

fatPROPHETS
GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND

ACN 615 414 849



FAT PROPHETS
GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND
2020 ANNUAL REPORT

Chairman's Letter

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of our Board, I am very pleased to be able to provide you with our latest Annual Report for the Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund Ltd (ASX: FPC). This report covers the period from 1st July 2019 till 30th June 2020. I look forward to meeting you at our Annual General Meeting and encourage you to read the Annual Report thoroughly.

Investment and portfolio performance

The Board is very pleased with the Manager's performance during the FY 2020, especially given the last few months of the financial year were extremely challenging with unprecedented volatility in March and April. Angus Geddes, our CEO has detailed the investment and portfolio performance in his letter "Investment strategy from the Manager" to shareholders and I would also encourage you to read this thoroughly.

Financial Results

Despite the background of historically significant volatility for the period to 30th June 2020, the Company reported a pre-tax profit of \$3.23 million and a net profit after income tax of \$2.551 million. FPC finished the second full financial year at a Pre-tax NTA of \$1.1312 (FY2019 \$1.0733) and a Post-tax NTA of \$1.1261 (FY2019 \$1.1.0858). FPC also paid a maiden interim dividend of 2.5c per share, taking total returns for FY2020 to 8.3 cents per share or 7.6%.

Expansion of dividend policy

The Board has resolved that FPC intends to pay up to 100% of after-tax profits as dividends, where prudent business practices apply. FPC shareholders can expect future dividends, as a result of the expanded policy, dividends will no longer be limited to amounts which can be fully franked.

The Board is very pleased with the new expanded dividend policy and while a final dividend was not declared for the year ended 30 June 2020, the expanded dividend policy gives the Board greater scope to pay dividends and believes it will give shareholders clarity of dividends into the future.

For more information on the expanded dividend policy and dividend guidance for FY2021 see ASX release for FPC on the 21st of October 2020.

Annual General Meeting

The Company's Annual General Meeting will be held in The Grace Hotel in Sydney at 11:30am on 18th November 2020. The Board along with Angus Geddes and senior management company staff will be on hand to provide a detailed look at the portfolios and the company's full financial year performance as well as give their insights into the year ahead.

My fellow directors and senior staff of the management company hope to meet many of you in person and look forward to an interactive discussion.



Michael Gallagher
Chairman

Investment strategy from the Manager

The financial year to 30 June 2020 was certainly one of the most “dramatic” periods for the financial markets, with the steepest crash on record occurring in March as the covid-19 wave spread around the world. This was only to be followed by one of the sharpest recoveries of all time. The Fund was positioned initially very well with all leverage being extinguished and cash balances being raised significantly in late February just after stock markets hit record highs. After the first significant decline in March, the Fund added back equity exposure, albeit this was premature with stock markets incurring a deeper fall in late March.

However, our view at the time was that Governments would have to “step into breach” and inject significant fiscal stimulus, which would bring about a V shape recovery. We held our ground in April and May; and added further exposure which helped the Fund recover all the lost ground and some. At the time of writing, the Fund’s NTA had eclipsed the high-water market set back in December 2017.

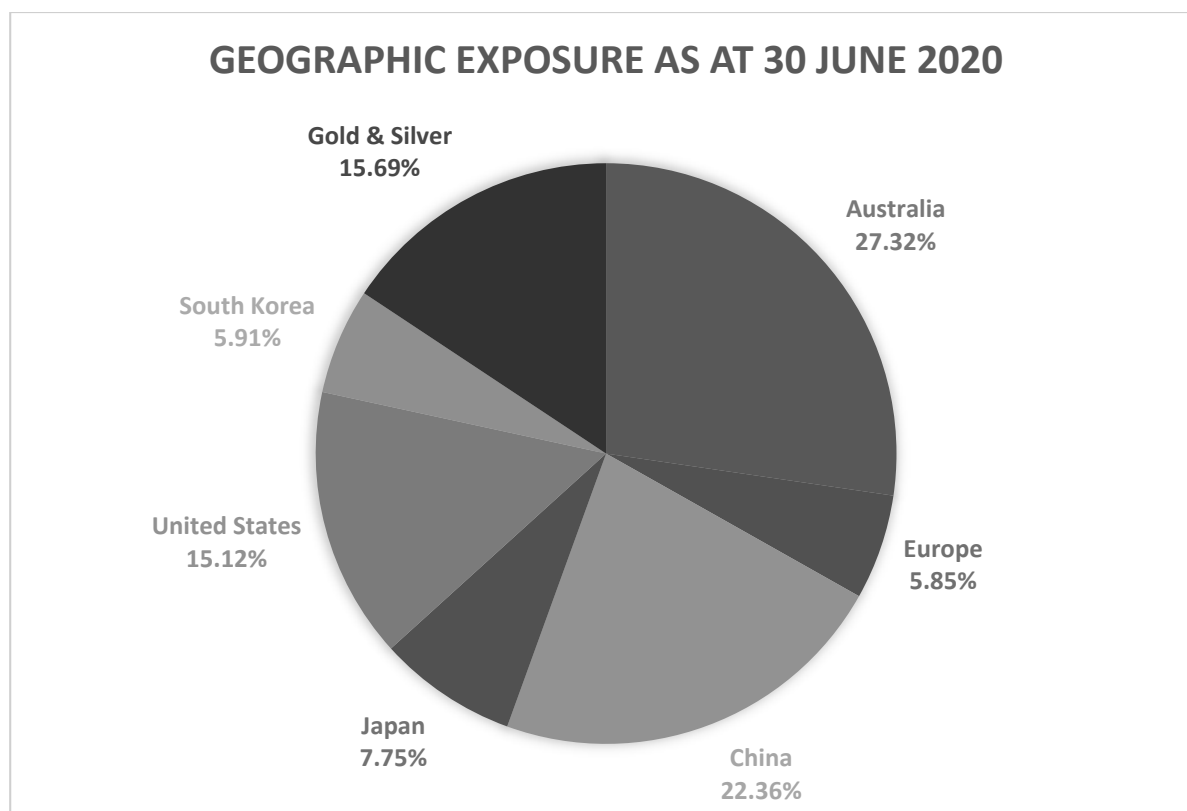
This year has not been easy one to navigate, given the considerable economic uncertainty combined with the fact that world had not seen a pandemic on this scale since the Spanish Flu in 1918. But with adversity comes opportunity. The record amounts of fiscal stimulus added to the global economy by central banks could prove inflationary at some point.

