

**BOSERA RMB MONEY MARKET ETF**  
**BOSERA HKD MONEY MARKET ETF**

Sub-funds of  
Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series  
Open-ended Fund Company

**SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT (UNAUDITED)**

For the period ended 30 June 2023

**Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds  
Series Open-ended Fund Company**

For the period ended 30 June 2023

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## Statement of assets and liabilities (Unaudited) as at 30 June 2023

	<i>Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open- ended Fund Company</i> <sup>(1)</sup> 2023 USD	<i>Bosera RMB Money Market ETF</i> <sup>(2)</sup> 2023 RMB	<i>Bosera HKD Money Market ETF</i> <sup>(3)</sup> 2023 HKD
<b>Assets</b>			
Interests receivable	-	430,246	369,992
Other receivables	-	225,524	175,318
Cash and cash equivalents	-	222,208,478	76,108,547
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>222,864,248</b>	<b>76,653,857</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Administration and custodian fee payable	-	54,479	12,449
Management fee payable	-	97,618	23,788
Accrued expenses and other payables	-	451,927	290,713
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>604,024</b>	<b>326,950</b>
<b>Net assets attributable to shareholders</b>			
Financial liabilities	-	222,260,224	76,326,907

(1) The date of incorporation for Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open-ended Fund Company was 14 July 2022.

(2) The date of establishment for Bosera RMB Money Market ETF was 9 November 2022.

(3) The date of establishment for Bosera HKD Money Market ETF was 8 February 2023.

## Statement of comprehensive income (Unaudited) for the period ended 30 June 2023

	<i>Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open- ended Fund Company</i> <sup>(1)</sup> 2023 USD	<i>Bosera RMB Money Market ETF</i> <sup>(2)</sup> 2023 RMB	<i>Bosera HKD Money Market ETF</i> <sup>(3)</sup> 2023 HKD
Interest income on bank deposits	-	2,489,906	2,740,716
Other income	-	224,802	175,319
<b>Net investment income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,714,708</b>	<b>2,916,035</b>
Administration and Custodian fee	-	(54,479)	(43,194)
Auditor's remuneration	-	(51,811)	(42,788)
Bank charges	-	(31,038)	(20,880)
Establishment costs	-	(400,000)	(500,000)
FATCA fee	-	-	(13,371)
Management fee	-	(311,592)	(85,035)
Transaction fee	-	(18,320)	-
Sundry expenses	-	(105,790)	(81,372)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(973,030)</b>	<b>(786,640)</b>
<b>Increase in net assets attributable to shareholders and total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,741,678</b>	<b>2,129,395</b>

(1) The date of incorporation for Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open-ended Fund Company was 14 July 2022.

(2) The date of establishment for Bosera RMB Money Market ETF was 9 November 2022.

(3) The date of establishment for Bosera HKD Money Market ETF was 8 February 2023.

## Statement of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders (Unaudited) for the period ended 30 June 2023

	<i>Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open- ended Fund Company <sup>(1)</sup></i>	<i>Bosera RMB Money Market ETF <sup>(2)</sup></i>	<i>Bosera HKD Money Market ETF <sup>(3)</sup></i>
	2023 USD	2023 RMB	2023 HKD
<b>Balance at the beginning of the period</b>	-	-	-
Increase in net assets attributable to shareholders and total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,741,678	2,129,395
<b>Subscriptions and redemptions by shareholders</b>			
Subscriptions of shares	-	477,899,834	366,627,228
Redemptions of shares	-	(257,381,288)	(292,429,716)
<b>Net subscriptions by shareholders</b>	-	220,518,546	74,197,512
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	-	222,260,224	76,326,907

(1) The date of incorporation for Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open-ended Fund Company was 14 July 2022.

(2) The date of establishment for Bosera RMB Money Market ETF was 9 November 2022.

(3) The date of establishment for Bosera HKD Money Market ETF was 8 February 2023.

## Statement of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders (Unaudited) for the period ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

	<i>Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open- ended Fund Company <sup>(1)</sup> 2023 shares</i>	<i>Bosera RMB Money Market ETF <sup>(2)</sup> 2023 shares</i>	<i>Bosera HKD Money Market ETF <sup>(3)</sup> 2023 shares</i>
<b>Listed Class</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	25,000	5,000
Shares redeemed during the period	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	25,000	5,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	RMB 101.1431	HKD 100.5863
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Class - A HKD</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	-	301,200
Shares redeemed during the period	-	-	(148,310)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	-	152,890
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	HKD 10.0586
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Class - A RMB</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	25,000	-
Shares redeemed during the period	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	25,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	RMB 10.1143	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

## Statement of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders (Unaudited) for the period ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

