

Annual Report

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND**

(A sub-fund of Guotai Junan Investment Fund, an umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong)

31 December 2023

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

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**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

**ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Manager**

Guotai Junan Assets (Asia) Limited  
27th Floor, Low Block  
Grand Millennium Plaza  
181 Queen's Road Central  
Hong Kong

**Directors of the Manager**

QI Haiying (Resigned on 31 May 2023)  
WANG Junhong (Appointed on 31 May 2023)  
LEI Qiang (Appointed on 31 May 2023)  
CHIU Simon Siu Hung (Resigned on 1 January 2024)  
LAI Changhua (Appointed on 24 July 2023)  
AO Qishun  
ZHAO Tong

**Trustee and Registrar**

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

**Auditor**

Ernst & Young  
27/F, One Taikoo Place  
979 King's Road  
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

**Legal Adviser**

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

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

For the year ended 31 December 2023

**INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REVIEW**

**MARKET REVIEW**

In 2023, the performance of Chinese and US stock markets further diverged. Despite hopes after the reopening, the Chinese economy slowed down unpredictably and stayed sluggish throughout the year. On the other hand, the US economy remained robust amid a high interest rate environment and its stock market continued to move higher.

In the US, investors became more confident of a “soft landing” than a recession, with falling Treasury yields and robust economic data. US real GDP growth accelerated to 2.5% in 2023. While the high-rates environment has weighed on the housing and business segments, the moderation in inflation, coupled with a stronger-than-expected labor market, continued to support consumer spending, which accounts for around two-thirds of US GDP. According to the December FOMC, the Fed maintained the federal funds rate at current level and highlighted the commitment to curb inflation. Fed Chair Jerome Powell indicated that the central bank was aware of the risk of keeping rates at restrictive levels for too long. Consequently, the rate cut expectation brought down the 10-year US Treasury yield to below 3.90% level in December, driving US equities higher. Additionally, 2023 witnessed the breakthrough of AI technology. End-use applications were introduced to the mass and the potentials of related supply chain players multiplied. AI beneficiaries, including the Magnificent 7, greatly boosted US indices. For 2023, the S&P 500, the Dow, and the Nasdaq Composite rallied by 24.2%, 13.7%, and 43.7% respectively.

Meanwhile, A-share and H-share significantly underperformed other major markets. Sluggish demand, continued deleveraging and weak consumer confidence resulted in downward revision of corporate earnings and investors' risk appetite. Concerns of a deflationary spiral were intensified towards the year-end. Coupled with CNY depreciation and geopolitical tensions, anxiety led to massive capital outflows from the Greater China region.

Economic uncertainty casted shadow on both individuals and enterprises. For individuals, the visibility of future income was low, as the unemployment rate remained over 5% and many industries cut average payroll. The loss from housing and capital market investments also hold back consumption. As a result, retail sales were unable to grow despite returning to normal, especially towards the year end. The case was similar for corporates. They hesitated to invest in new businesses and fixed assets. As downstream customers becoming more cautious and price-sensitive, corporates faced deleveraging pressure. Both PPI and manufacturing PMI data were disappointing, and fixed asset investment only grew by 3% in 2023, mostly contributed by state-owned enterprises (SOEs). A negative self-fulfilling loop of lack of demands was thus created.

The housing market remained a drag for the overall economy. Home sales fell by 6.5% in 2023. Property developers still suffered from insufficient cash collection and refinancing issues. As estimated by the World Bank, the property industry used to account for 13% of China's GDP, and property-related industries contributed roughly 30% of GDP in total. 2023 China GDP printed 5.2% YoY growth amid a low base, but the sustainability is unsure.

The Chinese authorities seemed to be patient and only rolling out policies gradually. Easing measures were introduced in a reactive manner as the economic recovery lost steam and major market indices continued to fall. There were two policy rate cuts and two RRR cuts, along with an RMB1tn additional central government bond issuance. Regarding the stock market, China's state-run funds kept stepping up the investment in the open market. However, a set of draft rules was released in December to curb online game spending, which confused investors whether the government is committed to support the private economy anymore. The regulatory concerns, ongoing Sino-US conflicts and uncertain economic growth led to capital flooding out of China and Hong Kong. According to EPFR, foreign active funds and the northbound continued net sell in A-share market since last May and August, respectively. The MSCI China declined 13.2% in 2023.

Hong Kong local economy lost momentum despite a low base. GDP only grew by 3.2% in 2023, below market expectations. The overall vacancy rate of Grade A office stayed above 12%, near record high. The local consumption was partially lost to Mainland China and outbound travelling destinations after reopening, where the goods and services were much cheaper. The total visitor arrivals only recovered to 61% of 2019's level, slower than Macao's 70%. In order to revitalize economy, Hong Kong government extended talent attraction schemes, and made great efforts in attracting inbound tourists by means of spending coupons, lottery, enhanced experience programs, etc. However, due to the above mentioned economic concerns and capital outflows, the liquidity of H share market was deteriorated, dragging valuation lower. The Hang Seng Total Return Index retreated by 10.5%, marking four consecutive years of decline.

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

For the year ended 31 December 2023

**INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REVIEW** (continued)

**MARKET OUTLOOK & INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

Going forward, we expect the US economy to cool off gradually in 2024. A soft landing should be achievable. Meanwhile, falling USD will trigger capital outflows to risky assets and help boost the emerging markets. Backed by the Fed's Dot Plots, the Street has already begun to price in rate cuts as much as 75bps in this year. However, as emphasized by Powell, the rate cut will be data-dependent. Considering the strong momentum of job and CPI data, the pace of rate cut may be slower than expected. We highlight the risk of "higher for longer", which will continue to weigh on the liquidity of the emerging markets.

