset and a financial liability is recognised for the obligation to pay the repurchase price. Because the Fund sells the contractual rights to the cash flows of the securities, it does not have the ability to use the transferred assets during the term of the arrangement.

IFRS 7.42D(d)–(e)

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets transferred through sale and repurchase agreements. These carrying amounts are included in the 'Pledged financial assets at FVTPL' line item in the statement of financial position.

In thousands of euro	**2014**	**2013**
Carrying amount of financial assets	**2,691**	2,563
Carrying amount of associated financial liabilities	**(2,563)**	(2,234)

Insights 7.8.420.10–20, 430

a. The definition of 'transfer' in IFRS 7 for the purposes of disclosures is different from the one in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for the purpose of determining whether a financial asset should be derecognised.

16. Involvement with unconsolidated structured entities[a]

IFRS 12.26

The table below describes the types of structured entities that the Fund does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest.

Type of structured entity	Nature and purpose	Interest held by the Fund
Investment funds	To manage assets on behalf of third party investors and generate fees for the investment manager. These vehicles are financed through the issue of units to investors.	Investments in units issued by the funds

IFRS 12.29

The table below sets out interests held by the Fund in unconsolidated structured entities. The maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the financial assets held.

IFRS 12.26

31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	**Number of investee funds**	**Total net assets**	**Carrying amount included in 'Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'**
Investment in unlisted open-ended investment funds			
Multi-strategy	**2**	**195,856**	**1,171**
Equity long/short	**1**	**480,257**	**461**
Total			**1,632**

IFRS 12.30–31

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

IFRS 12.B26

The Fund can redeem units in the above investment funds once a month on a specified date.

The Fund did not hold interests in unconsolidated structured entities at 31 December 2013.

a. For additional disclosure examples and explanatory notes on IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, see our publication Guide to annual financial statements – IFRS 12 supplement (September 2014).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

IAS 24.13

17. Related parties and other key contracts

A. Related parties

IAS 24.17

i. Transactions with key management personnel[a, b]

The Fund appointed XYZ Capital Limited, an investment management company incorporated in [*name of country*], to implement the investment strategy as specified in the prospectus. Under the investment management agreement, the investment manager receives a management fee at an annual rate of 1.5% of the net asset value attributable to holders of redeemable shares as defined in the prospectus. The investment management fees incurred during the year amounted to €478 thousand (2013: €447 thousand). Included in other payables at 31 December 2014 were investment management fees payable of €49 thousand (2013: €47 thousand). The investment management contract can be terminated by the Fund at any time.

At 31 December 2014, 20,000 Class A redeemable shares (2013: 20,000 Class A redeemable shares) and all Class B redeemable shares (2013: all Class B redeemable shares) were held by employees of the investment manager.

At 31 December 2014, all management shares were held by the investment manager (2013: all management shares).

The total directors' fees paid for the year were €26 thousand (2013: €15 thousand). This amount has been fully settled during the year. The listing of the members of the board of directors is shown on page [*state page number*] of the annual report.

The directors did not hold any shares in the Fund during the reporting period or at the reporting date.

B. Other key contracts

i. Administrator[c]

The Fund appointed ABC Fund Services Limited, a fund administration company incorporated in [*name of country*], to provide administrative services including financial accounting services to the Fund. Under the fund administration agreement, the administrator receives an administration fee at an annual rate of 0.22% of the net asset value attributable to holders of redeemable shares on each valuation day as defined in the prospectus. The administration fees paid during the year amounted to €66 thousand (2013: €62 thousand). Included in other payables at 31 December 2014 were administration fees payable of €6 thousand (2013: €6 thousand). The fund administration agreement can be terminated by the Fund at any time.

IAS 10.21–22(a)

18. Subsequent events

[*Disclose subsequent events, if there were any.*]

IAS 24.9, Insights 5.5.40.10–60

a. Key management personnel are those persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity – directly or indirectly. The definition of key management personnel includes directors (both executive and non-executive). In our view, the definition of key management personnel in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* specifies a role and is not limited to a person. In our experience, the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity in some cases is assigned to an entity rather than to a person. For example, a bank or company may act as an investment manager for an investment fund and in doing so assume the roles and responsibilities of key management personnel. We believe that an entity that assumes the role of key management personnel should be considered a related party of the reporting entity. The amendment to IAS 24 discussed in Note 23 extends the definition of related party to include management entities that provide key management personnel to the entity.

Insights 5.5.110.20

b. In our view, materiality considerations cannot be used to override the explicit requirements of IAS 24 for the disclosure of elements of key management personnel compensation.

c. In this guide, the administrator is not a related party. However, details of the terms of the contract with the administrator have been disclosed by virtue of the administrator being a key service provider to the Fund. In some instances, the administrator may be a related party of the Fund and this should be disclosed accordingly.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

IFRS 7.31

19. Financial risk management

A. Exposure

IFRS 7.31–32

The Fund has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- market risks; and
- operational risk.

IFRS 7.33

This note presents information about the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Fund's management of capital.

B. Risk management framework

IFRS 7.31

The Fund maintains positions in a variety of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments in accordance with its investment management strategy. [*Insert description of the Fund's investment strategy as outlined in the Fund's prospectus.*] The Fund's investment portfolio comprises listed and unlisted equity and debt securities, derivative financial instruments and investments in unlisted investment funds.

The Fund's investment manager has been given discretionary authority to manage the assets in line with the Fund's investment objectives. Compliance with the target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio are monitored by the board of directors on a [*daily/weekly/monthly*] basis. In instances where the portfolio has diverged from target asset allocations, the Fund's investment manager is obliged to take actions to rebalance the portfolio in line with the established targets, within prescribed time limits.

IFRS 7.33

C. Credit risk

IFRS 7.33(a)

'Credit risk' is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund, resulting in a financial loss to the Fund. It arises principally from debt securities held, and also from derivative financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, balances due from brokers and receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements. For risk management reporting purposes, the Fund considers and aggregates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country risk and sector risk).

IFRS 7.33(b)

The Fund's policy over credit risk is to minimise its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties that meet the credit standards set out in the Fund's prospectus and by taking collateral. [*Insert specific risk management policies and investment guidelines relating to credit risk as outlined in the Fund's prospectus.*]

IFRS 7.33(b)

Credit risk is monitored on a [*daily/weekly/monthly*] basis by the investment manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. [*Insert specific risk management procedures. This should include how the risk is managed and measured.*] The Fund's credit risk is monitored on a [*monthly/quarterly/other*] basis by the board of directors. If the credit risk is not in accordance with the investment policy or guidelines of the Fund, then the investment manager is obliged to rebalance the portfolio within [*state number of days*] days of each determination that the portfolio is not in compliance with the stated investment parameters.

IFRS 7.33(a)

The Fund's activities may give rise to settlement risk. 'Settlement risk' is the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

IFRS 7.33(b)

For the majority of transactions, the Fund mitigates this risk by conducting settlements through a broker to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations. Settlement limits form part of the credit approval and limit monitoring processes described below.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19. Financial risk management (continued)

IFRS 7.33

D. Liquidity risk

IFRS 7.33(a)

'Liquidity risk' is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

IFRS 7.33(b)

The Fund's policy and the investment manager's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stress conditions, including estimated redemptions of shares, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Fund's reputation.

The Fund's prospectus provides for the weekly [*monthly/daily/quarterly*] creation and cancellation of shares and it is therefore exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting shareholder redemptions at each redemption date [*at any time*].

The Fund's financial assets include unlisted equity investments, which are generally illiquid. In addition, the Fund holds investments in unlisted open-ended investment funds, which may be subject to redemption restrictions such as side pockets or redemption gates. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate some of its investments in these instruments in due time to meet its liquidity requirements.

The Fund's investments in listed securities are considered to be readily realisable because they are traded on major European stock exchanges and on the NYSE.

IFRS 7.33(b), 39(c), B11E

The Fund's liquidity risk is managed on a daily basis by the investment manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. [*Insert specific risk management policies and investment guidelines relating to liquidity risk as outlined in the Fund's prospectus, as well as the risk management procedures. This should include how the risk is managed and measured.*]

The Fund's overall liquidity risk is monitored on a weekly [*monthly/quarterly/other*] basis by the board of directors. The Fund's redemption policy only allows for weekly redemptions.

The board of directors is empowered to impose a redemption gate should redemption levels exceed 10% of the net asset value of the Fund in any redemption period.

IFRS 7.B11F(a)

In addition, the Fund maintains lines of credit of €300 thousand that it can access to meet liquidity needs. If the line of credit is drawn, then interest would be payable at the rate of Euribor plus 160 basis points (2013: Euribor plus 150 basis points). The Fund has no restrictions on the use of this facility.

