



VALUE CHINA ETF (Stock code: 3046)

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 31 March 2019



Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited

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In the event of inconsistency, the English text of this Annual Report shall prevail over the Chinese text. This report shall not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy shares in any of the funds. Subscriptions are to be made only on the basis of the information contained in the prospectus, as supplemented by the latest semi-annual and annual reports.

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VALUE CHINA ETF

(A Hong Kong Unit Trust)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Investment Manager

Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited
43rd Floor, The Center
99 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

Sub-investment Manager

Value Partners Hong Kong Limited
43rd Floor, The Center
99 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

Directors of the Investment Manager

Mr. So Chun Ki Louis

Dr. Au King Lun

Mr. Quah Kung Beng David
(appointed on 2 May 2018)

Mr. Cheung Kin Yan
(appointed on 13 March 2019)

Mr. Roger Anthony Hepper
(resigned on 13 March 2019)

Mr. Mak Ling Kai
(resigned on 17 January 2019)

Trustee and Registrar

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited
1 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

Legal Advisor

Simmons & Simmons
13th Floor, One Pacific Place
88 Queensway
Hong Kong

Auditor

Ernst & Young
22/F, CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue
Central
Hong Kong

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GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Recent awards and achievements

Corporate awards (ETF)	
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benchmark Fund of the Year Awards 2017, Hong Kong House Award (ETF) – Commodity ETF (Outstanding Achiever) for Sensible Asset Management – <i>Benchmark</i>
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value Partners ETF and Indexing Awards 2016 – Best ETF Launch – <i>Asia Asset Management & ETFI Asia</i> Value Partners ETF and Indexing Awards 2016 – Best Commodity ETF – <i>Asia Asset Management & ETFI Asia</i> Value Partners ETF and Indexing Awards 2016 – Best Smart Beta ETF – <i>Asia Asset Management & ETFI Asia</i>
Value China ETF	
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2016 HKCAMA – Bloomberg Offshore China Fund Awards Best Tracking Error (ETF) – First Runner-up – <i>HKCAMA & Bloomberg</i>

VALUE CHINA ETF

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MANAGER'S REPORT

Value China ETF ("the Fund") is an index-tracking exchange traded fund whose units are listed and traded on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"). The Fund aims to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the FTSE Value-Stocks China Index ("the Index") by holding a portfolio of the constituent stocks of the Index. The Index comprises 25 value stocks amongst Chinese companies' shares listed in Hong Kong.

As at 29 March 2019, the Net Asset Value ("NAV") per unit of the Fund was HKD40.48, and 4,600,000 units were outstanding. The total size of the Fund was approximately HKD186.2 million.

A summary of the performance of the Index and the Fund is given below.

	From 1 April 2018 to 29 March 2019	2019 YTD (as at 29 March)	Since inception
FTSE Value-Stocks China Index	-6.9%	+9.0%	+85.5%
Value China ETF	-7.6%	+8.9%	+57.8%

The difference in performance between the FTSE Value-Stocks China Index and the Value China ETF is mainly attributed to fees and expenses, and security misweightings. The historical tracking error for the NAV of the Fund against the FTSE Value-Stocks China Index was at 49 basis points on an annualized basis since its inception on 10 December 2009.

Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited

19 July 2019

All performance figures are sourced from HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited and Bloomberg, in HKD, NAV to NAV with dividends reinvested, as at 29 March 2019. Performance data is net of all fees.

Investors should note that investment involve risk. The price of units may go down as well as up and past performance is not indicative of future results.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGER AND THE TRUSTEE

Manager's responsibilities

The Manager of Value China ETF is required by the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds established by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (the "SFC Code") and the Trust Deed dated 20 November 2009 (the "Trust Deed"), to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund at the end of that period and of the transactions for the period then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the Manager is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable; and
- prepare the financial statements on the basis that the Fund will continue in operation unless it is inappropriate to presume this.

The Manager is also required to manage the Fund in accordance with the Trust Deed and take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Trustee's responsibilities

The Trustee of the Fund is required to:

- ensure that the Fund is managed by the Manager in accordance with the Trust Deed and that the investment and borrowing powers are complied with;
- satisfy itself that sufficient accounting and other records have been maintained;
- safeguard the property of the Fund and rights attaching thereto; and
- report to the unitholders for each annual accounting period on the conduct of the Manager in the management of the Fund.

VALUE CHINA ETF

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TRUSTEE'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE CHINA ETF

We hereby confirm that, in our opinion, the Manager has, in all material respects, managed Value China ETF in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 20 November 2009 for the year ended 31 March 2019.