In terms of geopolitics, given 2024 is the US presidential election year, we remain cautious on the outlook of Sino-US relationship despite recent optimisms. Chinese companies could become the target of criticism at any time in order to win more votes. Issuing policies against China could be a choice to deflect internal issues. Meanwhile, we will closely monitor the evolution/spillover of the Israel-Palestine conflicts.

For the Greater China equity market, we expect further consolidation given the sluggish economy and lack of confidence, especially in the first half of the year. The base for offline consumption was high at the beginning of reopening, and it takes time for the supportive policies to bring about structural changes. For Mainland China, we assume policy continuity and stability, and Beijing will probably roll out more pragmatic measures to restore the confidence of consumers and entrepreneurs amid various headwinds. There are still plenty of options in the government's toolbox, including interest rates and RRR cuts, as well as higher fiscal deficit.

Considering the falling interest rates and high market volatility, we are more confident in SOEs with attractive dividends. For general SOEs, their fundamentals are resilient, and may be improved through reforms. In addition, they will directly benefit from government support. Previously the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (SASAC) optimized the operating indicator system for central SOEs and was reported studying the inclusion of market cap management as one of SOEs' KPIs. We believe these initiatives will contribute to revealing the value of SOEs and enhancing shareholders' returns. At the same time, we are looking forward to seeing more positive signals for the private sectors, which accounted for over 60% of China's GDP.

Facing the challenges of deflation and decoupling, we believe China will find its own way out. Chinese equity market is too huge to ignore, given China's wide geographic presence, large population and dynamic consumption patterns. There are still investable themes with structural growth, for example, the super strong travel demands, and the outperforming consumption demand growth in low tier cities.

For Hong Kong, we maintain our bearish stance due to the absence of visible drivers for local economic growth. We prefer assets that generate the majority of revenue from mainland China or overseas. We will be patient and prudent in seizing the opportunities from irrational selloffs, as the market is traded approximately 2x standard deviation below the mean in terms of forward P/E. Additionally, Hong Kong listed companies are improving investors' returns through higher dividend payouts and share buybacks.

To conclude, the macro conditions are admittedly more challenging. We find it increasingly important to protect ourselves from negative surprises. We cautiously select companies with strong balance sheets, stable cash flows, high competitive barriers, and attractive shareholders' returns. We believe these identified market share winners will leverage on the macro pressure to consolidate the market, and provide long-term growth returns for investors.

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

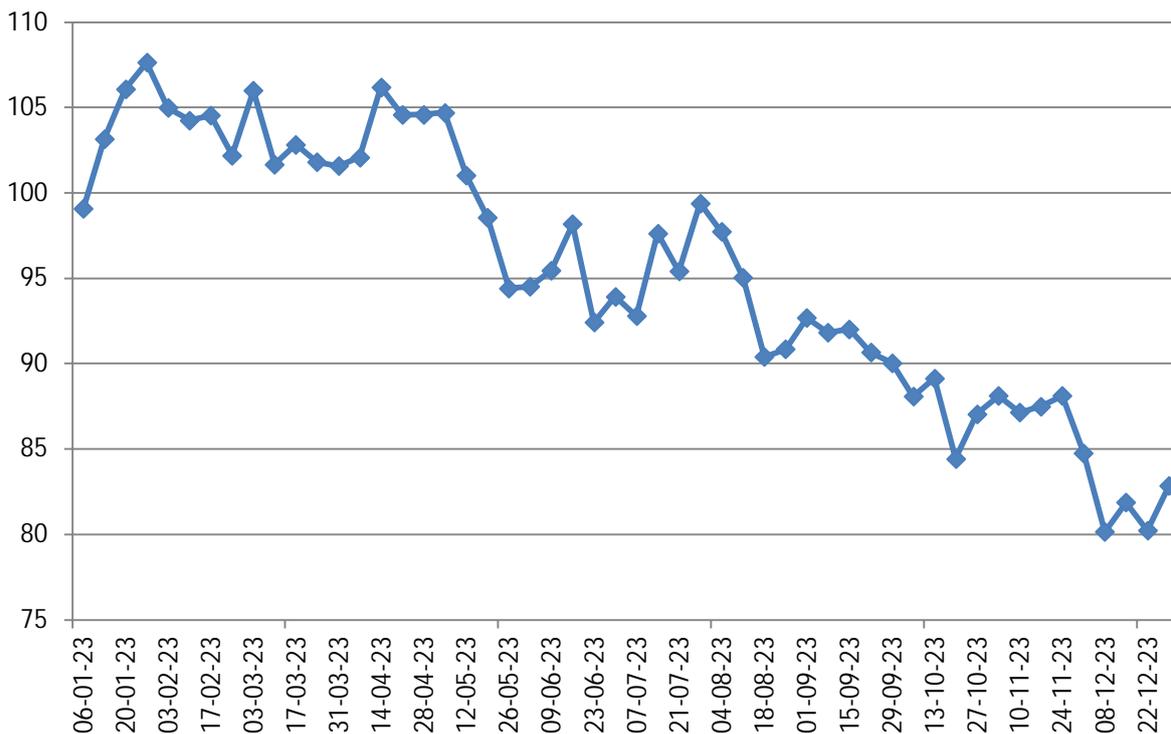
For the year ended 31 December 2023

**INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REVIEW** (continued)

**SUB-FUND'S PERFORMANCE**

GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

NAV PER UNIT (HKD)



**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

For the year ended 31 December 2023

**INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REVIEW** (continued)

**SUB-FUND'S PERFORMANCE** (continued)

Performance table

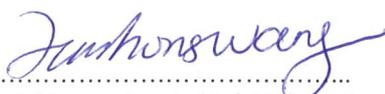
<b>Index / Fund's Name</b>	<b>Jan - Dec 2023</b>	<b>Since Inception</b>
	<b>Rate of Return (%) *</b>	<b>Rate of Return (%)</b>
Hang Seng China-Affiliated Total Return Index	-3.6%	1.3%
Taiwan Taixex Total Return Index	31.5%	276.3%
Hang Seng China Enterprises Total Return Index	-10.7%	-39.5%
Hang Seng Total Return Index	-10.5%	8.0%
MSCI Golden Dragon Total Return Index	-0.4%	51.7%
<b>Guotai Junan Greater China Growth Fund</b>	<b>-13.4%</b>	<b>-17.1%</b>
MSCI China Daily Total Return Index	-10.6%	-1.7%

\* Ranked by the total returns of indices or the Sub-Fund for Jan - Dec 2023.