Unlike the GFC, when quantitative easing provided liquidity to the banks, much of this remained confined to bank balance sheets. The economic recession that occurred in the wake of the pandemic has directly led to a much greater and different fiscal stimulatory response this time – and is akin to “helicopter money” being printed and dispersed to the “consumer”. **We hold high conviction that the monetary outcome will be different this time and will in fact lead to inflation.**

For the year ended 30 June 2020, the Fund returned a net profit of AUD\$2.551 million on a post-tax basis. The Fund held approximately AUD\$61.7 million of stocks at the end of

June. The largest holding being Collins Foods, at 9.47%, while internationally the largest holding was Alibaba Group at 5.08%. The domestic split of the overall portfolio was AUD\$22.5 million with the balance of A\$39.2 million being international stocks. The largest concentration was in the US with AUD\$22.4 million worth of listed stocks, which included a significant proportion of the Fund's gold equity exposure.

Geographical dispersion



Angus Geddes

Chief Investment Officer

Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD

ACN 615 414 849

Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
FINANCIAL REPORT

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**FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
CORPORATE DIRECTORY**

Directors:	Michael Gallagher Katrina Vanstone Angus Geddes
Company Secretary:	Brett Crowley
Investment Manager:	Fat Prophets Funds Management Pty Limited
Auditor:	PKF(NS) Audit & Assurance Limited Partnership Level 8, 1 O'Connell Street SYDNEY NSW 2000
Country of Incorporation:	Australia
Registered Office:	Level 3 22 Market Street SYDNEY NSW 2000
Share Registry:	Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited Yarra Falls, 452 Johnston Street ABBOTSFORD VIC 3067
ASX Code :	FPC
ACN:	615 414 849
Website:	www.fpcontrarian.com.au
Corporate Governance Statement:	http://fpcontrarian.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Corporate-Governance-Statement.pdf

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
ACN 615 414 849
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The directors present their report on Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors' Experience and Other Directorships

The following persons were directors of the Company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report (unless otherwise stated):

Michael Gallagher (appointed 19 October 2016)

Chairman and Non-executive director

Michael Gallagher is the Non-Executive Chair of the ASX listed Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund, having held this position since FPC listed. Michael is also the Director of The Australian branch of the Alternative Investment management association (AIMA) having been appointed in 2014.. He is a director of the Alternative Future Foundation a key industry charity supporting many charitable causes for 19 years. Michael also Chairs Australian Students Asset management, a university student funds management programme designed to align students and industry. Prior to AIMA, Michael was CEO and Co- Founder of Kima Capital in Australia and Hong Kong. He has also held positions as Australasian Head of Equities for Rand Merchant Bank and was a Divisional Director in Equity Derivatives at Macquarie Bank in Australia, South Africa and the UK. Michael holds a BComm in Econometrics and Finance from UNSW.

Katrina Vanstone (appointed 19 October 2016)

Non-executive director

Katrina has worked in financial markets for over 30 years, both in Australia and offshore, including such leading organisations as HSBC and Deutsche Bank. Katrina has extensive experience in foreign exchange, interest rates and credit markets across asset and liability portfolios. She has held roles in trading, sales and syndication. She has extensive experience in the wholesale debt and derivative markets with strong product knowledge across capital structures and debt raisings, risk management and hedging, and cash and currency management. Katrina has a Bachelor of Economics and an Advanced Diploma in Financial Planning. Katrina is a member of the Financial Planning Association of Australia and is registered as a Tax (financial) adviser with the Tax Practitioners Board of Australia. Katrina is a serving Director on the Board of the Eastern Suburbs District Rugby Union Football Club.

Angus Geddes (appointed 19 October 2016)

Executive director

Angus is the Chief Investment Officer at Fat Prophets, the portfolio manager of the Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund, with primary responsibility for the investment decisions and of the Company. Angus founded Fat Prophets, an independent advisory and funds management business more than 20 years ago. He oversees the investment management activities of the firm, as well as overseeing the publication of the Fat Prophets daily investment blog. During his career, Angus has worked as a money market dealer in New Zealand, and a financial consultant in the United Kingdom and the United States. Moving to Australia in 1996, Angus worked for five years as a stockbroker at Bankers Trust and JB Were before co-founding Fat Prophets in June 2000.

Attendance at Meetings

Board of Directors Meetings

Director	Meetings Held and Entitled to Attend	Meetings Attended
Michael Gallagher	10	10
Katrina Vanstone	10	10
Angus Geddes	10	9

Audit Committee Meetings

Director	Meetings Held and Entitled to Attend	Meetings Attended
Michael Gallagher	1	1
Katrina Vanstone	1	1

Directors' Interests in Shares and Options

The relevant interests of the directors and their related entities in the securities of the Company as at 30 June 2020 were:

Directors and officers	Number of Shares	Number of Options
Michael Gallagher	20,000	-
Katrina Vanstone	10,907	-
Angus Geddes	281,918	-
Fat Prophets Pty Ltd (controlled by Angus Geddes)	1,348,420	-
Brett Crowley	50,000	-

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
ACN 615 414 849
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Principal Activities of the Company

The Company's principal activity is to invest predominantly in a concentrated portfolio of listed securities from global equity markets, with the objective of providing long-term capital growth.

Review of Operations

The performance of the Company, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2020	Year ended 30 June 2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit/(loss) before income tax	3,230	(2,549)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(679)	770
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to shareholders	<u>2,551</u>	<u>(1,779)</u>

Please refer to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for further details.

The invested position of the Company as at 30 June 2020 is held as 131% (2019: 120%) in equity securities and -30% (2019: -21%) in cash & cash equivalents & interest bearing liabilities. This reflected the leverage position of the company. The invested position is recognised on the balance sheet in cash & cash equivalents, financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss, & interest bearing liabilities.

Note the Company has not incurred any Covid-19 adverse impacts. The Company has continued normal operations throughout this period and does not forecast any disruptions at this time

Dividends

An interim dividend of \$1,057,516 was paid on 13 March 2020. This amounted to a maiden dividend of 2.5c per share. The board resolved to pay out dividends where fiscally responsible into the future. Further, the Board has made a commitment that FPC will pay fully franked dividends on an ongoing basis to utilise and payout up to 100% of franking credits. This represented a change in dividend policy from that in the IPO's prospectus.

