

VALUE JAPAN ETF (Stock code: 3084)

A Sub-Fund of Value ETFs Trust

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 JAPAN ETF

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(A Hong Kong Umbrella Unit Trust)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Investment Manager

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

Sub-investment Manager

Value Partners Hong Kong Limited
43th 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 Japan ETF	
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund of the Year Awards 2015 Best in class – Japan Equity (ETF) – <i>Benchmark Magazine</i>
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 29 March 2019, the Net Asset Value ("NAV") per unit of the Sub-Fund was JPY185.17 and 3,850,000 units were outstanding. The total size of the Sub-Fund was approximately JPY712.9 million.

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

	From 1 April 2018 to 29 March 2019	2018 YTD (as at 29 March)	Since inception
FTSE Value-Stocks Japan Index	-8.9%	+4.0%	+110.4%
Value Japan ETF	-11.1%	+3.2%	+77.0%

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 45 basis points on an annualized basis since its inception on 22 May 2012.

Sensible Asset Management Hong Kong Limited

19 July 2019

All performance figures are sourced from HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited and Bloomberg, in JPY, 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 Japan 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 21 March 2012 (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 accounting period on the conduct of the Manager in the management of the Sub-Fund.

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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 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 ETFs TRUST – VALUE JAPAN ETF

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

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 12 to 40, 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 Sub-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 Sub-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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF VALUE ETFs TRUST – VALUE JAPAN 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 Sub-Fund were listed shares in the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Osaka Securities Exchange at 31 March 2019, which represented over 90% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. There were 35 constituent listed shares in the Sub-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 ETFs TRUST – VALUE JAPAN 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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund are responsible for assessing the Sub-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 Sub-Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

In addition, the Trustee and the Manager of the Sub-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 Sub-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 ETFs TRUST – VALUE JAPAN 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 Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-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 ETFs TRUST – VALUE JAPAN 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 JAPAN ETF

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 JPY	2018 JPY
ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 10	700,738,649	788,502,467
Dividends receivable		12,402,750	11,187,366
Prepayments and other receivables		305,892	152,868
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 7(c)	8,350,452	13,987,341
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>721,797,743</u>	<u>813,830,042</u>
LIABILITIES			
Audit fees payable		1,220,690	1,176,846
Management fees payable	7(a)	1,647,914	1,973,058
Trustee and registrar fees payable	7(b)	56,865	68,286
Due to Broker	11	4,172,034	—
Other payables		1,789,039	3,655,281
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>8,886,542</u>	<u>6,873,471</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>712,911,201</u>	<u>806,956,571</u>
Represented by:			
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>712,911,201</u>	<u>806,956,571</u>
Net asset value per unit based on 3,850,000			
(2018: 3,850,000) units outstanding	8	<u>185.1717</u>	<u>209.5991</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 40 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	2019 <i>JPY</i>	2018 <i>JPY</i>
Dividend income		28,345,410	26,317,935
Interest income		558	21
Net (losses)/gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	(102,078,315)	71,000,541
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains		(172,868)	361,874
Other income		—	34,757
Net investment (losses)/income		<u>(73,905,215)</u>	<u>97,715,128</u>
Management fees	7(a)	5,460,041	5,733,135
Trustee and registrar fees	7(b)	780,007	819,024
Auditor's remuneration		1,275,351	421,436
Transaction fees		322,184	484,283
Legal and professional fees		1,490,341	1,025,722
Sub-custodian fees		66,489	48,376
Bank charges	7(c)	36,810	37,854
Information services fee		3,205,406	3,091,283
Other operating expenses		<u>4,647,185</u>	<u>3,695,515</u>
Operating expenses		<u>17,283,814</u>	<u>15,356,628</u>
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(91,189,029)	82,358,500
Withholding tax	6	<u>(2,856,341)</u>	<u>(2,767,371)</u>
(Loss)/profit after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>(94,045,370)</u></u>	<u><u>79,591,129</u></u>

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<i>Note</i>	2019 <i>JPY</i>	2018 <i>JPY</i>
BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		806,956,571	797,652,617
Redemption of redeemable units	8	—	(70,287,175)
Net decrease from unit transactions		—	(70,287,175)
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITHOLDERS		—	(70,287,175)
(LOSS)/PROFIT AFTER TAXATION AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(94,045,370)	79,591,129
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR		712,911,201	806,956,571

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<i>Note</i>	2019 <i>JPY</i>	2018 <i>JPY</i>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received		27,130,026	24,424,584
Interest income received		533	28
Proceeds from sale of investments		336,490,913	520,017,065
Purchase of investments		(346,633,376)	(454,856,344)
Operating expenses paid		(19,768,644)	(12,367,407)
Withholding tax paid		<u>(2,856,341)</u>	<u>(2,767,371)</u>
CASH FLOWS (USED IN)/FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		----- (5,636,889)	----- 74,450,555
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments on redemption of redeemable units		<u>—</u>	<u>(70,287,175)</u>
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		----- —	----- (70,287,175)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(5,636,889)	4,163,380
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		<u>13,987,341</u>	<u>9,823,961</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		<u><u>8,350,452</u></u>	<u><u>13,987,341</u></u>
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash at bank	7(c)	<u><u>8,350,452</u></u>	<u><u>13,987,341</u></u>

The notes on pages 16 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

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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 2019, 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* of the SFC (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 an investment profile similar to the profile of the Index.

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 provisions 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 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 15).

(b) Basis of preparation

The functional currency of the financial statements of the Sub-Fund 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(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 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 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

In the current period, the Sub-Fund has adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. See note 14 for an explanation of 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*.

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

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Sub-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).

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

The Sub-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 Sub-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
- (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 Sub-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.

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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 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 Sub-Fund includes in this category other short-term payables.

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

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 and other receivables.

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.

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 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 end of the reporting period 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-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 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.

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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 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 expired.

(e) Impairment of financial assets

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

The Sub-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 Sub-Fund does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Sub-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 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.

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 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.

(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 are net foreign exchange (losses)/gains which 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-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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(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.

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 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.

In addition to the redeemable units having all the above features, the Sub-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 Sub-Fund; and
- (b) the effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable unitholders.

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.

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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Sub-Fund; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Sub-Fund or of a parent of the Sub-Fund;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where 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 of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
 - (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);
 - (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 Sub-Fund or to the parent of the Sub-Fund.

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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 relate 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.

(n) Distributions to unitholders

Distributions are at the discretion of the Sub-Fund. A distribution to the Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund's management has made an assessment of the Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Sub-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 Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. 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 (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 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 risks 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.

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the Sub-Fund was 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Price risk (Continued)

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

	Percentage change		Estimated impact on net assets	
	2019	2018	2019 JPY	2018 JPY
FTSE Value-Stocks Japan Index	+/-20%	+/-20%	+/-140,182,488	+/-157,662,749

(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 at fair value through profit or loss, cash and cash equivalents and other 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 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 end of the reporting period. The credit ratings are issued by Standard & Poor's:

Counterparty	Credit rating		2019 JPY	2018 JPY
	2019	2018		
Bank A	AA-	AA-	8,350,452	13,987,341
Custodian A	A	AA-	700,738,649	788,502,467

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. 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 values as at 31 March 2019 and 2018.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

	2019 JPY	2018 JPY
Net realised gains	6,468,604	97,309,651
Change in unrealised gains/losses	(108,546,919)	(26,309,110)
	<u>(102,078,315)</u>	<u>71,000,541</u>

6. 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.

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 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.

(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 JPY5,460,041 (2018: JPY5,733,135) were charged to profit or loss during the year. Included in liabilities as at 31 March 2019 were management fees payable of JPY1,647,914 (2018: JPY1,973,058).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

(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 JPY11,286 million*)	0.10%
Next HK\$800 million (approximately JPY11,286 million*)	0.08%
Next HK\$800 million (approximately JPY11,286 million*)	0.07%
Thereafter	0.06%

For the period from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, the minimum fee requirement of HK\$39,000 (approximately JPY550,000*) was waived (2018: HK\$39,000 per month).

Trustee and registrar fees of JPY780,007 (2018: JPY819,024) were charged to profit or loss during the year. Included in liabilities as at 31 March 2019 were trustee and registrar fees payable of JPY56,865 (2018: JPY68,286).

* Based on exchange rates as at 31 March 2019

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

The Sub-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 JPY	2018 JPY
Cash and cash equivalents	8,350,452	13,987,341
Bank charges	<u>36,810</u>	<u>37,854</u>

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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)

(d) Manager's and its related parties' holdings in the Sub-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	1,084,300	1,084,300
Value Partners Limited ⁱⁱ	700,000	700,000

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

ⁱⁱ Value Partners Limited is a fellow subsidiary of the Manager

(e) Creation and redemption of the Sub-Fund

The Manager and the Trustee entered into a participating agreement with participating dealers to effect applications for creation and redemption of the Sub-Fund. The holding in the Sub-Fund by related party of the Trustee and Custodian for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Units outstanding at 1 April 2018	Units transferred in	Units transferred out	Total units at 31 March 2019
Bank A	1,050,000	—	—	1,050,000

	Units outstanding at 1 April 2017	Units transferred in	Units transferred out	Total units at 31 March 2018
Bank A	1,050,000	—	—	1,050,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8. REDEEMABLE UNITS IN ISSUE

	Number of units	
	2019	2018
At the beginning of the year	3,850,000	4,200,000
Redemption of redeemable units	—	(350,000)
At the end of the year	<u>3,850,000</u>	<u>3,850,000</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 Sub-Fund, and are entitled to receive all dividends declared and paid by the Sub-Fund.

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.

9. DISTRIBUTIONS TO UNITHOLDERS

	2019 JPY	2018 JPY
Amount available for distribution brought forward	111,954,537	88,403,973
Dividend income	28,345,410	26,317,935
Withholding tax	(2,856,341)	(2,767,371)
	<u>25,489,069</u>	<u>23,550,564</u>
Distributions to unitholders	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Amount available for distribution carried forward	<u>137,443,606</u>	<u>111,954,537</u>

The Sub-Fund did not make any distribution during the year ended 31 March 2019 (2018: Nil).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. 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 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 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.

	2019 JPY	2018 JPY
Level 1		
Listed equity securities	<u>700,738,649</u>	<u>788,502,467</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 Sub-Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period approximated to their fair values.

11. DUE TO A BROKER

	2018 JPY	2017 JPY
Amounts due to a broker	<u>4,172,034</u>	<u>—</u>

The carrying amount of the amounts due to a broker approximates to their fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. NET ASSET ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS

The net assets attributable to unitholders in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018 amounted to JPY806,956,571 and the net assets attributable to unitholders as determined for the purpose of processing unit subscriptions and redemptions, as at 29 March 2018, amounted to JPY801,938,466. There is no difference for the net asset value per unit per financial statements and published net asset value per unit between 29 March 2019 and 31 March 2019.

	2018	
	Net asset value per unit per financial statements JPY	Published net asset value per unit JPY
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>209.5991</u>	<u>208.2957</u>

13. 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 engages in the investment 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 the statement of financial position.

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

14. SOFT COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS

The Manager and/or any company associated with it and its delegates may enter into soft dollar/ 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 Sub-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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Sub-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 are described below:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL. Therefore, this requirement has not had any impact on the Sub-Fund.

(b) Impairment

IFRS 9 requires the Sub-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 Sub-fund to credit risk, this amendment has not had a material impact on the financial statements. The Sub-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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (Continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(c) *Hedge accounting*

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

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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 April 2018:

Financial assets

1 April 2018	IAS 39 classification	IAS 39 measurement JPY	IFRS 9 classification	IFRS 9 measurement JPY
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	788,502,467	Fair value through profit or loss	788,502,467
Dividends receivable	Loans and receivables	11,187,366	Amortised cost	11,187,366
Prepayments and other receivables	Loans and receivables	152,868	Amortised cost	152,868
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	13,987,341	Amortised cost	13,987,341

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (Continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 (Continued)

Financial liabilities

1 April 2018	IAS 39 classification	IAS 39 Measurement JPY	IFRS 9 classification	IFRS 9 Measurement JPY
Audit fees payable	Other financial liabilities	1,176,846	Amortised cost	1,176,846
Management fees payable	Other financial liabilities	1,973,058	Amortised cost	1,973,058
Trustee and registrar fees payable	Other financial liabilities	68,286	Amortised cost	68,286
Other payables	Other financial liabilities	3,655,281	Amortised cost	3,655,281

In line with the characteristics of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments as well as its approach to their management, the Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Sub-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.

17. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	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	2,585	10,223,675	1.43
Alps Alpine Co Ltd	3,223	7,445,130	1.04
Dai-ichi Life Holdings Inc	16,676	25,647,688	3.60
Hitachi Ltd	10,593	37,975,905	5.33
Honda Motor Co Ltd	11,187	33,505,065	4.70
Idemitsu Kosan Co Ltd	3,245	12,022,725	1.69
ITOCHU Corp	18,447	36,940,118	5.18
JFE Holdings Inc	7,689	14,443,787	2.03
JXTG Holdings Inc	47,487	24,052,166	3.37
Kajima Corp	6,842	11,179,828	1.57
Komatsu Ltd	13,662	35,118,171	4.93
Mazda Motor Corp	8,536	10,571,836	1.48
Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corp	19,052	14,849,129	2.08
Mitsubishi Corp	11,473	35,268,002	4.95
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc	62,810	34,545,500	4.85
Mitsui & Co Ltd	20,394	35,047,089	4.92
Mitsui Chemicals Inc	2,640	7,051,440	0.99
Mizuho Financial Group Inc	203,687	34,891,583	4.89
NGK Spark Plug Co Ltd	2,992	6,145,568	0.86
Nippon Steel Corp	12,133	23,707,882	3.33
Nissan Motor Co Ltd	28,864	26,214,285	3.68
Nomura Holdings Inc	49,709	19,893,542	2.79
NSK Ltd	6,589	6,832,793	0.96
Obayashi Corp	10,065	11,212,410	1.57
Resona Holdings Inc	32,604	15,640,139	2.19
Shimizu Corp	8,459	8,137,558	1.14
Showa Denko KK	2,178	8,472,420	1.19
Sojitz Corp	18,733	7,305,870	1.02

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INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	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>			
Sompo Holdings Inc	5,170	21,186,660	2.97
Subaru Corp	9,163	23,113,668	3.24
Sumitomo Chemical Co Ltd	22,550	11,613,250	1.63
Sumitomo Corp	16,764	25,665,684	3.60
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings Inc	5,555	22,086,680	3.10
Toyota Motor Corp	5,192	33,680,504	4.72
Yamaha Motor Co Ltd	4,169	9,050,899	1.27
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		700,738,649	98.29
Cash and cash equivalents		8,350,452	1.17
Other net assets		3,822,100	0.54
Total net assets		<u>712,911,201</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Total investments, at cost		<u>794,421,246</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		
Japan	<u>98.29</u>	<u>97.72</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	98.29	97.72
Cash and cash equivalents	1.17	1.73
Other net assets	<u>0.54</u>	<u>0.55</u>
Total net assets	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

VALUE JAPAN ETF

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PERFORMANCE RECORD (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Net asset value

	Net asset value per unit JPY	Net asset value JPY
As at 31 March 2019	185.1717	712,911,201
As at 31 March 2018	209.5991	806,956,571
As at 31 March 2017	189.9173	797,652,617

Highest and lowest net asset value per unit

	Highest net asset value per unit JPY	Lowest net asset value per unit JPY
Year ended 31 March 2019	227.0698	177.6557
Year ended 31 March 2018	181.1296	236.9359
Year ended 31 March 2017	203.4625	132.3773
Year ended 31 March 2016	229.7870	137.4506
Year ended 31 March 2015	209.9905	156.0132
Year ended 31 March 2014	177.7030	142.6928
Period ended 31 March 2013	150.2973	101.6097