The total return of the Guotai Junan Greater China Growth Fund ("GJGC" hereafter) decreased by 13.4% in 2023, and recorded a loss of 17.1% since inception i.e. 19 Nov 2007.

In 2023, GJGC underperformed the total returns of the Hang Seng Index ("HSI") and Hang Seng China Enterprises Index ("HSCEI") by 2.9% and 2.6% respectively.

As of the end of 2023, GJGC's portfolio was well diversified. Among all exposure, health care, financials, and communication services were the top weighed sectors, which made up of 17.6%, 16.3% and 14.5% of the NAV respectively.



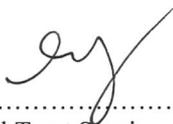
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Guotai Junan Assets (Asia) Limited

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

For the year ended 31 December 2023

**REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE**

We hereby confirm that, in our opinion, the Manager of the Sub-Fund has, in all material respects, managed the Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 29 August 2007 as amended and supplemented from time to time (the "Trust Deed"), for the year ended 31 December 2023.



.....  
HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited



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## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the unitholders of Guotai Junan Greater China Growth Fund

(A sub-fund of Guotai Junan Investment Fund, an umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong)

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Guotai Junan Greater China Growth Fund (the "Sub-Fund") set out on pages 10 to 31, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then 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 ("HKSAs") 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 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### 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 the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

**To the unitholders of Guotai Junan Greater China Growth Fund**  
**(A sub-fund of Guotai Junan Investment Fund, an umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong)**

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

The Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the Manager and the Trustee determine are 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 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 29 August 2007, as amended and supplemented from time to time (the "Trust Deed"), and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the "SFC Code") issued by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. In addition, we are required to assess whether the financial statements of the Sub-Fund have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed and the relevant disclosure provisions of Appendix E of the SFC Code.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's internal control.

**Independent Auditor's Report (continued)**

**To the unitholders of Guotai Junan Greater China Growth Fund  
(A sub-fund of Guotai Junan Investment Fund, an umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Hong Kong)**

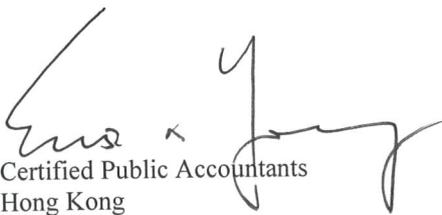
**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)**

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Manager and the Trustee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager'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.

We communicate with the Manager and the Trustee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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



Certified Public Accountants  
Hong Kong

25 APR 2024

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
**- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 HK\$	2022 HK\$
<b>INCOME</b>			
Dividend income		3,435,629	12,831,008
Interest income	3	26,673	11,388
		<u>3,462,302</u>	<u>12,842,396</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Trustee fees	3	468,000	468,000
Sub custody and bank charges		28,928	46,392
Valuation fees		132,615	133,747
Auditor's remuneration		145,100	145,100
Brokerage and handling fees	3	1,233,431	2,521,780
Management fees	3	1,396,364	2,724,445
Transaction fees		195,742	208,732
Registrar fees	3	45,655	43,900
Legal and professional fees		-	34,200
Insurance fees		45,667	35,987
Miscellaneous expenses		174,772	141,093
		<u>3,866,274</u>	<u>6,503,376</u>
<b>(Loss)/gain before investment loss and exchange differences</b>		<u>(403,972)</u>	<u>6,339,020</u>
<b>Investment loss and exchange differences</b>			
Net change in unrealised (loss)/gain on investments		(7,914,051)	8,465,497
Net realised loss on investments		(3,539,694)	(64,472,894)
Foreign exchange differences		(10,848)	(8,304)
		<u>(11,464,593)</u>	<u>(56,015,701)</u>
Loss before tax		(11,868,565)	(49,676,681)
Withholding tax	4	(113,078)	(910,657)
Loss for the year		<u>(11,981,643)</u>	<u>(50,587,338)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><u>(11,981,643)</u></u>	<u><u>(50,587,338)</u></u>

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
**- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 HK\$	2022 HK\$
<b>Assets</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	72,109,514	95,318,460
Dividend receivables		69,889	-
Due from brokers		-	993,022
Interest receivables		476	47
Cash and bank balances	6	9,938,472	1,701,708
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>82,118,351</b>	<b>98,013,237</b>
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals		287,098	390,504
Due to brokers		4,592,156	944,689
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>4,879,254</b>	<b>1,335,193</b>
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Equity</b>			
Net assets attributable to unitholders		77,239,097	96,678,044
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>82,118,351</b>	<b>98,013,237</b>
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Number of units in issue	8	932,205.18	1,010,850.34
Net asset value per unit	8	82.86	95.64



Guotai Junan Assets (Asia) Limited



HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

Year ended 31 December 2023

	HK\$
At 1 January 2022	191,275,944
Redemption of units	(108,673,496)
Subscription of units	64,662,934
Total comprehensive income for the year	(50,587,338)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	96,678,044
Redemption of units	(7,535,164)
Subscription of units	77,860
Total comprehensive income for the year	(11,981,643)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	<u>77,239,097</u>

