# MIRAE ASSET HORIZONS EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS SERIES II AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MIRAE ASSET HORIZONS S&P CRUDE OIL FUTURES ENHANCED ER ETF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

(A SUB-FUND OF MIRAE ASSET HORIZONS EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS SERIES II)

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

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#### IMPORTANT:

Any opinion expressed herein reflects the Manager's view only and is subject to change. For more information about Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II, please refer to the prospectus of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II which is available at our website: www.horizonsetfs.com.hk.

Investors should not rely on the information contained in this report for their investment decisions.

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

#### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE TO THE UNITHOLDERS

We hereby confirm that, in our opinion, Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited, the Manager of Mirae Asset Horizons S&P Crude Oil Futures Enhanced ER ETF (the "Sub-Fund") has, in all material respects, managed the Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 25 May 2016 as amended by supplemental deed dated 25 May 2016 (collectively, the "Trust Deed") for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Souls Lobours -

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited (the "Trustee")

29 July 2019



Ernst & Young 22/F, CITIC Tower 1 Tim Mei Avenue Central, Hong Kong 安永會計師事務所 香港中環添美道1號 中信大廈22樓 Tel 電話: +852 2846 9888 Fax 傳真: +852 2868 4432

#### Independent auditor's report

To the unitholders of Mirae Asset Horizons S&P Crude Oil Futures Enhanced ER ETF of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II (the "Trust")

(An umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong)

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Mirae Asset Horizons S&P Crude Oil Futures Enhanced ER ETF (the "Sub-Fund") of the Trust set out on pages 7 to 41, which comprise the statement of net assets as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and 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 transactions and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

#### 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 the 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 year. 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.



To the unitholders of Mirae Asset Horizons S&P Crude Oil Futures Enhanced ER ETF of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II (the "Trust")

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#### **Key audit matters (continued)**

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Existence and valuation of financial assets at fair val	lue through profit or loss
As at 31 March 2019, the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were valued at HK\$5,319,597. These financial assets were listed futures traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange. We focused on this area because the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss represented the principal element of the financial statements.  Disclosures of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are set out in the summary of significant accounting policies and notes 10, 12(b)(i) and 12(e) to the financial statements.	We obtained independent confirmation from the counterparties of the investment portfolio held at 31 March 2019, agreeing the quantities held to the accounting records. We tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls for the valuation of financial instruments. In addition, we checked the valuation of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are quoted in active markets by independently agreeing the valuation of financial assets to third party vendor sources such as Reuters or Bloomberg at 31 March 2019.

#### Other information included in the Annual Report

The Manager and the Trustee 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.



To the unitholders of Mirae Asset Horizons S&P Crude Oil Futures Enhanced ER ETF of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II (the "Trust")

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### Responsibilities of the Manager and the Trustee for the financial statements

The Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the Manager and the Trustee 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 Manager and the Trustee 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 Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund either intend to liquidate the Sub-Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

In addition, the Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund are required to ensure that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed dated 25 May 2016 as amended by the supplemental deed dated 25 May 2016 (collectively, 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, 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 disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code.



To the unitholders of Mirae Asset Horizons S&P Crude Oil Futures Enhanced ER ETF of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II (the "Trust")

(An umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong)

#### 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 Manager and the Trustee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager and the Trustee'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.

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



To the unitholders of Mirae Asset Horizons S&P Crude Oil Futures Enhanced ER ETF of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II (the "Trust")

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Report on matters under the relevant disclosure 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.

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong
2 9 JUL 2019

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

## STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

As at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,12(b)(i),12(e)	5,319,597	2,711,431
Amount due from a broker	6	6,429,605	8,795,642
Amount due from the Manager	5(f)	72,382	499,356
Interest receivables		71,254	46,673
Cash and cash equivalents	5(d)	23,621,779	40,675,937
TOTAL ASSETS		35,514,617	52,729,039
LIABILITIES			
Management fee payable	5(a)	22,275	454,238
Trustee fee payable	5(b)	11,737	5,146
Formation fee payable	5(c)(i)	1,704,010	1,704,010
Administration fee payable	5(c)(ii)	84,398	53,499
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,822,420	2,216,893
EQUITY			
Net assets value attributable to unitholders	3(a)	33,692,197	50,512,146
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		35,514,617	52,729,039
Number of units in issue	3(b)	7,250,000	9,750,000
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Net asset value per unit	3(b)	4.6472	5.1807

Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
INCOME			
Interest income		354,958	175,690
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through			
profit or loss	4	(1,992,109)	5,854,230
Net exchange (loss)/gain		(45,280)	125,926
		(1,682,431)	6,155,846
EXPENSES		(224.0.52)	
Management fee	5(a)	(331,062)	(366,816)
Trustee fee	5(b)	(52,970)	(58,691)
Transaction costs on financial assets at fair value		, ,»	
through profit or loss	<b>-</b> / \ / · · ·	(73,479)	(73,154)
Administration fee	5(c)(ii)	(30,899)	(34,236)
		(488,410)	(532,897)
Operating (loss)/profit		(2,170,841)	5,622,949
FINANCE COSTS			
Interest expense		(608)	-
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the		<u> </u>	
year		(2,171,449)	5,622,949

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the beginning of the year		50,512,146	43,903,872
Issue of units during the year	3(b)	-	8,029,775
Redemption of units during the year	3(b)	(14,648,500)	(7,044,450)
Net issue of units	_	(14,648,500)	985,325
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the year Net assets attributable to unitholders at the end of the	_	(2,171,449)	5,622,949
year	_	33,692,197	50,512,146