	<i>Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open- ended Fund Company <sup>(1)</sup> 2023 shares</i>	<i>Bosera RMB Money Market ETF <sup>(2)</sup> 2023 shares</i>	<i>Bosera HKD Money Market ETF <sup>(3)</sup> 2023 shares</i>
<b>Class - I HKD</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	-	35,094,828
Shares redeemed during the period	-	-	(28,341,329)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	-	6,753,499
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	HKD 10.0606
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Class - I RMB</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	7,620,154	-
Shares redeemed during the period	-	(5,582,995)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	2,037,159	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	RMB 10.1175	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Class - S HKD</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	-	1,202,767
Shares redeemed during the period	-	-	(576,321)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	-	626,446
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	HKD 10.0642
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>



## Statement of changes in net assets attributable to shareholders (Unaudited) for the period ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

	<i>Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open- ended Fund Company <sup>(1)</sup> 2023 shares</i>	<i>Bosera RMB Money Market ETF <sup>(2)</sup> 2023 shares</i>	<i>Bosera HKD Money Market ETF <sup>(3)</sup> 2023 shares</i>
<b>Class - S RMB</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	25,388	-
Shares redeemed during the period	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	25,388	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	RMB 10.1238	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Class - C HKD</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	-	4,973
Shares redeemed during the period	-	-	(1,281)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	-	3,692
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	HKD 10.0052
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Class - C RMB</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	-
Shares subscribed during the period	-	39,673,379	-
Shares redeemed during the period	-	(20,011,241)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the end of the period	-	19,662,138	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per share <sup>(4)</sup>	-	RMB 10.1011	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

<sup>(1)</sup> The date of incorporation for Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open-ended Fund Company was 14 July 2022.

<sup>(2)</sup> The date of establishment for Bosera RMB Money Market ETF was 9 November 2022.

<sup>(3)</sup> The date of establishment for Bosera HKD Money Market ETF was 8 February 2023.

<sup>(4)</sup> The net asset value per share is rounded down to 4 decimal places in accordance with the Prospectus.

## Cash flow statement (Unaudited) for the period ended 30 June 2023

	<i>Bosera RMB Money Market ETF <sup>(1)</sup> 2023 RMB</i>	<i>Bosera HKD Money Market ETF <sup>(2)</sup> 2023 HKD</i>
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Increase in net assets attributable to shareholders and total comprehensive income for the period	1,741,678	2,129,395
Adjustments for:		
Interest income on bank deposits	(2,489,906)	(2,740,716)
<b>Operating losses before changes in working capital</b>	(748,228)	(611,321)
Increase in other receivables	(225,524)	(175,318)
Increase in administration and custodian fee payable	54,479	12,449
Increase in management fee payable	97,618	23,788
Increase in accrued expenses and other payables	451,927	290,713
<b>Net cash used in operations</b>	(369,728)	(459,689)
Interest income received on bank deposits	2,059,660	2,370,724
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	1,689,932	1,911,035

## Cash flow statement (Unaudited) for the period ended 30 June 2023 (continued)

	<i>Bosera RMB Money Market ETF <sup>(1)</sup> 2023 RMB</i>	<i>Bosera HKD Money Market ETF <sup>(2)</sup> 2023 HKD</i>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	477,899,834	366,627,228
Payments on redemption of shares	<u>(257,381,288)</u>	<u>(292,429,716)</u>
<b>Net cash flows generated from financing activities</b>	<u>220,518,546</u>	<u>74,197,512</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	222,208,478	76,108,547
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<u>222,208,478</u>	<u>76,108,547</u>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	41,797,934	911,360
Short-term deposits with original maturity within three months	<u>180,410,544</u>	<u>75,197,187</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents on statement of assets and liabilities	<u>222,208,478</u>	<u>76,108,547</u>

(1) The date of establishment for Bosera RMB Money Market ETF was 9 November 2022.

(2) The date of establishment for Bosera HKD Money Market ETF was 8 February 2023.

## Notes to the financial statements (Unaudited)

### 1 The Company

Bosera Global Exchange Traded Funds Series Open-ended Fund Company (the “Company”) is an open-ended fund company with variable capital and limited liability regulated under the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance (“SFO”). The Company is established with an umbrella structure and the sub-funds of the Company have segregated liability. The Company was incorporated pursuant to an Instrument of Incorporation filed to the Companies Registry of Hong Kong on and effective as of 14 July 2022, as amended and restated (the “Instrument”) with registration number OF0000084.

There were two sub-funds created under the Company as at 30 June 2023.

<i>Name of sub-funds</i>	<i>Registration date</i>
Bosera RMB Money Market ETF	9 November 2022
Bosera HKD Money Market ETF	8 February 2023

The sub-funds are authorised by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (the “SFC”) under section 104 of the SFO. The SFC’s registration or authorization is not a recommendation or endorsement of the Company nor the Sub-Funds nor does it guarantee the commercial merits of the Company or the Sub-Fund or its performance. It does not mean the Company or the Sub-Fund is suitable for all investors nor is it an endorsement of its suitability for any particular investor or class of investors. They are governed by the relevant provisions of the Code on Open Ended Fund Companies (the “OFC Code”) and the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the “UT Code”) issued by the SFC.