For and on behalf of

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited

Trustee

19 July 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE CHINA ETF

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Value China ETF (a Hong Kong Unit Trust and referred to as the "Fund") set out on pages 12 to 37, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 March 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") issued by Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements 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.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

VALUE CHINA ETF

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE CHINA ETF (Continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

Key audit matters (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Existence and valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss included in the statement of financial position of the Fund were listed shares in the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited at 31 March 2019, which represented over 90% of the net asset value of the Fund. There were 25 constituent listed shares in the Fund. These financial assets were kept by a custodian and measured at fair value as set out in Notes 2 and 10 to the financial statements.	<p>We obtained independent confirmation from the custodian of the entire investment portfolio held at 31 March 2019, and agreed the quantity held to the accounting records. We tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls for the valuation of financial instruments. In addition, we independently checked the valuation of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are quoted in active markets against third party vendor sources at 31 March 2019.</p> <p>We reviewed the financial statement disclosures regarding fair value hierarchy as set out in Note 10 to the financial statements.</p>

Other information included in the Annual Report

The Trustee and the Manager are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE CHINA ETF (Continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of the Trustee and the Manager for the financial statements

The Trustee and the Manager of the Fund are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as the Trustee and the Manager determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

In addition, the Trustee and the Manager of the Fund are required to ensure that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the *Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds* (the "SFC Code") issued by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. In addition, we are required to assess whether the financial statements of the Fund have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE CHINA ETF (Continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE CHINA ETF (Continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

We communicate with the Trustee and the Manager 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 Trustee and the Manager 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Trustee and the Manager, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the 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 matters under the relevant provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ms. Christine Lin.

Ernst & Young

Certified Public Accountants
22/F, CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue
Central
Hong Kong

19 July 2019

VALUE CHINA ETF

(A Hong Kong Unit Trust)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 10	185,674,372	266,001,121
Prepayments and other receivables		75,453	11,398
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 7(c)	<u>749,070</u>	<u>1,943,566</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>186,498,895</u>	<u>267,956,085</u>
LIABILITIES			
Audit fees payable		124,415	124,415
Management fees payable	7(a)	60,073	64,141
Trustee and registrar fees payable	7(b)	15,051	6,111
Other payables		<u>108,662</u>	<u>372,305</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>308,201</u>	<u>566,972</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>186,190,694</u>	<u>267,389,113</u>
Represented by:			
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>186,190,694</u>	<u>267,389,113</u>
Net asset value per unit based on 4,600,000 (2018: 5,800,000) units outstanding	8	<u>40.48</u>	<u>46.10</u>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Manager and the Trustee on 19 July 2019.

Signed by:

Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited, Manager

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, Trustee

The notes on pages 16 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	2019 <i>HK\$</i>	2018 <i>HK\$</i>
Dividend income		10,766,793	5,538,639
Interest income		1,217	206
Net (losses)/gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	(30,810,645)	27,290,554
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		1,226	(1,273)
Other income		<u>159,693</u>	<u>128,412</u>
Net investment (loss)/income		<u>(19,881,716)</u>	<u>32,956,538</u>
Management fees	7(a)	210,869	219,422
Trustee and registrar fees	7(b)	187,412	36,941
Transaction fees		398,250	153,421
Licence fees		234,049	233,085
Auditor's remuneration		129,951	124,415
Legal and Professional fees		144,113	107,084
Bank charges	7(c)	49,108	25,769
Listing fees		15,000	22,973
Other operating expenses		<u>250,519</u>	<u>212,236</u>
Operating expenses		<u>1,619,271</u>	<u>1,135,346</u>
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(21,500,987)	31,821,192
Withholding tax	6	<u>(760,904)</u>	<u>(424,752)</u>
(Loss)/profit after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(22,261,891)</u>	<u>31,396,440</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

VALUE CHINA ETF

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	2019 <i>HK\$</i>	2018 <i>HK\$</i>
BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		<u>267,389,113</u>	<u>122,593,456</u>
Issue of redeemable units	8	–	137,277,411
Redemption of redeemable units	8	<u>(49,288,528)</u>	<u>(18,846,194)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase from unit transactions		(49,288,528)	118,431,217
Distributions to unitholders	9	<u>(9,648,000)</u>	<u>(5,032,000)</u>
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITHOLDERS		<u>(58,936,528)</u>	<u>113,399,217</u>
(LOSS)/PROFIT AFTER TAXATION AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>(22,261,891)</u>	<u>31,396,440</u>
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR		<u><u>186,190,694</u></u>	<u><u>267,389,113</u></u>

The notes on pages 16 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019	2018
<i>Notes</i>	<i>HK\$</i>	<i>HK\$</i>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends received	10,766,793	5,538,639
Interest income received	1,157	204
Proceeds from sale of investments	244,267,671	80,920,406
Purchase of investments	(194,751,567)	(198,754,554)
Operating expenses paid	(1,781,118)	(1,018,332)
Withholding tax paid	(760,904)	(424,752)
	<u>57,742,032</u>	<u>(113,738,389)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of redeemable units	-	137,277,411
Payments on redemption of redeemable units	(49,288,528)	(18,846,194)
Distributions paid to unitholders	9 (9,648,000)	(5,032,000)
	<u>(58,936,528)</u>	<u>113,399,217</u>
CASH FLOWS (USED IN)/FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	-----	-----
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	(1,194,496)	(339,172)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		
	<u>1,943,566</u>	<u>2,282,738</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		
	<u><u>749,070</u></u>	<u><u>1,943,566</u></u>
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	7(c) <u><u>749,070</u></u>	<u><u>1,943,566</u></u>

The notes on pages 16 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

VALUE CHINA ETF

(A Hong Kong Unit Trust)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Value China ETF (the “Fund”) is an open ended unit trust governed by its Trust Deed dated 20 November 2009 (the “Trust Deed”), as amended from time to time under the laws of Hong Kong. The Fund is authorised by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (the “SFC”) under Section 104(1) of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance (“HKSF”), and is governed by the Hong Kong Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds of the SFC (the “SFC Code”). The Fund is also listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) (a subsidiary of the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited).

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the FTSE Value-Stocks China Index (the “Index”).

To achieve the investment objective, Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited (the “Manager”) intends to use primarily a full replication strategy to track the performance of the Index. Depending on the market conditions, the Manager may also utilise a representative sampling strategy or invest in derivatives to achieve the Fund’s investment objective.

Although the Fund invests primarily in securities included in the Index, the Fund may also invest in other investments including, but not limited to, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, options, swaps, warrants and other financial instruments related to the Index or its constituents, local currency and foreign currency exchange contracts, cash and cash equivalents and other financial instruments which the Manager believes will help the Fund achieve its investment objective.

In order to maximise portfolio management efficiency, minimise transaction costs and tracking error, exposure to the Index may also be obtained through other index-tracking strategies or financial instruments from which the return to the Fund will substantially reflect the performance of the Index. These strategies and instruments are chosen based on their correlation to the Index or its constituents and cost efficiency in order to reflect the characteristics of the Index.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB and the relevant disclosure provision of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Fund is set out below.

The IASB has issued certain new and revised IFRSs that are available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Fund.

The Fund has not applied any amendments and new standards that are not yet effective for the current accounting period (see Note 14).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation

The functional currency of the financial statements of the Fund is Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”) reflecting the fact that most of the transactions are denominated in HK\$, and units of the Fund are issued in HK\$.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. These financial statements are presented in HK\$.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of financial position that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are 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.

(c) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at foreign currency exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to HK\$ at the foreign currency closing exchange rate ruling at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency exchange differences arising on translation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlements of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to HK\$ at the foreign currency exchange rates ruling at the dates that the values were determined. Foreign currency exchange differences relating to trading investments are included in gains and losses on investments. All other foreign currency exchange differences relating to monetary items, including cash and cash equivalents, are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

In the current period, the Fund has adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. See note 13 for an explanation for the impact. Comparative figures for the year ended 31 March 2018 have not been restated. Therefore, financial instruments in the comparative period are still accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

(iA) Classification – Policy effective from 1 April 2018 (IFRS 9)

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Fund classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities discussed below. In applying that classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- (i) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- (ii) On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- (iii) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Financial assets

The Fund classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Fund includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables including accrued income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- (i) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; or
- (ii) It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

(iA) Classification – Policy effective from 1 April 2018 (IFRS 9) (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) (Continued)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if: (Continued)

- (iii) At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Fund includes in this category:

- Instruments held for trading; this category includes equity instruments which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

A financial liability is measured at FVPL if it meets the definition of held for trading.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Fund includes in this category other short-term payables.

(iB) Classification – Policy effective before 1 April 2018 (IAS 39)

Financial assets that are classified as loans and receivables include prepayments.

Financial liabilities that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss include accounts payables.

(ii) Recognition

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A regular way purchase of financial assets is recognised using trade date accounting. From this date, any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities are recorded.

Financial liabilities are not recognised unless one of the parties has performed its obligations under the contract or the contract is a derivative contract not exempted from the scope of International Accounting Standard 39 (“IAS 39”).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(d) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)****(iii) Measurement**

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value (transaction price). Transaction costs on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately, while those on other financial instruments are amortised.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment loss, if any.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

(iv) Fair value measurement principles

The Fund measures its equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on their quoted market price at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling cost. The Fund utilises the last traded price for both listed financial assets and liabilities.

