REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND
(A sub-fund of an open-ended unit trust established as an umbrella fund under the laws of the Hong Kong)

31 December 2020

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31st December 2020

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CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND
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ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Manager
CCB International Asset Management Limited
12/F., CCB Tower
3 Connaught Road Central
Central
Hong Kong

Directors of the Manager
Hung Yat (resigned on 29 Apr 2020)
Li Lu (appointed on 29 Apr 2020)
Li Ngai (resigned on 1 February 2021)
Lo Chak Bong Alfred Bing
Yam Wang Lap (resigned on 1 February 2021)

Trustee and Registrar
BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited
12/F & 25/F, Citicorp Centre
18 Whitfield Road
Causeway Bay
Hong Kong

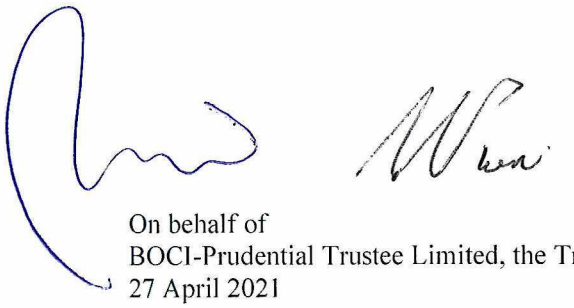
Custodian
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
14/F, Bank of China Tower
1 Garden Road
Hong Kong

Auditor
Ernst & Young
22nd Floor, CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue
Central
Hong Kong

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TRUSTEE'S REPORT

We hereby confirm that, in our opinion, the Manager, CCB International Asset Management Limited, has, in all material respects, managed CCB International RMB Fund Series - CCB International RMB Fixed Income Fund for the year ended 31 December 2020 in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 29 December 2010, as amended.



On behalf of
BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited, the Trustee
27 April 2021

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEE AND THE MANAGER OF CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES (THE "FUND")

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CCB International RMB Fixed Income Fund (the "Sub-Fund" of CCB International RMB Fund Series) set out on pages 6 to 41, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information in the Annual Report

The Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in this Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon (the "Other Information").

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.

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Responsibilities of the Manager and the Trustee for the Financial Statements

The Manager and the Trustee of the Sub-Fund are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view, in all material respects, in accordance with IFRSs issued by the ISAB, 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 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 all material respects, in accordance with the relevant disclosure provisions of the Trust Deed of the Sub-fund dated 29 December 2010, as amended, and 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 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 HKSAs 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.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)
As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and, obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager and the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Sub-Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
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 disclosure requirements specified in Appendix E to the SFC Code.



Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
27 April 2021

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CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
- CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4(a)	31,141,860	32,303,270
Prepaid expenses		12,766	2,861
Interest receivable		484,690	569,191
Management fee rebate receivable	9(a)	53,428	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,913,518	2,816,354
Total assets		33,606,262	35,691,676
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Management fee payable	9(a)	19,748	21,813
Trustee fee payable	9(b)	40,000	41,333
Custodian fee payable	9(c)	705	779
Distribution payable	8	321,448	425,814
Accrued expenses and other payable		176,100	64,784
Tax payable	10	8,766	8,766
Total liabilities		566,767	563,289
EQUITY			
Net assets attributable to unitholders	7	33,039,495	35,128,387

Approved by Trustee and the Manager on 27 April 2021

For and on behalf of
BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited

For and on behalf of
CCB International Asset Management Limited

The accompanying on pages 10 to 41 are integral part of these financial statements.

CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
- CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
INCOME			
Interest from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,748,038	1,960,496
Interest from bank deposits	9(d)	4,511	4,258
Net (losses)/gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	(172,540)	292,737
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains		(415)	102
Management fee rebate	9(a)	53,428	-
Other income		-	119
		1,633,022	2,257,712
EXPENSES			
Management fee	9(a)	(239,244)	(252,599)
Trustee fee	9(b)	(480,000)	(480,000)
License fee		(10,680)	(10,590)
Custodian fee	9(c)	(7,678)	(17,872)
Auditor's remuneration		(162,380)	(176,120)
Publishing charges		(9,612)	(9,531)
Brokerage fees and other transaction costs	11	-	(1,095)
Investment handling fee	9(g), 11	(1,600)	(2,950)
Professional fee		(91,688)	-
Bank charges	9(d)	(2,377)	(1,502)
Other expenses		(67,090)	(4,554)
Total expenses		(1,072,349)	(956,813)
Profit before taxation		560,673	1,300,899
Withholding tax expenses	10	-	(8,766)
Total comprehensive income for the year		560,673	1,292,133

The accompanying on pages 10 to 41 are integral part of these financial statements.

CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
- CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 Units	2020 RMB	2019 Units	2019 RMB
Balance at beginning of 1 January		340,650.79	35,128,387	354,434.20	36,109,813
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	560,673	-	1,292,133
Subscription of units		2,046.99	212,016	2,307.20	237,690
Redemption of units		(21,249.40)	(2,205,619)	(16,090.61)	(1,665,305)
Distribution to unitholders	8	-	(655,962)	-	(845,944)
Total transactions with unitholders		(19,202.41)	(2,649,565)	(13,783.41)	(2,273,559)
Balance at end of 31 December		321,448.38	33,039,495	340,650.79	35,128,387

The accompanying on pages 10 to 41 are integral part of these financial statements.

CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
- CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Cash flows from operating activities			
Total comprehensive income for the year		560,673	1,292,133
Adjustments for:			
Interest from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(1,748,038)	(1,960,496)
Interest from bank deposits		(4,511)	(4,258)
Net decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,161,410	2,521,055
(Increase)/decrease in prepaid expenses		(9,905)	10,487
Decrease in other receivable		-	373
Increase in management fee rebate receivable		(53,428)	-
(Decrease)/increase in management fee payable		(2,065)	152
(Decrease)/increase in custodian fee payable		(74)	5
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses and other payables		111,316	(117,459)
Increase in tax payable		-	8,766
(Decrease)/increase in trustee fee payable		(1,333)	1,333
Cash generated from operations		14,045	1,752,091
Interest received		1,837,050	1,921,921
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,851,095	3,674,012
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from subscription of units		212,016	237,690
Payments for redemption of units		(2,205,619)	(1,665,321)
Distribution to unitholders		(760,328)	(827,729)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(2,753,931)	(2,255,360)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the year		(902,836)	1,418,652
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,816,354	1,397,702
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year, representing cash at bank	6	1,913,518	2,816,354

The accompanying on pages 10 to 41 are integral part of these financial statements.

CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
- CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2020

1. General information

CCB International RMB Fund Series (the "Trust") was constituted as an open-ended unit trust established as an umbrella fund under the laws of Hong Kong pursuant to a trust deed dated 29 December 2010 (the "Trust Deed") between CCB International Asset Management Limited (the "Manager") and BOCI-Prudential Trustee Limited (the "Trustee").

CCB International - RMB Fixed Income Fund (the "Sub-Fund") was constituted as a separate sub-fund of the Trust on 25 March 2011. The Sub-Fund is an open-ended unit trust and is authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (the "SFC") under Section 104(1) of the Securities and Futures Ordinance and is required to comply with the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds established by the SFC (the "SFC Code"). As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, no other sub-fund had been established by the Trust.

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long-term capital return while maintaining a steady flow of income through investment primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt instruments denominated in Renminbi ("RMB"). It may also invest in other RMB denominated deposits issued outside Mainland China, such as bank certificate of deposit, bank deposits and negotiated term deposits, commercial papers and short term bills and notes.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Sub-Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Management of the Sub-Fund to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Sub-Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2020
The Sub-Fund has adopted the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018 and the following new and revised IFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements, which are applicable to the Sub-Fund.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8	*Definition of Material*

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2020 (continued)

The nature and the impact of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018 and the new and revised IFRSs are described below:

(a) Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the "Conceptual Framework") issued on 29 March 2018 which is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Sub-Fund.