IFRS 7.33

E. Market risk

IFRS 7.33(a)

'Market risk' is the risk that changes in market prices – such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and credit spreads – will affect the Fund's income or the fair value of its holdings of financial instruments.

IFRS 7.33(b)

The Fund's strategy for the management of market risk is driven by the Fund's investment objective. [*Insert description of the investment objective as outlined in the Fund's prospectus.*]

The Fund's market risk is managed on a daily basis by the investment manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. [*Insert specific risk management policies and investment guidelines relating to market risk as outlined in the Fund's prospectus. This should include how the risk is managed and measured.*] The Fund's market positions are monitored on a [*weekly/monthly/quarterly/other*] basis by the board of directors.

The Fund uses derivatives to manage its exposure to foreign currency, interest rate and other price risks. The instruments used include interest rate swaps, forward contracts, futures and options. The Fund does not apply hedge accounting.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19. Financial risk management (continued)

E. Market risk (continued)

i. Interest rate risk

IFRS 7.33(b)

The Fund is exposed to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of its financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. In respect of the Fund's interest-bearing financial instruments, the Fund's policy is to transact in financial instruments that mature or re-price in the short term – i.e. no longer than 12 months. Accordingly, the Fund is subject to limited exposure to fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates.

IFRS 7.33(b)

To manage interest rate risk, the Fund aims to maintain a weighted-average days to maturity, or contractual re-pricing date if that is earlier, for debt securities of less than 90 days. [*Insert specific risk management policies and investment guidelines relating to interest rate risk as outlined in the Fund's prospectus*.]

IFRS 7.33(b)

The internal procedures require the investment manager to manage interest rate risk on a daily basis in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. [*Insert specific risk management procedures. This should include how the risk is managed and measured*.] The Fund's interest rate risk is monitored on a [*weekly/monthly/quarterly/other*] basis by the board of directors. If the interest rate risk is not in accordance with the investment policy or guidelines of the Fund, then the investment manager is required to rebalance the portfolio within [*state number of days*] days of each determination of such occurrence.

ii. Currency risk

IFRS 7.33(b)

The Fund invests in financial instruments and enters into transactions that are denominated in currencies other than its functional currency, primarily in US dollars (USD), sterling (GBP) and Swiss francs (CHF). Consequently, the Fund is exposed to risk that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the fair value or future cash flows of the Fund's financial assets or financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than the euro.

IFRS 7.33(b)

The Fund's policy with respect to managing its currency risk is to limit its total foreign currency exposure to less than 50% of the Fund's net assets, with no individual foreign currency exposure being greater than 25% of the net assets. *[Insert specific risk management policies and investment guidelines relating to currency risk as outlined in the Fund's prospectus.]*

The Fund's currency risk is managed on a daily basis by the investment manager in accordance with the policies and procedures in place. [*Insert specific risk management procedures carried out by the investment manager on currency risk. This should include how the risk is managed and measured*.] The Fund's currency positions and exposures are monitored on a [*weekly/monthly/quarterly/other*] basis by the board of directors.

iii. Other price risk

IFRS 7.33(b)

'Other price risk' is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

IFRS 7.33(b)

Price risk is managed by the investment manager by diversifying the portfolio and economically hedging using derivative financial instruments such as options or futures contracts. [*Disclose any additional investment strategies adopted by the Fund and management with respect to its policies on managing price risk*.]

The Fund's policy for the concentration of its investment portfolio profile is as follows.

Equity investments listed on European stock exchanges and on the NYSE	Up to 80% of net assets.
Unlisted equity investments	Up to 15% of net assets.
Unlisted open-ended investment funds	Up to 15% of net assets.
Listed corporate debt securities	Up to 40% of net assets.
Equity investments sold short	Up to 30% of net assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19. Financial risk management (continued)

E. Market risk (continued)

iii. Other price risk (continued)

IFRS 7.33(b)

The internal procedures require the investment manager to manage price risk on a daily basis. [*Insert specific risk management procedures. This should include how risk is managed and measured.*] The Fund's procedures require price risk to be monitored on a [*weekly/monthly/quarterly/other*] basis by the board of directors.

If the price risk is not in accordance with the investment policy or guidelines of the Fund, then the investment manager is required to rebalance the portfolio within [*state number of days*] days of each determination of such occurrence.

IFRS 7.BC65

F. Operational risk[a]

'Operational risk' is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the processes, technology and infrastructure supporting the Fund's activities with financial instruments, either internally within the Fund or externally at the Fund's service providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of investment management behaviour.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns to investors.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls over operational risk rests with the board of directors. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk, which encompasses the controls and processes at the service providers and the establishment of service levels with the service providers, in the following areas:

- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for:
  - appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibilities;
  - reconciliation and monitoring of transactions; and
  - periodic assessment of operational risk faced;
- the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- development of contingency plans;
- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance if this is effective.

The directors' assessment of the adequacy of the controls and processes in place at the service providers with respect to operational risk is carried out via regular [*or ad hoc*] discussions with the service providers and a review of the service providers' Service Organisation Controls (SOC) 1 reports on internal controls, if any are available.

Substantially all of the assets of the Fund are held by [*insert the name of the custodian*]. The bankruptcy or insolvency of the Fund's custodian may cause the Fund's rights with respect to the securities held by the custodian to be limited. The investment manager monitors the credit ratings and capital adequacy of its custodian on a [*monthly/quarterly/other*] basis, and reviews the findings documented in the SOC 1 report on the internal controls annually.

a. Operational risk is not a financial risk, and is not specifically required to be disclosed by IFRS 7. However, operational risk in a financial institution is commonly managed and reported internally in a formal framework similar to financial risks, and may be a factor in capital allocation and regulation.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19. Financial risk management (continued)

IAS 1.134–135(a)(ii)

G. Capital management[a]

The Fund is required by the [*title of legislation or regulation*] to maintain authorised and paid-up capital at a minimum amount of €10 thousand in the form of management shares [*explain the reason for issuing the shares, if it is different from the above*]. The holders of management shares are entitled to a repayment of up to par value only on the winding-up of the Fund in priority to redeemable shares. The Fund is not subject to other externally imposed capital requirements.

The redeemable shares issued by the Fund provide an investor with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the Fund's net assets at each redemption date and are classified as liabilities. For a description of the terms of the redeemable shares issued by the Fund, see Note 14. The Fund's objectives in managing the redeemable shares are to ensure a stable base to maximise returns to all investors, and to manage liquidity risk arising from redemptions. The Fund's management of the liquidity risk arising from redeemable shares is discussed in Note 19(D).

a. The example disclosure presented in this guide illustrates a possible disclosure for an entity with minimal equity and with net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable shares. However, other presentations are possible.

The example disclosures are not designed to comply with any particular regulatory framework and assume that the Fund has no externally imposed capital requirements other than the requirement to issue non-redeemable management shares at inception of the Fund. Other funds may have additional externally imposed requirements imposed by a jurisdiction's regulators; if this arises, then disclosure of these externally imposed requirements is required.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

IAS 1.117(a)

20. Basis of measurement

A. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items.

Items	Measurement basis
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value
Non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21. Changes in accounting policies

The Fund has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 22 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

A. Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27) (2012)

The Fund has adopted *Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)* (2012) (the amendments) with a date of initial application of 1 January 2014. Management concluded that the Fund meets the definition of an investment entity. The Fund has no subsidiaries; therefore, the amendments did not have an impact on the Fund's financial statements.[a]

IAS 8.28–29

a. Changes that are not applicable to our fictitious investment fund are not discussed. For an illustration of the disclosures required by the amendments, see Appendix I.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

IFRS 7.21, IAS 1.112(a), 117(a)–(b)

22. Significant accounting policies

The Fund has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

A. Foreign currency

IAS 21.21, 23(a)

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into euro at the exchange rate at that date.

IAS 21.23(b)

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into euro at the exchange rate at the date on which the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss as net foreign exchange losses, except for those arising on financial instruments at FVTPL, which are recognised as a component of net gain from financial instruments at FVTPL.

IFRS 7.B5(e)

B. Interest

IAS 18.35(b)(iii)

Interest income and expense, including interest income from non-derivative financial assets at FVTPL, are recognised in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts, without consideration of future credit losses, over the expected life of the financial instrument or through to the next market based repricing date to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument on initial recognition.

Interest received or receivable, and interest paid or payable, are recognised in profit or loss as interest income and interest expense, respectively.

IFRS 7.B5(e)

C. Dividend income and dividend expense

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the right to receive payment is established. For quoted equity securities, this is usually the ex-dividend date. For unquoted equity securities, this is usually the date on which the shareholders approve the payment of a dividend. Dividend income from equity securities designated as at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss in a separate line item.

IAS 18.30(c)

The Fund incurs expenses on short positions in equity securities equal to the dividends due on these securities. Such dividend expense is recognised in profit or loss in net gain from financial instruments at FVTPL when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established.