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 HK\$	2018 HK\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the year Adjustments for:		(2,171,449)	5,622,949
Interest income		(354,958)	(175,690)
Interest expense		608	-
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(2,608,166)	(1,559,959)
Decrease/(increase) in amount due from a broker		2,366,037	(1,951,010)
Decrease/(increase) in amount due from the Manager		426,974	(332,597)
(Decrease)/increase in management fee payable		(431,963)	366,816
Increase in trustee fee payable		6,591	562
Increase in administration fee payable		30,899	34,236
Cash (used in)/from operations		(2,735,427)	2,005,307
Interest received		330,377	173,163
Interest paid		(608)	-
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		(2,405,658)	2,178,470
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of units		_	8,029,775
Payments on redemption of units		(14,648,500)	(7,044,450)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(14,648,500)	985,325
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH			
EQUIVALENTS		(17,054,158)	3,163,795
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		40,675,937	37,512,142
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		23,621,779	40,675,937
THE TEAK		23,021,779	40,073,937
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Bank balances	5(d)	3,146,789	17,490,944
Time deposits	5(d)	20,474,990	23,184,993
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the statement of cash	- ()		
flows		23,621,779	40,675,937

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II (the "Trust") is an umbrella unit trust, governed by its trust deed dated 25 May 2016 as amended by the supplemental deed dated 25 May 2016 (collectively the "Trust Deed") between Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Manager") and HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited (the "Trustee" and "Registrar"). The Trust Deed is governed by Hong Kong law.

As at 31 March 2019, the Trust has established Mirae Asset Horizons S&P Crude Oil Futures Enhanced ER ETF, a sub-fund (the "Sub-Fund") of the Trust, which is authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the "SFC") pursuant to section 104(1) of the Securities and Futures Ordinance. The Sub-Fund is listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (a subsidiary of The Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited) on 16 June 2016.

The Manager and the Trustee (collectively, the "Management") are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the S&P GSCI Crude Oil Enhanced Index Excess Return (the "Index"). The Index tracks the price of the West Texas Intermediate crude oil (also known as Texas light sweet crude oil) Futures Contracts (the "WTI Futures Contracts") with different expiration dates traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange, which is an exchange of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Group Inc.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### (a)(i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Sub-Fund 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 specified in Appendix E of the *Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds* of the SFC (the "SFC Code").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") for the Sub-Fund. All values are rounded to the nearest HK\$ except where otherwise indicated.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (a)(ii) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRSs, requires the Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting 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 assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

#### Going concern

The 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, the 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.

#### Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and changes in tax laws on foreign withholding tax. Given the wide range of international investments, differences arising between the actual investment income and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax expense that is already recorded. The Sub-Fund establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which the Sub-Fund invests. The amounts of such provisions are based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective investments' domiciles.

All references to net assets or net asset value throughout the financial statements refer to net assets attributable to unitholders unless otherwise stated.

#### (a)(iii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting principles adopted in the current year are consistent with those of the prior year; except that the Sub-Fund has adopted the following new accounting standards:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The nature and the impact of the new IFRSs 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.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (a)(iii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

#### (i) 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.
- 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("SPPI"). 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, 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 an impact on the Sub-Fund.

#### (ii) Impairment

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, including amount due from a broker, amount due from the Manager, interest receivables, cash and cash equivalents, the expected credit loss ("ECL") is based on the 12-month ECL.

This represents the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Sub-Fund has closely monitored the credit qualities and the collectability of these financial assets at amortised cost and considers that given the limited exposure of the Sub-Fund to credit risk, this requirement has not had a material impact on the financial statements.

#### (iii) Hedge accounting

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

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (a)(iii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

#### Impact of adoption of IFRS 9

The classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 have been adopted retrospectively as of the date of initial application on 1 April 2018. However, the 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:

1 April 2018	IAS 39 classification	IAS 39 measurement HK\$	IFRS 9 classification	IFRS 9 measurement HK\$
Financial assets				
Financial assets				
at fair value				
through profit	Held for trading at			
or loss	FVPL	2,711,431	FVPL	2,711,431
Amount due	Loans and			
from a broker	receivables	8,795,642	Amortised cost	8,795,642
Amount due				
from the	Loans and			
Manager	receivables	499,356	Amortised cost	499,356
Interest	Loans and			
receivables	receivables	46,673	Amortised cost	46,673
Cash and cash	Loans and			
equivalents	receivables	40,675,937	Amortised cost	40,675,937
Financial liabilities	1			
Management fee	Other financial			
payable	liabilities	454,238	Amortised cost	454,238
Trustee fee	Other financial	,		,
payable	liabilities	5,146	Amortised cost	5,146
Formation fee	Other financial	,		,
payable	liabilities	1,704,010	Amortised cost	1,704,010
Administration fee	Other financial			. ,
payable	liabilities	53,499	Amortised cost	53,499

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (a)(iii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures(continued)

Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 (continued)

In line with the characteristics of the Sub-Fund's financial instruments as well as its approach to its 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 FVPL under IAS 39 are still classified as FVPL under IFRS 9. All financial assets that were classified as loans and receivables are continued 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 continue to approximate these instruments' fair values on the date of transition after transitioning to IFRS 9. No ECL allowance has been recorded against the Sub-Fund's interest receivables, amount due from a broker, amount due from the Manager and cash and cash equivalents.

#### IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Sub-Fund has 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 income has 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.

#### (a)(iv) Issued but not yet effective IFRSs

In the opinion of the Manager, the standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective up to the date of the Sub-Fund's financial statements, will clearly not impact the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund intends to adopt those standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

#### (b) Financial instruments

In the current year, the Sub-Fund has adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. See note 2(a) for the 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*.

