



SSIF DCE IRON ORE FUTURES INDEX ETF

Stock Codes: 03047 (HKD Counter) and
09047 (USD Counter)
(A sub-fund of SSIF ETF I)

31 December 2022

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Report of the Manager to the Unitholders

SSIF ETF I ("Trust") is an umbrella unit trust established under Hong Kong law by a trust deed dated 24 February 2020 ("Trust Deed") between Shanxi Securities International Asset Management Limited ("Manager") and HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited ("Trustee"). The Trust has a sub-fund which is an exchange traded fund ("ETF").

SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF

The units of the SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF ("Sub-Fund") are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and commenced trading in HKD counter under stock code 03047 and USD counter under stock code 09047 on 27 March 2020. The Sub-Fund is a passively managed index tracking ETF under Chapters 8.6 and 8.8 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds ("Code") and invests in iron ore futures contracts traded on the Dalian Commodity Exchange. 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 DCE Iron Ore Futures Price Index ("Underlying Index").

As at 31 December 2022, net asset value per unit of the Sub-fund was USD2.1589 (2021: USD1.5997), and there were 9,600,000 units outstanding (2021: 13,500,000 units). The net asset value was USD20,725,220 (2020: USD21,596,520).

Market Review

2022 was a favorable year for iron ore price, up about 15% in USD throughout the year. Iron ore joined industrial metals and other major commodities with a strong return. Headline inflation and geopolitical risk have been conducive to commodity market and iron ore was no exception. Entering 2023, iron ore price continued to rise about 11% as of early March, driven by strong demand from China's steel industry and supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

From the demand side, the key factor driving demand for iron ore is China's ongoing infrastructure spending and recovery in the housing constructions, which has remained robust despite the economic slowdown caused by the pandemic. The Chinese government's focus on building up its infrastructure to support economic growth has resulted in strong demand for steel, which in turn has boosted demand for iron ore.

From the supply side, disruptions to the global supply chain caused by the pandemic have led to lower production levels and reduced availability of iron ore. Iron ore shipments from Australia, one of the world's largest iron ore producers, has been disrupted by a series of tropical storms and heavy rains, leading to reduced output and higher prices.

Report of the Manager to the Unitholders (continued)

Market Outlook

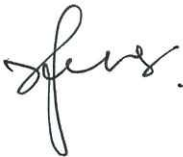
Looking ahead, we expect iron ore prices to remain strong in the coming months, as demand from China's steel industry continues to grow and supply chain disruptions persist. However, concerns that rising prices could eventually lead to a slowdown in demand, as steel producers seek out cheaper alternatives or look to reduce production levels, will weigh the upside potential of iron ore price. In addition, high interest-rate macro environment is expected to persist at least throughout the entire year of 2023 which is likely to dampen global demand from construction industry. In addition, ongoing efforts to reduce carbon emissions and shift towards renewable energy sources could eventually reduce demand for iron ore in the long term. In summary, we expect iron ore market to remain strong in the short term, driven by strong demand from China's steel industry and ongoing supply chain disruptions, but the upside will be contained due to overall global macro environment.

Shanxi Securities International Asset Management Limited

28 April 2023

Report of the Trustee to the Unitholders

We hereby confirm that, in our opinion, Shanxi Securities International Asset Management Limited, the Manager of SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF (the "Sub-Fund") has, in all material respects, managed the Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 24 February 2020, for the year ended 31 December 2022.



HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited

28 April 2023

Statement of Responsibilities of the Manager and the Trustee

Manager's responsibilities

The Manager of SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF (the "Sub-Fund") is required by the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds issued by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong and the Trust Deed dated 24 February 2020 (the "Trust Deed") to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Sub-Fund at the end of that period and of the transactions for the period then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the Manager is required to:

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

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

SSIF ETF I (the "Trust") is an umbrella unit trust governed by its Trust Deed. As at 31 December 2022, the Trust has established one Sub-Fund, SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF.

Trustee's responsibilities

The Trustee of the Sub-Fund is required to:

- ensure that the Sub-Fund in all material respects is managed in accordance with the Trust Deed and that the investment and borrowing powers are complied with;
- satisfy itself that sufficient accounting and other records have been maintained;
- safeguard the property of the Sub-Fund and rights attaching thereto; and
- report to the unitholders for each annual accounting period should the Manager not managing the Sub-Fund in accordance to the Trust Deed.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF (the "Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of the SSIF ETF I, set out on pages 10 to 43, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2022, and of the financial transactions and cash flows for the year ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSA") issued by the HKICPA. 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 HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code") 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.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF (continued)

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter was the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. This matter was 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 this matter.

Existence and valuation of investments	
<i>Refer to note 7 to the financial statements and the accounting policies in note 2(e)(iii).</i>	
Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>As at 31 December 2022 the investment portfolio represented 35.2% of the net assets of SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF, and is the key driver of the Sub-Fund's investment returns.</p> <p>We identified the existence and valuation of investments as a key audit matter because of its significance in the context of the Sub-Fund's financial statements and because the value of the investment portfolio as at 31 December 2022 is a key performance indicator of the Sub-Fund.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to assess the existence and valuation of the investments included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• obtaining independent confirmations from the custodians of the investment portfolio held at 31 December 2022, and agreeing the Sub-Fund's holdings of investments to those confirmations; and• assessing the valuations of all fund investments at the year-end date by comparing the prices adopted with the quoted net asset values, and the valuations of all derivative instruments at the year-end date by comparing the prices adopted with the last traded prices obtained from independent pricing sources.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF (continued)

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of 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.