Net Assets

As at 30 June 2020 the net assets of the Company were \$46,923,000 (2019: \$47,337,000). Please refer to the Statement of Financial Position for further details.

State of Affairs

During the financial year there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company.

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

No matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the result of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years.

Indemnification of Officers

The Company has indemnified directors and officers for any actions that may arise as a result of acting in their capacity as directors and officers of the Company in respect of:

- a) Liability to third parties when acting in good faith; and
- b) Costs and expenses of defending legal proceedings and ancillary matters.

The terms of the policy preclude disclosure of the premium.

Environmental Regulations

The Company's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulations.

Remuneration Report

This remuneration report sets out information about the remuneration of the Company's directors for the year ended 30 June 2020, under the requirements of Section 300A(1) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Key management personnel

The directors and other key management personnel of the Company during the whole of the financial year, and up to the date of this report are (unless otherwise indicated):

Michael Gallagher	Chairman
Katrina Vanstone	Director
Angus Geddes	Director and Chief Investment Officer
Simon Wheatey	Investment Portfolio Manager
Robert Dardano	Chief Financial Officer

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Remuneration Report (continued)

Directors' Remuneration

The Company has a Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee which reviews and advises the Board on the composition of the Board and its committees.

Directors' base fees are set out in the Constitution at a maximum of \$125,000 combined per annum.

Directors' remuneration received or receivable for the year ended 30 June 2020 was:

Director	Directors' fees \$	Superannuation \$	Total \$
Michael Gallagher	44,000	-	44,000
Katrina Vanstone	33,000	-	33,000
Angus Geddes	-	-	-
	77,000	-	77,000

Directors' remuneration received or receivable for the period ended 30 June 2019 was:

Director	Directors' fees \$	Superannuation \$	Total \$
Michael Gallagher	44,000	-	44,000
Katrina Vanstone	33,000	-	33,000
Angus Geddes	-	-	-
	77,000	-	77,000

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

There are no proceedings that the directors have brought, or intervened in, on behalf of the Company.

Non-Audit Services

Details of amount paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in Note 9(b) to the financial statements. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year by the auditor is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Rounding of amounts

Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand, or in certain cases to the nearest dollar in accordance with *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial / Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*, unless otherwise indicated.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 5.

Signed at Sydney this 31 day of August 2020, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors by:



Chairman

Auditors' Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



PKF



PAUL PEARMAN
PARTNER

31 AUGUST 2020
SYDNEY

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
ACN 615 414 849
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	Year ended 30 June 2020 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2019 \$'000
Investment income			
Interest		29	9
Dividends		1,142	1,037
Gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss		5,427	305
Losses on foreign exchange		(1,555)	(2,398)
Total revenue		5,043	(1,047)
Expenses			
Management fees	9 (a)	608	590
Interest expense		509	256
Directors' fees		78	77
ASX fees		41	54
Insurance		22	47
Audit fees	9 (b)	27	34
Transaction costs	12	384	284
Legal and tax advice		24	30
Share registry fees		29	29
Other operating expenses		91	101
Total expenses		1,813	1,502
Profit/(loss) before income tax		3,230	(2,549)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	7 (a)	(679)	770
Profit/(loss) after income tax		2,551	(1,779)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to shareholders		2,551	(1,779)
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	10	6.66	(4.00)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	10	6.66	(4.00)

This Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements which follow.

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
ACN 615 414 849
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	As at 30 June 2020 \$'000	30 June 2019 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	18,838	25,914
Receivables	5	75	57
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	2(e)	62,796	56,876
Deferred tax assets	7(c)	1,606	2,121
TOTAL ASSETS		83,315	84,968
Liabilities			
Payables	6	128	168
Interest bearing liabilities	4	34,446	35,891
Deferred tax liabilities	7 (c)	1,736	1,572
TOTAL LIABILITIES		36,310	37,631
NET ASSETS		47,005	47,337
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	8	45,934	47,760
Retained profits/(losses)		1,071	(423)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		47,005	47,337

*This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with
the notes to the Financial Statements which follow.*

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
ACN 615 414 849
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	Share Capital \$'000	Retained Profits/ (Losses) \$'000	Profits Reserve \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2018		48,912	1,356	-	50,268
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	(1,779)	-	(1,779)
Subtotal		-	(1,779)	-	(1,779)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Shares acquired under buy-back	8	(1,152)	-	-	(1,152)
Subtotal		(1,152)	-	-	(1,152)
Transfer to profit reserve		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019		47,760	(423)	-	47,337
Total comprehensive profit for the year		-	2,551	-	2,551
Subtotal		-	2,551	-	2,551
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Distributions paid		-	(1,057)	-	(1,057)
Shares acquired under buy-back	8	(1,826)	-	-	(1,826)
Subtotal		(1,826)	(1,057)	-	(2,883)
Transfer to profit reserve		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020		45,934	1,071	-	47,005

This Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements which follow.

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	Year ended 30 June 2020 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2019 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Purchase of investments		(106,272)	(40,454)
Proceeds from sale of investments		105,778	51,007
Dividends received		1,107	1,256
Interest received		45	23
Realised FX gains/losses		(3,321)	(3,829)
Management fees paid		(609)	(594)
Interest paid		(537)	(260)
Income tax received		1	(1)
Other operating expenses		(707)	(600)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	11	(4,515)	6,548
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment for shares buy-back including transaction costs		(1,826)	(1,152)
Distributions paid		(1,057)	-
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		(2,883)	(1,152)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,767	1,431
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(5,631)	6,827
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(9,977)	(16,804)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	(15,608)	(9,977)

*This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with
the notes to the Financial Statements which follow.*

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
ACN 615 414 849
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies

Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund Limited ("the Company") is a listed investment company incorporated in Australia. The Company was incorporated on 19 October 2016. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is Level 3, 22 Market Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

These general purpose financial statements are for the year ended 30 June 2020, and were authorised for issue by the directors on 31 August 2020.

The Company will be managed in accordance with the Constitution and investment objectives as detailed in the Replacement Prospectus dated 16 January 2017. The Manager is Fat Prophets Funds Management Pty Ltd, ACN 615 545 537, an Authorised Representative of Fat Prophets Pty Ltd (AFSL 229183).

A summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements is set out as below:

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and the *Corporations Act 2001*. For the purposes of preparing financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the historical cost convention except where otherwise stated.

The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and do not distinguish between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within 12 months, except for investments in financial assets and liabilities.

The Company manages financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on the economic circumstances at any given point in time, as well as to meet any liquidity requirements. As such, it is expected that a portion of the portfolio will be realised within 12 months, however, an estimate of that amount cannot be determined as at reporting date.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

The Company's investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss. They comprise:

- Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition

These include financial assets and liabilities that are not held for trading purposes and which may be sold. These are investments in listed equity securities. The fair value through profit or loss classification is available for the majority of financial assets held by the Company and the financial liabilities arising from the units must be fair valued.

Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Company's documented investment strategy as outlined in the Prospectus. The Company's policy is for the Investment Manager to evaluate information about these financial instruments on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities from this date. Other financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the date they originated.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liabilities are discharged.

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
ACN 615 414 849
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Measurement

- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

- Receivables

Loans and receivables are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently amortised if meet the SPPI and business model test, using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses, if any. Such assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

At each reporting date, the Company shall measure the loss allowance on receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

- Other financial assets and liabilities

Management considers that the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and amounts due from, brokers approximate fair value.

(c) Investments

Fair value in an active market

The Company values listed investments at last quoted sale price. However, at balance date it assesses the difference between that price and the last bid/(ask) price for each long/(short) quoted investment, to determine whether another price within the bid/(ask) price spread is more representative of fair value.

Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market

The fair value of investments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation techniques that provide a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the "functional currency"). This is the Australian dollar, which reflects the currency of the economy in which the Company competes for funds and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Company's presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions during the period denominated in foreign currency have been translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Overseas investments and currency, together with any accrued income, are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at balance date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in profit or loss. Net exchange gains and losses arising on the revaluation of investments are included in gains on investments.

Hedging may be undertaken in order to minimise possible adverse financial effects of movements in exchange rates. Hedging gains or losses are included as part of gains/(losses) on foreign exchange.

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Revenue/income recognition

Interest income and expenses, including interest income and expenses from non-derivative financial assets, are recognised through profit or loss as they accrue, as per the effective interest rate method of the instrument calculated at the acquisition date. Interest income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium, transaction costs or other differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest-bearing instrument and its amount at maturity on an effective interest rate basis. Interest income is recognised on a gross basis, including any withholding tax, if applicable.

Dividend income relating to exchange traded equity is to be recognised through profit or loss on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recognised as an expense.

Trust distributions (including distributions from cash management trusts) are recognised on a present entitlement basis through profit or loss on the day distributions are announced.

(f) Expenses

All expenses, including performance fees and investment management fees, are recognised through profit or loss on an accruals basis.

(g) Dividend policy

The Company may pay dividends to Shareholders from earnings generated from its operating activities to the extent permitted by law and in accordance with prudent business practices. Such dividends will be franked to the extent that available imputation credits permit. The Company paid its first dividend on the 13 March 2020. Further, the Board has made a commitment that FPC will pay fully franked dividends on an ongoing basis to utilise and payout up to 100% of franking credits. This represented a change in dividend policy from that in the IPO's prospectus.

(h) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Company is subject to income tax at 30% on taxable income. A capital gains tax concession may be available to investors where certain requirements are met.

The Company may incur withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income. Such income is recorded net of withholding tax in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on the corporate tax rate. The relevant tax rate is applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

(i) Goods and services tax ("GST")

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australia Taxation Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivables or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

(k) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, interest and securities sold. Dividends are receivable when they have been declared and are legally payable. Interest is accrued at the balance date from the time of last payment. Amounts receivable for securities sold are recorded when a sale has occurred.

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1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for amounts owing by the Company at period end which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(m) Derivative financial instruments

The Company may invest in financial derivatives. Derivative financial instruments are accounted for on the same basis as the underlying investment exposure. Gains and losses relating to financial derivatives are included in profit or loss as part of gains/(losses) on investments.

(n) Amounts due/to from brokers

Amounts due from/to brokers represent receivables for securities sold and payables for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by period end. Trades are recorded on trade date, and normally settled within two business days. A provision for impairment of amounts due from brokers is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due from the relevant broker. Indicators that the amount due from brokers is impaired include significant financial difficulties of the broker, and the probability that the broker will enter into bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default in payments.

(o) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(p) Share option reserve

The share option reserve includes the amount received on issue of options, net of option issue costs. This reserve is adjusted, with a corresponding entry to share capital, on exercise of options. At the expiration of the option period, the portion of the reserve relating to unexercised options is transferred to share capital.

(q) Earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the period from the date of listing to balance date.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares (options) outstanding during the year.

(r) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are considered to be relevant, and reasonable under the circumstance. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The methods used in the valuation of investments are set out in Note 1(c) to these financial statements.

(s) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published for the 30 June 2020 reporting period. The directors' assessment of the impact of these new standards (to the extent relevant to the Company) and interpretations is set out below:

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases, issued in February 2016, includes significant changes for lease accounting, particularly for lessees. For lessees, almost all leases go on the statement of financial position as the distinction between operating and financing leases has been removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exemptions from this are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors have not significantly changed.

This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019. This standard did not have a material impact on the Company's accounting policies nor the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

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1. General information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2020, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

(u) Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

The Company is an entity of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191* relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

2. Financial risk management

(a) Objectives, strategies, policies and processes

The Company's Investment Strategy is to construct a leveraged portfolio made up of a concentrated number of positions across a range of asset classes using the most appropriate investment instrument. The Company should not be seen as a predictable, low risk investment. The Company's investments will be concentrated across a small number of positions, the value of which will fluctuate on a daily basis and the Company is therefore considered to have a higher risk profile than cash assets.

The Company's activities are exposed to different types of financial risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, and price risk) and credit risk. The Company may employ derivative financial instruments to hedge these risk exposures in order to minimise the effects of these risks. The use of derivatives is an essential part of proper portfolio management and is not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

- hedging to protect an asset of the Company against a fluctuation in market values or foreign exchange rates or to reduce volatility;
- as a substitute for physical securities;
- adjusting asset exposures within the parameters set in the investment strategy;
- adjusting the duration or the weighted average maturity of fixed interest portfolios.

The use of short selling and derivatives may indirectly leverage the Portfolio on a gross basis.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate. These fluctuations can be caused by market volatility, interest rates, economic cycles, political events and levels of economic growth, both global and domestic. The Company is materially exposed to two different types of market risks, namely foreign currency risk and price risk. Market risk exposures are assessed and minimised through employing established investment strategies.

The Company has a focused portfolio and, due to the concentrated nature of the Company's investments, considerable short term volatility may be experienced. The Company may also short specific securities that, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, are overvalued. All of the portfolio positions are subject to research and peer group review and if appropriate opportunities cannot be found the Company will hold cash until new opportunities arise.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial commitment, recognised asset or liability will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency rates.

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2. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The Company holds assets denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar (the functional currency) and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk when the value of assets denominated in other currencies fluctuates due to movements in exchange rates.

The Company may enter into foreign exchange forward contracts both to hedge the foreign exchange risk implicit in the value of portfolio securities denominated in foreign currency and to secure a particular exchange rate for a planned purchase or sale of securities. The terms and conditions of these contracts rarely exceed one period and the level of hedging will depend on the Investment Manager's expectation of future currency exchange rate movements.

The terms and conditions of these contracts rarely exceed one period and the level of hedging will depend on the Investment Manager's expectation of future currency exchange rate movements.

As the nature of these contracts is to hedge the international investment activities of the Company, they are accounted for by marking to market at balance date in a manner consistent with the valuation of the underlying securities. The currency position of the Company is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Investment Manager.

The Company's portfolio in different currencies at balance date is summarised below:

	Australian Dollars A\$'000	US Dollars A\$'000	Euros A\$'000	Japanese Yen A\$'000	Hong Kong Dollars A\$'000	Other Currencies A\$'000	Total A\$'000
2020							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	18,809	-	-	-	-	29	18,838
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:							
Listed securities	22,471	22,246	-	5,064	7,893	3,825	61,499
Swaps	-	151	-	-	-	-	151
Receivables	14	23	-	-	-	39	76
Deferred tax assets	966	-	-	-	-	-	966
Total assets	42,260	22,420	-	5,064	7,893	3,893	81,530
Liabilities							
Interest bearing liabilities	-	19,205	864	6,635	4,533	3,209	34,446
Payables	110	10	-	3	4	1	128
Current tax liability	1,179	-	-	-	-	-	1,179
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	1,289	19,215	864	6,638	4,537	3,210	35,753
Net assets	40,971	3,205	(864)	(1,574)	3,356	683	45,777
2019							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	25,896	-	-	-	-	18	25,914
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:							
Listed securities	21,343	12,513	-	10,143	12,638	239	56,876
Receivables	57	-	-	-	-	-	57
Deferred tax assets	2,121	-	-	-	-	-	2,121
Total assets	49,417	12,513	-	10,143	12,638	257	84,968
Liabilities							
Interest bearing liabilities	-	11,358	908	12,205	10,404	1,016	35,891
Payables	118	21	-	4	24	1	168
Deferred tax liabilities	1,572	-	-	-	-	-	1,572
Total liabilities	1,690	11,379	908	12,209	10,428	1,017	37,631
Net assets	47,727	1,134	(908)	(2,066)	2,210	(760)	47,337

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

A sensitivity of 10 per cent has been selected to account for the current level of exchange rate volatility observed in the market. As at reporting date, the Australian dollar to United States dollar (AUD/USD) exchange rate was 0.6885 (2019: 0.7018) and the Australian dollar to Hong Kong dollar (AUD/HKD) exchange rate was 5.3362 (2019: 5.4824). As the Hong Kong dollar is pegged to the US dollar, any movement in the US dollar is likely to result in a movement of a similar proportion in the Hong Kong dollar. As at reporting date, had the Australian dollar weakened/(strengthened) by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, assuming that the Hong Kong dollar follows the US dollar, the net assets attributable to shareholders would have been \$2,910,459 higher/(\$3,557,940) lower (2019: \$2,247,904 higher/(\$2,747,691) lower).

(ii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate, whether those changes are specifically related to an individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company is primarily exposed to price risk for its investments in listed securities. The price risk of securities is dependent upon the financial circumstances of the companies in which the securities are purchased, including their profits, earnings and cash flows. The return on a security's investment may also be affected by the quality of company management, the general health of the sector in which it operates and government policy.

In cases where financial instruments are denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar, future prices will also fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Refer to Note 2(b)(i) for the management of foreign currency risk. Some securities present a risk of loss of capital and, except where equities are sold short, the maximum exposure resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of those instruments. Potential losses from equities sold short can be unlimited.

The Investment Manager's security selection process is fundamental to the management of price risk. When considering taking a position, whether long or short, the price at which it is established is a critical element within the overall process and includes the use of technical, peer group and market analysis together with adequate diversification to reduce the impact of a negative return on any one position.

The Company's overall market positions are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Investment Manager.

The Company's net equity exposure as at 30 June 2020 is set out below:

	As at	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Industry Groups		
Consumer services	40%	27%
Materials	13%	12%
Software and services	11%	12%
Banks	0%	3%
Energy	2%	0%
Media	10%	12%
Consumer Durables	0%	5%
Diversified Financials	14%	12%
Real Estate	1%	4%
Capital Goods	2%	2%
Communications	2%	7%
Insurance	3%	4%
Technology	2%	0%
Commercial and Professional Services	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Price sensitivity

The directors of the Company believe that it is difficult to accurately estimate future returns. Equity market returns can be volatile and returns from period to period often have a wide variance. As such, the Company uses a long term performance average, rather than a short term performance number, when estimating sensitivity to price risk. The longer return average takes into consideration the full market cycle, whereas an estimate based solely on last period's performance is likely to be misleading when the market cycle shifts.

As at reporting date, if the listed security prices in the portfolio had increased/(decreased) by 1% with all other variables being constant, this would have increased/(decreased) the net assets attributable to shareholders by approximately +/- \$614,990. (2019: \$568,760). The impact of price movements in currency contracts is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Company.