The investment objective of Bosera RMB Money Market ETF is to invest in short term deposits and high quality money market investments and seeks to achieve a return in RMB in line with prevailing money market rate.

The investment objective of Bosera HKD Money Market ETF is to invest in short term deposits and high quality money market investments and seeks to achieve a return in HKD in line with prevailing money market rate.

## 1 The Company (continued)

The Company has appointed CMB Wing Lung (Trustee) Limited (the “Custodian”), as the custodian for the sub-funds. The Custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of all the investments, cash and other assets forming part of the assets of the sub-funds, and such assets will be dealt with pursuant to the terms in the Custody Agreement. The Custodian must take reasonable care, skill and diligence to ensure the safekeeping of the relevant sub-funds’ property entrusted to it.

The Company has appointed Bosera Asset Management (International) Co., Limited (the “Manager”) to manage the assets of the Company and the sub-funds (i.e. to carry out investment management functions), pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. The Manager is licensed to carry on Types 1 (Dealing in Securities), 4 (Advising on Securities), and 9 (Asset Management) Regulated Activities under Part V of the SFO.

## 2 Significant accounting policies

### (a) *Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), which includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), and Interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and the relevant disclosure provisions of the OFC Code and the UT Code issued by the SFC. Significant accounting policies adopted by the Sub-funds are disclosed below.

The International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) has issued certain amendments to IFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Sub-funds.

### (b) *Basis of preparation of the financial statements*

The financial statements of the Company and the Sub-fund are presented in their functional currencies – United States dollars (“USD”) for the Company, Renminbi (“RMB”) for Bosera RMB Money Market ETF and Hong Kong dollars (“HKD”) for Bosera HKD Money Market ETF. The financial statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of these financial statements is the historical cost basis except that financial instruments classified as designated at fair value through profit or loss are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions 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

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

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) Income and expenses

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using effective interest method. Interest on bank deposits is separately disclosed on the face of profit or loss. Interest income on debt securities is included in net gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Dividend income and all other income and expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash inflows from investments are presented net of withholding taxes, when applicable.

### (d) Investments

#### (i) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, the Company and its Sub-funds classify financial assets as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss ("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 ("SPPI").

All other financial assets of the Company and its Sub-funds are measured at FVTPL.

#### *Business model assessment*

In making assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Company and its Sub-funds consider 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 Company and its Sub-funds' management;

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Investments (continued)

#### (i) Classification of financial assets (continued)

- 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 the Manager is 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.

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 Company and its Sub-funds' continuing recognition of the assets.

The Company and its Sub-funds have determined that they have two business models.

- Held-to-collect business model: These financial assets are held to collect.
- Other business model: these financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

#### *Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI*

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 SPPI, the Company and its Sub-funds consider 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 Company and its Sub-funds consider:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Company and its Sub-funds' claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features); and
- features that modify consideration for of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Investments (continued)

#### (i) Classification of financial assets (continued)

The Company and its Sub-funds classify their investments based on the business model and contractual cash flows assessment. Accordingly, the Company and its Sub-funds classify all their investments into financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL category. Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, interests receivable, dividends receivable, amounts due from brokers and other receivables.

#### *Reclassifications*

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company and its Sub-funds were to change their business model for managing 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.

#### (ii) Classification of financial liabilities

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

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is a derivative. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include amounts due to brokers, administration and custodian fee payable, management fee payable and accrued expenses and other payables.

#### (iii) Recognition

The Company and its Sub-funds recognise financial assets and financial liabilities on the date they becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is recognised on a trade date basis. From this date, any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded.

Financial liabilities are not recognised unless one of the parties has performed their obligations under the contract or the contract is a derivative contract not exempted from the scope of IFRS 9.



## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Investments (continued)

#### (iv) Measurement

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value (transaction price). Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair values recognised in profit or loss.

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

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### (v) 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 Company and its Sub-funds have access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company and its Sub-funds measure the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. 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.

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

The Company and its Sub-funds recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Net gains or losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are included in statement of comprehensive income. This item includes changes in unrealised gains and losses and realised gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period. Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as 'at fair value through profit or loss' represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount or cash payments.

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Investments (continued)

#### (vi) Amortised cost measurement

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

#### (vii) Impairment

The Company and its Sub-funds recognise loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company and its Sub-funds measure 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 asset) 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 Company and its Sub-funds consider 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 Company and its Sub-funds’ historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company and its Sub-funds assume that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company and its Sub-funds consider a financial asset to be in default when:

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

The Company and its Sub-funds consider a financial asset to have low credit risk when the credit rating of the counterparty is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’. The Company and its Sub-funds consider this to be Baa3 or higher per Moody’s or BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor’s.