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

Year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 HK\$	2022 HK\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss before tax	(11,868,565)	(49,676,681)
Adjustments for:		
Net change in unrealised loss/(gain) on investments	7,914,051	(8,465,497)
Net realised loss on investments	3,539,694	64,472,894
Interest income	(26,673)	(11,388)
Dividend income	(3,435,629)	(12,831,008)
	<u>(3,877,122)</u>	<u>(6,511,680)</u>
Payments on purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(319,490,261)	(606,677,731)
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	331,245,462	616,079,204
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from brokers	993,022	(993,022)
Decrease in other payables and accruals	(103,406)	(177,298)
Increase in amounts due to brokers	3,647,467	944,689
Interest received	26,244	11,342
Dividend received	3,365,740	12,831,008
Withholding tax paid	(113,078)	(910,657)
	<u>15,694,068</u>	<u>14,595,855</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of units	77,860	64,662,934
Payments on redemption of units	(7,535,164)	(108,673,496)
	<u>(7,457,304)</u>	<u>(44,010,562)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(7,457,304)	(44,010,562)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	8,236,764	(29,414,707)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,701,708	31,116,415
	<u>9,938,472</u>	<u>1,701,708</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	<u>9,938,472</u>	<u>1,701,708</u>
<b>Analysis on balance of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Bank balances	<u>9,938,472</u>	<u>1,701,708</u>

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

**STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION**

Year ended 31 December 2023

	<b>HK\$</b>
Undistributed income at 1 January 2022	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(50,587,338)
Less: Net change in unrealised gain on investments	(8,465,497)
	<hr/>
Undistributed loss before distribution	(59,052,835)
Transfer to capital	59,052,835
	<hr/>
Undistributed income at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(11,981,643)
Add: Net change in unrealised loss on investments	7,914,051
	<hr/>
Undistributed loss before distribution	(4,067,592)
Transfer to capital	4,067,592
	<hr/>
Undistributed income at 31 December 2023	<u>-</u>

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 December 2023

1. THE TRUST AND THE SUB-FUND

Guotai Junan Investment Fund (the "Trust"), is a unit trust established as an umbrella fund under the laws of Hong Kong pursuant to a Trust Deed dated 29 August 2007, as amended and supplemented from time to time (the "Trust Deed") between Guotai Junan Assets (Asia) Limited (the "Manager") and HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited (the "Trustee"). The Trust will continue for a period of 100 years from the date of the Trust Deed or until it is terminated by the Manager or the Trustee. The Trust was originally constituted as an umbrella unit trust established under the laws of Cayman Islands and was registered with Cayman Islands Monetary Authority on 3 September 2007. Pursuant to a Deed of Retirement and Appointment of Trustee dated 26 October 2016, the Trust was removed from the jurisdiction of the Cayman Islands to the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited was appointed as trustee in place of HSBC Trustee (Cayman) Limited effective from 18 November 2016. The Trust currently consists of one sub-fund which is Guotai Junan Greater China Growth Fund (the "Sub-Fund") which has been authorised by the Hong Kong Securities and Future Commission (the "SFC"). Authorisation by the SFC does not imply official approval or recommendation.

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investors with medium to long term capital appreciation over time.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements of the Sub-Fund have been prepared on the basis of the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed, the relevant disclosure provisions as set out in Appendix E to the Hong Kong Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds established by the SFC (the "SFC Code") and Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong.

They have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong Dollars ("HK\$") and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, except where otherwise indicated.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Sub-Fund has adopted the following revised HKFRSs, which are applicable to the Sub-Fund for the first time in the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates

The nature and the impact of the new standards and amendments are described below:

*Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2 Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

Amendments to HKAS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. Amendments to HKFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements* provide non-mandatory guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The Sub-Fund has disclosed the material accounting policy information in note 2.4 to the financial statements. The amendments did not have any impact on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any item in the Sub-Fund's financial statements.

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2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates

Amendments to HKAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies. Accounting estimates are defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. Since the Sub-Fund's approach and policy align with the amendments, the amendments had no impact on the Sub-Fund's financial statements.

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Sub-Fund has not early applied any of the revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the accounting year ended 31 December 2023 in these financial statements. None of these HKFRSs are expected to be relevant to the Sub-Fund's financial statements upon becoming effective.

2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

(i) **Classification**

In accordance with HKFRS 9, the Sub-Fund classifies their financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities discussed below.

In applying classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- (a) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- (b) On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- (c) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

**Financial assets**

The Sub-Fund classifies their financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- The Sub-Fund's business model for managing the financial assets
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments(continued)

(i) **Classification** (continued)

**Financial assets** (continued)

*Financial assets measured at amortised cost*

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Sub-Fund includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables including cash and cash equivalents, dividend receivables, interest receivables and due from brokers.

*Financial assets measured at FVPL*

A financial asset is measured at FVPL if:

- (a) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely collections of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding; or
- (b) It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or
- (c) At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Sub-Fund includes in this category:

- Instruments held for trading. This includes investments that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains.

**Financial liabilities**

The Sub-Fund classifies their financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- The Sub-Fund's business model for managing the financial liabilities
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial liabilities

*Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at FVPL. The Sub-Fund includes in this category due to brokers and other payables and accruals.

*Financial liabilities measured at FVPL*

A financial liability is measured at FVPL if:

- (a) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding; or
- (b) It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to pay contractual cash flows, or to both pay contractual cash flows and purchase; or
- (c) At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Sub-Fund includes in this category:

- Instruments held for trading. This category includes future contracts derivative contracts in an asset position which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price.

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) **Recognition**

The Sub-Fund recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Sub-Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(iii) **Initial measurement**

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

Loans and receivables and financial liabilities (other than those classified as held for trading) are measured initially at their fair value plus any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue.