(b) Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material it the amendments which provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Sub-Fund.

There are no other standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2020 that have a material effect on the financial statements of the Sub-Fund.

New standards, amendments and interpretations which are relevant to the Sub-Fund and effective for the financial year after 1 January 2020 and have not been early adopted

The Sub-Fund has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1	*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*[1]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations which are relevant to the Sub-Fund and effective for the financial year after 1 January 2020 and have not been early adopted (continued)

On January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Sub-Fund is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Sub-Fund.

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Sub-Fund's functional currency is the RMB, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Sub-Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in RMB. Therefore, the RMB is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Sub-Fund's presentation currency is also the RMB.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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 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 at fair value through profit or loss are included in profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as part of the 'Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

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

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

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

(b) On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

(c) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

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

- The entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

Financial assets measured at amortised cost
A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Sub-Fund includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables including interest receivable, cash and cash equivalents and management fee rebate receivables.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

(a) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; or

(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:

- Debt instruments. These include investments that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Sub-Fund includes in this category short-term payables, including management fee payable, trustee fee payable, custodian fee payable, distribution fee payable and accrued expenses and other payable.

(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 and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

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

(iv) Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Sub-Fund measures financial instruments which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in 'Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss'. Interest earned of such instruments is recorded separately in 'Interest income on financial assets at fair value through 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 at FVPL, 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 (EIR) is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating and recognising the interest income or interest expense in profit or loss 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 asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the 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 expected 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(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 the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Sub-Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement and the Sub-Fund has:

(a) Transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset; or

(b) 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) Fair value measurement

The Sub-Fund measures its investments in financial instruments, such as interest bearing investments 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 to 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, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques, such as, recent arm's length market transactions, quotes from brokers and market makers, deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Fair value measurement (continued)

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Sub-Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the beginning of each reporting period.

(vii) 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, has chosen to apply an approach similar to the simplified approach for expected credit losses (ECL) under IFRS 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 measuring 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.

The Sub-Fund assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Income

Interest income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Net gains or losses on financial assets through profit or loss
This item includes changes in the fair value of financial assets held for trading and excludes interest and dividend income.

Unrealized gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealized gains and losses for financial instruments which were realized in the reporting period.

Realized gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments 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

(e) Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis and are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts when applicable.

(g) Redeemable units

The Sub-Fund issue redeemable units, which are redeemable at the unitholder’s option and are classified as equity in accordance with IAS 32 (amendment).

Should the redeemable units’ terms or conditions change such that they do not comply with the strict criteria contained in the amendment, the redeemable units would be reclassified to a financial liability from the date the instrument ceases to meet the criteria. The financial liability would be measured at the instrument’s fair value at the date of reclassification. Any difference between the carrying value of the equity instrument and fair value of the liability on the date of reclassification would be recognised in equity.

Redeemable units can be put back to the respective Sub-Fund at any time for cash equal to a proportionate share of the respective Sub-Fund’s trading net asset value calculated in accordance with the Trust Deed.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Proceeds and payments on issue and redemption of units

The net asset values of the Sub-Fund is computed daily. Prices for issues and redemptions are based on the latest available valuation. Proceeds and payments for units issued and redeemed are shown in the statement of changes in equity.

(i) Accrued expenses and other payables

Accrued expenses are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(j) Distributions to unitholders

Distributions are at the discretion of the Manager. A distribution to the Sub-Fund's unitholders is included in statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders. A proposed distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved by the Manager of the Sub-Fund.