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22. Significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 32.IE32–IE33

D. Dividends to holders of redeemable shares

Dividends payable to holders of redeemable shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs. [*Provide more detail to reflect the circumstances of the particular fund.*]

IFRS 7.B5(e)

E. Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gain from financial instruments at FVTPL includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, dividends paid on securities sold short and foreign exchange differences, but excludes interest and dividend income.

Net realised gain from financial instruments at FVTPL is calculated using the average cost method.[a]

IFRS 7.21

F. Fees and commission expenses

Fees and commission expenses are recognised in profit or loss as the related services are performed.

G. Tax

IAS 12.2

Under the current system of taxation in [*insert name of the country of domicile*], the Fund is exempt from paying income taxes. The Fund has received an undertaking from [*insert name of the relevant government body*] of [*insert name of the country of domicile*] exempting it from tax for a period of [*insert number of years*] years up to [*insert year of expiry*].

However, some dividend and interest income received by the Fund is subject to withholding tax imposed in certain countries of origin. Income that is subject to such tax is recognised gross of the taxes and the corresponding withholding tax is recognised as tax expense.

IFRS 7.21

H. Financial assets and financial liabilities

i. Recognition and initial measurement

IFRS 7.B5(c)

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date on which they are originated.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets or financial liabilities not at FVTPL are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue.

Insights 7.5.290.50–60

a. In our view, an entity may apply any reasonable cost allocation method to determine the cost of financial assets sold that are part of a homogeneous portfolio – e.g. average cost or first-in, first-out. The selected method should be applied consistently.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

22. Significant accounting policies (continued)

H. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

ii. Classification

IAS 39.9

The Fund classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories.

Financial assets at FVTPL:

- *Held for trading:* derivative financial instruments.
- *Designated as at FVTPL:* debt securities and equity investments.

Financial assets at amortised cost:

- *Loans and receivables:* cash and cash equivalents, balances due from brokers and receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

- *Held for trading:* securities sold short and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

- *Other liabilities:* balances due to brokers, payables under sale and repurchase agreements and redeemable shares.

IAS 39.9, AG15

A financial instrument is classified as held for trading if:

- it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio that is managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- it is a derivative, other than a designated and effective hedging instrument.

IAS 39.9, IFRS 7.21, B5(a)

The Fund designates all debt and equity investments at FVTPL on initial recognition because it manages these securities on a fair value basis in accordance with its documented investment strategy. Internal reporting and performance measurement of these securities are on a fair value basis.

A non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments may be classified as a loan and receivable unless it is quoted in an active market or is an asset for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

For a reconciliation of line items in the statement of financial position to the categories of financial instruments, as defined by IAS 39, see Note 10.

IFRS 13.9

iii. Fair value measurement

IFRS 13.9, 24, 42

'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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

IFRS 13.79, A

When available, the Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Fund measures instruments quoted in an active market at a mid price, because this price provides a reasonable approximation of the exit price.

IFRS 13.61–62

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Fund uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

22. Significant accounting policies (continued)

H. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

iii. Fair value measurement (continued)

IFRS 13.95

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

IAS 39.9

iv. Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

v. Impairment

IFRS 7.B5(f)

A financial asset not classified at FVTPL is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is 'impaired' if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s) and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

IFRS 7.B5(d), IAS 39.59

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of the amount due on terms that the Fund would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or adverse changes in the payment status of the borrowers.

IAS 39.63, 65

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised. If an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

IAS 39.17–20

vi. Derecognition

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset that is derecognised) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Fund enters into sale and repurchase transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. Such transferred assets are not derecognised.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

22. Significant accounting policies (continued)

H. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

vii. Offsetting

IAS 32.42

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund has a legal right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

IAS 1.32–35

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis for gains and losses from financial instruments at FVTPL and foreign exchange gains and losses.

viii. Specific instruments

IAS 7.45–46

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Fund in the management of short-term commitments, other than cash collateral provided in respect of derivatives and securities borrowing transactions.

Receivables and payables under sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowed

IAS 39.AG51(a)–(c)

When the Fund purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the same or a substantially similar asset at a fixed price on a future date (reverse sale and repurchase agreement), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan and receivable, and recognised in the statement of financial position as a receivable from a reverse sale and repurchase agreement, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the Fund's financial statements.

When the Fund sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the same or a similar asset at a fixed price on a future date (sale and repurchase agreement), the arrangement is accounted for as a borrowing. It is recognised in the statement of financial position as a payable under a sale and repurchase agreement, and the underlying asset is reclassified to pledged financial assets at FVTPL.

Securities borrowed by the Fund are not recognised in the statement of financial position. If the Fund subsequently sells the borrowed securities, then the arrangement is accounted for as a short sold position, recognised in the statement of financial position as a financial liability at FVTPL, classified as held-for-trading and measured at FVTPL. Cash collateral for borrowed securities is included within balances due from brokers.

Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements and payables under sale and repurchase agreements are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Redeemable shares

The redeemable shares are classified as financial liabilities and are measured at the present value of the redemption amounts (see Note 14A).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

IAS 8.30–31

23. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted[a]

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The only new standard relevant to the Fund is IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, which is discussed below. The Fund does not plan to adopt IFRS 9 early.

A. IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*[b]

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, will replace the existing guidance in IAS 39. It includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.[b] Based on the initial assessment, this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Fund.

B. Amendment to IAS 24

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle – Amendment to IAS 24, issued in December 2013, extends the definition of a related party to include a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity. The amendment specifies that if key management personnel services are provided by a management entity, then the reporting entity is required to separately disclose the amounts incurred for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by that management entity. However, the reporting entity is not required to look through the management entity and disclose compensation paid by the management entity to its employees and directors.

An entity applies the amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. Earlier application is permitted. As the Fund is already disclosing this information, the amendment will not have an impact on the Fund.

IAS 1.31

a. The Fund has not included all new IFRSs or amendments to IFRSs, because they will have a minimal effect on its financial statements.

b. On 24 July 2014, the IASB issued the fourth and final version of its new standard on financial instruments accounting – IFRS 9. This completes a project that was launched in 2008. Previous versions of IFRS 9 will be superseded by the version issued in July 2014 at its effective date of 1 January 2018. However, entities that have adopted (or will adopt) a previous version by 31 January 2015 may continue to apply that version until IFRS 9's mandatory date of 1 January 2018.

Appendix I

Example disclosures for an investment fund that is an investment entity and measures its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss

Statement of financial position[a]

	In thousands of euro	31 December 2014	31 December 2013 (restated)	1 January 2013 (restated)
IAS 1.10(a), 113				
	Assets			
IAS 1.54(i)	Cash and cash equivalents	**37**	45	52
IAS 1.54(d)	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**32,635**	29,989	13,029
	Total assets	**32,672**	30,034	13,081
	Equity			
IAS 1.54(r)	Share capital	**10**	10	10
	Total equity	**10**	10	10
	Liabilities			
IAS 1.54(k)	Other payables	**159**	128	48
	Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares)	**159**	128	48
IAS 1.6, 54(m), 32.IE32	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	**32,503**	29,896	13,023

Insights 5.6

a. This Appendix illustrates one possible format of disclosure for a Feeder Fund that is an investment entity and measures its subsidiaries at FVTPL. The illustrated extracts from the Feeder Fund's financial statements assume the same fact pattern as in the main body of this guide. The Feeder Fund is the sole investor in the Master Fund (the Fund in the main body of this guide) and holds the underlying investments through the Master Fund. The master-feeder structure was formed to meet legal and tax requirements. This Appendix also assumes that the Feeder Fund meets the definition of an investment entity (see further analysis in Note 4).

This Appendix focuses on the following key changes to the financial statements:

- statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income;
- description of the reporting entity;
- description of significant judgements;
- disclosure of financial risks;
- disclosure of fair value of financial instruments;
- changes in accounting policies; and
- description of subsidiaries.

For more information in this area, see chapter 5.6 in the 11th Edition 2014/15 of our publication *Insights into IFRS*.

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Statement of comprehensive income

IAS 1.10(b), 81(a), 113

For the year ended 31 December

Reference	*In thousands of euro*	2014	2013 (restated)
IFRS 7.20(a), IAS 1.35	Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**3,434**	2,455
IAS 1.82(a)	**Total revenue**	**3,434**	2,455
IAS 1.99	Investment management fees	**(478)**	(447)
IAS 1.99	Administration fees	**(32)**	(30)
IAS 1.99	Directors' fees	**(7)**	(5)
	Total operating expenses	**(517)**	(482)
IAS 1.6, 32.IE32	**Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares**	**2,917**	1,973

Extracts of notes to the financial statements

1. Reporting entity (extract)

IAS 1.138(a)–(b)

[*Name of Fund*] (the Feeder Fund) is a company domiciled in [*Country X*]. The address of the Feeder Fund's registered office is at [address]. The Feeder Fund invests substantially all of its assets in [*Name of Fund*] (the Master Fund), an open-ended investment fund that has the same investment objectives as the Feeder Fund. As at 31 December 2014, the Feeder Fund owned 100% of the Master Fund (2013: 100%). The Master Fund and the Feeder Fund are collectively referred to as 'the master-feeder structure'. See also Note xx.