For financial assets and liabilities where the fair value at initial recognition does not equal the transaction price, the Sub-Fund recognise the difference in profit or loss, unless specified otherwise.

(iv) **Subsequent measurement**

After initial measurement, the Sub-Fund measures financial instruments which are classified as fair value through profit or loss at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in net change in unrealised gain/(loss) on investments. Net realised gain/(loss) on investment classified as at FVPL are calculated using the weighted average method. They represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount. Interest earned, and dividend revenue elements of such instruments are recorded separately in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

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

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

(v) **Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or (ii) the Sub-Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement and either:

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(v) ***Derecognition*** (continued)

- (a) the Sub-Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- (b) the Sub-Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

(vi) ***Offsetting of financial instruments***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements unless one party to the agreement defaults and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Fair value measurement

The Sub-Fund measures its investments in financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Sub-Fund.

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

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price or binding dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. Securities defined in these accounts as 'listed' are traded in an active market.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Sub-Fund holds only short-term receivables with no financing component and which have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost and, as such, have chosen to apply an approach similar to the simplified approach for expected credit losses ("ECLs") under HKFRS 9 to all its short-term receivables. Therefore, the Sub-Fund does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Sub-Fund's approach to ECLs reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Sub-Fund uses the provision matrix as a practical expedient to measure ECLs on short-term receivables, based on days past due for groupings of receivables with similar loss patterns. Receivables are grouped based on their nature. The provision matrix is based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, short term deposits in banks with original maturities of three months or less and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Sub-Fund's right to receive the payment is established. Dividend revenue is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the statement of profit or loss.

Foreign currency translations

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

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

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on financial instruments classified as FVPL or loss are included in profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss as part of "net change in unrealized gain or loss on investments".

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Redeemable units

*Classification of redeemable units*

Redeemable units are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable units entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Sub-Fund's net assets in the event of the Sub-Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable units are in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments.
- All redeemable units in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features.
- The redeemable units do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable units 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 Sub-Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable units having all the above features, the Sub-Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

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

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

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable units are accounted for as equity transactions. Upon issuance of units, the consideration received is included in equity. Transaction costs incurred by the Sub-Fund in issuing or acquiring its own equity instruments are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent that they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. Own equity instruments that are reacquired are deducted from equity and accounted for at amounts equal to the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs. The Sub-Fund's policy is not to keep shares in treasury, but rather to cancel them once repurchased. No gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Sub-Fund's own equity instruments.

Related parties

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

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
  - (i) has control or joint control over the Sub-Fund;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Sub-Fund; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Sub-Fund or of a parent of the Sub-Fund;or

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2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties (continued)

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) the entity and the Sub-Fund are members of the same Sub-Fund;
  - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
  - (iii) the entity and the Sub-Fund are joint ventures of the same third party;
  - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
  - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Sub-Fund or an entity related to the Sub-Fund;
  - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
  - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
  - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Sub-Fund or to the parent of the Sub-Fund.

Income taxes

The Sub-Fund is exempt from all forms of taxation in Hong Kong, including income, capital gains and withholding taxes. However, in some jurisdictions, investment income and capital gains are subject to withholding tax deducted at the source of the income. The Sub-Fund presents the withholding tax separately from the gross investment income in profit or loss. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash inflows from investments are presented gross of withholding taxes, when applicable.

Distribution to unitholders

The Sub-Fund recognises a liability to make cash distributions or non-cash distributions to unitholders when the distribution is authorised. The Manager may at its discretion make a cash distribution in Hong Kong Dollars or US Dollars on a semi-annual basis to unitholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity. Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value remeasurement recognised directly in equity. Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Judgements

In the process of applying the Sub-Fund's accounting policies, management has not made any significant judgements which have the significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

*Fair value of financial instruments*

When the fair value of financial instruments recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. The estimates include considerations of liquidity and discount rates.

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
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3. **TRANSACTIONS WITH THE MANAGER, TRUSTEE AND THEIR CONNECTED PERSONS**

The following is a summary of transactions entered into during the year between the Sub-Fund and its connected persons. Connected persons of the Sub-Fund are those as defined in the Code. All such transactions were entered into in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms.

Manager's and its affiliates' holdings in the Sub-Fund

The Manager may transact in the units of the Sub-Fund as principal provided that prior written notice is obtained from the Trustee. Details of units of the Sub-Fund held by the Manager's affiliates as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as below:

	2023	2022
Units of the Sub-Fund	<u>573,377</u>	<u>584,955</u>

Management fee

The Manager is entitled to receive a management fee at 1.5% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, respectively, per annum. The management fee is calculated and accrued as at each valuation day and payable monthly in arrears. As at 31 December 2023, management fee of HK\$96,475 (2022: HK\$137,552) was payable to the Manager at the end of the reporting period which is included within other payables and accruals in the statement of financial position.

Trustee fee

The Trustee is entitled to receive from the Sub-Fund, an annual fee at a sliding scale with a maximum rate of 0.14% per annum of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund as at the relevant valuation point subject to a minimum monthly fee of HK\$39,000. This fee is calculated and accrued on each valuation day and paid monthly in arrears. As at 31 December 2023, HK\$39,000 (2022: HK\$39,000) was payable to the Trustee at the end of the reporting period which is included within other payables and accruals in the statement of financial position.