#### (i)(a) Classification (Policy effective from 1 April 2018)

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:

(a) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
- (b) <u>Financial instruments</u> (continued)
  - (i)(a) Classification (Policy effective from 1 April 2018) (continued)
    - (b) 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
    - (c) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument)

#### Financial assets

The Sub-Fund classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at FVPL 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 SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. The Sub-Fund includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables including amount due from a broker, amount due from the Manager, interest receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets measured at FVPL

A financial asset is measured at FVPL if:

- (a) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding; or
- (b) 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
- (c) 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 derivative contracts in an asset position.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (b) <u>Financial instruments</u> (continued)

#### (i)(a) Classification (Policy effective from 1 April 2018) (continued)

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities. The Sub-Fund includes in this category management fee payable, trustee fee payable, formation fee payable and administration fee payable.

#### (i)(b) Classification (Policy effective before 1 April 2018)

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Sub-Fund classify its investments as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" in accordance with IAS 39. All financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are designated upon initial recognition on the basis that they are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and have its performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with risk management and investment strategies of the Sub-Fund.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Sub-Fund include in this category amount due from a broker, amount due from the Manager, interest receivables and cash and cash equivalent.

#### Financial liabilities

This category includes all financial liabilities, including management fee payable, trustee fee payable, formation fee payable and administration fee payable.

#### (ii) Recognition

The Sub-Fund recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are accounted for on the trade date basis.

#### (iii) Initial measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of net assets at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities (other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss) are measured initially at their fair value plus any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (b) <u>Financial instruments</u> (continued)

#### (iv) Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Sub-Fund measures financial instruments which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in "Net change in unrealised gain/loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss". Interest earned on these instruments are recorded separately in "interest income" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Debt instruments, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the debt instruments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Financial liabilities, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the amortisation process.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Sub-Fund estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

#### (v) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or where the Sub-Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement and either the Sub-Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or the Sub-Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (b) <u>Financial instruments</u> (continued)

#### (v) Derecognition

When the Sub-Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset (or has entered into a pass-through arrangement), and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Sub-Fund's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Sub-Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Sub-Fund has retained. The Sub-Fund derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

#### Fair value measurement

The Sub-Fund measures its investments in financial instruments 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 the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Sub-Fund.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in its economic best interest

The fair value for financial instruments that are listed or traded on an exchange is based on quoted last traded market prices, that are within the bid-ask spread.

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 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 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 re-assessing 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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (b) <u>Financial instruments</u> (continued)

#### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recorded on a mark-to-market basis. Fair values are determined by using quoted market prices for futures contracts. All derivatives are carried as assets when amounts are receivable by the Sub-Fund and as liabilities when amounts are payable by the Sub-Fund.

Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value, and realised gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (c) Income

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

#### (d) Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

#### (e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of net assets comprise short-term deposits in banks which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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 when applicable.

#### (f) Translation of foreign currencies

### Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Sub-Fund operates (the "functional currency"). The performance of the Sub-Fund is measured and reported to the unitholders in HK\$. The Management considers the HK\$ as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements of the Sub-Fund are presented in HK\$, which is the Sub-Fund's functional and presentation currency.

#### Transactions and balances

Transactions during the year, including purchases and sales of securities, income and expenses, are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or transaction of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (f) Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

#### Transactions and balances (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on financial instruments classified as at FVPL are included in profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

#### (g) Redeemable units

Redeemable units are classified as an equity instrument when:

- (a) The redeemable units entitle the holder to a pro-rata share of the Sub-Fund's net assets in the event of the Sub-Fund's liquidation;
- (b) The redeemable units are in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- (c) All redeemable units in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features;
- (d) The redeemable units do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro-rata share of the Sub-Fund's net assets; or
- (e) The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable units over the life of the instrument 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 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 the definition of puttable instruments classified as equity instruments under the revised IAS 32 and are classified as equity.

The Sub-Fund continuously assess the classification of the redeemable units. If the redeemable units cease to have all the features or meet all the conditions set out to be classified as equity, the Sub-Fund will reclassify them as financial liabilities and measure them at fair value at the date of reclassification, with any differences from the previous carrying amount recognised in equity. If the redeemable units subsequently have all the features and meet the conditions to be classified as equity, the Sub-Fund will reclassify them as equity instruments and measure them at the carrying amount of the liabilities at the date of the reclassification.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (g) Redeemable units (continued)

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable units are accounted for as equity transactions. Upon issuance of redeemable units, the consideration received is included in equity.

Transaction costs incurred by the Sub-Fund in issuing its own equity instruments are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent that they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

The Sub-Fund's own equity instruments which are reacquired are deducted from equity and accounted for at amounts equal to the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs.

No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Sub-Fund's own equity instruments.

Redeemable units can be redeemed in cash equal to a proportionate share of the Sub-Fund's net asset value. The Sub-Fund's net asset value per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to unitholders with the total number of outstanding units of the Sub-Fund. Units are created or redeemed at a minimum of 250,000 units or in multiples thereof for the Sub-Fund.

#### (h) Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker. The Manager, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chief operating decision-maker that makes strategic decisions.

#### (i) Amount due from a broker

The amount due from a broker includes margin accounts and receivables for securities sold (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for, but not yet delivered, on the reporting date. Refer to the accounting policy for loans and receivables for recognition and measurement.

Margin accounts represent cash deposits held with brokers as collateral against open futures contracts.