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

(v) Derecognition

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IAS 39.

The Fund uses the weighted average method to determine realised gains and losses on derecognition. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(e) Impairment of financial assets

(i) Policy effective from 1 April 2018 (IFRS 9)

The Fund holds only receivables with no financing component and which have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost and, as such, has chosen to apply an approach similar to the simplified approach for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) under IFRS 9 to all its trade receivables. Therefore the Fund does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Fund’s approach to ECLs reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

(ii) Policy effective before 1 April 2018 (IAS 39)

Financial assets that are stated at cost or amortised cost are reviewed at each of the end of the reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate.

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss recognised on a financial asset carried at amortised cost decrease and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****(f) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises current deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts where applicable.

(g) Income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method.

Dividend income relating to exchange-traded equity securities is recognised in profit or loss on the ex-dividend date. In some cases, the Fund may choose to receive dividends in the form of additional shares rather than cash. In such cases, the Fund recognises the dividend income for the amount of the cash dividend alternative with the corresponding debit treated as an additional investment.

(h) Expenses

All expenses, including management fees and trustee and registrar fees, are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

(i) Foreign exchange gains and losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised together with other changes in the fair value. Included in the statement of comprehensive income line item, net foreign exchange gains/(losses) are foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets and financial liabilities other than those classified as designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(j) Taxation

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements as the income of the Fund is exempt from taxation under Section 26A(1A) of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

In some jurisdictions, investment income and capital gains are subject to withholding tax deducted at the source of the income. The Fund presents the withholding tax separately from the gross investment income in the statement of comprehensive income. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash inflows from investments are presented net of withholding taxes, when applicable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Redeemable units

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 only one class of redeemable units in issue and they are the most subordinate class of financial instrument in the Fund. The redeemable units provide unitholders with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the unitholder's share in the Fund's net assets at each redemption date and also in the event of the Fund's liquidation.

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 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.

In addition to the redeemable units having all the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- (a) Total cash flows 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; and
- (b) The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable unitholders.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Redeemable units (Continued)

Repurchase of redeemable units

When redeemable units recognised as equity are redeemed, the amount paid on the redemption of the units is presented as a deduction from total equity.

(l) Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Fund if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
- (i) has control or joint control over the Fund;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Fund; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Fund or of a parent of the Fund;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) the entity and the Fund are members of the same group;
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
 - (iii) the entity and the Fund are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Fund or an entity related to the Fund;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Fund or to the parent of the Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Fund that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relates to transactions with any of the Fund's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Segment results that are reported to the chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. The chief operating decision maker of the Fund is identified as the Manager.

(n) Distributions to unitholders

Distributions are at the discretion of the Fund. A distribution to the Fund's unitholders is accounted for as a deduction from net assets attributable to unitholders. A proposed distribution is recognised as a liability in the year in which it is approved by the Manager.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Going concern

The Fund's management has made an assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Fund has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Index.

The Fund invests in listed securities and it is exposed to market risk (which includes foreign exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and concentration risk arising from the financial instruments held.

The Fund's overall financial risk management program focuses on the analysis, evaluation and management of financial risks and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

The risk and respective risk management policies employed by the Fund to manage these risks are discussed below.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund's overall currency positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Manager.

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the Fund was not exposed to significant foreign currency risk. The majority of assets and liabilities are denominated in HK\$, which is the functional currency of the Fund.

(ii) Price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Those changes may be caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or factors affecting all instruments in the market.

The Fund may trade in financial instruments, taking positions in traded and over-the-counter instruments, including derivatives, to take advantage of market movements.

All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The Manager makes investments in accordance with the provisions and specific limits as stated in the Trust Deed. The Fund's overall market positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Manager.

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the Fund's overall market exposures and estimated market sensitivity are as follows:

	Percentage change		Estimated impact on net assets	
	2019	2018	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
FTSE Value-Stocks China Index	+/-20%	+/-20%	+/-37,134,851	+/-53,200,257

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities are non-interest-bearing. As a result, the Fund is not subject to significant risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Fund. Potential credit risk to the Fund principally relates to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

The Fund limits its exposure to credit risk by transacting the majority of its securities and contractual commitment activities with broker-dealers, banks and regulated exchanges with high credit ratings or good reputation, and the Manager considers to be well established. All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved and reputable brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal since delivery of securities sold is only made when the broker has made payment. In a purchase, payment is made when the securities have been delivered by the broker. If either party fails to meet its obligation, the trade will fail. Accordingly, there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

The table below shows the major counterparties at the end of the reporting period. The credit ratings are issued by Standard & Poor's:

Counterparty	Credit rating		2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
	2019	2018		
Bank A	AA-	AA-	749,070	1,943,566
Custodian A	AA-	AA-	185,674,372	266,001,121

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in settling a liability or selling a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The Manager monitors the liquidity of the Fund by conducting liquidity testing on the investment portfolio on a monthly and ad-hoc basis.