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Sub-Fund had the following transactions with the Trustee:

	2023	2022
	HK\$	HK\$
Registrar fee and registrar transaction fee	45,655	43,900
Trustee fee	468,000	468,000
Scrip fees	15,464	22,692
Valuation fee	132,615	133,747
Sub-Custodian fee	25,289	46,392
SFC Reporting fee	2,349	3,913
Taxation service charges	46,189	5,845
Sub-Custodian Transaction fee	195,742	208,732
Preparation of Interim Financial Statement	46,972	46,983
Out of pocket expense	196	200

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3. **TRANSACTIONS WITH THE MANAGER, TRUSTEE AND THEIR CONNECTED PERSONS (continued)**

Registrar fee

The Trustee is also entitled to receive a fee for services in its capacity as Registrar at a fixed amount of HK\$40,000 per annum for the first 100 investors wherein HK\$780 per annum per investor thereafter for the Sub-Fund. Such fee may vary depending on the number of holders of redeemable units in the Sub-Fund and is calculated and paid monthly in arrears to the Trustee. There is no maximum amount applicable to the registrar fees. As at 31 December 2023, a registrar fee of HK\$3,592 (2022: HK\$4,177), was payable to the registrar at the end of reporting period which is included within other payables and accruals in the statement of financial position.

Further, the Trustee may appoint sub-custodians to safe-keep the assets of the Sub-Fund outside the People's Republic of China. All sub-custodian fees will be charged to the Sub-Fund and are calculated and paid monthly in arrears, in addition, to, any fees and expenses payable to the Trustee. The sub-custodian is entitled to recover all out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties in connection with the relevant Sub-Fund.

Brokerage and handling fees

Guotai Junan Securities (Hong Kong) Limited ("GJS"), the fellow subsidiary of the Manager, charged the Sub-Fund a brokerage and handling fee at a fixed rate of 1% for each initial public offering subscription and 0.18% for each listed securities transaction which was changed to 0.08% effective 5 July 2022. During the year ended 31 December 2023, included in the brokerage and handling fees in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income was HK\$24,548 (2022: HK\$134,452), charged by GJS. No balances in relation to the brokerage and handling fee were payable by the Sub-Fund to GJS as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Bank balances

Bank balances are maintained with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ("HSBC"), Hong Kong Branch, an affiliate of the Trustee. All bank balances were deposited with the affiliate of the Trustee as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Interest income earned from bank balances with a connected person of the Manager and Trustee

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Sub-Fund earned interest income on bank deposits amounted to HK\$26,673 (2022: HK\$11,388) from The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, the holding company of the Trustee as stated in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
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3. **TRANSACTIONS WITH THE MANAGER, TRUSTEE AND THEIR CONNECTED PERSONS (continued)**

Investment transactions with a connected person of the Manager (continued)

	Aggregate value of purchases and sales of securities HK\$	% of the Sub- Fund's total value of transactions during the year	Total brokerage commission paid HK\$	Average rate of commission
2023	30,684,928	5%	24,548	0.08%
2022	103,341,972	8%	134,452	0.13%

4. **INCOME TAX**

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made for the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund is authorised by the SFC as a collective investment scheme pursuant to Section 104 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance to offering to the retail public in Hong Kong. It is exempted from Hong Kong profits tax under Section 26A(1A) of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

Dividend income is subject to withholding tax in certain jurisdictions and is the only item subject to taxation at an average applicable withholding tax rate for H share of 10% (2022: H share - 10%) in such jurisdictions for the Sub-Fund.

5. **FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**

	2023 HK\$	2022 HK\$
Financial assets at FVPL:		
Listed equity securities, at cost	71,924,446	87,219,341
Unrealised gain	185,068	8,099,119
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial assets at FVPL	<u>72,109,514</u>	<u>95,318,460</u>

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
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5. **FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**  
(continued)

Valuation techniques

*Listed investment in equity securities and derivatives*

When fair values of publicly traded equity securities and derivatives are based on quoted market prices, or binding dealer price quotations, in an active market for identical assets without any adjustments, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy.

*Unlisted investment in equity securities*

The Sub-Fund held one investment which was suspended from trading since 27 March 2015 and was classified as Level 3 and valued at last trade price before suspension less a liquidating discount as determined by the Manager. As at 31 December 2023, the Manager considered that due to its lengthy suspension of trading, involvement in the litigation initiated by one of its substantial shareholders, continuous dealing with the forensic accountant for the forensic investigation and failure to provide audited annual reports for successive years. The fair value of this listed equity has been written down to nil and was delisted in January 2020.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Sub-Fund's financial assets measured at FVPL at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Financial assets at FVPL:

	2023 HK\$	2022 HK\$
Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	72,109,514	95,318,460
Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	-	-
Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	-	-
At the end of year	<u>72,109,514</u>	<u>95,318,460</u>

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3.

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 December 2023

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS  
(continued)

Level 3 reconciliation

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, there was no movement in the fair value of financial instruments categorised within Level 3.

Sensitivity analysis to significant changes in unobservable inputs – Level 3

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the delisted equity has been written down to nil.

6. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

The cash at bank was held with HSBC in interest bearing accounts as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. The bank balances are deposited with a creditworthy bank with no recent history of default.

7. DISTRIBUTIONS

No distribution has been declared on behalf of the Sub-Fund during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

8. CAPITAL

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Sub-Fund only has one single class of units in issue, being redeemable participating units. The redeemable participating units do not carry any voting rights. They carry the right to receive distributions and the rights to participate in the surplus assets of the Sub-Fund after the payment of all creditors upon liquidation of the Sub-Fund.

Redeemable participating units can be issued and redeemed on each valuation day, i.e. every business day of the calendar year. The holders of redeemable participating unit may redeem the redeemable participating units on any valuation day by no later than the dealing deadline, i.e. no later than the business hours of the business day of the calendar year. Redemption requests received after such time will be deemed to have been received on the next business day.