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2. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to perform contractual obligations (i.e. default in either whole or part) under a contract causing the Company to make a financial loss.

Market prices generally incorporate credit assessments into valuations and risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of assets and liabilities as they are marked to market at balance date.

The Investment Manager minimises the Company's concentrations of credit risk by adopting a number of procedures, including the following:

- Undertaking transactions with a large number of counterparties on recognised and reputable exchanges;
- Ensuring that these counterparties together with the respective credit limits are approved.

The contractual credit risk of assets is represented by the net payments or receipts that remain outstanding, and the cost of replacing the derivative position in the event of a counterparty default. The Company does not hold any collateral as security or any other credit enhancements. There are no financial assets that are past due or impaired as at balance date.

The Company has appointed Deutsche Bank as Prime Broker to the Company. Deutsche Bank is subject to regulatory oversight and capital requirements imposed by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. As at the date of this report, Deutsche Bank has a credit rating of BBB+ (S&P) for long term and a rating of A-2 for short term debt.

The terms of the Prime Broker Agreement provide that the Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund utilise custodial assets for its own lending and financing purposes (including to borrow, lend, charge, re-hypothecate, and dispose of) up to, but not exceeding, 180% of the value of the Company's outstanding liabilities with Deutsche Bank. These assets are owned by Deutsche Bank in its Prime Broker capacity. Under the terms of the Prime Broker Agreement, Deutsche Bank is obliged to return to the Company the equivalent custodial assets irrespective of what transpires between it and any third party with whom the Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund has transacted.

Cash holdings with Deutsche Bank are not subject to this arrangement and are always considered to be held by Deutsche Bank in its Prime Broker capacity.

As at balance date, the maximum value of the Company's gross assets available to the Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund for its lending and financing activities is \$81.63 million. Under the Prime Broker arrangements in place, the amount does not require disclosure by the Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund. The maximum net exposure to the Prime Broking activities of Deutsche Bank, after offsetting the Company's outstanding liabilities with \$34.44 million approximates \$47.19 million as at balance date. The credit position of the Company is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Investment Manager.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. This risk is controlled through the Company's investment in financial instruments, which under market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Company maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements. Accordingly, the entity is not considered to be exposed to material liquidity risks in relation to its financial instruments.

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade and other payables which have no contractual maturities but are typically settled within 30 days.

(e) Fair value measurements

The Company measures and recognises financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss on a recurring basis.

The Company has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (Level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

(i) Fair value in an active market (Level 1)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and listed equity securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

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

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2. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Fair value measurements (continued)

(ii) Recognised fair value measurements

The table below presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value as at 30 June 2020:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 June 2020				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed securities	61,499	-	-	61,499
Swaps	-	151	-	151
	61,499	151	-	61,650
At 30 June 2019				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed securities	56,876	-	-	56,876
	56,876	-	-	56,876

3 Segment information

Identification of reportable operating segments

The Company is organised into one main operating segment with the key function of the investment of funds internationally. AASB 8: Operating Segments requires disclosure of revenue by investment type and geographical location, which is outlined below:

	Year ended 30 June 2020 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2019 \$'000
(a) Investment Income by investment type		
Equity securities - dividends	1,142	1,037
Total	1,142	1,037
(b) Investment Income by geographical area		
Oceania	630	375
Europe - Euro	-	26
Europe - Other	78	-
Hong Kong	187	336
Asia ex Hong Kong	85	247
North America	162	53
Total	1,142	1,037

4. Cash and cash equivalents and interest bearing liabilities

	As at 30 June 2020 \$'000	30 June 2019 \$'000
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>		
Cash at bank (custodian) - AUD	18,809	25,896
Cash at bank (custodian) - other currencies	29	18
	18,838	25,914
<i>Interest bearing liabilities</i>		
Overdraft at custodian	(34,446)	(35,891)
	(15,608)	(9,977)

Overdraft at Custodian is a cash facility offered by the Custodian.

5. Receivables

	As at 30 June 2020 \$'000	30 June 2019 \$'000
Interest receivable	-	16
Dividends receivable	62	27
GST receivable	13	14
	75	57

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6. Payables

	As at	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Management fees payable	48	49
Audit fee payable	-	22
Recoverable fees payable	58	47
Interest payable	22	50
	128	168

7. Income tax

(a) Income tax expense

The aggregate amount of income tax attributable to the financial year differs from the amount of income tax that would be payable by the Company if its taxable income for the year were equal to the amount of the profit before income tax. The difference between these amounts is explained as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit/(loss) for the year before income tax expense	3,230	(2,548)
Prima facie income tax expense calculated at 27.5%	888	(701)
Tax impact of imputation credits and foreign tax credits	79	51
Foreign tax credits denied	(288)	(120)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	679	(770)
Income tax expense/benefit comprised of:		
Current tax liability		
Deferred tax (asset)/liability	679	(770)

(b) Tax effects of items credited to equity

Amounts credited to equity in relation to the income tax effect of amounts recognised in equity:

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Initial public offering listing fee	214	214
	214	214

(c) Deferred tax

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred tax asset on current year taxable loss	937	1,359
Deferred tax asset on costs associated with the IPO	46	88
Deferred tax liability on unrealised investment gain	(1,719)	(1,565)
Deferred tax asset on unrealised foreign exchange loss	609	656
Deferred tax liability on dividends	(17)	(7)
Deferred tax asset on interest	6	10
Deferred tax asset on accruals	8	8
Total deferred tax asset/(liability)	(130)	549

8. Share capital and share option reserve

Shares

There is a single class of ordinary shares on issue. For all shares issued in accordance with the Prospectus dated 16 January 2017 an option was also issued. The amount paid by each shareholder was allocated between the share and the option based on relative market prices on the first day of trading. Costs of fundraising were allocated between shares and options on the same basis.

Each Share confers on its holder equal voting rights and to share equally in dividends and any surplus on winding up.

Subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and the Listing Rules, Shares are fully transferable.

The rights attaching to Shares may be varied with the approval of Shareholders in general meeting by special resolution.

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8. Share capital and share option reserve (continued)

Movements in share capital during the period are set out below:

	As at 30 June 2020 Shares	\$'000	As at 30 June 2019 Shares	\$'000
Ordinary shares - fully paid, net of IPO costs, net of tax	41,784,743	45,934	43,592,370	48,912

Movement in ordinary share capital

	Year ended 30 June 2020 Shares	\$'000	Year ended 30 June 2019 Shares	\$'000
Opening balance	43,592,370	47,760	44,949,267	48,912
Ordinary shares issued	-	-	-	-
Shares acquired under buy-back	(1,807,627)	(1,826)	(1,356,897)	(1,152)
Cost of issued capital, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	41,784,743	45,934	43,592,370	47,760
Less costs of shares issued in relation to the IPO, net of tax (see breakdown below)	-	-	-	-
	41,784,743	45,934	43,592,370	47,760

Costs of shares issued in relation to the IPO, net of tax, transferred to equity

At 30 June 2020, the Company incurred the following fees in relation to the IPO that were transferred to equity:

	As at 30 June 2020 \$'000	30 June 2019 \$'000
Listing Cost	780	780
Sub-total	780	780
Less current and future period tax deductions	(214)	(214)
Total costs of shares	566	566

Substantial share holders

The top twenty shareholders as at 30 June 2020 were:

Shareholder	As at 30 June 2020 Unitholding	30 June 2019 Unitholding
1 CS Third Nominees PTY Limited <HSBC Cust Nom AU Ltd 13 A/C>	4,255,891	2,419,984
2 HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	1,409,999	626,653
3 Fat Prophets Pty Ltd	1,348,420	715,930
4 Mr David Allen Parker & Mrs Helen Thirza Jane Parker <Parker Super Fund A/c>	1,000,000	1,000,000
5 Citicorp Nominees Pty Ltd <DPSL A/c>	555,433	815,412
6 Y B & S Investments Pty Ltd <Prose Unit A/c>	433,990	433,990
7 Danielle Gibson	363,600	363,600
8 Ravenshaw Pty Ltd <Brodie Family Super A/c>	275,000	275,000
9 Mr Colin Weekes	274,000	274,200
10 H&S Stenning Pty Ltd <Stenning Family SF A/c>	255,555	200,000
11 M&L McCauley Investments Pty Ltd	250,000	250,000
12 CJ Magarey PTY LTD <CJ Magarey Super Fund A/C>	200,000	200,000
13 Dillmar Pty Ltd <Petmar Family Pen Plan A/c>	200,000	200,000
14 Inmont Pty Ltd <Nicholas Galante A/c>	200,000	200,000
15 Mr Gerald Maurice Sachse & Mr Peter Brian Sachse <Gerald Super Fund A/c>	200,000	200,000
16 Mrs Margaret Helen Howard & Mr William John Howard <WJ & MH Howard SF A/c>	200,000	200,000
17 BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <IB AU Noms Retailclient DRP>	197,247	-
18 Rational Research Pty Ltd < Rational Research S/F A/c>	195,000	195,000
19 Mr Peter Davies & Mrs Joan Lorraine Davies <DAVIES FAM SF A/C>	181,900	-
20 Narecol Pty Ltd <Super Fund A/C>	180,000	-

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8. Share capital and share option reserve (continued)

Options

There were no options during the 2020 financial year. Movement in the options was as follows:

Details	Year ended 30 June 2020 Options	\$'000	Year ended 30 June 2019 Options	\$'000
Opening balance	-	-	44,315,277	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	(44,315,277)	-
Options on issue at end of the year	-	-	-	-

9. Expenses

(a) Fees paid to the Investment Manager

The Company has appointed Fat Prophets Funds Management Pty Limited as the Investment Manager. A summary of the fees (GST exclusive) charged by the Investment Manager is set out below.

(i) Management fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to be paid a management fee equal to 1.25% p.a. of the Portfolio Net Asset Value. The management fee is calculated and accrued on the last day of each month and paid within 20 days of the end of the month.

(ii) Performance fee

At the end of each quarter, the Investment Manager is entitled to receive a performance fee of 20% (plus GST) of the difference between the Net Portfolio Value at the end of the relevant period and highest Net Portfolio Value of any preceding period.

The formula for the Performance Fee is outlined below:

$$PF = 0.20 \times (CNPV - PNPV + D - NC)$$

Where:

PF = the amount of the Performance Fee;

CNPV is the Net Portfolio Value on the last business day of the relevant quarter;

PNPV is the higher of:

(i) the Net Portfolio Value on the last business day of the immediately preceding quarter; and

(ii) the previous highest Net Portfolio Value calculated under this formula;

D is the aggregate of all dividends or other distributions in respect of all Shares paid or payable to Shareholders, or the value of entitlements other than cash dividends or distributions where those other entitlements are given or due to Shareholders, on a pre-tax basis, where the Shares were quoted 'ex' dividend, distribution or other entitlement on the ASX in respect of such dividend, distribution or other entitlement at any time during the quarter;

NC is the aggregate dollar value of any new capital subscribed for Shares during the quarter (including dividend reinvestments and exercise of options), calculated at the subscription price for that new capital less the costs incurred in raising that new capital less the aggregate dollar value of any buy-back of Shares or capital reduction or capital return during the quarter.

If PF is a negative number, no Performance Fee is payable in respect of that quarter.

The Performance Fee shall be paid to the Manager within twenty (20) days of the end of each quarter.

(b) Auditor's remuneration

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by PKF, the auditor of the Company:

	Year ended 30 June 2020 \$	Year ended 30 June 2019 \$
Audit and review of the financial statements	22,000	22,000
Tax compliance services	5,000	5,000
	27,000	27,000

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

10. Earnings per share

	Year ended 30 June 2020	Year ended 30 June 2019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	42,681,453	44,497,619
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (cents)	6.66	(4.00)
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	42,681,453	44,376,041
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (cents)	6.66	(4.00)

In the calculation of diluted earnings per share, options are not considered to have a dilutive effect, as the average market price of ordinary shares of the Company during the period did not exceed the exercise price of the options.