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Investments (continued)

#### (vii) Impairment (continued)

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 Company and its Sub-funds are exposed to credit risk.

#### *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 Company and its Sub-funds expect to receive).

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

#### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Company and its Sub-funds assess 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; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

#### *Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of assets and liabilities*

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

#### *Write-off*

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

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Investments (continued)

#### (viii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, have been transferred.

Assets held for trading that are sold are derecognised and corresponding receivables from brokers are recognised as of the date the Company and its Sub-funds commit to sell the assets.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (ix) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of assets and liabilities when the Company and its Sub-funds have 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.

### (e) Foreign currency forward contracts

Outstanding foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the year end date by reference to the forward rate of exchange applicable to the outstanding term of the contracts. Unrealised gains and losses on outstanding contracts and realised gains and losses on closed contracts are included in profit or loss under the heading "Net losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss". As at period end, the Sub-funds do not hold any foreign currency forward contracts.

### (f) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company and its Sub-funds denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on foreign currency translation are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (g) Related parties

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Company and its Sub-funds if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the Company and its Sub-funds;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Company and its Sub-funds; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company and its Sub-funds or the Company and its Sub-funds' parent.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company and its Sub-funds if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Company and its Sub-funds 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 an entity related to the Company and its Sub-funds.
  - (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 which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company and its Sub-funds or to the Company and its Sub-funds' 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.

### (h) 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.

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (i) Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Current tax also includes non-recoverable withholding taxes on investment income, capital gains and share dividends.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases.

All deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable capital gains will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised.

The amounts of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### (j) Shares in issue

The Company and its Sub-funds classify capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

A puttable financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument if it has all of the following features:

- It entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the Company and its Sub-funds' net assets in the event of the Company and its Sub-funds' liquidation.
- The instrument is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments.
- All financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features.
- The instrument does 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 Company and its Sub-funds' net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Company and its Sub-funds over the life of the instrument.

## 2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (j) Shares in issue (continued)

In addition to the instrument having all the above features, the Company and its Sub-funds must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Sub-funds; and
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the puttable instrument holders.

All redeemable shares issued by the Sub-funds provide the investors with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the corresponding Sub-funds' net assets at each daily redemption date and also in the event of the corresponding Sub-funds' liquidation.

As at 30 June 2023, Bosera RMB Money Market ETF and Bosera HKD Money Market ETF have created multiple classes of shares, which rank pari passu in all material respects but have different terms and conditions as set out in the Prospectus, which include different currencies, minimum investment amounts, minimum realisation amount and minimum holding amount. The redeemable shares provide shareholders with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the shareholders' share in the Sub-funds' net assets at each redemption date but also in the event of the Sub-funds' liquidation. The redeemable shares of the Sub-funds are classified as financial liabilities as at 30 June 2023.

The Manager and the Custodian continuously assess the classification of the redeemable shares. If the redeemable shares cease to have all the features or meet all the conditions set out in paragraphs 16A and 16B of IAS 32, the Manager and the Custodian 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 shares subsequently have all the features and meet the conditions set out in paragraphs 16A and 16B of IAS 32, the Manager and the Custodian will reclassify them as equity instruments and measure them at the carrying amount of the liabilities at the date of the reclassification.

## Portfolio statement as at 30 June 2023 (Unaudited)

### Bosera RMB Money Market ETF

As at 30 June 2023

Weighted average maturity	31.36 days
Weighted average life	54.58 days

	Fair Value RMB	% of Net Assets
Daily liquid assets	41,797,934	18.81%
Weekly liquid assets	59,872,578	26.94%



## Portfolio statement as at 30 June 2023 (Unaudited) (continued)

### Bosera HKD Money Market ETF

As at 30 June 2023

Weighted average maturity	8.84 days
Weighted average life	43.43 days

	Fair Value HKD	% of Net Assets
Daily liquid assets	911,360	1.19%
Weekly liquid assets	38,411,360	50.32%

## Administration

### **Manager**

Bosera Asset Management (International)  
Co., Limited  
Suite 4109, Jardine House  
One Connaught Place  
Central  
Hong Kong

### **Directors of the Company**

LIAN Shaodong  
HE Kai

### **Directors of the Manager**

WU Huifeng  
OU Zhiming  
LIAN Shaodong  
HE Kai  
ZHOU Yi

### **Custodian, Administrator and Registrar**

CMB Wing Lung (Trustee) Limited  
6/F, CMB Wing Lung Bank Building  
45 Des Voeux Road  
Central  
Hong Kong