#### (j) Impairment of financial assets

#### Policy effective from 1 April 2018

The Sub-Fund recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Sub-Fund expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (j) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

#### Policy effective from 1 April 2018 (continued)

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Sub-Fund may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Sub-Fund is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Sub-Fund. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

#### Policy effective before 1 April 2018

The Sub-Fund assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as loans and receivables is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor, or a group of debtors, is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and, where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss occurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future ECLs that have not yet been occurred) discounted using the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss as "Credit loss expense".

Impaired debts, together with the associated allowance, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Sub-Fund. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a previous write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

Interest revenue on impaired financial assets is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Net change in unrealised gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This item includes changes in the fair value of financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period.

(l) Net realised gains or losses on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Net realised gains or losses on disposal of financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are calculated using the weighted average method. They represent the difference between an instrument's average cost and disposal amount.

(m) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of net assets if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(n) Taxes

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

(o) Distributions to unitholders

Distributions are at the discretion of the Manager. 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 period in which it is approved by the Manager. No distribution will be paid out of or effectively out of the Sub-Fund's capital.

(p) Formation fee

The formation fee is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (q) Transaction costs

Transaction costs are costs incurred to acquire financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They include fees and commissions paid to agents, brokers and dealers. Transaction costs, when incurred, are immediately recognised in profit or loss as an expense.

#### (r) 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 group 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

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#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 3. NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS AND MOVEMENT OF UNITS

#### (a) Net assets attributable to unitholders

The creation and redemption of units of the Sub-Fund can only be facilitated by or through participating dealers. Investors other than the participating dealers make a request to create or redeem units through a participating dealer, and if the investor is a retail investor, such request must be made through a stockbroker which has opened an account with a participating dealer.

The Trustee shall receive subscription proceeds from the participating dealers for the creation of units and pay redemption proceeds for the redemption of units to the relevant participating dealer in such form and manner as prescribed by the Trust Deed. Subscriptions and redemptions of units during the year are shown on the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders.

As stated in note 2(g), units of the Sub-Fund, which are represented by assets less liabilities, are classified as equity and accounted for in accordance with IFRSs (the "Accounting NAV"). For the purpose of determining the NAV per unit for subscriptions and redemptions and for various fee calculations (the "Dealing NAV"), the Trustee calculates the Dealing NAV in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, which may be different from the accounting policies under IFRSs.

#### Reconciliation between the Accounting NAV and Dealing NAV

The formation fee for establishing the Sub-Fund was HK\$1,736,116. Per the prospectus of the Sub-Fund, the formation fee is amortised over the first 5 financial periods of the Sub-Fund. However, with respect to the Sub-Fund for the purpose of financial statements preparation in compliance with IFRSs, its accounting policy is to expense the formation fee in profit or loss as incurred.

The difference between the Accounting NAV reported in the statement of net assets and the Dealing NAV as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 is reconciled below:

	As at 31 March 2019 HK\$	As at 31 March 2018 HK\$
Accounting NAV as reported in the statement of net		
assets	33,692,197	50,512,146
Adjustment for the formation fee	1,657,485	1,679,556
Dealing NAV	35,349,682	52,191,702

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

## 3. NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS AND MOVEMENT OF UNITS (CONTINUED)

## (b) Movement of units

The table below summarises the movement of units for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, and the Accounting NAV per unit and the Dealing NAV per unit of the Sub-Fund as at 31 March 2019 and 2018.

	For the year	For the year
	ended 31 March	ended 31 March
	2019	2018
	Number of units	Number of units
Units in issue at beginning of year	9,750,000	9,500,000
Issue during the year	-	1,750,000
Redemption during the year	(2,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Units in issue at end of year	7,250,000	9,750,000
	As at 31 March	As at 31 March
	2019	2018
	Net assets	Net assets
	attributable to	attributable to
	unitholders	unitholders
	HK\$	HK\$
Accounting NAV per unit at end of year	4.6472	5.1807
Dealing NAV per unit at end of year	4.8758	5.3530

#### 4. NET (LOSS)/GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The following is a breakdown of net (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 HK\$	For the year ended 31 March 2018 HK\$
Net realised (loss)/gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Net change in unrealised gain or loss on financial	(4,600,275)	4,294,271
assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,608,166 (1,992,109)	1,559,959 5,854,230

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TRUSTEE/MANAGER AND ITS CONNECTED PERSONS

Related parties are those as defined in note 2(r). Related parties of the Sub-Fund also include the Manager of the Sub-Fund and its connected persons. Connected persons of the Manager are those as defined in the SFC Code. All transactions entered into during the year between the Sub-Fund and its related parties, including the Manager and its connected persons were carried out in the normal course of business and on normal commercial terms.

To the best of the Manager's knowledge, the Sub-Fund does not have any other transactions with its related parties, including the Manager and its connected persons except for those disclosed below.

#### (a) Management fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee of up to 0.99% per year of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. The current management fee in respect of the Sub-Fund is 0.75% (2018: 0.75%) of the net asset value and is accrued daily and calculated as at each dealing day and payable monthly in arrears.

#### (b) Trustee and registrar fees

The Trustee is entitled to receive a trustee fee of up to 1% per year of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, currently at the rate of 0.12% (2018: 0.12%) per annum of net asset value of Sub-Fund, subject to a monthly minimum of HK\$78,000 and waived for 12 calendar months from the listing date (16 June 2016) to 15 June 2017. No waiver of minimum fee was provided from 16 June 2017 to 30 September 2017. The minimum fee was waived for another 12 months from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2018. Effective from 1 October 2018, the monthly minimum was reduced to HK\$11,500 for 12 months to 30 September 2019. The trustee fee is calculated as at each dealing day, accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears. The Trustee is also entitled to receive a transaction fee of HK\$120 on each open and closed WTI Futures Contract of the Sub-Fund.