IAS 27.16(a)

These separate financial statements of the Feeder Fund are its only financial statements.

4. Use of judgements and estimates (extract)

A. Judgements[a, b]

IAS 1.122

Management concluded that activities arising from contracts between the Master Fund (which itself meets the definition of an investment entity) and third party service providers (e.g. for custodial and administrative services) do not represent separate substantial activities of the Master Fund. Consequently, management concluded that the Feeder Fund should not consolidate the Master Fund.

IFRS 10.28, 12.9A, Insights 5.6.130.20

a. An entity discloses any significant judgements and assumptions made in determining that it meets the definition of an investment entity.

The absence of one or more of the typical characteristics of an investment entity described in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* does not immediately disqualify an entity from being classified as an investment entity. However, if one or more of these characteristics are not met, then the entity is required to disclose the reasons for management concluding that it is nevertheless an investment entity.

IFRS 10.27, 31–32, B85C–B85E, BC240

b. The requirement for investment entities to generally measure subsidiaries at fair value came into effect in 2014, but early adoption highlighted a series of application issues. For example, it is not clear whether fair value measurement applies when a subsidiary carries out investment-related services or activities and also qualifies as an investment entity itself, or whether such a subsidiary should be consolidated. It appears that, for such subsidiaries, an investment entity parent should choose either a consolidation approach or a fair value approach. The approach should be applied consistently to similar subsidiaries.

In response, on 11 June 2014 the IASB issued exposure draft *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception* (the ED), which proposed that all subsidiaries of investment entities be accounted for at FVTPL, regardless of whether they provide investment-related services. Under the proposals, the requirement to consolidate subsidiaries that provide investment-related services would be limited to subsidiaries that are not themselves investment entities and whose main purpose is to provide services that relate to the investment entity parent's activities.

Final amendments are expected to be issued in December 2014 and, in effect, confirm the proposals in requiring consolidation also is not itself an investment entity and also meets certain other tests. However, the exact wording of the amendments remains under discussion by the IASB.

While this issue remains under discussion, an investment fund needs to exercise judgement in determining whether services provided by a subsidiary that itself meets the definition of an investment entity (the Master Fund in this guide) constitute investment-related services that would in the future require its parent (the Feeder Fund in this guide) to consolidate it.

The IFRS Interpretations Committee has noted that when a subsidiary is established only for tax optimisation purposes, such that there is no activity within the subsidiary, then the subsidiary does not provide investment-related services. Therefore, an investment entity measures such a subsidiary at FVTPL.

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Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

IFRS 7.31

5. Financial risk review (extract)[a]

IFRS 7.34

This note presents information about the Feeder Fund's exposure to risks from financial instruments.

Approximately all of Feeder Fund's assets are invested in the shares of the Master Fund. The rights attaching to the shares of the Master Fund are as follows:

- redeemable shares may be redeemed weekly at the net asset value per share of the respective class;
- the shares carry a right to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings;
- the shares carry an entitlement to receive all dividends declared and paid by the Master Fund; and
- on winding-up, the Feeder Fund is entitled to a return of capital based on the net asset value per share.

Notwithstanding the Feeder Fund's right to redemptions as above, the Master Fund has the right, as set out in its prospectus, to impose a redemption gate limit of 10% of the net assets of the Master Fund in any redemption period to manage redemption levels and maintain the strength of the Master Fund's capital base.

The Master Fund is an open-ended investment fund primarily involved in investing in a highly diversified portfolio of equity securities issued by companies listed on major European stock exchanges and on the NYSE, unlisted companies, unlisted investment funds, investment-grade debt securities and derivatives, with the objective of providing shareholders with above-average returns over the medium to long term.

[*Consider what risk information should be disclosed. In our fact pattern, this may be the following information on the investments of the Master Fund:*

- *analysis of credit quality;*
- *concentration of risk;*
- *a summarised interest gap analysis; and*
- *foreign currency risk.*

For example disclosures, see Note 5 in the main body of this guide.]

IFRS 7.34, 36

A. Credit risk

For the definition of credit risk and information on how credit risk is managed by the Feeder Fund, see Note xx.

IFRS 7.36(a)

The Feeder Fund's exposure to credit risk arises in respect of cash and cash equivalents. These are held mainly with XYZ Bank, which is rated AA (2013: AA) based on [*Rating Agency X*] ratings. The investment manager monitors the financial position of XYZ Bank on a quarterly basis.

[The Feeder Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund together with which it is managed as an integrated structure. The management of the Feeder Fund decides that the objectives of IFRS 7 are met by providing disclosures on the credit risk of the underlying investments held by the Master Fund. For examples of credit risk disclosures, see Note 5A in the main body of this guide (see page 14).]

IFRS 7.3, 34(a)

a. Investment entities apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 to investees that are measured at FVTPL under the exemption in paragraph 4 of IFRS 10. Investment entities need to consider how they will comply with the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 relating to those investments to enable users of their financial statements to understand the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments. Disclosures under IFRS 7 are made in respect of financial instruments held by an entity, which in the context of the fact pattern in this guide are shares held by the Feeder Fund in the Master Fund. However, entities also need to consider what information is required by IFRS 7 in order to ensure fair presentation based on the specific facts and circumstances. Factors to take into account may include:

- how the entity views and manages risk;
- the nature of summary quantitative data reported internally to key management;
- concentrations of risk; and
- sensitivities to reasonably possible changes in risk variables.

Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

IFRS 7.31

5. Financial risk review (extract) (continued)

IFRS 7.39

B. Liquidity risk

For the definition of liquidity risk and information on how liquidity risk is managed, see Note xx.

IFRS 7.34(a)

The terms of the redeemable shares issued by the Feeder Fund match the terms of the shares held by the Feeder Fund in the Master Fund. This ensures that the Feeder Fund can at all times meet its redemption obligation arising from the redeemable shares issued.

IFRS 7.39(a)–(b)

The following were the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

IFRS 7.B11

31 December 2014 *In thousands of euro*	**Carrying amount**	**Gross nominal outflow**	**Less than 1 month**
Non-derivative liabilities			
Other payables	**(159)**	**(159)**	**(159)**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	**(32,503)**	**(32,503)**	**(32,503)**
	(32,662)	**(32,662)**	**(32,662)**
31 December 2013			
Non-derivative liabilities			
Other payables	(128)	(128)	(128)
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	(29,896)	(29,896)	(29,896)
	(30,024)	(30,024)	(30,024)

IFRS 7.39(a), B11C

The table above shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Feeder Fund's financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturities. The Feeder Fund's cash flows on redeemable shares are expected to vary significantly from this analysis. The Feeder Fund has a contractual obligation to redeem such shares at the attributable net asset value on a weekly basis at the option of the respective shareholder. Historical experience indicates that these shares are held by the shareholders on a medium- or long-term basis. Based on average historical information, redemption levels are expected to approximate €150 thousand per week (2013: €120 thousand per week); however, actual redemptions could differ significantly from this estimate.

[*The Feeder Fund's assets consist principally of its investments in the Master Fund, and both funds are managed together to ensure that cash flows from the underlying assets of the Master Fund match the redemption obligations of the Master Fund – and ultimately of the Feeder Fund. The management of the Feeder Fund decides that the objectives of IFRS 7 are met by providing disclosures on the liquidity risk of both the Master Fund and the Feeder Fund. For examples of the liquidity risk disclosures, see Note 5B in the main body of this guide (see page 21).*]

IFRS 7.31–32

C. Market risk

i. Interest rate risk

IFRS 7.34(a)

[*The Feeder Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund together with which it is managed as an integrated structure. The management of the Feeder Fund decides that the objectives of IFRS 7 are met by providing disclosures on the interest rate risk of the underlying investments held by the Master Fund. For examples of interest rate risk disclosures, see Note 5C in the main body of this guide (see page 23).*]

ii. Currency risk

IFRS 7.34(a)

All assets and liabilities of the Feeder Fund are denominated in euro and so do not lead to a currency mismatch.

[*The Feeder Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund together with which it is managed as an integrated structure. The management of the Feeder Fund decides that the objectives of IFRS 7 are met by providing disclosures on currency risk of the underlying investments held by the Master Fund. For examples of currency risk disclosures, see Note 5C in the main body of this guide (see page 25).*]

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Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

IFRS 7.31

5. Financial risk review (extract) (continued)

IFRS 7.31–32

C. Market risk (continued)

iii. Other price risk

Other price risk arises in respect of the Feeder Fund's investment in the shares issued by the Master Fund. The fair value of the investment at 31 December 2014 was €32,635 thousand (2013 (restated): €29,989 thousand).

IFRS 7.40

The table below sets out the effect on the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares and on the increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares of a reasonably possible weakening in the prices of the shares in the Master Fund of 4% at 31 December.

Effect in thousands of euro	**2014**	**2013**
Decrease in net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(1,305)**	(1,200)
Effect in % on:	**2014**	**2013**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	**(4.0%)**	(4.0%)
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	**(44.1%)**	(59.8%)

A strengthening in the price of the shares of the Master Fund of 4% at 31 December would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above.

[*The pricing of the shares held by the Feeder Fund in the Master Fund is based on the net asset value of the Master Fund. The management of the Feeder Fund decides that the objectives of IFRS 7 are met by providing disclosures on price risk of the underlying investments held by the Master Fund. For examples of price risk disclosures, see Note 5C in the main body of this guide (see page 26).*]

Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Fair values of financial instruments (extract)

A. Valuation models

IFRS 13.91

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or broker price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Feeder Fund determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

IFRS 13.72

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- *Level 1:* Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- *Level 2:* Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- *Level 3:* Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and whose unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation.

IFRS 13.93(d)

The only financial assets of the Feeder Fund that are measured at fair value are the shares that it holds in the Master Fund. The fair value of the shares is based on the latest available redemption price of each share, multiplied by the number of shares held, and adjusted to reflect the impact of fair value changes of the underlying investments of the Master Fund between the latest redemption date and the reporting date. The adjustments are consistent with the calculations performed by the Master Fund to arrive at the redemption price of its shares.

C. Fair value hierarchy – Financial instruments measured at fair value

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the fair value measurement of shares held by the Feeder Fund in the Master Fund is categorised into Level 2.

[*The Feeder Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the 100% share of the Master Fund together with which it is managed as an integrated structure. The management of the Feeder Fund decides that the objectives of IFRS 7 are met by providing disclosures on the potential variability of fair value estimates of its direct investments in the Master Fund. Accordingly, the Feeder Fund discloses information on the categorisation of the underlying investments of the Master Fund into levels of the fair value hierarchy. For examples of fair value hierarchy disclosures, see Note 6C in the main body of this guide (see page 30).*] [a]

F. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the categorisation into levels of the fair value hierarchy, as at 31 December 2014, of financial instruments not measured at fair value. The carrying amount of such instruments approximates their fair value.

31 December 2014

In thousands of euro	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	37	-	37
	-	37	-	37
Financial liabilities				
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	-	(32,503)	-	(32,503)
	-	(32,503)	-	(32,503)

IFRS 7.7

a. The Feeder Fund discloses the categorisation of the underlying investments of the Master Fund into levels of the fair value hierarchy if such information is relevant to meeting the objective of IFRS 7 to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the significance of the financial instruments held by the Feeder Fund on its financial position.

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Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Fair values of financial instruments (extract) (continued)

F. Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

31 December 2013 *In thousands of euro*	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	45	-	45
	-	45	-	45
Financial liabilities				
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	-	(29,896)	-	(29,896)
	-	(29,896)	-	(29,896)

xx. Subsidiaries (extract)

A. Investment in the Master Fund

IFRS 12.10(a)(i), 19B(a),(c)

The Feeder Fund controls its subsidiary, the Master Fund, through a holding of 100% (2013: 100%) of its redeemable shares. For the description of rights attaching to these shares, see Note 5. The master-feeder structure was formed to meet legal and tax requirements.

IFRS 12.19C

The Master Fund is domiciled in [*Country X*] and has no subsidiaries.

IFRS 12.19D(b)

The Feeder Fund has no commitments or intention to provide financial or other support to the Master Fund. No financial or other support was provided without a contractual obligation to do so during the reporting period.

IFRS 12.19D(a)

At 31 December 2014, there were no significant restrictions on the ability of the Master Fund to transfer funds to the Feeder Fund in the form of redemption of the shares held by the Feeder Fund.

Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

IAS 8.28

21. Changes in accounting policies (extract)

The Feeder Fund has adopted *Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)* (2012) (the amendments) with a date of initial application of 1 January 2014.

Management concluded that the Feeder Fund meets the definition of an investment entity (see Note 22(xx)). As a result, the Feeder Fund has changed its accounting policy on accounting for its investment in the Master Fund, to measure it at FVTPL. Before adoption of the amendments, the Feeder Fund consolidated the Master Fund.

IAS 8.28(b), (d)

In accordance with the transitional provisions of the amendments, the Feeder Fund has applied the new accounting policy retrospectively and restated the comparative information.

IAS 8.28(f)

The change in accounting policy resulted in no adjustment to the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares.[a] The table below presents, in respect of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application, the resulting changes for each financial statement line item affected. The transitional provisions of the amendments do not require disclosure of similar information in respect of the current period.

Statement of financial position

In thousands of euro	31 December 2013 As previously reported	Adjustments	31 December 2013 As restated
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	116	(71)	45
Balances due from brokers	3,121	(3,121)	-
Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	3,990	(3,990)	-
Other receivables	46	(46)	-
Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24,471	5,518	29,989
Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,346	(2,346)	-
Total assets	34,090	(4,056)	30,034
Equity			
Share capital	10	-	10
Total equity	10	-	10
Liabilities			
Balances due to brokers	275	(275)	-
Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	2,234	(2,234)	-
Other payables	229	(101)	128
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,446	(1,446)	-
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares)	4,184	(4,056)	128
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	29,896	-	29,896

a. We have assumed that the change in accounting policy has resulted in no adjustment to the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares. This could be the case if the fair value of the shares held by the Feeder Fund in the Master Fund equals the aggregate of the previous carrying amounts of the underlying assets and liabilities of the Master Fund. However, it is possible for these two amounts to be different and so the change in accounting policy could result in an adjustment to the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares.

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Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

IAS 8.28

21. Changes in accounting policies (extract) (continued)

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December *In thousands of euro*	**2013** **As previously reported**	**Adjustments**	**2013** **As restated**
Interest income	429	(429)	-
Interest expense	(62)	62	-
Dividend income	229	(229)	-
Net foreign exchange loss	(16)	16	-
Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,378	77	2,455
Total revenue	2,958	(503)	2,455
Investment management fees	(447)	-	(447)
Custodian fees	(145)	145	-
Administration fees	(62)	32	(30)
Directors' fees	(20)	15	(5)
Transaction costs	(73)	73	-
Professional fees	(67)	67	-
Other operating expenses	(41)	41	-
Total operating expenses	(855)	373	(482)
Operating profit before finance costs	2,103	(130)	1,973
Dividends to holders of redeemable shares	(91)	91	-
Total finance costs	(91)	91	-
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	2,012	(39)	1,973
Withholding tax expense	(39)	39	-
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	1,973	-	1,973

22. Significant accounting policies

xx. Subsidiaries

IFRS 12.19A

'Subsidiaries' are investees controlled by the Feeder Fund. The Feeder Fund 'controls' an investee if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The Feeder Fund is an investment entity and measures investments in its subsidiaries at FVTPL (see Note 21). In determining whether the Feeder Fund meets the definition of an investment entity, management considered the master-feeder structure as a whole. In particular, when assessing the existence of investment exit strategies and whether the Feeder Fund has more than one investment, management took into consideration the fact that the Master Fund was formed in connection with the Feeder Fund in order to hold investments on behalf of the Feeder Fund.

Appendix II

Example disclosures for segment reporting – Multiple-segment fund[a, b, c, d]

Extracts of notes to the financial statements

22. Significant accounting policies

x. Segment reporting

IFRS 8.25

Segment results that are reported to the board of directors include items that are directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly audit, directors' and legal fees and other operating expenses.

X. Operating segments

IFRS 8.20–22

The Fund has two reportable segments, being the equity sub-portfolio and the debt sub-portfolio. Each sub-portfolio is managed separately because they entail different investment objectives and strategies and contain investments in different products.

For each sub-portfolio, the board of directors reviews internal management reports on a quarterly basis. The objectives and principal investment products of the respective reportable segments are as follows.

Reportable segments	Investment objectives and principal investment products
Equity sub-portfolio	To achieve capital appreciation through investing in a diversified portfolio of equity securities issued by European and NYSE listed and European unlisted companies.
Debt sub-portfolio	To achieve the highest possible yield from investments in the US and European debt market within the parameters set out in the Fund's prospectus.

IFRS 8.20, 27(a)

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the board of directors. Segment profit is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results relative to similar entities. There are no transactions between reportable segments.

IFRS 8.20, 27(b)

Segment information is measured on the same basis as that used in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements.

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a. This Appendix provides examples of the disclosures required for a multiple-segment fund that falls in the scope of IFRS 8.

IFRS 8.2–3

b. An entity is required to present segment information if its securities are publicly traded, or if it is in the process of issuing equity or debt securities in public securities markets. Other entities may choose to present segment information, but they should not describe information as 'segment information' unless it fully complies with IFRS 8.

IAS 33.2–3, Insights 5.3.560

c. An investment fund that falls in the scope of IFRS 8 can also be in the scope of IAS 33. This guide does not illustrate these disclosures. For an illustrative example of EPS disclosures, see our publication Guide to annual financial statements – Illustrative disclosures (September 2014).

IFRS 8.IN13, 27–28

d. Operating segment disclosures are consistent with the information reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) and will vary from one entity to another, and may not be in accordance with IFRS.

To help understand the segment information presented, an entity discloses information about the measurement basis adopted, such as the nature and effects of any differences between the measurements used in reporting segment information and those used in the entity's financial statements, the nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments and reconciliations of segment information to the corresponding IFRS amounts in the financial statements.

The Fund's internal measures are consistent with IFRS. Therefore, no reconciliation and explanation of different measurement basis is required.

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Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

X. Operating segments (continued)

x. Information about reportable segments[a]

Reference	2014 *In thousands of euro*	Equity sub-portfolio	Debt sub-portfolio	Total
IFRS 8.23(a)	External revenues:			
IFRS 8.23(c)	Interest income	39	564	603
IFRS 8.23(d)	Interest expense	(75)	-	(75)
IFRS 8.23(f)	Dividend income	272	-	272
IFRS 8.23(f)	Net foreign exchange loss	(15)	(4)	(19)
IFRS 8.23(b), (f)	Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,072	134	3,206
IFRS 8.32	**Total segment revenue**	**3,293**	**694**	**3,987**
	Segment expenses:			
IFRS 8.23(f)	Investment management fees	(349)	(129)	(478)
IFRS 8.23(f)	Custodian fees	(88)	(14)	(102)
IFRS 8.23(f)	Administration fees	(51)	(15)	(66)
IFRS 8.23(f)	Transaction costs	(48)	(6)	(54)
IFRS 8.23(h)	Withholding tax expense	(45)	-	(45)
	Total segment expenses	**(581)**	**(164)**	**(745)**
IFRS 8.21(b)	Segment profit	2,712	530	3,242
IFRS 8.21(b)	Segment assets	28,164	10,901	39,065
IFRS 8.21(b)	Segment liabilities, excluding net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	5,379	1,004	6,383

a. The Fund has disclosed these amounts for each reportable segment because they are regularly provided to the CODM.

Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

X. Operating segments (continued)

x. Information about reportable segments (continued)[a]

	2013 *In thousands of euro*	**Equity sub-portfolio**	**Debt sub-portfolio**	**Total**
IFRS 8.23(a)	External revenues:			
IFRS 8.23(c)	Interest income	38	391	429
IFRS 8.23(d)	Interest expense	(62)	-	(62)
IFRS 8.23(f)	Dividend income	229	-	229
IFRS 8.23(f)	Net foreign exchange loss	(10)	(6)	(16)
IFRS 8.23(b), (f)	Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,573	805	2,378
IFRS 8.32	Total segment revenue	1,768	1,190	2,958
	Segment expenses:			
IFRS 8.23(f)	Investment management fees	(316)	(131)	(447)
IFRS 8.23(f)	Custodian fees	(56)	(59)	(115)
IFRS 8.23(f)	Administration fees	(41)	(21)	(62)
IFRS 8.23(f)	Transaction costs	(59)	(14)	(73)
IFRS 8.23(h)	Withholding tax expense	(39)	-	(39)
	Total segment expenses	(511)	(225)	(736)
IFRS 8.21(b)	Segment profit	1,257	965	2,222
IFRS 8.21(b)	Segment assets	18,892	15,153	34,045
IFRS 8.21(b)	Segment liabilities, excluding net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	2,736	1,271	4,007

x. Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss and liabilities

IFRS 8.28(a)

Revenues

All segment revenues are from external sources. There were no inter-segment transactions between the reportable segments during the year.

IFRS 8.28(b)

Profit or loss

	In thousands of euro	**2014**	**2013**
	Segment profit	**3,242**	2,222
	Unallocated amounts:		
	Professional fees and other operating expenses	**(108)**	(123)
	Dividends to holders of redeemable shares	**(178)**	(91)
	Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares	**2,956**	2,008

a. The Fund has disclosed these amounts for each reportable segment because they are regularly provided to the CODM.

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Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

X. Operating segments (continued)

x. Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss and assets and liabilities (continued)

IFRS 8.28(d)

Liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares)

In thousands of euro	**2014**	**2013**
Total liabilities for reportable segments	**6,383**	4,007
Other unallocated amounts:		
Accrued professional fees and other operating expenses	**47**	49
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares)	**6,430**	4,056

IFRS 8.31

x. Geographic information

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenue is based on the domicile countries of the investees and counterparties to derivative transactions.[a]

In thousands of euro	[*Country of domicile*]	US	UK	Germany	Other Europe	Total
2014	**50**	**945**	**1,127**	**975**	**1,010**	**4,107**
2013	23	699	893	698	726	3,039

IFRS 8.33(a)

IFRS 8.33(b)

The Fund did not hold any non-current assets during the year (2013: nil).

IFRS 8.34

x. Major customers

The Fund regards the holders of redeemable shares as customers, because it relies on their funding for continuing operations and meeting its objectives. The Fund's shareholding structure is not exposed to a significant shareholder concentration, other than shares held by employees of the investment manager, who hold all of the Class B shares issued. The Fund's largest holder of redeemable shares excluding shares held by employees of the investment manager as at 31 December 2014 represented 2.32% (2013: 1.89%) of the Fund's net asset value attributable to holders of redeemable shares.

Insights 5.2.220.20 a. In our view, the disclosure of revenue from external customers by region – e.g. Europe or Asia – is not sufficient if the revenue attributed to an individual foreign country is material.

Appendix III

Example disclosures of open-ended fund with puttable instruments classified as equity[a, b]

Statement of financial position

IAS 1.10(a), 113

		In thousands of euro	Note	As at 31 December 2014	2013
		Assets			
IAS 1.54(i)		Cash and cash equivalents		**51**	71
IAS 1.54(d)		Balances due from brokers	*12*	**4,619**	3,121
IAS 1.54(d)		Receivables from reverse sale and repurchase agreements	*5*	**4,744**	3,990
IAS 1.54(h)		Other receivables		**29**	46
IAS 1.54(d)		Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*10, 11*	**26,931**	24,471
IAS 1.54(d), 39.37(a)		Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	*10, 11*	**2,691**	2,346
		Total assets		**39,065**	34,045
		Equity			
IAS 1.54(r)		Share capital		**59**	59
IAS 1.54(r)		Share premium		**25,141**	25,451
IAS 1.54(r)		Retained earnings		**7,435**	4,479
		Total equity		**32,635**	29,989
		Liabilities			
IAS 1.54(m)		Balances due to brokers	*12*	**143**	275
IAS 1.54(m)		Payables under sale and repurchase agreements	*5*	**2,563**	2,234
IAS 1.54(k)		Other payables		**103**	101
IAS 1.54(m)		Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	*10*	**3,621**	1,446
		Total liabilities		**6,430**	4,056
		Total equity and liabilities		**39,065**	34,045

IAS 32.15

a. This Appendix provides an example of the presentation and disclosures required for an open-ended fund whose redeemable shares are classified as equity under IAS 32. For the purposes of this Appendix, it is assumed that the redeemable shares meet all of the conditions for equity classification under paragraphs 16A and 16B of IAS 32.

However, the terms and conditions of the instruments issued by a fund would require careful analysis to determine whether the issued puttable instruments should be classified as equity. For example, in many cases the presence of another equity instrument – e.g. management shares – may prevent this classification.

This example illustrates the key changes to the financial statements resulting from the classification of redeemable shares as equity. In addition, consequential changes would be required to other parts of the financial statements that discuss the redeemable shares in the context of a liability treatment – e.g. references to redeemable shares in the risk management section because the redeemable shares classified as equity are excluded from the scope of IFRS 7.

b. In certain jurisdictions, a collective investment scheme may be structured as an umbrella fund that operates one or more sub-funds, whereby investors purchase instruments that entitle the holder to a share of the net assets of a particular sub-fund. The umbrella fund and sub-funds together form a legal entity, although the assets and the obligations of individual funds are fully or partially segregated.

If the umbrella fund presents separate financial statements that include the assets and liabilities of the sub-funds, which together with the umbrella fund form a single legal entity, then the sub-fund instruments should be assessed for equity classification in those financial statements from the perspective of the umbrella fund as a whole. Therefore, these instruments cannot qualify for equity classification under the conditions for puttable instruments and instruments that oblige the entity on liquidation. This is because they could not meet the 'pro rata share of the entity's net assets on liquidation' test and, if they are puttable instruments, the 'identical features' test.