(k) Related parties

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

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

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Taxes

In some jurisdiction, 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 net of withholding taxes, when applicable.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Sub-Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Sub-Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Sub-Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Fair value
The Sub-Funds hold a number of unlisted debt securities that are valued by reference to broker quotes. In determining the fair value of such investments, the Manager exercises judgements on the sources of brokers and the quantity and quality of quotes used. Such quotes adopted to fair value the investments may be indicative and not executable or legally binding. As such, broker quotes do not necessarily indicate the price at which the security could actually be traded as of the year end date. Actual transacted prices may differ from the quotes provided by the brokers. The Manager considers that in the absence of any other reliable market sources, the broker quotes available to them reflect the best estimate of fair value.

People's Republic of China ("PRC") tax provision
In preparing these financial statements, the Manager has made certain assumptions and used various estimates concerning the tax exposure which is dependent on what might happen in the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual results.

Under the general tax provision of PRC Corporate Income Tax Law ("PRC CIT Law"), the non-PRC residents with no place of effective management, establishment or place of business in the PRC may be subject to 10% PRC withholding income tax ("WIT") on the PRC-sourced income, unless exempt or reduced under current PRC tax laws and regulations or relevant tax treaties.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

***People's Republic of China ("PRC") tax provision* (continued)**
In addition, the non-PRC residents with interest income derived from the debt securities will be subject to 10% WIT. Pursuant to the PRC CIT Law, debt securities issuers in the PRC are obligated to withhold the 10% PRC WIT on interest income for those foreign debt securities holders. However, interest income derived from government bonds issued by the State Council's finance departments and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council is exempt from PRC WIT under the PRC CIT Law.

Furthermore, according to the notice Caishui [2016] No.36 ("Circular 36"), Value-Added Tax ("VAT") at 6% shall be levied on the difference between the selling and buying prices of those marketable securities starting from 1 May 2016. The gains derived by Bond Connect investors and through the Bond Connect from trading of marketable securities are exempted from VAT in the PRC under Circular 36 and other prevailing VAT regulations. In addition, deposit interest income and interest received from government bonds and local government bonds are also exempt from VAT. However, the prevailing VAT regulations do not specifically exempt VAT on interest received by Bond Connect investors. Hence, gains derived by Bond Connect investor and interest income on non-government bonds (including corporate bonds) technically should be subject to 6% VAT. In addition, if VAT is applicable, local surtaxes including Urban and Construction Tax (currently at the rate ranging from 1% to 7%), Educational Surcharge (currently at the rate of 3%) and Local Educational Surcharge (currently at the rate of 2%) are imposed based on the VAT liabilities (the "VAT related taxes").

Exemption of PRC WIT and VAT effective from 7 November 2018

On 7 November 2018, the Ministry of Finance and the PRC State Administration of Taxation ("SAT") jointly issued a notice Caishui [2018] No.108 ("Circular 108") which stipulates that foreign institutional investors are temporarily exempted from PRC WIT and VAT in respect of bond interest income received from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021.

Hence, the Manager decides to change the tax provisioning policy of the Sub-Fund and cease to make provisions for PRC WIT and VAT (plus the VAT related taxes) on the interest income received from PRC non-government bonds from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021.

Capital gains on PRC debt securities ("PRC Investments")
During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Sub-Fund invests in PRC investments in PRC through Bond Connect. The Manager considers that the enforcement of PRC tax on gains derived from the PRC Investments is uncertain as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Capital gains on PRC debt securities ("PRC Investments") **(continued)**
Based on the current verbal interpretation of the SAT and the local PRC tax authorities, the authorities are of the view that capital gains derived by foreign investors from investment in PRC Investments would not be treated as PRC-sourced income and thus would not be subject to PRC WIT. However, there are no written tax regulations issued by the PRC tax authorities to confirm this interpretation. As a matter of practice, such 10% PRC WIT on capital gains realised by non-PRC tax resident enterprises from the trading of these PRC debt securities has not been strictly enforced by the PRC tax authorities. The Manager has considered the applicability of the arrangement between the Mainland of China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion to the Sub-Fund and assessed that the probability of such tax being levied up to the approval date of the financial statements of the Sub-Fund is reasonably low. Based on all the aforementioned factors, the Manager has reassessed the provisioning approach and has continued not making PRC WIT provision on gains derived from the PRC Investments of the Sub-Fund.