The Trustee shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund all out-of-pocket expenses incurred.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

## 5. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TRUSTEE/MANAGER AND ITS CONNECTED PERSONS (CONTINUED)

## (b) Trustee and registrar fees (continued)

The Registrar is entitled to a registrar fee and a transaction fee for any creation and redemption of Units of the Sub-Fund. The Registrar is entitled to receive from the Sub-Fund a registrar fee of HK\$160 per participating dealer per transaction for updating of the register record. The registrar fee incurred by the Sub-Fund has been borne by the Manager during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018.

The Registrar is also entitled to receive from the participating dealer a transaction fee of HK\$4,000 (2018: HK\$4,000) per participating dealer per transaction for handling any cash creation and redemption of units of the Sub-Fund. The transaction fee would be paid by the participating dealer to the Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund would pay the transaction fee to the Trustee on behalf of the participating dealer. For the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, no transaction fee was due to the Trustee by the Sub-Fund.

#### (c) Other expenses

#### (i) Formation fee

During the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, the formation fee for establishing the Sub-Fund was HK\$nil. As of 31 March 2019, the formation fee payable for the Sub-Fund was HK\$1,704,010 (2018: HK\$1,704,010), which is payable to the Manager.

### (ii) Administration fee

The Manager is responsible for the payment of several fees, such as audit fee, index licensing fee, and other administration fee of the Sub-Fund. The Manager is entitled to receive a recharge of the administration fee, calculated at 0.07% per annum on the net asset value of the Sub-Fund at each dealing day and payable monthly in arrears.

The tables below list the breakdown of the administration fee incurred by the Sub-Fund.

	For the year ended 31 March 2019		
	Portion borne by	Portion borne by	Total
	the Sub-Fund	the Manager	
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Audit fee	3,682	62,718	66,400
Index licensing fee	13,242	142,758	156,000
Other administration fee	13,975	238,023	251,998
	30,899	443,499	474,398

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

- 5. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TRUSTEE/MANAGER AND ITS CONNECTED PERSONS (CONTINUED)
- (c) Other expenses (continued)
  - (ii) Administration fee (continued)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018		
	Portion borne by	Portion borne by	Total
	the Sub-Fund	the Manager	
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Audit fee	4,243	57,707	61,950
Index licensing fee	14,673	141,327	156,000
Other administration fee	15,320	208,336	223,656
	34,236	407,370	441,606

#### (d) Cash and cash equivalents

	Notes	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
		HK\$	HK\$
Bank balances	(i)	3,146,789	17,490,944
Time deposits	(ii)	20,474,990	23,184,993
Cash and cash equivalents		23,621,779	40,675,937

#### Notes

- (i) As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the interest-bearing bank balances were held with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, a related company of the Trustee.
- (ii) As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the time deposits at a fixed interest rate of 1.56% (2018: 0.9%) p.a. were placed with Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited with a maturity of less than one month.

The carrying amounts of the cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value. Interest income was earned on these cash and cash equivalents during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018.

#### (e) Holdings of units

As at 31 March 2019, Mirae Asset Securities (HK) Ltd., a related company of the Manager, held 2,572,000 (2018: 5,072,000) units of the Sub-Fund and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, a related company of the Trustee, held 182,500 (2018: 114,000) units of the Sub-Fund. The units are held and transacted in the capacity of a nominee on behalf of the third parties.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

## 5. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE TRUSTEE/MANAGER AND ITS CONNECTED PERSONS (CONTINUED)

#### (f) Amount due from the Manager

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the amount due from the Manager is related to certain trustee fee and administration fees paid by the Sub-Fund on behalf of the Manager. The balance is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

#### 6. AMOUNT DUE FROM A BROKER

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the amount due from a broker was HK\$6,429,605 (2018: HK\$8,795,642) which represents the margin account held with a broker, KGI Securities (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Refer to note 11 for margin requirements on cash held at a broker.

#### 7. SOFT COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS

The Manager may effect transactions, provided that any such transaction is consistent with standards of "best execution", by or through the agency of another person for the account of the Sub-Fund with whom the Manager or any of its connected persons have an arrangement under which that party will from time to time provide to or procure for the Manager or any of its connected persons goods, services or other benefits (such as advisory services, computer hardware associated with specialised software or research services and performance measures) the nature of which is such that their provision can reasonably be expected to benefit the Sub-Fund as a whole and may contribute to an improvement in the performance of the Sub-Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services may not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employees' salaries or direct money payments. Since the inception of the Sub-Fund, the Manager has not participated in any soft commission arrangements in respect of any transactions for the account of the Sub-Fund.

#### 8. TAXATION

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made for the Sub-Fund as it is authorised as collective investment schemes under section 104 of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance and is therefore exempt from Hong Kong Profits Tax under section 26A(1A) of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

## 9. DISTRIBUTIONS TO UNITHOLDERS

The Manager may in its absolute discretion distribute income to unitholders annually (usually in March of each financial year) or determine that no distribution shall be made in any financial year. Distributions may not be paid if the cost of the Sub-Fund's operations is higher than the yield from management of the Sub-Fund's cash and holdings of investments. The Sub-Fund did not make any distribution for the year (2018: HK\$nil).

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Futures contracts

Futures contracts are commitments to make or take future delivery of various commodities, currencies or financial instruments at a specified time and place. These commitments can be discharged by making or taking delivery of an approved grade of commodity, currency and financial instrument by cash settlement or by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an equivalent futures contract on the same (or a linked) exchange prior to the designated date of delivery.