Statement of comprehensive income[a]

Reference	In thousands of euro	Note	2014	2013
IAS 1.10(b), 81(a)	*For the year ended 31 December*			
	Interest income	7	**603**	429
IFRS 7.20(b)	Interest expense		**(75)**	(62)
IAS 18.35(b)(v)	Dividend income		**272**	229
IAS 1.35	Net foreign exchange loss		**(19)**	(16)
IFRS 7.20(a)	Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	8	**3,206**	2,378
IAS 1.82(a)	**Total revenue**		**3,987**	2,958
IAS 1.99	Investment management fees		**(478)**	(447)
IAS 1.99	Custodian fees		**(102)**	(115)
IAS 1.99	Administration fees		**(66)**	(62)
IAS 1.99	Directors' fees		**(26)**	(15)
IAS 1.99	Transaction costs		**(54)**	(73)
IAS 1.99	Audit and legal fees		**(74)**	(67)
IAS 1.99	Other operating expenses		**(8)**	(41)
	Total operating expenses		**(808)**	(820)
IAS 1.85	**Profit before tax**		**3,179**	2,138
IAS 1.82(d)	Withholding tax expense	9	**(45)**	(39)
	Profit for the period		**3,134**	2,099

IAS 33.2–3, 5, Insights 5.3.40.60

a. An entity with publicly traded ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares, or that is in the process of issuing ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares that are to be publicly traded, presents basic and diluted EPS in the statement of comprehensive income. The requirement to present EPS only applies to those funds whose ordinary shares are classified as equity.

In our view, puttable instruments that qualify for equity classification instead of financial liability classification under IAS 32 are not ordinary shares for the purposes of IAS 33. We believe that it is not appropriate to apply by analogy the limited-scope exemption under IAS 32 for EPS calculation purposes. Accordingly, in our view the EPS presentation is not required for, or as a result of the existence of, such instruments.

Statement of changes in equity[a, b]

In thousands of euro		Management share capital	Redeemable share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
	Balance at 1 January 2013	10	48	15,942	2,471	18,471
	Total comprehensive income for the year					
IAS 1.106(d)(i)	Profit or loss	-	-	-	2,099	2,099
	Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity					
IAS 1.106(d)(iii)	Contributions, redemptions and distributions to shareholders:					
	Issue of shares	-	1	15,504	-	15,505
	Redemption of shares	-	-	(5,995)	-	(5,995)
	Dividends paid to shareholders	-	-	-	(91)	(91)
	Total transactions with owners	-	1	9,509	(91)	9,419
	Balance at 31 December 2013	10	49	25,451	4,479	29,989
	Total comprehensive income for the year					
IAS 1.106(d)(i)	Profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,134**	**3,134**
	Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity					
IAS 1.106(d)(iii)	Contributions, redemptions and distributions to shareholders:					
	Issue of shares	**-**	**1**	**6,667**	**-**	**6,668**
	Redemption of shares	**-**	**(1)**	**(6,977)**	**-**	**(6,978)**
	Dividends paid to shareholders	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(178)**	**(178)**
	Total transactions with owners	**-**	**-**	**(310)**	**(178)**	**(488)**
	Balance at 31 December 2014	**10**	**49**	**25,141**	**7,435**	**32,635**

IAS 32.33, Insights 7.3.480

a. IFRS does not mandate a specific method for presenting treasury shares within equity. Laws may prescribe the allocation method. Therefore, an entity should take into account its legal environment when choosing how to present its own shares within equity.

In this example, we have selected the following presentation:

- the par value of treasury shares purchased is debited to share capital;
- the par value of treasury shares sold or re-issued is credited to share capital; and
- any premium or discount to par value is shown as an adjustment to share premium.

IAS 1.80

b. If an entity without share capital – e.g. a partnership or trust – discloses information equivalent to that required for companies with the share capital, then it discloses movements during the period in each category of equity interest, and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest.

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Extracts of notes to the financial statements

5. Financial risk management

x. Capital management

IAS 1.134

IAS 1.136A(a) At 31 December 2014, the Fund had €32,625 thousand (2013: €29,979 thousand) of redeemable share capital classified as equity.

IAS 1.136A(b) The Fund's objectives in managing the redeemable share capital are to ensure a stable and strong base to maximise returns to all investors, and to manage liquidity risk arising from redemptions.

The Fund uses the following tools in the management of share redemptions:

- regular monitoring of the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions; and
- the right to impose a redemption gate limit of 10% of the net assets of the Fund in any redemption period.

IAS 1.136A(c)–(d) Based on historical information over the past 12 months, weekly redemption levels are expected to approximate €150 thousand and the average weekly level of redemptions net of new subscriptions is expected to approximate €26 thousand. However, the actual level of redemptions may differ significantly from historical experience.

IAS 1.136A(b) There were no changes in the policies and procedures during the year with respect to the Fund's approach to its redeemable share capital management.

IAS 1.135(a)(ii) The Fund is required by the [*title of legislation or regulation*] to maintain authorised and paid-up capital at a minimum amount of €10 thousand in the form of management shares [*explain the reason for issuing the shares, if it is different from above*]. The holders of management shares are entitled to a repayment of up to par value only on the winding-up of the Fund in priority to redeemable shares. The Fund is not subject to other externally imposed capital requirements.

Extracts of notes to the financial statements (continued)

22. Significant accounting policies

IFRS 7.21

x Share capital

i. Redeemable shares

The Fund classifies financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

The Fund has two classes of redeemable shares in issue: Class A and Class B. Both are the most subordinate classes of financial instruments issued by the Fund and, on liquidation of the Fund, they entitle the holders to the residual net assets, after repayment of the nominal amount of equity shares. They rank *pari passu* in all respects and have identical terms and conditions. The redeemable shares provide investors with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the Fund's net assets at each weekly [*daily/monthly/quarterly*] redemption date and also in the event of the Fund's liquidation.

IAS 32.16A–16B

A puttable financial instrument that includes a contractual obligation for the Fund to repurchase or redeem that instrument for cash or another financial asset is classified as equity if it meets all of the following conditions:

- it entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation;
- it is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- all financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features;
- apart from the contractual obligation for the Fund to repurchase or redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include any other features that would require classification as a liability; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

The Fund's redeemable shares meet these conditions and are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue or redemption of redeemable shares are recognised directly in equity as a deduction from the proceeds or part of the acquisition cost.

ii. Repurchase of redeemable shares

When redeemable shares recognised as equity are redeemed, the par value of the shares is presented as a deduction from share capital. Any premium or discount to par value is recognised as an adjustment to share premium or, if share premium is insufficient, as an adjustment to retained earnings.

Appendix IV

Example disclosure of schedule of investments – Unaudited[a]

The Fund chose to present the information below because it may be useful supplementary information for users of the financial statements.

In thousands of euro		Fair value 2014	Percentage of net assets 2014
Assets			
Derivative financial instruments			
Listed equity index options		**249**	**0.8%**
Foreign currency forward contracts		**219**	**0.6%**
Equity indices futures contracts		**54**	**0.2%**
Foreign currency futures contracts		**23**	**0.1%**
Total derivative financial instruments		**545**	**1.7%**
Equity investments, listed			
NYSE and European exchange-traded equity investments:			
44,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,200**	**3.7%**
25,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,170**	**3.6%**
25,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,162**	**3.6%**
17,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,146**	**3.5%**
18,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,103**	**3.4%**
31,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,092**	**3.3%**
28,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,092**	**3.3%**
40,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,033**	**3.2%**
38,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**1,003**	**3.1%**
32,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**996**	**3.1%**
21,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**990**	**3.0%**
30,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**951**	**2.9%**
15,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**936**	**2.9%**
33,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**836**	**2.6%**
10,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**760**	**2.3%**
45,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**722**	**2.2%**
23,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**702**	**2.1%**
Total equity investments, listed		**16,894**	**51.8%**
Unlisted open-ended investment funds:			
25,615 units	[*name of entity*]	**640**	**2.0%**
29,493 units	[*name of entity*]	**531**	**1.6%**
23,046 units	[*name of entity*]	**461**	**1.4%**
Total unlisted open-ended investment funds		**1,632**	**5.0%**
Unlisted private equity investments:			
80,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**300**	**0.9%**
50,000 shares in	[*name of entity*]	**200**	**0.6%**
Total unlisted private equity investments		**500**	**1.5%**

IAS 1.9–10

a. A schedule of investments is not specifically required under IFRS. If a fund determines that including a schedule of investments is required to meet the objectives of IFRS 7 then such information has to be included within the financial statements. In other cases, a fund may provide such a schedule on a voluntary basis within or outside the financial statements. For example, if a fund is listed on a stock exchange, then it may be required to include a schedule of investments within the audited financial statements to comply with the listing requirements of the exchange.