Responsibilities of the Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund 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 HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund 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 24 February 2020, as amended (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.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF (continued)

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. This 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 HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. In addition, we are required to assess whether the financial statements of the Sub-Fund have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgment 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 Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager's 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.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Unitholders SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

From the matters communicated with the Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund, we determine the matter that was of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and is therefore the key audit matter. We describe this matter in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on matters under the relevant provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ko Sze Man.

Certified Public Accountants

8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong
28 April 2023

Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2022
(Expressed in United State dollars)

	Note	2022 USD	2021 USD
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7, 8(e), 10	5,907,360	5,906,311
Financial derivative instruments	7, 10	1,375,327	645,620
Bank interest receivable		1,172	3
Margin deposits with brokers	10	11,647,217	10,854,793
Cash and cash equivalents	8(e)	1,828,736	4,214,771
Total assets		<u>20,759,812</u>	<u>21,621,498</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Management fee payable	8(a)	19,290	21,628
Trustee fee payable	8(b)	9,863	10,192
Other accounts payable		30,653	30,909
Total liabilities		<u>59,806</u>	<u>62,729</u>
EQUITY			
Net assets attributable to unitholders	4	<u>20,700,006</u>	<u>21,558,769</u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 43 were approved by the Manager and the Trustee on 28 April 2023 and were signed on their behalf.

For and on behalf of



Shanxi Securities International
Asset Management Limited
as the Manager

For and behalf of



HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia)
Limited
as the Trustee

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2022
 (Expressed in United State dollars)

	Note	2022 USD	2021 USD
INCOME			
Dividend income		27,109	28
Interest income from bank deposits	8(e)	7,770	8,395
Net gain/(loss) on investments and financial derivative instruments	5	8,600,343	(1,487,835)
Net foreign currency (loss)/gain		(852,555)	24,979
Other income		-	44,412
Total net income/(loss)		<u>7,782,667</u>	<u>(1,410,021)</u>
EXPENSES			
Management fee	8(a)	(244,661)	(229,173)
Trustee fee	8(b)	(119,672)	(120,000)
Transaction fees paid to trustee	8(b)	(240)	(525)
Transaction costs on investments	9	(36,601)	(17,714)
Audit fee		(23,599)	(25,520)
Safe custody and bank charges	8(c)	(2,916)	(1,425)
Legal and other professional fee		-	(73)
Other operating expenses	8(d)	(62,332)	(21,741)
Total operating expenses		<u>(490,021)</u>	<u>(416,171)</u>
Operating profit/(loss)		7,292,646	(1,826,192)
FINANCE COSTS			
Interest expenses		(10,969)	(1,291)
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income		<u>7,281,677</u>	<u>(1,827,483)</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in United State dollars)

	Note	2022 USD	2021 USD
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the beginning of the year		<u>21,558,769</u>	<u>17,712,142</u>
Proceeds on issue of units		2,502,120	8,401,530
Payments on redemption of units		<u>(10,642,560)</u>	<u>(2,727,420)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase from unit transactions		<u>(8,140,440)</u>	<u>5,674,110</u>
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>7,281,677</u>	<u>(1,827,483)</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the end of the year		<u>20,700,006</u>	<u>21,558,769</u>
		2022 Units	2021 Units
Number of units in issue at the beginning of the year		13,500,000	9,300,000
Units issued		1,500,000	5,400,000
Units redeemed		<u>(5,400,000)</u>	<u>(1,200,000)</u>
Number of units in issue at the end of the year	4	<u>9,600,000</u>	<u>13,500,000</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2022 (Expressed in United State dollars)

	2022 USD	2021 USD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for purchase of fund investments	(6,047,866)	(6,500,000)
Proceeds from sales of fund investments	6,128,222	600,000
Proceeds from settlement of futures contracts	29,330,162	36,126,742
Payments for settlement of futures contracts	(21,540,931)	(38,081,126)
Exchange loss on translation of futures contracts	(840,319)	-
Interest income from bank deposits received	6,601	8,397
Other income received	-	44,412
Management fee paid	(246,999)	(226,256)
Trustee fee paid	(120,001)	(119,972)
Transaction costs paid	(36,601)	(17,714)
Interest paid	(10,969)	(1,291)
Payment for auditor's remuneration	(23,700)	(25,520)
Other operating expenses paid	(65,643)	(25,697)
Increase in margin deposits with brokers	(792,424)	(7,679,551)
Dividend income received	27,109	28
Establishment cost paid	-	(60,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	5,766,641	(15,957,548)
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The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)
(Expressed in United State dollars)

	2022 USD	2021 USD
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds on issue of units	2,502,120	8,401,530
Payments on redemption of units	<u>(10,642,560)</u>	<u>(2,727,420)</u>
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	<u><u>(8,140,440)</u></u>	<u><u>5,674,110</u></u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,373,799)	(10,283,438)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,214,771	14,473,230
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	<u>(12,236)</u>	<u>24,979</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u><u>1,828,736</u></u>	<u><u>4,214,771</u></u>
Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents		
Bank balances	<u><u>1,828,736</u></u>	<u><u>4,214,771</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in United State dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 General information

SSIF ETF I (the "Trust") is an umbrella unit trust governed by a trust deed dated 24 February 2020, as amended, (the "Trust Deed") and authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the "SFC") pursuant to Section 104(1) of the Securities and Futures Ordinance. The terms of the Trust Deed are governed by the laws of Hong Kong. As at 31 December 2022, the Trust has one sub-fund which is SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF. The date of commencement of operations of the Sub-Fund was 26 March 2020. The Sub-Fund is listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The Sub-Fund offers two trading counters on the SEHK i.e. USD counter and HKD counter to investors for secondary trading purposes.

The manager and the trustee of the Sub-Fund are Shanxi Securities International Asset Management Limited (the "Manager") and HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited (the "Trustee") respectively.

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, namely, DCE Iron Ore Futures Price Index. In order to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, the Manager will primarily adopt a full replication strategy by investing directly in DCE Iron Ore Futures Contracts so as to give the Sub-Fund the performance of the Underlying Index.

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) *Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs"), Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), and the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure requirements of the Code issued by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (the "SFC"). A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Sub-Fund is set out below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Sub-Fund. Note 2(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Sub-Fund for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars "USD", which is the Sub-Fund's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest USD except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements are prepared on a fair value basis for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS requires the Manager and the Trustee to make judgements, estimates and assumption that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued the following amendments in HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period to the Sub-Fund:

- Amendments to HKFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to HKAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to HKAS 37, *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
- Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle

None of the developments have had a material effect on how the Sub-Fund's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The Sub-Fund has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

(d) Foreign currencies translation

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into the functional currency of the Sub-Fund at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Foreign currency exchange differences arising on translation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlements of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) *Financial assets and financial liabilities*

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Sub-Fund initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the trade date, which is the date on which the Sub-Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date on which they are originated.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, the Sub-Fund classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets of the Sub-Fund are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Sub-Fund considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Sub-Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Sub-Fund's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessing whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Sub-Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Sub-Fund considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets – Reclassification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Sub-Fund were to change its business model for management of financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Fair value measurement principles

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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Sub-Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Sub-Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the closing of trading on the reporting date. Therefore, the Sub-Fund utilizes the last traded market price to measure the fair value.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Sub-Fund uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Sub-Fund determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

(iv) Amortised cost measurement principles

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(v) Impairment

The Sub-Fund recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Sub-Fund measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Sub-Fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Sub-Fund’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Sub-Fund assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Sub-Fund considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse by the group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Sub-Fund is exposed to credit risk.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(v) Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Sub-Fund assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Sub-Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

(vi) Derecognition

The Sub-Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or they transfer the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Sub-Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

(vi) Derecognition (continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the assets (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset that is derecognised) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Sub-Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

If a Sub-Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of assets and liabilities, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all of the risks and rewards include sale and repurchase transactions.

(vii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of assets and liabilities when the Sub-Fund has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis or simultaneously, e.g. through a market clearing mechanism.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis for gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss and foreign exchange gains and losses.

(f) *Financial derivative instruments*

A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or is part of a portfolio of identifiable financial investments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. The Sub-Fund does not classify any derivatives as hedges in a hedging relationship.

(g) *Amounts due from brokers*

Amounts due from brokers represent the margin deposits from the brokers at the end of the reporting period. The amounts are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Margin deposits are held in respect of open exchange traded futures contracts.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Sub-Fund shall measure the loss allowance on amounts due from brokers at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Sub-Fund shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Amounts due to brokers

Amounts due to brokers represent the margin deficits to brokers at the end of the reporting period. The amounts are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

These amounts are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Sub-Fund's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when control over a service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the Sub-Fund is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts. Where the contract contains a variable consideration, the Sub-Fund estimates the amount of consideration which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised services to a customer and includes in the transaction price some or all of the variable consideration estimated, such that revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Further details of the Sub-Fund revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Dividends

Dividend income from investment funds is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entitlement is established.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial instrument on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Sub-Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

Dividends and interest income received by the Sub-Fund may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. This income is recorded gross of such taxes and the withholding tax is recognised in the profit and loss as incurred.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Expenses

All expenses are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

(l) Establishment costs

The establishment costs of the Sub-Fund recognised in the statement of comprehensive income consist of costs incurred to establish the Sub-Fund and enable it legally to do business.

(m) Taxation

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

The Sub-Fund may incur withholding taxes, including Corporate Income Tax ("CIT") and Value Added Tax ("VAT") which are imposed by other jurisdictions on investment income. Such income is recorded in gross of withholding taxes in the statement of comprehensive income. Withholding taxes are included as taxation in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) *Related parties*

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to a Sub-Fund if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Sub-Fund;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Sub-Fund; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Sub-Fund.
- (b) An entity is related to a Sub-Fund if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Sub-Fund are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (iii) Both entities 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 group or an entity related to the group.
 - (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).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the group or to the group's parent.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

(o) *Subscriptions and redemptions*

Units are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on the Sub-Fund's net asset value per unit at the time of issue or redemption. 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.

In accordance with the Prospectus of the Sub-Fund, investment positions are valued based on the last traded market price for the purpose of determining the net asset value per unit for subscriptions and redemptions of the Sub-Fund.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) *Units in issue*

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

The Sub-Fund has one class of redeemable units in issue. This is the most subordinate class of financial instruments in the Sub-Fund and ranks *pari passu* in all material respects and has identical terms and conditions. The redeemable units provide unitholders with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the unitholders' share in the Sub-Fund's net assets at each redemption date and also in the event of the Sub-Fund's liquidation.

A puttable financial instrument that includes a contractual obligation for the issuer to repurchase or redeem that instrument for cash or another financial asset is classified as equity instruments if it meets the following conditions:

- (i) it entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the entity's net assets in the event of the Sub-Fund's liquidation;
- (ii) it is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- (iii) all financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features;
- (iv) apart from the contractual obligation for the Sub-Fund to repurchase or redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include any other features that would require classification as a liability; and
- (v) the total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life are based substantially on profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Sub-Fund over the life of the instrument.

The redeemable units issued by the Sub-Fund meet all of these conditions and are classified as equity.

(q) *Distributions to holders of redeemable units*

Distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised in the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders.

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Manager makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

In preparing these financial statements, the Manager has made certain assumptions and used various estimates concerning the tax exposure which are dependent on what might happen in the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual results.

People's Republic of China ('PRC') tax provision

In preparing these financial statements, the Manager has made certain assumptions and used various estimates concerning the tax exposure which is dependent on what might happen in the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual results.

(a) PRC Corporate Income Tax ("CIT")

On 13 March 2018, the Ministry of Finance ("MOF"), the State Taxation Administration ("STA") and the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC") jointly issued a circular Caishui [2018] No. 21 ("Circular 21") on Tax Policy for Supporting the Opening of the Crude Oil Futures and Other Commodity Futures Market, which stipulates that overseas institutional investors which do not have an establishment or place in China or have an establishment or place in China but the income so derived in China is not effectively connected with such establishment, will be temporarily exempted from PRC CIT on income derived from trading of crude oil futures within China (excluding physical settlement). Trading of other commodity futures by overseas investors, which are approved by the State Council, shall also follow the tax treatment stipulated in Circular 21.

Although the trading of iron ore futures by overseas investors is approved by CSRC rather than the State Council directly, the CSRC (as an authorized body of the State Council) has consent from the State Council to grant such approvals. Given that the CSRC also approves crude oil futures trading by overseas investors, the trading of which is non-taxable for CIT purpose, the Manager expects that the income derived by the Sub-Fund from trading of iron ore futures within China can also enjoy the similar CIT non-taxable treatment as that of crude oil futures.

(b) PRC Value Added Tax ("VAT")

On 18 February 2020, the MOF and the STA jointly issued a circular Caishui [2020] No. 12 ("Circular 12") on the Value-Added Tax Policy Supporting the Opening of the Commodity Futures Market. According to the circular, the trading of commodity futures that are open to the overseas investors and which are approved by the State Council will be temporarily exempted from value-added tax levy for the period from 30 November 2018 to 29 November 2023.

The Manager considers that it implies that commodity futures trading with no physical settlement is out of the scope of VAT. Therefore, the Sub-Fund takes the position that capital gains derived from trading of iron ore futures with no physical settlement are not subject to VAT by relying on the Circular 12.

4 Number of units in issue and net assets attributable to unitholders per unit

The Sub-Fund's capital is represented by the units in the Sub-Fund, and shown as "net assets attributable to unitholders" in the statement of financial position. Subscriptions and redemptions of units during the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are shown in the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders. In order to achieve the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund endeavors to invest its capital in accordance with the investment policies, whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemption requests.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 24 February 2020, as amended, and the Prospectus of the Sub-Fund, investments are stated at the last traded price on the valuation day for the purpose of determining net asset value per unit for subscriptions and redemptions and for various fee calculations.

As stated in Notes 2(o) and 2(p), redeemable units of the Sub-Fund are classified as equity and they are carried at the price based on the Sub-Fund's net asset value per unit at the reporting date as if the unitholder exercised the right to redeem the units in the Sub-Fund.

Number of units in issue and net assets attributable to unitholders per unit as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022 Units	2021 Units
Number of units in issue at the end of the year	<u>9,600,000</u>	<u>13,500,000</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders per unit as at 31 December (per statement of financial position)	<u>2.1563</u>	<u>1.5969</u>

As stated in Note 2(l), establishment costs are expensed as incurred. In accordance with the Prospectus of the Sub-Fund, the establishment costs of the Sub-Fund will be amortised over the first five accounting periods. As at 31 December 2022, USD25,214 (2021: USD37,751) is unamortised with remaining two years amortisation. The accounting policy of the Sub-Fund for the purpose of financial statements preparation in compliance with HKFRS is to expense formation costs in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. The differences between expensing the formation costs as incurred in accordance with HKFRS and capitalisation and amortisation of the establishment costs indicated in the Prospectus of the Sub-Fund resulted in adjustments in the net asset value.

4 Number of units in issue and net assets attributable to unitholders per unit (continued)

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Net assets attributable to unitholders as reported in the statement of financial position	20,700,006	21,558,769
Adjustment for different basis adopted by the Sub-Fund in arriving at net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>25,214</u>	<u>37,751</u>
Net asset value in accordance with the Trust's Prospectus	<u>20,725,220</u>	<u>21,596,520</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders per unit (per statement of financial position)	<u>2.1563</u>	<u>1.5969</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders per unit (at dealing net asset value)	<u>2.1589</u>	<u>1.5997</u>

5 Net gain/(loss) on investments and financial derivative instruments

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Net unrealised gain in fair value change of investments and financial derivative instruments	778,901	466,549
Net realised gain/(loss) on sale of financial derivative instruments	<u>7,821,442</u>	<u>(1,954,384)</u>
	<u>8,600,343</u>	<u>(1,487,835)</u>

6 Taxation

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

There was no overseas withholding tax of the Sub-Fund for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 as disclosed in Note 3.

7 Investments

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
<i>Equities</i>		
Unlisted investment funds	5,907,360	5,906,311
<i>Derivative instruments</i>		
Commodity futures	<u>1,375,327</u>	<u>645,620</u>
Total	<u>7,282,687</u>	<u>6,551,931</u>

The table below shows the fair value of financial derivative instruments recorded as assets together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of the derivative are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

	Notional amount USD	Fair value	
		Assets USD	Liabilities USD
As at 31 December 2022			
Commodity futures	20,636,576	<u>1,375,327</u>	<u>-</u>
	Notional amount USD	Fair value	
		Assets USD	Liabilities USD
As at 31 December 2021			
Commodity futures	21,544,489	<u>645,620</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Transactions with the Manager, the Trustee and Connected Persons

The following is a summary of significant related party transactions and transactions entered into during the year between the Sub-Fund and the Manager, the Trustee and the Connected Persons of the Manager and the Trustee. Connected Persons are those as defined in the SFC Code. All transactions entered into during the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 between the Sub-Fund and the Manager, the Trustee and their 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 the Connected Persons of the Manager and the Trustee except for those disclosed below.

8 Transactions with the Manager, the Trustee and Connected Persons (continued)

(a) *Management fee*

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee up to 2% per annum of the Net Asset Value accrued daily and calculated as at each Dealing Day, with the current rate being 1.2% per annum of the Net Asset Value accrued daily and calculated as at each dealing day and payable monthly in arrears.

The management fees for the year ended 31 December 2022 were USD244,661 (2021: USD229,173). As at 31 December 2022, management fees of USD19,290 (2021: USD21,628) were payable to the Manager.

(b) *Trustee fee*

The Trustee is entitled to receive a trustee fee as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value of SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF at a rate of 0.10% per annum for the first USD50 million of the Net Asset Value and 0.08% per annum for the remaining balance of the Net Asset Value, accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a monthly minimum of USD10,000.

The Trustee shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF all out-of-pocket expenses incurred.

The Trustee (acting as the Registrar) is also entitled to a fee of USD20 per Participating Dealer per transaction.

The trustee fees for the year ended 31 December 2022 were USD119,672 (2021: USD120,000). As at 31 December 2022, trustee fees of USD9,863 (2021: USD10,192) were payable to the Trustee.

Transaction fees paid to trustee for the year ended 31 December 2022 were USD240 (2021: USD525).

(c) *Safe custody and bank charges*

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Sub-Fund has incurred safe custody and bank charges amounting to USD2,916 (2021: USD1,425) paid to a related company of the Trustee.

(d) *Other operating expenses*

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Sub-Fund has incurred other fees amounting to USD8,561 (2021: USD8,540) paid to a related company of the Trustee.

8 Transactions with the Manager, the Trustee and connected persons (continued)

(e) Financial assets

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and cash and cash equivalents of the Sub-Fund held with related parties of the Trustee are:

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	5,907,360	5,906,311
Cash and cash equivalents		
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	1,223,009	1,697,973
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	605,727	2,516,798
	<u>1,828,736</u>	<u>4,214,771</u>

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Sub-Fund has made purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounting to USD6,047,866 (2021: USD6,500,000) and USD6,128,222 (2021: USD600,000) respectively effected through The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.

Interest income amounting to USD7,770 (2021: USD8,395) was earned on these bank balances for the year ended 31 December 2022.

(f) Holdings in the Sub-Fund

The Manager and the Trustee entered into Participating Agreements with a participating dealer that is a related party of the Manager to effect applications for creation and redemption of the Sub-Fund in the primary market. During the year ended 31 December 2022, Shanxi Securities International Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the Manager, effected creation and redemption of the Sub-Fund's units of nil (2021: 300,000) and 300,000 (2021: nil) respectively.

As at 31 December 2022, 1,553,100 units in respect of HKD counter (2021: 2,113,200 units) and 4,680,900 units in respect of USD counter (2021: 5,280,900 units) are held by the fellow subsidiary of the Manager.

9 Transaction cost

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, transaction costs for the Sub-Fund pertain to the following expenses:

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Trading commission	36,601	17,714

10 Financial risk management

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 DCE Iron Ore Futures Price Index. The Sub-Fund's activities may expose it to a variety of risks including but not limited to: market risk (including market price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), credit and counterparty risk and liquidity risk which are associated with the markets in which the Sub-Fund invests.

The following is a summary of the main risks and risk management policies.

(a) 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 (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), 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 DCE Iron Ore Futures Price Index, and therefore the exposures to market risk in the Sub-Fund will be substantially the same as the tracked index. The Manager manages the Sub-Fund's exposure to market risk by ensuring that the Sub-fund invests in the proper type and number of futures contracts to closely aligned with the tracked index.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Sub-Fund's financial derivative instruments were concentrated in China listed futures.

Futures contracts

Futures contracts are commitments either to purchase or sell a designated financial instrument, currency, commodity or index at a specified future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or the underlying financial asset. Futures are standardized exchange-traded contracts. Initial margin requirements for futures are met in cash or other instruments, and changes in future contract values are marked to market daily. Futures contracts have lower credit risk because the counterparties are futures exchanges.

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Market price risk (continued)

Futures contracts (continued)

Futures contracts result in exposure to market risk based on changes in market prices relative to contracted price. Market risks arise due to the possible movement in foreign currency exchange rates, indices, and securities' values underlying these instruments. In addition, because of the low margin deposits normally required in relation to notional contract sizes, a high degree of leverage may be typical of a futures contract and may result in substantial losses to the Sub-Fund. Certain futures exchanges do not permit trading in particular futures contracts at prices that represent a material fluctuation in price during a single day's trading beyond certain present limits. If prices fluctuate during a single day's trading beyond those limits, the Sub-Fund could be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and thus could be subject to substantial losses.

The following futures contracts were unsettled at the date of statement of financial position:

As at 31 December 2022

<i>Name of the futures</i>	<i>Expiration date</i>	<i>Number of contracts</i>	<i>Notional amount USD</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Fair value USD</i>	<i>% of net assets</i>
Listed derivatives - DCE Iron Ore Future May 2023	17 May 2023	1,681	20,636,576	Long	1,375,327	6.64

As at 31 December 2021

<i>Name of the futures</i>	<i>Expiration date</i>	<i>Number of contracts</i>	<i>Notional amount USD</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Fair value USD</i>	<i>% of net assets</i>
Listed derivatives - DCE Iron Ore Future May 2022	19 May 2022	2,038	21,544,489	Long	645,620	2.99

Sensitivity analysis in the event of a possible change in the index by 30% as estimated by the Manager

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, if the DCE Iron Ore Futures Price Index were to increase by 30% with all other variables held constant, this would increase the profit and total comprehensive income for the year by approximately USD6,190,973 (2021: USD6,463,347). Conversely, if the DCE Iron Ore Futures Price Index were to decrease by 30%, this would decrease the operating profit for the year by an equal amount.

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Manager considers that the Sub-Fund is not exposed to significant interest rate risk because it only holds bank balances which bears variable interest.

Moreover, the Sub-Fund is exposed to interest rate risk indirectly through the holding of unlisted funds. The Manager also considers the interest rate risk to be insignificant and no sensitive analysis is presented.

(iii) Currency risk

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

The Sub-Fund invests in assets denominated in currencies other than its functional currency, United States Dollars. Consequently, the Sub-Fund is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of the functional currency relative to other currencies change in a manner which has an adverse effect on the reported value of that portion of the Sub-Fund's assets which are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency.

The table below summarises the Sub-Fund's exposures to Renminbi as at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	2022 USD equivalents	2021 USD equivalents
<u>Assets</u>		
Margin deposits with brokers	9,147,566	3,655,142
Bank balances	116,675	127,251
	<u>9,264,241</u>	<u>3,782,393</u>
Financial derivative instruments at notional value	<u>20,636,576</u>	<u>21,544,489</u>

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Currency risk (continued)

The table below summarises the impact on NAV as a result of increase/(decrease) of foreign exchange rates on the exposures tabled above, to which the Sub-Fund is exposed. The analysis is based on the assumption that the foreign exchange rates had increased/(decreased) by the stated percentage with all other variables held constant.

	2022	2021
Estimated reasonably possible change	+/- 3.5%	+/- 3.5%
	USD equivalents	USD equivalents
<u>Assets</u>		
Margin deposits with brokers	320,165	127,930
Bank balances	4,084	4,454
	<u>324,249</u>	<u>132,384</u>
Financial derivative instruments at notional value	<u>722,280</u>	<u>754,057</u>

(b) Credit and counterparty risk

Credit and counterparty risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund limits its exposure to credit and counterparty risk by carrying out the majority of its investment transactions and contractual commitment activities with well-established broker-dealers, banks and regulated exchanges with high credit ratings.

All transactions in listed securities are settled or paid for upon delivery using approved and reputable brokers. In addition, the Sub-Fund places bank balances and deposits with brokers with reputable financial institutions. As such, the Manager does not consider the Sub-Fund to be exposed to significant credit and counterparty risk.

The Sub-Fund is exposed to credit and counterparty risk on its investments, financial derivative instruments, bank interest receivables, other receivables, bank balances and deposits with brokers.

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit and counterparty risk (continued)

The table below summarises the amount of investments and financial derivative instruments of the Sub-Fund placed with counterparties as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

As at 31 December	2022	2021
	<i>USD</i>	<i>USD</i>
Investments and financial derivative instruments		
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	5,907,360	5,906,311
Goldman Sachs International	1,375,327	645,620
Bank balances		
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	1,223,009	1,697,973
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	605,727	2,516,798
Margin deposits with brokers		
China Futures Co., Ltd.	1,478,930	895,243
Citic Futures Co., Ltd.	4,726,611	4,189,476
Goldman Sachs International	5,441,676	5,770,074

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit and counterparty risk (continued)

The Sub-Fund measures credit risk and expected credit losses using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management consider both historical analysis and forward looking information in determining any expected credit loss. At 31 December 2022 and 2021, bank interest receivable, margin deposits with brokers and bank balances are held with counterparties with high credit ratings at or above investment grade as sourced from a globally recognized credit rating agency. Management consider the probability of default to be close to zero as the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognized based on 12-month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Sub-Fund.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the statement of financial position.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Sub-Fund is exposed to daily redemptions of units in the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund invests the majority of its assets in securities that are traded in an active market which can be readily disposed of.

The table below analyses the Sub-Fund's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	On demand USD	Less than 1 month USD	1 Month to less than 3 months USD	Over 3 months USD	Total USD
As at 31 December 2022					
Management fee payable	-	19,290	-	-	19,290
Trustee fee payable	-	9,863	-	-	9,863
Other accounts payable	26,172	4,481	-	-	30,653
Contractual cash outflow	<u>26,172</u>	<u>33,634</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59,806</u>
	On demand USD	Less than 1 month USD	1 Month to less than 3 months USD	Over 3 months USD	Total USD
As at 31 December 2021					
Management fee payable	-	21,628	-	-	21,628
Trustee fee payable	-	10,192	-	-	10,192
Other accounts payable	26,294	4,615	-	-	30,909
Contractual cash outflow	<u>26,294</u>	<u>36,435</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,729</u>

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholder's option. As at 31 December 2022, there were two (2021: two) unitholders holding more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's units, representing in aggregate 75.61% (2021: 65.29%) of the total Sub-Fund's units.

The Sub-Fund manages its liquidity risk by investing in securities and derivatives that it expects to be able to liquidate within 7 days or less. The following table illustrates the expected liquidity of assets held:

	<i>On demand</i> USD	<i>Less than 1 month</i> USD	<i>1 to 12 months</i> USD	<i>Total</i> USD
As at 31 December 2022				
Total assets	9,924,585	10,835,227	-	20,759,812
As at 31 December 2021				
Total assets	9,189,279	12,432,219	-	21,621,498

At 31 December 2022, certain margin deposits of USD3,551,368 (2021: USD5,880,285) were pledged as collateral against open exchange traded futures contracts.

(d) Fair value measurement

The Sub-Fund classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, *Fair value measurement*, that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs

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 judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurement (continued)

The determination of what constitutes “observable” requires significant judgment 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 market.

The following analyses financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
As at 31 December 2022				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Unlisted investment funds	5,907,360	-	-	5,907,360
Financial derivative instruments				
- Futures contracts	1,375,327	-	-	1,375,327
Total assets	<u>7,282,687</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,282,687</u>

	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
As at 31 December 2021				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Unlisted investment funds	5,906,311	-	-	5,906,311
Financial derivative instruments				
- Futures contracts	645,620	-	-	645,620
Total assets	<u>6,551,931</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,551,931</u>

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore classified within Level 1, include active listed futures contracts and unlisted investment funds. 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. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Sub-Fund did not hold any investments classified in Level 2.

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Sub-Fund did not hold any investments classified in Level 3.

For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between levels.

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurement (continued)

The assets and liabilities included in the statement of financial position, other than financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are carried at amortized cost. The carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities are considered by the Manager to approximate their fair value as they are short-term in nature and the effect of discounting is immaterial. There are no other assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed.

(e) Capital risk management

The Sub-Fund's capital is represented by the redeemable units outstanding. The Sub-Fund's objective is to provide investment results that correspond generally to the performance of the respective index. The Manager may:

- Redeem and issue new units on a daily basis 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 circumstance as currently disclosed in the Prospectus of the Sub-Fund.

11 Investment limitation and prohibition under the SFC code

The SFC Code allows the Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure may be more than 50% but up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's NAV. If a passive ETF's net derivative exposure exceeds 50% of its total NAV, the passive ETF shall make available, through the passive ETF's own website or other acceptable channels, the information on financial derivative instruments acquired by the passive ETF to investors on an ongoing basis. In addition, the SFC Code does not allow the Sub-Fund to hold more than 10% of any ordinary shares issued by any single entity.

The Manager and the Trustee have confirmed that the Sub-Fund has complied with this limit during the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

There was no holding that individually accounted for more than 10% of any ordinary shares issued by any single entity as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

12 Soft dollar arrangement

No soft commission arrangements were entered into with brokers by the Trust and its Sub-Fund during the year.

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 futures contracts. 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 DCE Iron Ore Futures Price 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 financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

The Sub-Fund is domiciled in Hong Kong. The Sub-Fund's income is mainly derived from investments in futures contracts to obtain the required exposure to the DCE Iron Ore Futures Price Index, the tracked index. The Sub-Fund has no non-current assets.

14 Events after the reporting date

For the period from 1 January 2023 to 21 April 2023, units subscribed and redeemed in the Sub-Fund were nil and 600,000 respectively and amounted to nil and USD1,386,111 respectively.

15 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Manager and the Trustee on 28 April 2023.

16 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2022

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments and a new standard, HKFRS 17, *Insurance contracts*, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Sub-Fund.