The following futures contracts were unsettled at the date of the statement of net assets:

#### As at 31 March 2019

		Underlying	Expiration	~	Nominal	
Type of contract	Position	investment	date	Contracts	amount HK\$	Fair value HK\$
Futures	Long	Crude oil	31/12/2019	74	34,981,575	5,319,597
As at 31 March 20	<u>18</u>					
		Underlying	Expiration		Nominal	
Type of contract	Position	investment	date	Contracts	amount	Fair value
Type of contract	1 OSITIOII	mvestment	date	Contracts		
					HK\$	HK\$
Futures	Long	Crude oil	31/05/2018	102	51,986,197	2,711,431
	U				•	

#### 11. INVESTMENT LIMITATION AND PROHIBITIONS UNDER THE SFC CODE

The SFC code states that not more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund may be invested in securities issued by any single issuer, subject to certain provisions of the SFC code. There were no securities that individually accounted for more than 10% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

As per Chapter 8.4A(e) of the SFC Code, the Sub-Fund may not hold open positions in any futures contract month for which the combined margin requirement represents 5% or more of the NAV of the Sub-Fund. However, as the Manager expects that the applicable margin requirement for WTI Futures Contracts will be higher than 10%, the Manager has applied to the SFC, and the SFC has granted, a waiver in respect of the Sub-Fund from the requirement under Chapter 8.4A(e) of the SFC Code, subject to certain conditions as stated in the prospectus of the Sub-Fund. Details of the Sub-Fund's margin requirements as at 31 March 2019 and 2018 are disclosed below:

	<u>2019</u>	
		% of net
	HK\$	asset value
Initial margin requirement	2,108,654	6.26
Maintenance margin requirement	1,916,958	5.69

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 11. INVESTMENT LIMITATION AND PROHIBITIONS UNDER THE SFC CODE (CONTINUED)

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	u	1	7

		% of net
	HK\$	asset value
Initial margin requirement	1,849,216	3.66
Maintenance margin requirement	1,681,105	3.33

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

#### (a) Strategy in using financial instruments

#### Investment objective and investment policies

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before deduction of fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the underlying index relevant to the Sub-Fund by adopting a replication strategy and investing all, or substantially all, of the assets of such Sub-Fund in WTI Futures Contracts in substantially the same weightings as constituted in the underlying index. Refer to note 1 for details.

The Sub-Fund itself is subject to various risks. The main risks associated with the investments, assets and liabilities of the Sub-Fund are set out below:

#### (b) Market risk

#### (i) Market 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, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or factors affecting all instruments in the market.

The Sub-Fund is designated to track the performance of the Index, and therefore the exposures to market risk in the Sub-Fund will be substantially the same as the tracked indices. The Manager manages the Sub-Fund's exposure to market risk by ensuring that the key characteristics of the portfolio, such as security weight and industry weight, are closely aligned with the characteristics of the tracked indices.

The Sub-Fund will primarily invest in WTI Futures Contracts. The number of commodities represented by such WTI Futures Contracts is only one (i.e. only crude oil).

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Market risk (continued)

#### (i) *Market price risk* (continued)

The Sub-Fund's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were concentrated in the following country:

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 201	
		% of net		% of net
	Fair value	asset	Fair value	asset
	HK\$	value	HK\$	value
<u>Futures contracts</u>				
United States	5,319,597	15.79	2,711,431	5.37
Total financial assets at fair				
value through profit or loss	5,319,597	15.79	2,711,431	5.37

Sensitivity analysis in the event of a possible change in the tracked indices by sensitivity threshold as estimated by the Manager

As at 31 March 2019, if the Index would increase by 8.43% (2018: 12.28%) with all other variables held constant, this would increase the net asset value by HK\$448,639 (2018: HK\$332,964). Conversely, if the tracked indices would decrease by the same sensitivity threshold, this would decrease the net asset value by approximately equal amounts.

The Manager has used the view of what would be a "reasonable shift" in each key market to estimate the change for use in the market sensitivity analysis above. The disclosures above are shown in absolute terms, changes and impacts could be positive or negative. Changes in the market index % are revised annually depending on the Manager's current view of market volatility and other relevant factors.

#### (ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The only financial assets subject to floating interest rates are bank balances. Given that the interest arising from the bank balances is immaterial, the Manager considers the interest rate risk to be low.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Market risk (continued)

#### (iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Sub-Fund holds assets and liabilities denominated in United States dollars, a currency other than its functional currency, Hong Kong dollar. The Manager considers that there is no currency risk to the United States dollar which is a linked currency with the Hong Kong dollar, and therefore the Sub-Fund is not exposed to significant currency risk.

#### (c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will be unable or unwilling to pay amounts in full when due.

The Sub-Fund's financial assets which are potentially subject to credit risk consist principally of securities and cash and cash equivalents. The Sub-Fund limits its exposure to credit risk by transacting with well-established broker-dealers and banks with high credit ratings.

All transactions in securities are settled or paid for upon delivery using approved and reputable brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

#### Financial assets subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements

The Sub-Fund's financial assets subject to the ECL model within IFRS 9 are amount due from a broker, amount due from the Manager, interest receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. At 31 March 2019, the total amount of these financial assets was HK\$30,195,020 for the Sub-Fund, on which no loss allowance had been provided. No assets are considered impaired and no amounts have been written off during the year.