The calculation of the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund is based on the net assets of the Sub-Fund and the number of units in issue as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

	2023 HK\$	2022 HK\$
Net Assets	<u>77,239,097</u>	<u>96,678,044</u>

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 December 2023

8. CAPITAL (continued)

Movement in the number of redeemable participating units issued for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Number of redeemable participating units:		
At beginning of the year	1,010,850.34	1,610,078.55
Issued during the year	766.58	520,392.56
Redeemed during the year	<u>(79,411.74)</u>	<u>(1,119,620.77)</u>
At the end of year	<u>932,205.18</u>	<u>1,010,850.34</u>

9. SOFT COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS

Neither the Manager nor any of its connected persons has entered into any soft commission arrangements with brokers or dealers in respect of the transactions for the account of the Sub-Fund of the Trust.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Sub-Fund is subject to various risks as the Sub-Fund invested in a number of financial instruments including listed equity securities during the year.

The investment objective, strategy and restrictions apply to any investment at the time that investment is made. The Manager will be responsible for ensuring compliance at all times with the investment policies. Where any policy is breached, the Manager will ensure that immediate corrective action will be taken, except where the breach is due to appreciation or depreciation in the value of investments.

The Manager will also be managing the assets of the Sub-Fund and will minimise risk by applying a combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches including macroeconomic, industrial and company specific analysis so as to develop a high-quality investment portfolio. The Sub-Fund invests substantially all of its assets in Hong Kong listed "H" shares, "Red Chips", Shanghai and Shenzhen listed "B" shares and are broadly diversified with numerous exchange traded investments.

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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 December 2023

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

The Sub-Fund is exposed to market risk on its investments. The Sub-Fund minimises its exposure to market risk by diversifying its listed investments broadly and monitoring its investments constantly on a real time basis by a team of fund managers.

*Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Sub-Fund is exposed to interest rate risk as all of its cash and bank balances are placed in interest bearing accounts.

The Manager is responsible for monitoring and managing the interest rate exposure of the Sub-Fund. Financial assets of the Sub-Fund are predominately equity securities, which are interest free while the interest rate risks of the Sub-Fund are mainly attributable to interest bearing bank deposits. Accordingly, the Manager considers that exposures of the Sub-Fund to interest rate risk were minimal.

*Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Such risk exposures arise from trading in securities in currencies other than the Sub-Fund's functional currencies. Fluctuations in exchange rates between the HK\$ and United States Dollars ("US\$") may affect its financial condition and results of operations, whereas the Manager considers the US\$/HK\$ exposure is minimal as HK\$ is pegged to US\$. Also, the Sub-Fund does not expose to significant currency risk as majority of its operations and transactions are in HK\$ and denominated in HK\$.

*Equity price risk*

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavorable changes in the fair values of equities as a result of changes in the level of equity indices and the value of individual shares. The trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity at the end of the reporting period to a reasonably possible change in Hang Seng Index ("HSI") and Hang Seng China Enterprises Index ("HSCEI"), with all other variables held constant, of the Sub-Fund's profit and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units.

		2023 HK\$	2022 HK\$
HSI	+/-5%	+/-3,332,000	+/-4,743,000
HSCEI	+/-5%	<u>+/-2,900,000</u>	<u>+/-4,357,000</u>

This analysis is based on the assumption that fair values of all the equity instruments move according to the historical correlation with the HSI and HSCEI and with all other variables held constant. In practice, the actual results may differ, and the difference could be material.

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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 December 2023

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligation associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value.

As described in note 8 to the financial statements and offering documents of the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund is subject to cash redemptions of its redeemable units on every business day during the calendar year including certain redemption terms. The Sub-Fund considers that its exposure to liquidity risk is minimal as most of its investments are listed and actively traded.

The contractual undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023 for the Sub-Fund is the same as their carrying amounts of HK\$4,879,254 (2022: HK\$1,335,193), as they are repayable less than three months (2022: less than three months).

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Sub-Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The Sub-Fund minimises exposure to credit risk by only dealing with counterparties with high credit ratings.

The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to credit risk on its investments placed with the brokers and amounts due from brokers. The Manager monitors the credit risk by monitoring the credit quality of brokers on a regular basis. If the credit quality or the financial position of brokers deteriorates significantly the Manager will deal with other providers. In addition, substantially all of the bank deposits and investments of the Sub-Fund are held by the reputable financial institutions located in Hong Kong.

The Sub-Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event of counterparties failing to perform their obligations as of the end of the reporting period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets approximates to the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position. The Sub-Fund adopts the method of deliver-against-payment in the settlement of all its transactions. This arrangement is effectively avoiding the counterparty risk from brokers.

Credit risk disclosures are segmented into two sections based on whether the underlying financial investment is subject to HKFRS 9's impairment disclosure or not.

**Financial assets subject to HKFRS 9's impairment requirements**

The Sub-Fund's financial assets subject to the ECL model within HKFRS 9 are dividend receivables, interest receivables, due from brokers and cash and bank balances. At 31 December 2023, the total of dividend receivables, interest receivables, due from brokers and cash and bank balance was HK\$10,008,837 on which no loss allowance had been provided (2022: HK\$2,694,777 on which no loss allowance had been provided). There is not considered to be any concentration of credit risk within these assets. No assets are considered impaired and no amounts have been written off during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

In calculating the loss allowance, a provision matrix has been used based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Items have been grouped by their nature into the following categories: cash at bank, dividend receivables, interest receivables and due from brokers. All the Sub-Fund's cash at bank is held in major financial institution located in Hong Kong, which the Manager believes is of high credit quality. The Manager considers the Sub-Fund is not exposed to significant credit risk and no loss allowance has been made.

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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 December 2023

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

**Financial assets not subject to HKFRS 9's impairment requirements**

The Sub-Fund is exposed to credit risk on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These classes of financial assets are not subject to HKFRS 9's impairment requirements as they are measured at FVPL. The carrying value of these assets, under HKFRS 9 represents the Sub-Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments not subject to the HKFRS 9 impairment requirements on the respective reporting dates.

(d) Capital management

The primary objective of the Sub-Fund's capital management is to safeguard the Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise holders of redeemable units' value.

The Sub-Fund manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristic of the financial assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Sub-Fund may adjust the investments held.

The Sub-Fund defines capital as the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units. The Manager believes it has mitigated the risks to capital by following the investment guideline.

11. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to 31 December 2023, and prior to the date of approval of the financial statements stated below, 140.57 of redeemable participating units were issued for total subscription of HK\$11,320.80 and 13,999.81 of the redeemable participating units were redeemed for total redemption of HK\$1,102,313.17.

12. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Manager and the Trustee on 25 April 2024.

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
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**UNAUDITED STATEMENTS OF MOVEMENTS IN INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO**

31 December 2023

**Holdings Summary**

	% of Net Assets	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
<b>Equity</b>		
- Cayman Islands	2.94	1.45
- China	69.95	82.38
- Hong Kong	17.09	14.76
- United States of America	3.38	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	93.36	98.59
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
- GUOTAI JUNAN GREATER CHINA GROWTH FUND

**UNAUDITED INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO**

**31 December 2023**

<b>Listed Investment Equities</b>	<b>Holdings</b>	<b>Market Value (HKD)</b>	<b>% of Net Assets</b>
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>			
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	30,000	2,268,000	2.94
<b>CHINA</b>			
AVICHINA INDUSTRY & TECHNOLOGY CO	360,000	1,206,000	1.56
BAIDU INC	20,000	2,322,000	3.01
CHINA ANIMAL HEALTHCARE LTD <sup>1</sup>	316,000	-	-
CHINA BLUECHEMICAL LTD	1,500,000	2,955,000	3.83
CHINA GALAXY SECURITIES CO	400,000	1,652,000	2.14
CHINA LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD	200,000	2,024,000	2.62
CHINA MEDICAL SYSTEM HOLDINGS LTD	67,000	927,280	1.20
CHINA MENGNIU DAIRY CO LTD	36,000	756,000	0.98
CHINA MOBILE LTD	60,000	3,888,000	5.03
CHINA RESOURCES POWER	120,000	1,876,800	2.43
CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION	360,000	3,250,800	4.21
CHINASOFT INTERNATIONAL LTD	260,000	1,557,400	2.02
CSPC PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP LTD	440,000	3,194,400	4.14
CSSC OFFSHORE AND MARINE	136,000	1,417,120	1.83
FULL TRUCK ALLIANCE CO LTD	42,000	2,301,054	2.98
GENSCRIPT BIOTECH CORP	138,000	2,740,680	3.55
HENGAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP CO LTD	50,000	1,452,500	1.88
INNOVENT BIOLOGICS INC	34,000	1,453,500	1.88
IQIYI INC	10,000	381,399	0.49
JOYY INC	4,000	1,241,109	1.61
KUAISHOU TECHNOLOGY	64,000	3,388,800	4.39
KUNLUN ENERGY CO LTD	608,000	4,280,320	5.54
PING AN INSURANCE (GROUP) CO	57,000	2,014,950	2.61
TRIP.COM GROUP LTD	11,800	3275,680	4.24
WUXI XDC CAYMAN INC	60,168	1,925,376	2.49
ZIJIN MINING GROUP CO LTD	200,000	2,544,000	3.29
<b>HONG KONG</b>			
AIA GROUP LTD	66,000	4,491,300	5.81
AKESO INC	32,000	1,484,800	1.92
CHINA TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE	480,000	1,886,400	2.44
FUTU HOLDINGS LTD	5,600	2,390,996	3.10
LOCCITANE INTERNATIONAL SA	60,000	1,338,000	1.73
WH GROUP LTD	320,000	1,612,800	2.09
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>			
SAMSONITE INTERNATIONAL	101,400	2,611,050	3.38
TOTAL INVESTMENTS, AT FAIR VALUE		<u>72,109,514</u>	<u>93.36</u>
TOTAL INVESTMENTS, AT COST		<u>71,924,446</u>	

<sup>1</sup>Trading for these securities was suspended since 30 March 2015. The security was written-down to nil.

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
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**UNAUDITED PERFORMANCE RECORD**

**31 December 2023**

**Net asset value**

HK\$

31 December 2023	77,239,097
31 December 2022	96,678,044
31 December 2021	191,275,944

**Net asset value per unit**

HK\$

31 December 2023	82.86
31 December 2022	95.64
31 December 2021	118.80

**GUOTAI JUNAN INVESTMENT FUND**  
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**UNAUDITED PERFORMANCE RECORD** (continued)

**31 December 2023**

**Published net asset value**

**Highest and lowest published net asset value per unit**

HK\$

Financial year ended 31 December 2023

Highest published net asset value per unit 107.65

Lowest published net asset value per unit 80.15

Financial year ended 31 December 2022

Highest published net asset value per unit 127.38

Lowest published net asset value per unit 80.70

Financial year ended 31 December 2021

Highest published net asset value per unit 154.66

Lowest published net asset value per unit 116.28

Financial year ended 31 December 2020

Highest published net asset value per unit 126.40

Lowest published net asset value per unit 71.46

Financial year ended 31 December 2019

Highest published net asset value per unit 90.25

Lowest published net asset value per unit 76.13

Financial year ended 31 December 2018

Highest published net asset value per unit 105.66

Lowest published net asset value per unit 77.52

Financial year ended 31 December 2017

Highest published net asset value per unit 97.69

Lowest published net asset value per unit 72.89

Financial year ended 31 December 2016

Highest published net asset value per unit 80.57

Lowest published net asset value per unit 66.31

Financial year ended 31 December 2015

Highest published net asset value per unit 115.09

Lowest published net asset value per unit 67.32

Financial year ended 31 December 2014

Highest published net asset value per unit 89.67

Lowest published net asset value per unit 72.93