	<i>Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Presentation of financial statements: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Presentation of financial statements</i> and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, <i>Making materiality judgements: Disclosure of accounting policies</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 8, <i>Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors: Definition of accounting estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 12, <i>Income taxes: Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction</i>	1 January 2023

The Sub-Fund is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

Investment Portfolio (Unaudited) as at 31 December 2022

	<i>Holdings</i>	<i>Fair value USD</i>	<i>% of net assets</i>	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial derivative instruments				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Unlisted investment funds				
Hong Kong				
E FUND MANAGEMENT HONG KONG CO LTD-E FUND US DOLLAR M/M-I A USD	16,003	1,742,187	8.42	
HSBC INVESTMENT FUNDS HONG KONG LTD-HSBC GLOBAL MONEY HKD-ED	200,000	2,565,173	12.39	
Ireland				
GOLDMAN SACHS ASSET MANAGEMENT GLOBAL SERVICES LTD-GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS PLC - USD	1,600,000	1,600,000	7.73	
Total unlisted investment funds		5,907,360	28.54	
Financial derivative instruments				
Listed futures contracts	<i>Expiration Date</i>	<i>Contracts</i>		
China				
DCE IRON ORE FUTURE May 2023	17 May 2023	1,681	1,375,327	6.64
Total financial derivative instruments at fair value		1,375,327	6.64	
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial derivative instruments		7,282,687	35.18	
Other net assets		13,417,319	64.82	
Net assets attributable to unitholders as at 31 December 2022		20,700,006	100.00	
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial derivative instruments, at cost		5,851,855		

Statement of Movements in Investment Portfolio (Unaudited) for the year ended 31 December 2022

	<i>Holdings</i>			<i>31 December 2022</i>
	<i>1 January 2022</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Disposals</i>	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial derivative instruments				
Unlisted investment funds				
Hong Kong				
E FUND MANAGEMENT HONG KONG CO LTD-E FUND US DOLLAR M/M-I A USD	37,565	-	21,562	16,003
HSBC INVESTMENT FUNDS HONG KONG LTD-HSBC GLOBAL MONEY HKD-ED	-	200,000	-	200,000
PING AN OF CHINA ASSET MANAGEMENT HONG KONG CO LTD-PING AN MONEY MARKET-P USD	-	34,959	34,959	-
Ireland				
GOLDMAN SACHS ASSET MANAGEMENT GLOBAL SERVICES LTD-GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS PLC - USD	1,900,000	-	300,000	1,600,000
Listed future contracts (number of contracts)				
China				
DCE IRON ORE FUTURE May 2022	2,038	180	2,218	-
DCE IRON ORE FUTURE September 2022	-	2,001	2,001	-
DCE IRON ORE FUTURE January 2023	-	1,736	1,736	-
DCE IRON ORE FUTURE May 2023	-	1,681	-	1,681

Details in respect of Financial Derivative Instruments (Unaudited) as at 31 December 2022

The financial derivative instruments held by the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2022 are summarised below:

Futures

The details of futures contracts held by the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Underlying assets</i>	<i>Contract size</i>	<i>Notional market value USD</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Counterparty</i>	<i>Fair Value USD</i>
Financial assets:						
DCE Iron Ore Future May 2023	Commodity futures	1,681	20,636,576	Long	Citic Futures Co., Ltd. and Goldman Sachs International	1,375,327
						<u>1,375,327</u>

Information on Exposure arising from Financial Derivative Instruments (Unaudited)

The lowest, highest, and average gross/net exposure arising from the use of financial derivative instruments for investment purpose/any purpose as a proportion to the Sub-Fund's total net asset value for year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

	2022 % of net asset value	2021 % of net asset value
Lowest gross/net exposure	94.99%	94.24%
Highest gross/net exposure	100.23%	100.51%
Average gross/net exposure	98.20%	99.36%

Performance Record (Unaudited)

Net Asset Value

	<i>Dealing net asset value of the Sub-Fund*</i> USD	<i>Dealing net asset value per unit per unit</i> USD
At the end of financial year dated		
31 December 2022	20,725,220	2.1589
31 December 2021	21,596,520	1.5997
31 December 2020	17,762,464	1.9099

Highest and lowest net asset value per unit

	<i>Highest net asset value per unit</i> USD	<i>Lowest net asset value per unit</i> USD
Financial year / period ended		
31 December 2022	2.2141	1.5186
31 December 2021	2.8730	1.2699
31 December 2020 (Since 26 March 2020 (date of commencement of operations))	2.1366	0.9186

Performance of the Sub-Fund and the Underlying Index

	<i>Year ended 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2021</i>	<i>Period from 26 March 2020 (date of commencement of operations) to 31 December 2020</i>
Sub-Fund			
SSIF DCE Iron Ore Futures Index ETF	34.96%	-16.24%	100.43%
Underlying Index			
DCE Iron Ore Futures Price Index	42.88%	-13.53%	103.21%

* The dealing net asset value of the Sub-Fund disclosed is calculated in accordance with the Trust's Prospectus.

Management and Administration

Manager

Shanxi Securities International Asset Management Limited
Unit A, 29/F, Admiralty Center Tower 1
18 Harcourt Road, Admiralty
Hong Kong

Directors of the Manager

Chan Wai Mui
Qiao Junfeng (appointed on 22 February 2022)
Tse Sheung Lai, Sunny (resigned on 21 February 2022)
Zhang Haimo

Trustee and Registrar

HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited
5/F Tower 1
HSBC Center
1 Sham Mong Road
Kowloon
Hong Kong

Service Agent

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

Listing Agent

Altus Capital Limited
21 Wing Wo Street
Central, Hong Kong

Legal Adviser to the Manager

Deacons
5th Floor, Alexandra House
18 Chater Road
Central
Hong Kong

Auditor

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor
8/F Prince's Building
Central
Hong Kong