#### Financial assets not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements

The Sub-Fund is exposed to credit risk on derivative financial instruments. They are not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements as they are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying value of these assets, under both IAS 39 (2017) and IFRS 9 (2018) represents the Sub-Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments not subject to the IFRS 9 impairment requirements on the respective reporting dates. Hence, no separate maximum exposure to credit risk disclosure is provided for these instruments.

The Sub-Fund's financial assets which are potentially subject to concentrations of counterparty risk consist principally of futures held with KGI Securities (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., time deposits and bank balances held with both Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited respectively. In the event of the bankruptcy of the exchange's clearing house, the Sub-Fund could be exposed to a risk of loss with respect to its assets that are posted as margin.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (c) Credit risk (continued)

The tables below summarise the Sub-Fund's assets placed with banks and their related credit ratings:

	Net exposure to counterparty	
	2019	2018
	HK\$	HK\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
KGI Securities (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	5,319,597	2,711,431
Rating	BBB	BBB
Source of rating	Standard & Poor's	Standard & Poor's
Amount due from a broker		
KGI Securities (Singapore) Pte. Ltd	6,429,605	8,795,642
Rating	BBB	BBB
Source of rating	Standard & Poor's	Standard & Poor's
Bank balances		
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking		
Corporation Limited	3,146,789	17,490,944
Rating	AA-	AA-
Source of rating	Standard & Poor's	Standard & Poor's
Time deposits		
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	20,474,990	23,184,993
Rating	A+	A+
Source of rating	Standard & Poor's	Standard & Poor's

## (d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in settling a liability, including a redemption request.

The Sub-Fund invests the majority of its assets in WTI Futures Contracts. The Sub-Fund's securities are considered readily realisable, as they are listed. It is the intent of the Manager to monitor the Sub-Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (d) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table illustrates the expected liquidity of financial assets held and gives the contractual undiscounted cash-flow projection of the Sub-Fund's financial liabilities as at 31 March 2019 and 2018. The Sub-Fund manages its liquidity risk by investing in securities that it expects to be able to liquidate within 1 month or less. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at 31 March 2019	Less than 1 month HK\$	1 to 3 months HK\$	3 to 12 months HK\$	More than 12 months HK\$	Total HK\$
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss	5,319,597	-	-	-	5,319,597
Amount due from a broker	6,429,605	-	-	=	6,429,605
Amount due from the Manager	-	-	72,382	-	72,382
Interest receivables	71,254	-	-	-	71,254
Cash and cash equivalents	23,621,779				23,621,779
Total	35,442,235		72,382		35,514,617
Financial liabilities					
Management fee payable	20,797	1,478	-	-	22,275
Trustee fee payable	11,500	237	-	-	11,737
Formation fee payable	-	-	1,704,010	-	1,704,010
Administration fee payable	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	84,398	<u> </u>	84,398
Total	32,297	1,715	1,788,408	-	1,822,420
As at 31 March 2018	Less than 1	1 to 3	3 to 12	More than	
ris at 31 Water 2010	month	months	months	12 months	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss	2,711,431	-	-	_	2,711,431
Amount due from a broker	8,795,642	-	-	_	8,795,642
Amount due from the Manager	-	-	499,356	-	499,356
Interest receivables	46,673	-	-	-	46,673
Cash and cash equivalents	40,675,937	-	-	-	40,675,937
Total	52,229,683	_	499,356	-	52,729,039
Financial liabilities					
Management fee payable	56,127	-	398,111	-	454,238
Trustee fee payable	5,146	-	-	_	5,146
Formation fee payable	5,500	-	1,698,510	-	1,704,010
Administration fee payable			53,499		53,499
Total	66,773	_	2,150,120		2,216,893

As at 31 March 2019, two (2018: two) unitholders respectively held 49% and 35% (2018: 52% and 36%) of the Sub-Fund's total net assets.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (e) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year end date. The Sub-Fund uses last traded market prices as its fair valuation inputs for financial assets.

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

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

IFRS 13 requires the Sub-Fund to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the assets or liabilities.

The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant markets.

#### Financial assets carried at fair value

The following tables analyse within the fair value hierarchy the Sub-Fund's financial assets within the fair value hierarchy measured at fair value:

As at 31 March 2019	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Futures contracts	5,319,597	-	=	5,319,597
	5,319,597			5,319,597

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (e) Fair value estimation (continued)

Financial assets carried at fair value (continued)

As at 31 March 2018  Financial assets at fair value through	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1 HK\$	Significant observable inputs Level 2 HK\$	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 HK\$	Total HK\$
profit or loss:				
Futures contracts	2,711,431	<u> </u>		2,711,431
	2,711,431			2,711,431

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore classified within Level 1, include futures contracts. The Sub-Fund does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2.

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently.

There were no transfers between levels during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018.

#### Other financial assets and financial liabilities

The Management has assessed that the carrying values of amount due from a broker, amount due from the Manager, interest receivables, cash and cash equivalents, management fee payable, trustee fee payable, formation fee payable and administration fee payable approximate to their fair values largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

#### (f) Capital risk management

The Sub-Fund's capital is represented by the net assets attributable to unitholders. The Sub-Fund's objective is to provide investment results that correspond generally to the performance of the index. The Manager may:

- redeem and issue new units in accordance with the constitutive documents of the Sub-Fund;
- exercise discretion when determining the amount of distributions of the Sub-Fund to the unitholders; and
- suspend the creation and redemption of units under certain circumstances stipulated in the Trust Deed.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 31 March 2019

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (g) Offsetting and amounts subject to master netting arrangements and similar agreements

The Sub-Fund presents the fair value of its derivative assets and liabilities on a gross basis, no such assets or liabilities have been offset in the statement of net assets. Certain derivative financial instruments are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements.