The Fund's equity investments are considered to be readily realisable under normal market conditions as they are all listed on the Stock Exchange.

The Fund is exposed to daily redemption of units. The Manager considered that there is no significant liquidity risk on redemption of units. The contractual maturity of all other liabilities is less than one year.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(d) Concentration risk

The SFC Code allows the Fund to invest in constituent securities issued by a single issuer for more than 10% of the Fund's net asset value provided that:

- (a) the investment is limited to any constituent securities that each accounts for more than 10% of the weighting of the index; and
- (b) the Fund's holding of any such constituent securities may not exceed their respective weightings in the index, except where weightings are exceeded as a result of changes in the composition of the indices and the excess is only transitional and temporary in nature.

Constituent securities that accounted for more than 10% of the net asset value of the Fund as at 31 March 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Weighting in the tracked index	Weighting in the Fund's net asset value
As at 31 March 2019		
Agricultural Bank of China Ltd H Shrs	12.98%	12.94%
Bank of China Ltd H Shrs	14.57%	14.54%
Country Garden Holdings Co. Ltd	10.56%	10.53%
As at 31 March 2018		
Bank of China Ltd H Shrs	14.53%	14.45%
Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd H Shrs	16.00%	15.92%

5. NET (LOSSES)/GAINS FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Net realised gains	9,678,624	20,490,609
Change in unrealised gains/losses	<u>(40,489,269)</u>	<u>6,799,945</u>
	<u>(30,810,645)</u>	<u>27,290,554</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. TAXATION

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements as the income of the Fund is exempt from taxation under Section 26A(1A) of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

Certain dividends received by the Fund are subject to withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. Dividend income is recorded gross of such taxes and the withholding tax is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS/TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TRUSTEE, THE MANAGER AND THEIR CONNECTED PERSONS

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Fund entered into the following material related party transactions for the year. All such transactions were entered into in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms.

(a) Management fees

The Fund appointed the Manager, an investment management company incorporated in Hong Kong, to implement the investment strategy as specified in the Trust Deed. For the period from 1 April 2017 to 30 April 2017, the Manager was entitled to receive management fees of 0.70% per annum of the net asset value of the Fund. With effect from 1 May 2017, the management fee was reduced to 0.10% per annum of the net asset value in accordance with the announcement dated 24 April 2017. The fees are accrued daily and calculated as at each dealing day and payable monthly in arrears. Management fees of HK\$210,869 (2018: HK\$219,422) were charged to profit or loss during the year. Included in liabilities as at 31 March 2019 was a management fee payable of HK\$60,073 (2018: HK\$64,141).

(b) Trustee and registrar fees

The Fund appointed the Trustee, a registered trust company incorporated in Hong Kong, to implement the responsibilities as specified in the Trust Deed. For the period from 1 May 2018 to 31 March 2019, HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited (the "Trustee") is entitled to receive trustee and registrar fees of 0.10% per annum of the net asset value of the Fund. For the period from 1 April 2018 to 30 April 2018, the trustee fee was waived. (2018: 11 months waived). For the period from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, the minimum fee requirement of HK\$35,100 per month was waived (2018: HK\$39,000 per month). The fees are accrued daily and calculated as at each dealing day and payable monthly in arrears.

The Trustee is also entitled to receive service fees of HK\$25,000 (2018: HK\$25,000) per annum accrued daily and payable quarterly in arrears as well as ad-hoc valuation fees of HK\$4,000 (2018: HK\$4,000) per calculation of net asset value other than at the valuation point on a regular dealing day. Trustee and registrar fees of HK\$187,412 (2018: HK\$36,941) were charged to profit or loss during the year. Included in liabilities as at 31 March 2019 were trustee and registrar fees payable of HK\$15,051 (2018: HK\$6,111).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS/TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TRUSTEE, THE MANAGER AND THEIR CONNECTED PERSONS (Continued)

(c) Transactions/balances with the group company of the Trustee

The Fund maintains an interest-bearing bank account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, which is an intermediate holding company of the Trustee. Information relating to the bank account is set out below:

	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Cash and cash equivalents	749,070	1,943,566
Bank charges	49,108	25,769

(d) Manager's and its related parties' holdings in the Fund

Units held by the related parties of the Manager and the Sub-investment Manager as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are listed out below:

	Number of units	
	2019	2018
Dato' Seri Cheah Cheng Hye ⁱ	14,400	14,400
Mr. Ho Man Kei, Norman ⁱⁱ	26,000	26,000
Value Partners Limited ⁱⁱⁱ	138,000	138,000
Value Partners Asian Income Fund ^{iv}	460,000	133,300
Value Partners Asia Fund LLC ^v	101,600	107,100
Value Partners Classic Fund ^{iv}	460,000	550,800
Value Partners China Greenchip Fund Limited ^v	460,000	544,500
Value Partners High-Dividend Stocks Fund ^{iv}	460,000	551,100
Value Partners Intelligent Funds – China Convergence Fund ^v	–	483,600
Value Partners Intelligent Funds – Chinese Mainland Focus Fund ^v	300,900	300,900
Value Partners New China Policy Fund ^{iv}	–	75,200

i. Dato' Seri Cheah Cheng Hye is a director of the Sub-investment Manager

ii. Mr. Ho Man Kei, Norman is a director of the Sub-investment Manager

iii. Value Partners Limited is a fellow subsidiary of the Manager

iv. Value Partners Asian Income Fund, Value Partners Classic Fund, Value Partners High-Dividend Stocks Fund and Value Partners New China Policy Fund are investment funds managed by the Sub-investment Manager

v. Value Partners Asia Fund LLC, Value Partners China Greenchip Fund Limited, Value Partners Intelligent Funds – China Convergence Fund and Value Partners Intelligent Funds – Chinese Mainland Focus Fund are investment funds managed by a fellow subsidiary of the Manager

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8. REDEEMABLE UNITS IN ISSUE

	Number of units	
	2019	2018
At the beginning of the year	5,800,000	3,200,000
Issue of redeemable units	–	3,000,000
Redemption of redeemable units	(1,200,000)	(400,000)
At the end of the year	<u>4,600,000</u>	<u>5,800,000</u>

The rights attaching to each unit are as follows:

The holders of the units have the right to receive notice of, attend and vote at meetings of the Fund, and are entitled to receive all dividends declared and paid by the Fund.

Any distributable profits of the Fund may be accumulated or distributed by the Manager, in its absolute discretion. Where distributions are made, the distributable amounts are allocated rateably among the unitholders of the relevant class in accordance with the number of units of the relevant class held by the unitholders respectively on the final record date.

The Fund does not have any externally imposed capital requirements.

In accordance with the Trust Deed, the net assets of the Fund are computed at last traded prices of the underlying financial instruments for the purpose of calculating redemption amounts of the redeemable units.

9. DISTRIBUTIONS TO UNITHOLDERS

	2019 <i>HK\$</i>	2018 <i>HK\$</i>
Amount available for distribution brought forward	2,059,144	1,977,257
Dividend income	10,766,793	5,538,639
Withholding tax	(760,904)	(424,752)
	10,005,889	5,113,887
Distributions to unitholders	<u>(9,648,000)</u>	<u>(5,032,000)</u>
Amount available for distribution carried forward	<u>2,417,033</u>	<u>2,059,144</u>

Distribution history

Distribution per unit	HK\$2.01	HK\$1.48
Date of distribution	28 December 2018	29 December 2017

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. FAIR VALUE INFORMATION

The Fund's financial instruments are carried at fair value on the statement of financial position. Usually the fair value of the financial instruments can be reliably determined within a reasonable range of estimates. For certain other financial instruments, including accounts payable and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts approximate to their fair values due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value

The following table presents the carrying value of financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period across the three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined in IFRS 13, with the fair value of the financial instruments recognised in its entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to that fair value measurement. The levels are defined in Note 2(f) to the financial statements.

	2019 <i>HK\$</i>	2018 <i>HK\$</i>
Level 1		
Listed equity securities	<u>185,674,372</u>	<u>266,001,121</u>

During the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, there were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. As at 31 March 2019, there were no Level 2 and Level 3 investments. (2018: Nil)

(b) Financial instruments carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of all the Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period approximated to their fair values.

11. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Manager makes strategic resource allocation and assesses performance on behalf of the Fund and has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed which are used to make strategic decisions.

The Manager considers that the Fund has a single operating segment which is investing in a diversified portfolio of equity securities with the objective as stated in the investment objective and policies of the Fund.

The segment information provided to the Manager is the same as that disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position.

The Fund is established and domiciled in Hong Kong. The majority of the Fund's investment income was derived from its investments domiciled in Hong Kong for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018.

The Fund has no assets classified as non-current as at 31 March 2019 (2018: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. SOFT COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS

The Manager and/or any company associated with it and its delegates may enter into soft dollars commission sharing arrangements with brokers through which brokerage transactions are entered on behalf of clients under management. The Manager may receive, and are entitled to retain, research products and services (known as soft dollar benefits) which are of demonstrable benefit to the Fund (as may be permitted under applicable rules and regulations) from brokers and other persons through whom investment transactions are carried out (the "brokers"). Soft dollars may be received from them provided that the quality of transaction execution is consistent with best execution standards and brokerage rates are not in excess of the customary full-service brokerage rates.

Such soft dollar benefits may include research and advisory services; economic and political analysis; portfolio analysis, including valuation and performance measurement; market analysis, data and quotation services and software incidental to the above goods and services; clearing and custodian services and investment related publications. For the avoidance of doubt, soft dollar benefits do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods and services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employee salaries or direct money payments.

The Manager will consider many judgemental factors deemed relevant in determining whether a broker will provide best execution. In general, investment orders will be allocated to brokers based on the range and overall quality of services offered by the broker. The core factors in determining the quality of services are the execution performance and capability of the broker. Other factors, such as the quality and quantity of research and investment ideas offered, access to potential investee companies and commission rate charges, would also be taken into consideration. Soft dollar benefits received from brokers should not be a determinant factor on allocating orders among brokers. The Manager has implemented policies and procedures to ensure that transactions executed with brokers pursuant to a soft dollar commission sharing arrangement are conducted in the best execution standard. Soft dollar benefits received by the Manager are used to facilitate in the Manager's investment management process, such benefits assist the Manager in fulfilling its overall duty to clients and may be used in servicing any or all of the Manager's client accounts over which the Manager exercises investment discretion. The Manager does not usually attempt to allocate/attribute the soft dollar benefits to individual client account, as goods and services obtained may be beneficial to all clients in general, including those client accounts that do not generate credit to acquire the soft dollar benefits.

13. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Fund applied, for the first time, certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018.

The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment is described below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**13. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (Continued)****IFRS 9 Financial Instruments**

The Fund adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* on 1 April 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is not applicable to items that have already been derecognised at 1 April 2018, the date of initial application.

(a) Classification and measurement

The Fund has assessed the classification of financial instruments as at the date of initial application and has applied such classification retrospectively. Based on that assessment:

- All financial assets previously held at fair value continue to be measured at fair value.
- Equity instruments are acquired for the purpose of generating short-term profit. Therefore, they meet the held-for-trading criteria and are required to be measured at FVPL.
- Financial assets previously classified as loans and receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. Thus, such instruments continue to be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9.
- The classification of financial liabilities under IFRS 9 remains broadly the same as under IAS 39. The main impact on measurement from the classification of liabilities under IFRS 9 relates to the element of gains or losses for financial liabilities designated as at FVPL attributable to changes in credit risk. IFRS 9 requires that such element be recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI), unless this treatment creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case, all gains and losses on that liability (including the effects of changes in credit risk) should be presented in profit or loss. The Fund has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL. Therefore, this requirement has not had any impact on the Fund.

(b) Impairment

IFRS 9 requires the Fund to record expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on all of its debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. Given the limited exposure of the fund to credit risk, this amendment has not had a material impact on the financial statements. The Fund only holds trade receivables with no financing component and that have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost. Therefore, it has adopted an approach similar to the simplified approach to ECLs.

(c) Hedge accounting

The Fund has not applied hedge accounting under IAS 39 nor will it apply hedge accounting under IFRS 9.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (Continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impact of adoption of IFRS 9

The classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 have been adopted retrospectively as of the date of initial application on 1 April 2018. However, the Fund has chosen to take advantage of the option not to restate comparatives. Therefore, the 2018 figures are presented and measured under IAS 39. The following table shows the original measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for the Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 April 2018:

Financial assets

1 April 2018	IAS 39 classification	IAS 39 measurement HK\$	IFRS 9 classification	IFRS 9 measurement HK\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	266,001,121	Fair value through profit or loss	266,001,121
Prepayments and other receivable	Loans and receivables	11,398	Amortised cost	11,398
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	1,943,566	Amortised cost	1,943,566

Financial liabilities

1 April 2018	IAS 39 classification	IAS 39 Measurement HK\$	IFRS 9 classification	IFRS 9 Measurement HK\$
Audit fees payable	Other financial liabilities	124,415	Amortised cost	124,415
Management fees payable	Other financial liabilities	64,141	Amortised cost	64,141
Trustee and registrar fees payable	Other financial liabilities	6,111	Amortised cost	6,111
Other payables	Other financial liabilities	372,305	Amortised cost	372,305

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**13. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (Continued)****IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)*****Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 (Continued)***

In line with the characteristics of the Fund's financial instruments as well as its approach to their management, the Fund neither revoked nor made any new designations on the date of initial application. IFRS 9 has not resulted in changes in the carrying amount of the Fund's financial instruments due to changes in measurement categories. All financial assets that were classified as fair value through profit or loss under IAS 39 are still classified as fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9. All financial assets that were classified as loans and receivables and continue to be measured at amortised cost.

In addition, the application of the ECL model under IFRS 9 has not significantly changed the carrying amounts of the Fund's amortised cost financial assets. The carrying amounts of amortised cost instruments continued to approximate these instruments' fair values on the date of transition after transitioning to IFRS 9.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Fund adopted IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on 1 April 2018. IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 *Revenue* and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. In addition, guidance on interest and dividend income have been moved from IAS 18 to IFRS 9 without significant changes to the requirements. Therefore, there was no impact of adopting IFRS 15 for the Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

14. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Fund has not early applied any of the new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the accounting year ended 31 March 2019 in these financial statements.

15. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Manager and the Trustee on 19 July 2019.

VALUE CHINA ETF

(A Hong Kong Unit Trust)

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Holdings	Fair value HK\$	% of net assets
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
Listed Equity Securities			
Hong Kong			
Agricultural Bank of China Ltd H Shrs	6,656,315	24,095,860	12.94
BAIC Motor Corporation Ltd H Shrs	312,409	1,602,658	0.86
Bank of China Ltd H Shrs	7,600,557	27,057,983	14.54
Bank of Communications Co Ltd H Shrs	1,686,636	10,845,069	5.82
Beijing Enterprises Holdings Ltd	111,113	4,944,530	2.66
China CITIC Bank Corporation Ltd H Shrs	1,789,860	8,949,300	4.81
China Everbright Bank Co Ltd H Shrs	671,301	2,490,527	1.34
China Everbright International Ltd	780,183	6,225,860	3.34
China Everbright Ltd	180,849	2,814,010	1.51
China Minsheng Banking Corp Ltd H Shrs	1,380,046	7,866,262	4.22
China Shenhua Energy Co Ltd H Shrs	735,931	13,173,165	7.08
Chongqing Rural Commercial Bank Co Ltd H Shrs	606,303	2,746,553	1.48
CITIC Ltd	1,062,692	12,454,750	6.69
Country Garden Holdings Co. Ltd.	1,598,569	19,598,456	10.53
Dongfeng Motor Group Co Ltd H Shrs	618,309	4,859,909	2.61
Great Wall Motor Co. Ltd H Shrs	671,186	3,953,286	2.12
Kingboard Holdings Ltd	153,847	4,284,639	2.30
KWG Group Holdings Ltd	269,652	2,553,604	1.37
Lee & Man Paper Manufacturing Ltd	312,248	2,088,939	1.12
Nine Dragons Paper (Holdings) Ltd	339,158	2,536,902	1.36
Postal Savings Bank of China Co Ltd H Shrs	2,028,761	9,109,137	4.89
Shenzhen International Holdings Ltd	190,555	3,174,646	1.71
Sino-Ocean Group Holding Ltd	627,578	2,158,868	1.16
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical Co Ltd H Shrs	756,815	2,830,488	1.52
Yanzhou Coal Mining Co. Ltd H Shrs	422,694	3,258,971	1.75
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		185,674,372	99.73
Cash and cash equivalents		749,070	0.40
Other net liabilities		(232,748)	(0.13)
Total net assets		<u>186,190,694</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Total investments, at cost		<u>204,003,273</u>	

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	% of net assets	
	2019	2018
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		
Listed Equity Securities		
Hong Kong	<u>99.73</u>	<u>99.48</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	99.73	99.48
Cash and cash equivalents	0.40	0.73
Other net liabilities	<u>(0.13)</u>	<u>(0.21)</u>
Total net assets	<u><u>100.00</u></u>	<u><u>100.00</u></u>

VALUE CHINA ETF

(A Hong Kong Unit Trust)

PERFORMANCE RECORD (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Net asset value

	Net asset value per unit <i>HK\$</i>	Net asset value <i>HK\$</i>
As at 31 March 2019	40.48	186,190,694
As at 31 March 2018	46.10	267,389,113
As at 31 March 2017	38.31	122,593,456

Highest and lowest net asset value per unit

	Highest net asset value per unit <i>HK\$</i>	Lowest net asset value per unit <i>HK\$</i>
Year ended 31 March 2019	48.25	36.18
Year ended 31 March 2018	52.61	37.11
Year ended 31 March 2017	39.82	29.93
Year ended 31 March 2016	50.24	27.11
Year ended 31 March 2015	41.34	31.82
Year ended 31 March 2014	39.41	30.18
Year ended 31 March 2013	41.69	30.10
Period ended 31 March 2012	42.98	26.43