11. Reconciliation of Net profit/(loss) after income tax to Cash Flow from Operating Activities:

	Year ended 30 June 2020 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2019 \$'000
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	2,551	(1,779)
Purchase of investments	(106,272)	(40,454)
Proceeds from sale of investments	105,778	51,007
Net gains/(losses) on investment	(5,427)	(305)
Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	(1,766)	(1,431)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	-	37
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	(19)	233
(Decrease)/increase in tax benefits to equity	-	-
Increase in deferred tax assets	1,155	(506)
Increase in current tax liability	1,179	-
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	(1,572)	(265)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(40)	11
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(4,433)	6,548

12. Investment transactions

The total number of securities transactions entered into the during the reporting year, together with total brokerage paid during the reporting year was:

Number of transactions - 435 (2019: 309)

Total brokerage paid - \$384,085 (\$176,947 on purchases and \$207,138 on sales), (2019: \$284,284 (\$134,278 on purchases and \$150,006 on sales)).

Brokerage is a function of trading turnover. Turnover was higher in 2020 v 2019.

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13. Investment Portfolio

Investments by geographical region and currency:

	As at 30 June 2020 Fair Value A\$'000	As at 30 June 2019 Fair Value A\$'000
Australia	22,471	21,343
Europe - Euro	-	-
Europe - Other	3,825	239
Hong Kong	7,893	12,638
Japan	5,064	10,143
North America	22,397	12,513
Total	61,650	56,876

The top 10 holdings of the Fund as at 30 June 2020 are as follows:

Security	Domicile	As at 30 June 2020 A\$'000	% of portfolio
Collins Foods Ltd	Australia	5,840	9.47%
Domino's Pizza Limited	Australia	3,235	6.69%
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	China	3,133	5.08%
SPOTIFY TECHNOLOGY SA	United States	2,775	5.23%
Global X Sil Min ETF	United States	2,688	4.36%
Powerhouse Energy Group PLC	Great Britain	2,587	4.93%
The Walt Disney Company	United States	2,267	3.68%
Tencent Holdings Ltd	China	2,243	4.48%
Activision Blizzard Inc	United States	2,073	3.36%
Yum China Holding Inc	China	2,025	3.28%

14. Related party transactions

All transactions with related parties are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions, and are as follows:

- The compensation arrangements with the Directors and Executive Directors (refer to Directors' Remuneration below);
- The interests in the Company held directly or indirectly by the Directors and Executive Directors (refer to remuneration report included in the directors' report); and
- The Management Agreement between the Company and the Investment Manager (refer to Note 9 for details of fees paid to the Investment Manager).
Angus Geddes is Director of the Investment Manager.

Directors Remuneration

Directors' remuneration received or receivable for the year ended 30 June 2020 was:

Director	Directors' fees \$	Superannuation \$	Total \$
Michael Gallagher	44,000	-	44,000
Katrina Vanstone	33,000	-	33,000
Angus Geddes	-	-	-
	77,000	-	77,000

Directors' remuneration received or receivable for the period ended 30 June 2019 was:

Director	Directors' fees \$	Superannuation \$	Total \$
Michael Gallagher	44,000	-	44,000
Katrina Vanstone	33,000	-	33,000
Angus Geddes	-	-	-
	77,000	-	77,000

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15. Contingencies

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, the Manager was not aware of any liabilities or gain or loss contingencies considered material, individually or in aggregate, that were required to be accrued or disclosed.

16. Commitments

As at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, the Manager was not aware of any commitments considered material, individually or in aggregate, that were required to be accrued or disclosed.

17. Events subsequent to reporting date

No significant events have occurred since the reporting year which would impact on the financial position of the Company disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020 or on the results and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

18 Review of COVID-19 impact on continuing operations

Note the Company has not incurred any Covid-19 adverse impacts. The Company has continued normal operations throughout this period and does not forecast any disruptions at this time.

FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD
ACN 615 414 849
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

- 1 In the directors' opinion:
 - (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 24 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- 2 The notes to the financial statements include a statement of compliance with Australian Financial Reporting Standards.
- 3 The directors have been given by the Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer the declarations for the year ended 30 June 2020 required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Chairman

Sydney, NSW
31 August 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FAT PROPHETS GLOBAL CONTRARIAN FUND LTD

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' Declaration of the Company.

In our opinion, the financial report of Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund Ltd is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Key Audit Matters (cont'd)

1. Valuation and existence of investments

Why significant

As at 30 June 2020, the carrying value of financial assets was \$62.8m which represented 133% of the Company's Net Assets, as disclosed in Note 2(e) and Note 13 of the financial report.

The financial assets consist of Australian and International equities held at fair value through profit and loss. Accordingly, the fluctuations in investment valuation are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Given the nature and principal activity of the Company being to invest in listed securities, combined with the quantum of investments held, we have identified that the valuation and existence of these investments to be a KAM.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our work included, but was not limited to, the following procedures:

- Performing a reconciliation of the investments balance from the 30 June 2019 balance, taking into consideration purchases, sales and other relevant transactions and agreed the sum to the 30 June 2020 balance.
- Agreeing investment quantity holdings at 30 June 2020 to independent third party sources.
- Agreeing all the listed equities investment prices to independent market pricing sources as at 30 June 2020.
- Obtaining a report on whether the controls over investment purchases and sales transactions were suitably designed and operated effectively for the year and assessed the report.

2. Accuracy and completeness of management and performance fees

Why significant

The management and performance fee calculations are based on the portfolio Net Asset Value and made with related parties therefore heightening the inherent risk associated with these balances, as disclosed in Note 9(a) of the financial report.

For the year ended 30 June 2020 the Company has recognised management fees of \$608,485 and no performance fees.

Given the nature of the various inputs and complexity of the management and performance fee calculations, we have determined that the accuracy and completeness of these balances to be a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our work included, but was not limited to, the following procedures:

- Recalculating management and performance fees recognised in accordance with the terms outlined in the prospectus.
- Testing key inputs used in the calculation of the management and performance fees and performed an independent assessment.
- Assessing the adequacy of the disclosure of the management and performance fees in the financial report.

Other Information

Other information is financial and non-financial information in the annual report of the Company which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for Other Information in the annual report.

The Other Information we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report was the Director's report. The remaining Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of the Auditor's Report.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, the auditor does not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information in the Financial Report and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the Directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont'd)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and other related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Fat Prophets Global Contrarian Fund Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2020, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.



PKF



PAUL PEARMAN
PARTNER

31 AUGUST 2020
SYDNEY