The arrangements allow for offsetting following an event of default, but not in the ordinary course of business, and the Sub-Fund does not intend to settle these transactions on a net basis or settle the assets and liabilities on a simultaneous basis.

#### 13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Manager makes the strategic resource allocations 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 crude oil futures. The objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investment results that, before deduction of fees and expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Index.

The internal financial information used by the Manager for the Sub-Fund's assets, liabilities and performance is the same as that disclosed in the statement of net assets and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

There were no changes in the reportable segment during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018.

The Sub-Fund is domiciled in Hong Kong. Majority of the Sub-Fund's income is derived from investments in futures contracts of the tracked Index.

The Sub-Fund has no (2018: nil) assets classified as non-current assets.

#### 14. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to the year end and up to the date of authorisation of the financial statements, there were no subscription and redemption of units for the Sub-Fund.

#### 15. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Manager and the Trustee on 29 July 2019.

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

## INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED)

As at 31 March 2019

			Market value HK\$	% of net assets
<b>Futures contracts</b>	Expiration date	Contracts		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE DEC19	31/12/2019	74	5,319,597	15.79%
Total investments, at fair value		- -	5,319,597	
Total investments, at cost		<u>.</u>		

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

## STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Holdings					
	1 April 2018	Additions	Disposals	31 March 2019		
<b>Futures contracts</b>						
USA						
WTI CRUDE FUTURE MAY18	102	-	102	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE JUN18	-	102	102	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE JUL18	-	102	102	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE AUG18	-	102	102	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE SEP18	-	105	105	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE OCT18	-	107	107	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE NOV18	-	80	80	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE DEC18	-	80	80	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE JAN19	-	80	80	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE FEB19	-	80	80	-		
WTI CRUDE FUTURE DEC19	_	74	-	74		

(A Sub-Fund of Mirae Asset Horizons Exchange Traded Funds Series II)

## PERFORMANCE RECORD (UNAUDITED)

#### **NET ASSET VALUE**

		Dealing net asset
	Dealing net asset value	value per unit
	HK\$	HK\$
As at 31 March 2019	35,349,682	4.8758
As at 31 March 2018	52,191,702	5.3530
As at 31 March 2017	45,607,882	4.8008

#### HIGHEST ISSUE PRICE AND LOWEST REDEMPTION PRICE PER UNIT

	Highest issue price	Lowest redemption
	per unit	price per unit
	HK\$	HK\$
For the year ended 31 March 2019	6.6176	3.6701
For the year ended 31 March 2018	5.4302	4.0126
Period from 10 June 2016 (date of inception) to		
31 March 2017	5.2713	4.3237

## COMPARISON OF THE SCHEME PERFORMANCE AND THE ACTUAL INDEX PERFORMANCE

The table below illustrates the comparison between the Sub-Fund's performance (market-to-market) and that of the Index:

	Sub-Fund performance	Index* performance
	%	%
For the year ended 31 March 2019	(8.92)	(8.43)
For the year ended 31 March 2018	11.81	12.28
Period from 10 June 2016 to 31 March 2017	(4.00)	(3.86)

<sup>\*</sup>The tracking index of the Sub-Fund is an excess return index ("Excess Return" does not mean any additional return on the ETF's performance), which means the Index measures the returns accrued from investing in uncollateralised WTI Futures Contracts (i.e. the sum of the price return and the roll return associated with an investment in WTI Futures Contracts).

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#### MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

#### Manager

Mirae Asset Global Investments (Hong Kong) Limited Level 15, Three Pacific Place 1 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong

#### **Directors of the Manager**

Mr. Srinivasa Rao Kapala Mr. Jung Ho Rhee Mr. Byung Ha Kim

#### **Trustee and Registrar**

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

#### **Service Agent**

HK Conversion Agency Services Limited 1/F, One & Two Exchange Square 8 Connaught Place Central Hong Kong

#### Legal Counsel to the Manager

Simmons & Simmons 30/F, One Taikoo Place 979 King's Road Hong Kong

#### Auditors

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

### **Listing Agent**

KGI Capital Asia Limited 41/F, Central Plaza 18 Harbour Road Wanchai Hong Kong

#### **Initial Participating Dealers**

ABN AMRO Clearing Hong Kong Limited 70th Floor, International Commerce Centre 1 Austin Road West Kowloon, Hong Kong

CIMB Securities (HK) Limited Units 7706-08, Level 77 1 Austin Road West, Kowloon Hong Kong

#### **Initial Participating Dealers (continued)**

Commerz Securities Hong Kong Limited 15/F, Lee Garden One 33 Hysan Avenue Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

Goldman Sachs (Asia) Securities Limited 68th Floor, Cheung Kong Center 2 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong

KGI Securities (Hong Kong) Limited 41/F Central Plaza 18 Harbour Road Wanchai Hong Kong

Mirae Asset Wealth Management (HK) Limited Suite 1502, Level 15 Three Pacific Place 1 Queen's Road East Hong Kong

Guotai Junan Securities (Hong Kong) Limited 27/F, Low Block, Grand Millennium Plaza, No. 181 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong

#### **Initial Market Makers**

Bluefin HK Limited 8/F, Two Exchange Square 8 Connaught Place, Central Hong Kong

Commerz Securities Hong Kong Limited 15/F, Lee Garden One 33 Hysan Avenue Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

Flow Traders Hong Kong Limited Room 2803 Hysan Place, 500 Hennessy Road, Causeway Bay Hong Kong

KGI Securities (Hong Kong) Limited 41/F Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong