



VALUE JAPAN ETF (Stock code: 3084)

A Sub-Fund of Value ETFs Trust

ANNUAL REPORT 2015

For the year ended 31 March 2015

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 JAPAN ETF

A Sub-Fund of Value ETFs Trust
(A Hong Kong Umbrella Unit Trust)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Investment Manager

Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited
9th Floor, Nexxus Building
41 Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

Sub-investment Manager

Value Partners Hong Kong Limited
9th Floor, Nexxus Building
41 Connaught Road Central
Hong Kong

Directors of the Investment Manager

Mr Chow Wai Chiu William
Mr So Chun Ki Louis

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		
2014	•	Fund of the Year Awards 2014 Investor Education (ETF) – Outstanding Achiever – <i>Benchmark Magazine</i>
2012	•	2012 The Asset Triple A Investment Awards Highly Commended ETF House for Hong Kong – <i>The Asset</i>
Value Japan ETF		
2014	•	Top Fund Awards 2014 (Hong Kong) Japan Large-Cap Equity – Best in Class (ETF) – <i>Bloomberg Businessweek, Chinese edition</i>

VALUE JAPAN ETF

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MANAGER'S REPORT

Value Japan ETF (the “Sub-Fund”) is an index-tracking exchange traded fund whose units are listed and traded on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“SEHK”). The Sub-Fund aims to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the FTSE Value-Stocks Japan Index (“the Index”) by holding a portfolio of the constituent stocks of the Index. The Index comprises 35 value stocks amongst Japanese companies’ shares listed on The Tokyo Stock Exchange and The Osaka Securities Exchange.

As at 31 March 2015, the Net Asset Value (“NAV”) per unit of the Sub-Fund was JPY203.8627, and 5,600,000 units were outstanding. The total size of the Sub-Fund was approximately JPY1,142 million.

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

Total return in JPY	From 1 Apr 2014 to 31 Mar 2015	2015 YTD (as at 31 Mar)	Since inception
FTSE Value-Stocks Japan Index	32.2%	10.1%	109.5%
Value Japan ETF	29.1%	9.3%	94.9%

The difference in performance between the FTSE Value-Stocks Japan Index and the Value Japan ETF is mainly attributed to fees and expenses, and security misweightings. The historical tracking error for the NAV of the Sub-Fund against the FTSE Value-Stocks Japan Index was at 42 basis points on an annualized basis since its inception on 22 May 2012.

Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited

20 July 2015

All performance figures are sourced from HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited and Bloomberg, in JPY, NAV to NAV with dividends reinvested, as at 31 March 2015. 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 Japan ETF (the "Sub-Fund") is required by the Hong Kong Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds established by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission and 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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund will continue in operation unless it is inappropriate to presume this.

The Manager is also required to manage the Sub-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 Sub-Fund is required to:

- ensure that the Sub-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 Sub-Fund and rights attaching thereto; and
- report to the unitholders for each annual period on the conduct of the Manager in the management of the Sub-Fund.

VALUE JAPAN ETF

A Sub-Fund of Value ETFs Trust
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TRUSTEE'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE ETFs TRUST – VALUE JAPAN ETF

We hereby confirm that, in our opinion, the Manager has in all material respects, managed Value Japan ETF in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 21 March 2012.

For and on behalf of

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited

Trustee,

20 July 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE ETFs TRUST – VALUE JAPAN ETF

We have audited the financial statements of Value Japan ETF (a sub-fund of Value ETFs (the “Trust”) and referred to as the “Sub-Fund”) set out on pages 9 to 34, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Trustee’s and Manager’s responsibilities for the financial statements

The Trustee and the Manager of the Sub-Fund are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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 addition, the Trustee and the Manager also have a responsibility to ensure that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of Trust Deed of the Sub-Fund dated 21 March 2012 (the “Trust Deed”) and the disclosure requirements specified in Appendix E to the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds of the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the “SFC Code”).

Auditors’ responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, and whether the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the disclosure requirements specified in Appendix E to the SFC Code.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE ETFs TRUST – VALUE JAPAN ETF (Continued)

Auditors' responsibility (Continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Trustee and the Manager, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Sub-Fund as at 31 March 2015, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

Ernst & Young

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

20 July 2015

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

	Notes	2015 JPY	2014 JPY
Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3, 9	1,116,290,839	1,628,389,614
Dividends receivable		11,328,547	16,521,988
Other receivables		108,976	54,654
Cash and cash equivalents	3, 6(c)	18,772,320	8,925,675
Total assets		<u>1,146,500,682</u>	<u>1,653,891,931</u>
Liabilities			
Audit fees payable		2,218,881	1,657,836
Management fees payable	6(a)	1,391,364	991,477
Trustee and registrar fees payable	6(b)	705,620	517,245
Other payables		553,510	277,129
Total liabilities		<u>4,869,375</u>	<u>3,443,687</u>
Total equity		<u><u>1,141,631,307</u></u>	<u><u>1,650,448,244</u></u>
Represented by:			
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u><u>1,141,631,307</u></u>	<u><u>1,650,448,244</u></u>
Net asset value per unit based on 5,600,000 (2014: 10,150,000) units outstanding	7	<u><u>203.8627</u></u>	<u><u>162.6057</u></u>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Manager and the Trustee on 20 July 2015.

Signed by:

Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited, Manager

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, Trustee

The notes on pages 13 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

VALUE JAPAN ETF

A Sub-Fund of Value ETFs Trust
(A Hong Kong Umbrella Unit Trust)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Notes	2015 JPY	2014 JPY
Dividend income		34,058,101	44,624,386
Net gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	342,735,669	130,011,869
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		1,641,934	(1,146,271)
Other income		<u>26,815</u>	<u>140,472</u>
Net investment income		<u>378,462,519</u>	<u>173,630,456</u>
Management fees	6(a)	9,442,748	12,438,651
Trustee and registrar fees	6(b)	6,132,989	7,841,398
Auditors' remuneration		1,771,819	1,001,331
Transaction fees		1,290,795	1,907,667
Professional fees		910,340	595,973
Sub-custodian fees		106,447	148,057
Bank charges	6(c)	39,258	20,153
Other operating expenses		<u>5,749,128</u>	<u>4,129,096</u>
Operating expenses		<u>25,443,524</u>	<u>28,082,326</u>
Profit before taxation		353,018,995	145,548,130
Withholding tax	5	<u>(5,168,833)</u>	<u>(5,060,930)</u>
Profit after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>347,850,162</u></u>	<u><u>140,487,200</u></u>

The notes on pages 13 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Notes	2015 JPY	2014 JPY
Balance at the beginning of the year		<u>1,650,448,244</u>	<u>1,564,046,334</u>
Issue of units	7	—	815,078,180
Redemption of units	7	<u>(817,163,235)</u>	<u>(869,163,470)</u>
Net decrease from units transactions		(817,163,235)	(54,085,290)
Distributions to unitholders	8	<u>(39,503,864)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total transactions with unitholders		(856,667,099)	(54,085,290)
Profit after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>347,850,162</u>	<u>140,487,200</u>
Balance at the end of the year		<u><u>1,141,631,307</u></u>	<u><u>1,650,448,244</u></u>

The notes on pages 13 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

VALUE JAPAN ETF

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	2015 JPY	2014 JPY
Operating activities		
Dividends received	39,251,542	43,577,797
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,709,010,950	2,832,236,208
Purchase of investments	(854,176,508)	(2,786,632,073)
Operating expenses paid	(22,403,407)	(39,720,191)
Withholding tax paid	(5,168,833)	(5,060,930)
Cash flows generated from operating activities	<u>866,513,744</u>	<u>44,400,811</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of redeemable units	–	815,078,180
Payments on redemption of units	(817,163,235)	(869,163,470)
Distributions paid to unitholders	(39,503,864)	–
Cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(856,667,099)</u>	<u>(54,085,290)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,846,645	(9,684,479)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>8,925,675</u>	<u>18,610,154</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u><u>18,772,320</u></u>	<u><u>8,925,675</u></u>

The notes on pages 13 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

Value ETFs Trust (the “Trust”) is an open ended umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong pursuant to a Trust Deed dated 21 March 2012 (the “Trust Deed”).

The Trust is able to issue redeemable units in various sub-funds and as at 31 March 2015, the Value Japan ETF, Value Korea ETF and Value Taiwan ETF have been launched. The Value Japan ETF, Value Korea ETF and Value Taiwan ETF commenced operations on 22 May 2012, 23 May 2012 and 23 May 2012, respectively.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared for the Value ETFs Trust – Value Japan ETF (the “Sub-Fund”). The financial statements of Value Korea ETF and Value Taiwan ETF have been prepared individually and consequently are not included in these financial statements.

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

In seeking to achieve the Sub-Fund’s investment objective, Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited, (the “Manager”) will primarily use a replication strategy through investing directly in securities included in the Index in substantially the same weightings in which they are included in the Index. The Manager may also invest in financial derivative instruments linked to the performance of the securities included in the Index, the Index and/or (after considering various factors such as transaction costs, availability, liquidity and degree of correlation with the Index) another index that collectively has an investment profile similar to the profile of the Index.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. GENERAL (Continued)

The Manager may also use a representative sampling strategy, which means that the Sub-Fund will invest directly in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile that aims to reflect the profile of the Index. The securities constituting the representative sample may or may not themselves be constituents of the Index. The Sub-Fund may also invest in financial derivative instruments linked to the performance of a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile that aims to reflect the profile of the Index and/or (after considering various factors such as transaction costs, availability, liquidity and degree of correlation with the Index) another index that collectively has an investment profile similar to the profile of the Index.

The Sub-Fund may also use financial derivative instruments limited to listed or over-the-counter futures contracts, options and warrants related to the Index and the securities included in the Index for hedging or non-hedging purposes. Non-hedging purposes include cost reduction and investment purposes.

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 Standard Board (“IASB”), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB and the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions specified in Appendix E of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds of the SFC (the “SFC Code”). A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Sub-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 Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund has not applied any amendments and new standards that are not yet effective for the current accounting period (see note 13).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation

The functional currency of the financial statements is the Japanese yen (“JPY”) reflecting the fact that most of the transactions are denominated in JPY.

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 JPY.

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 JPY at the foreign currency closing exchange rate ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to JPY 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

(i) *Classification*

The Sub-Fund designates all its equity securities into the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category. The category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprises financial instruments held for trading and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

All of the Sub-Fund's investments are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These investments are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis upon initial recognition.

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 Sub-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.

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)

(ii) Recognition (Continued)

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

(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 on other financial instruments they are amortised.

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

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

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

(iv) Fair value measurement principles

The Sub-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 date of the statement of financial position without any deduction for estimated future selling cost. The Sub-Fund utilises the last traded price for both listed financial assets and liabilities.

The Sub-Funds use 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.

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)

(iv) Fair value measurement principles (Continued)

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 Sub-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.

(v) Derecognition

The Sub-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 Sub-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 expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Other financial assets

Financial assets that are stated at cost or amortised cost are reviewed at the date of each statement of financial position 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 decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through profit or loss.

(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.

(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 are recognised in profit or loss on the ex-dividend date. In some cases, the Sub-Fund may choose to receive dividends in the form of additional shares rather than cash. In such cases the Sub-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. Preliminary expenses incurred in establishing the Sub-Fund are expensed immediately in accordance with IAS 38.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(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 Sub-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 Sub-Funds present 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.

(k) Redeemable units

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

The Sub-Fund has only one class of redeemable units in issue and they are the most subordinate class of financial instrument in the Sub-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 Sub-Fund's net assets at each redemption date and also in the event of the Sub-Fund's liquidation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Redeemable units (Continued)

A puttable financial instrument that includes a contractual obligation for the Sub-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 Sub-Fund's net assets in the event of the Sub-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 Sub-Fund to repurchase or redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include any other features that would require classification as a liability; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Sub-Fund over the life of the instrument.

The Sub-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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(I) Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Sub-Funds if:

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Sub-Fund if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Sub-Fund;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Sub-Fund; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Sub-Funds or of a parent of the Sub-Funds;

or

- (b) An entity is related to the Sub-Fund if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Sub-Fund are members of the same group;
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (iii) the entity and the Sub-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 Sub-Fund or an entity related to the Sub-Fund;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); or
 - (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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund is identified as the Manager.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The Sub-Fund invests in listed securities and it is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments held.

The Sub-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 Sub-Fund's financial performance.

The risk and respective risk management policies employed by the Sub-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 Sub-Fund's overall currency positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Manager.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

As at 31 March 2015 and 2014, the Sub-Fund is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk. The majority of assets and liabilities are denominated in JPY, which is the functional currency of the Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund's overall market positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Manager.

As at 31 March 2015 and 2014, the Sub-Fund's overall market exposures and estimated market sensitivity are as follows:

	Percentage change		Estimated impact on net assets	
	2015	2014	2015 JPY	2014 JPY
FTSE Value-Stocks Japan Index	+/- 20%	+/- 20%	+/- 223,254,297	+/- 325,677,093

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Sub-Fund's financial assets and liabilities are non-interest-bearing. As a result, the Sub-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 Sub-Fund. Potential credit risk to the Sub-Fund principally relates to financial assets, bank balances and receivables.

The Sub-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 that 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 received payment. In a purchase, payment is made when the securities have been received 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 date of the statement of financial position. The credit ratings are issued by Standard & Poor's:

Company	Credit rating		31.3.2015 JPY	31.3.2014 JPY
	2015	2014		
Bank A	AA-	AA-	18,772,320	8,925,675
Custodian A	AA-	AA-	1,116,290,839	1,628,389,614

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(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 Sub-Fund by conducting liquidity testing on the investment portfolio on a monthly and ad-hoc basis.

The Sub-Fund's equity investments are considered to be readily realisable under normal market conditions as they are all publicly traded.

The Sub-Fund is exposed to daily cash 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.

(d) Concentration risk

The SFC Code allows the Sub-Fund to invest in constituent securities issued by a single issuer for more than 10% of the Sub-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 Sub-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.

The Sub-Fund did not have any index securities that accounted for more than 10% of their respective net asset value as at 31 March 2015 and 2014.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. NET GAINS FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2015 JPY	2014 JPY
Net realised gains	179,202,036	447,568,074
Change in unrealised gains/losses	163,533,633	(317,556,205)
	<u>342,735,669</u>	<u>130,011,869</u>

5. TAXATION

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

Certain dividends received by the Sub-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.

6. 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 Sub-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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

(a) Management fees

The Sub-fund appointed the Manager, an investment management company incorporated in Hong Kong, to implement the investment strategy as specified in the Trust Deed. The Manager is entitled to receive management fees of 0.70% per annum of the net asset value of the Sub-fund. The fees are accrued daily and calculated as at each dealing day and payable monthly in arrears. Management fees of JPY9,442,748 (2014: JPY12,438,651) were charged to profit or loss during the year. Included in liabilities as at 31 March 2015 is management fees payable of JPY1,391,364 (2014: JPY991,477).

(b) Trustee and registrar fees

The Sub-Fund appointed the Trustee, a registered trust company incorporated in Hong Kong, to implement the responsibilities as specified in the Trust Deed. HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited (the "Trustee") is entitled to receive trustee and registrar fees accrued daily and calculated as at each dealing day and payable monthly in arrears, which are determined based on the daily net asset value of the Sub-Fund as below:

**Trustee and
registrar fees
per annum
shown as % of
net asset value**

Net asset value	
First HK\$800 million (approximately JPY12, 390 million**)	0.10%
Next HK\$800 million (approximately JPY12, 390 million**)	0.08%
Next HK\$800 million (approximately JPY12, 390 million**)	0.07%
Thereafter	0.06%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

(b) Trustee and registrar fees (Continued)

From the period from 1 April 2014 to 28 February 2015, the trustee and registrar fees are subject to a minimum of HK\$39,000 (approximately JPY604,017). For the period from 1 March 2015 to 31 March 2015, the minimum fee was waived. The Trustee is also entitled to receive an establishment fee for the Sub-Fund of HK\$40,000 (2014: HK\$40,000) (approximately JPY619,505) (2014: approximately JPY531,000)**.

** Based on exchange rates as at 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2014, respectively

Trustee and registrar fees of JPY6,132,989 (2014: JPY7,841,398) were charged to profit or loss during the year. Included in liabilities as at 31 March 2015 is trustee and registrar fees payable of JPY705,620 (2014: JPY517,245).

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

The Sub-Fund maintains a bank account with The 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:

	2015 JPY	2014 JPY
Bank balances	18,772,320	8,925,675
Bank charges	<u>39,258</u>	<u>20,153</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

(d) Manager's and its related parties' holding in the Sub-Fund

Units held by the related parties of the Manager and the Sub-investment Manager as at the 31 March 2015 and 2014 are listed out below:

	Number of units	
	2015	2014
Dato' Cheah Cheng Hye*	1,084,300	1,084,300
Mr. Ho Man Kei, Norman**	136,300	136,300
Value Partners Limited***	700,000	700,000

* Dato' Cheah Cheng Hye is a director of the Sub-investment Manager

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

*** Value Partners Limited is a fellow subsidiary of the Manager

7. REDEEMABLE UNITS IN ISSUE

	Number of units	
	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	10,150,000	10,500,000
Issue of units	—	4,900,000
Redemption of units	(4,550,000)	(5,250,000)
At the end of the year	5,600,000	10,150,000

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 Sub-Fund, and are entitled to receive all dividends declared and paid by the Sub-Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. REDEEMABLE UNITS IN ISSUE (Continued)

Any distributable profits of the Sub-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 Sub-Fund does not have any externally imposed capital requirements.

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

8. DISTRIBUTIONS TO UNITHOLDERS

	2015 JPY	2014 JPY
Amount available for distribution brought forward	57,074,023	17,510,567
Dividend income	34,058,101	44,624,386
Withholding tax	(5,168,833)	(5,060,930)
	28,889,268	39,563,456
Distributions to unitholders	(39,503,864)	—
Amount available for distribution carried forward	46,459,427	57,074,023
Distribution history		
Distribution per unit	HK\$0.39	—
Date of distribution	13 August 2014	—

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. FAIR VALUE INFORMATION

The Sub-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 receivables, accounts payables 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 tables 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 7, Financial instruments: Disclosures, with the fair value of the financial instruments categorised 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(d)(iv) to the financial statements.

	31.3.2015	31.3.2014
	<i>JPY</i>	<i>JPY</i>
Level 1		
Listed equity securities	<u>1,116,290,839</u>	<u>1,628,389,614</u>

During the years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014, there were no significant transfers between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(b) Financial instruments carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of all the Sub-Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities at the date of statement of financial position approximated to their fair values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. SEGMENT REPORTING

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

The Manager considers that the Sub-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 Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund is established and domiciled in Hong Kong. The majority of the Sub-Fund's investment income is derived from its investments domiciled in Japan for the year ended 31 March 2015 and 2014.

The Sub-Fund has no assets classified as non-current as at 31 March 2015 (2014: nil).

11. SOFT COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS

The Manager and/or any company associated with it and its delegates may receive, and are entitled to retain, research products and services (known as soft dollar benefits) which are of demonstrable benefit to the Sub-Fund (as permitted under applicable rules and regulations) from brokers and other persons through whom investment transactions are carried out (the "brokers") provided that the quality of transaction execution is consistent with best execution standards. The Manager will consider many judgemental factors deemed relevant in determining whether a broker will provide best execution, which may include the provision of research products and investment ideas, introductory services to potential investee companies, access to investment opportunities and initial public offerings and placements which are for the benefit of the Sub-fund. The commission rates charged by brokers in these circumstances may be higher than those charged by other brokers who do not offer such services or by the same broker if it only provides execution services. Examples of research products and services that the Manager may receive from brokers include analyses and reports concerning industries, securities and, economic factors and trends. The Sub-fund generally will pay customary full service brokerage rates where execution, research and other services cannot be unbundled for the same commission rate.

In particular case where execution, research and other services can be unbundled, the Sub-Fund will pay a brokerage commission that is discounted from customary full service brokerage rates if no research or other services are provided in addition to brokerage execution. In addition, the Manager has the discretion to cause the Sub-Fund to pay brokerage commission in excess of discounted rates, and up to full service brokerage rates, for quality brokerage execution and the provision of research or other appropriate services that the Manager determines to be beneficial to the Sub-Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. SOFT COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

The Manager may pay brokers commissions for effecting portfolio transactions in excess of amounts other brokers would have charged for effecting similar transactions if the Manager determines in good faith that such amounts are reasonable in relation to the value of the research and other services provided, viewed in terms of the particular transaction or the Manager's overall duty to its clients.

12. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Sub-Fund has adopted the following IFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off' and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting and is applied retrospectively. These amendments had no impact to the Sub-Fund's financial position or performance.

13. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Sub-Fund's financial statements are listed below. The Sub-Fund intends to adopt applicable standards when they become effective.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of IFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before 1 February 2015. The adoption of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Sub-Fund's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Sub-Fund's financial liabilities.

14. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Manager and Trustee on 20 July 2015.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

	Holdings	Fair value JPY	% of net assets
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
Listed equity securities			
<i>Japan</i>			
Aisin Seiki Co., Ltd.	4,704	20,509,440	1.80
Aozora Bank Ltd.	27,792	11,839,392	1.04
Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd.	11,920	47,572,720	4.17
Fujitsu Ltd.	42,432	34,756,051	3.04
Hino Motors Ltd.	6,432	11,030,880	0.97
Hitachi Metals Ltd.	4,560	8,413,200	0.74
Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	14,512	56,640,336	4.96
Isuzu Motors Ltd.	13,952	22,288,320	1.95
Itochu Corp.	37,664	49,019,696	4.29
JFE Holdings Inc.	12,240	32,484,960	2.85
Kobe Steel Ltd.	70,000	15,540,000	1.36
Marubeni Corp.	39,696	27,628,416	2.42
Mitsubishi Materials Corp.	29,776	12,029,504	1.05
Mitsubishi Motors Corp.	14,768	16,023,280	1.40
Mitsubishi Corp	24,432	59,137,656	5.18
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	33,408	53,853,696	4.72
Mizuho Financial Group Inc.	259,744	54,831,958	4.80
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.	7,248	53,613,456	4.70
Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corp.	178,736	54,067,640	4.74
Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.	50,480	61,787,520	5.40
Nsk Ltd.	11,312	19,886,496	1.74
Orix Corp.	30,896	52,167,896	4.57
Ricoh Co., Ltd.	16,688	21,827,904	1.91

VALUE JAPAN ETF

A Sub-Fund of Value ETFs Trust
(A Hong Kong Umbrella Unit Trust)

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

	Holdings	Fair value JPY	% of net assets
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)			
Listed equity securities (Continued)			
<i>Japan (Continued)</i>			
Seiko Epson Corp.	6,656	14,183,936	1.24
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings Inc.	9,200	34,362,000	3.01
Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd.	18,256	28,753,200	2.52
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.	36,688	22,673,184	1.99
Sumitomo Corp.	26,832	34,492,536	3.02
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings Inc	91,168	45,173,744	3.96
Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	11,856	20,848,776	1.83
T&D Holdings Inc	15,744	26,048,448	2.28
Taiheiyo Cement Corp.	28,688	10,528,496	0.92
Toshiba Corp.	90,912	45,837,830	4.02
Toyota Tsusho Corp.	5,376	17,122,560	1.50
Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.	6,656	19,315,712	1.69
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,116,290,839	97.78
Cash and cash equivalents		18,772,320	1.64
Other net assets		6,568,148	0.58
Total net assets		<u>1,141,631,307</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Total investments, at cost		<u>955,354,317</u>	

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS (UNAUDITED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

	% of net assets	
	31.3.2015	31.3.2014
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		
Listed equity securities		
Japan	96.09	98.66
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	96.09	98.66
Cash and cash equivalents	1.88	0.54
Other net assets	2.03	0.80
Total net assets	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

VALUE JAPAN ETF

A Sub-Fund of Value ETFs Trust
(A Hong Kong Umbrella Unit Trust)

PERFORMANCE RECORDS (UNAUDITED)

Net asset value (at last traded prices)

	Net asset value per unit <i>JPY</i>	Net asset value <i>JPY</i>
As at 31 March 2015	203.8627	1,141,631,307
As at 31 March 2014	162.6057	1,650,448,244

Highest and lowest net asset value per unit (at last traded prices)

	Highest net asset value per unit <i>JPY</i>	Lowest net asset value per unit <i>JPY</i>
As at 31 March 2015	209.9905	156.0132
As at 31 March 2014	177.7030	142.6928