A schedule of investments, when it is included within the audited financial statements, is presented in the notes.

This guide is based on the assumption that a schedule of investments is not required to be included within the audited financial statements. Reports and statements presented outside the financial statements are outside the scope of IFRS.

In thousands of euro	Fair value 2014	Percentage of net assets 2014
Assets (continued)		
NYSE and European exchange-traded debt securities		
[*name of entity*] 4.9% 15/03/2015	**1,091**	**3.4%**
[*name of entity*] 3.8% 10/04/2015	**1,046**	**3.2%**
[*name of entity*] 3.3% 26/10/2015	**1,023**	**3.1%**
[*name of entity*] 3.4% 10/03/2015	**1,012**	**3.1%**
[*name of entity*] 3.2% 26/03/2015	**988**	**3.0%**
[*name of entity*] 2.8% 5/01/2015	**982**	**3.0%**
[*name of entity*] 3.0% 10/01/2015	**826**	**2.5%**
[*name of entity*] 2.8% 15/01/2015	**806**	**2.5%**
[*name of entity*] 2.9% 31/01/2015	**796**	**2.5%**
[*name of entity*] 3.0% 6/01/2015	**750**	**2.3%**
[*name of entity*] 2.9% 10/01/2015	**731**	**2.2%**
Total debt securities (pledged and non-pledged)	**10,051**	**30.8%**
Total derivative financial instruments and debt and equity investments	**29,622**	**90.8%**
Liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments		
Listed equity index options	**(1,066)**	**(3.3%)**
Foreign currency forward contracts	**(822)**	**(2.5%)**
Credit default swaps	**(485)**	**(1.5%)**
Interest rate swaps	**(464)**	**(1.4%)**
Total derivative financial instruments	**(2,837)**	**(8.7%)**
Securities sold short		
NYSE and European exchange-traded equity investments:		
5,000 shares in [*name of entity*]	**(50)**	**(0.1%)**
17,000 shares in [*name of entity*]	**(66)**	**(0.2%)**
9,000 shares in [*name of entity*]	**(88)**	**(0.3%)**
23,000 shares in [*name of entity*]	**(128)**	**(0.4%)**
20,000 shares in [*name of entity*]	**(183)**	**(0.6%)**
26,000 shares in [*name of entity*]	**(269)**	**(0.8%)**
Total securities sold short	**(784)**	**(2.4%)**
Total derivative financial instruments and securities sold short	**(3,621)**	**(11.1%)**
Total net investments (assets less liabilities)	**26,001**	**79.7%**
Cash and cash equivalents	**51**	**0.2%**
Other assets in excess of other liabilities and equity	**6,573**	**20.1%**
Total net assets	**32,625**	**100.0%**

The table below reconciles the information presented in the schedules of investments to the amounts reported in the statement of financial position.

Total derivative financial instruments and debt and equity investments as per the schedule of investments	**29,622**
Included in the statement of financial position as follows:	
Non-pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**26,931**
Pledged financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**2,691**
	29,622
Total derivative financial instruments and securities sold short as per the schedule of investments	**(3,621)**
Included in the statement of financial position as follows:	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**(3,621)**
	(3,621)

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Appendix V

Example disclosures of exposure to market risk – Value-at-risk analysis[a]

Value-at-risk analysis

IFRS 7.41

The principal tool used to measure and control the market risk exposure of the Fund is a VaR analysis. The VaR of the Fund's portfolio is the estimated loss that may arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) from an adverse market movement within a specified probability (confidence level). The VaR model used by the Fund is based on a 99% confidence level and assumes a 10-day holding period. The VaR model used is based mainly on historical simulation. Taking account of market data from the previous two years and observed relationships between different markets and prices, the model generates a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements.

[*Insert any other information on type of model, assumptions and parameters used in the VaR calculation and any limitations to the method.*]

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based give rise to some limitations, including the following.

- A 10-day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This may not be the case for certain highly illiquid assets or in situations in which there is severe general market illiquidity.
- A 99% confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level, meaning that within the model used there is a 1% probability that losses could exceed the VaR.
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day.
- The use of historical data as a basis for determining the possible range of future outcomes may not always cover all possible scenarios, especially those of an exceptional nature.
- The VaR measure is dependent on the Fund's position and the volatility of market prices.
- The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if market price volatility declines, and vice versa.

The Fund uses VaR limits for total market risk and specific foreign exchange, interest rate, equity, credit spread and other price risks. VaR limits are allocated to trading portfolios.

The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by the board of directors. VaR is measured weekly. Weekly reports of use of VaR limits are submitted to [*insert name*] and regular summaries are submitted to the board of directors.

During 2014, higher levels of market volatility persisted across all asset classes. Uncertainty over the levels of borrowing by governments in the major economies and concerns over the performance of sovereign debt in the eurozone substantially increased market volatility. The largest impact resulted from the general widening of credit spreads. The Fund sought to mitigate the market and credit risk by diversifying away from exposures to countries with the highest uncertainty and volatility and through increased diversification of its investment portfolio.

IFRS 7.41

a. This Appendix sets out an example of disclosures of the sensitivity analysis for market risk using a VaR methodology. If an entity presents information on this basis, then it discloses:

- an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis and the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and
- an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.

Value-at-risk analysis (continued)

A summary of the VaR position of the Fund's portfolios at 31 December and during the period is as follows.

IFRS 7.41

2014 *In thousands of euro*	**At 31 December**	**Average**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
Foreign currency risk	**12.04**	**10.04**	**15.06**	**7.97**
Interest rate risk	**27.41**	**22.05**	**39.48**	**17.53**
Credit spread risk	**19.07**	**16.97**	**19.52**	**15.66**
Other price risk	**3.28**	**3.01**	**4.02**	**2.42**
Covariance	**(2.76)**	**(3.08)**	**-**	**-**
Overall	**59.04**	**48.99**	**78.08**	**43.58**
2013				
Foreign currency risk	9.28	8.40	12.05	4.64
Interest rate risk	20.43	18.05	26.52	13.72
Credit spread risk	6.08	5.11	8.83	3.50
Other price risk	3.32	2.89	4.56	2.07
Covariance	(2.24)	(2.08)	-	-
Overall	36.87	32.37	51.96	23.93

The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognised by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, including limits to address potential concentration risks. In addition, the Fund uses a wide range of stress tests to model the financial impact of a variety of exceptional market scenarios, such as periods of prolonged market illiquidity, on the Fund's overall position.

Keeping you informed

Visit kpmg.com/ifrs to keep up to date with the latest developments in IFRS and browse our suite of publications. Whether you are new to IFRS or a current user of IFRS, you can find digestible summaries of recent developments, detailed guidance on complex requirements, and practical tools such as illustrative disclosures and checklists. For a local perspective, follow the links to the IFRS resources available from KPMG member firms around the world.

All of these publications are relevant for those involved in external IFRS reporting. The *In the Headlines* series and *Insights into IFRS: An overview* provide a high-level briefing for audit committees and boards.

User need	Publication series	Purpose
Briefing	In the Headlines	Provides a high-level summary of significant accounting, auditing and governance changes together with their impact on entities.
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	New on the Horizon	Considers the requirements of consultation documents such as exposure drafts and provides KPMG's insight. Also available for specific sectors.
	First Impressions	Considers the requirements of new pronouncements and highlights the areas that may result in a change in practice. Also available for specific sectors.
Application issues	Insights into IFRS	Emphasises the application of IFRS in practice and explains the conclusions that we have reached on many interpretative issues. The overview version provides a high-level briefing for audit committees and boards.
	IFRS Practice Issues	Addresses practical application issues that an entity may encounter when applying IFRS. Also available for specific sectors.
	IFRS Handbooks	Includes extensive interpretative guidance and illustrative examples to elaborate or clarify the practical application of a standard.
Interim and annual reporting	Guide to financial statements – Illustrative disclosures	Illustrates one possible format for financial statements prepared under IFRS, based on a fictitious multinational corporation. Available for annual and interim periods, and for specific sectors. To start answering the question 'How can I improve my business reporting?', visit kpmg.com/betterbusinessreporting.
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GAAP comparison	IFRS compared to US GAAP	Highlights significant differences between IFRS and US GAAP. The overview version provides a high-level briefing for audit committees and boards.
Sector-specific issues	IFRS Sector Newsletters	Provides a regular update on accounting and regulatory developments that directly impact specific sectors.
	Application of IFRS	Illustrates how entities account for and disclose sector-specific issues in their financial statements.
	Impact of IFRS	Provides a high-level introduction to the key IFRS accounting issues for specific sectors and discusses how the transition to IFRS will affect an entity operating in that sector.

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INTRODUCTION

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