The Manager estimates the gross realised gains from 31 December 2020 and gross unrealised gains of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2020 which could be exposed to PRC WIT at the rate of 10% to be RMB4,055,892 (from 25 March 2011 (date of inception) to 31 December 2019: RMB4,055,712) and nil (As at 31 December 2019: nil) respectively. The estimated potential capital gain tax exposure arising from realised capital gain and unrealised capital gain would be RMB405,589 and nil respectively which in aggregate represents 1.23% (As at 31 December 2019: RMB405,571 and nil respectively which in aggregate represents 1.15%) of the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2020. The Manager considers that the PRC WIT on capital gains from PRC Investments is still uncertain and has not made the provision on the gross realised capital gains derived from PRC Investments in the Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The Manager has exercised its judgment when assessing whether the Sub-Fund may be liable for PRC taxation on its gains, the amount of potential liability and the probability of such tax being levied up to the reporting date. However, significant uncertainties exist and estimation of the Manager may substantially differ from the actual events.

Interest income on bonds issued by PRC tax residents ("PRC bonds")
The Management considers that the PRC WIT treatment on accrued interest arising from PRC non-government bonds from 25 March 2011 (date of inception) to 6 November 2018 and the enforcement of VAT and the VAT related taxes from 1 May 2016 to 6 November 2018 is uncertain as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Manager has exercised significant judgment in their assessment of the PRC withholding tax expense and the related tax provision.

PRC WIT

For the PRC bonds disposed of during the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Management has not made provision on the accrued interest income of PRC bonds and as at reporting date as they consider that:

(i) the issuers of PRC bonds are required to withhold 10% WIT at the coupon payment date before distributing the interest income to the bond holder; and
(ii) the Manager has sold the PRC bonds before the coupon payment dates or the maturity dates of the PRC bonds.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Interest income on bonds issued by PRC tax residents ("PRC bonds") **(continued)**

PRC VAT and related taxes

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Manager does not consider that the potential VAT exposure arising from the Sub-Fund's accumulated interest income received from PRC non-government bonds since 1 May 2016 to 6 November 2018 to be material.

4. Financial risk management

The Sub-Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including market price, interest rate and currency), liquidity risk and credit risk and counterparty risk.

Investments of the Sub-Fund is subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities and there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur. The value of investments and the income from them fluctuate and therefore the value of the redeemable participating units can fall as well as rise.

Sub-Fund	Investment objectives
CCB International – RMB Fixed Income Fund	To seek long-term capital return while maintaining a steady flow of income through investment primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt instruments denominated in RMB issued inside or outside mainland China.

(a) Market price risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from uncertainty concerning movements in market prices and rates, including observable variables such as interest rates, credit spreads, exchange rates, and others that may be only indirectly observable such as volatilities and correlations. Market risk includes such factors as changes in economic environment, consumption pattern and investors' expectation etc. which may have significant impact on the value of the investments. Market movement may therefore result in substantial fluctuation in the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund's market price risk is managed through diversification of the investment portfolio as well as investing in securities with strong fundamentals.

The following table shows the net market exposure the Sub-Fund has to various markets, incorporating the underlying market risk through all debt securities held by the Sub-Fund. Countries below represent where the debt securities were issued.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market price risk (continued)

	As at 31 December 2020		As at 31 December 2019	
	Fair value RMB	% of NAV	Fair value RMB	% of NAV
Listed debt securities				
Hong Kong				
Financials	14,032,570	42%	10,962,610	31%
Technology	-	-	3,012,330	8%
London				
Financials	3,011,100	9%	3,060,600	9%
Singapore				
Financials	12,092,190	37%	11,202,130	32%
Consumer Staples	2,006,000	6%	2,042,900	6%
	31,141,860	94%	30,280,570	86%
Unlisted debt securities				
Financials	-	-	2,022,700	6%
	-	-	2,022,700	6%
	31,141,860	94%	32,303,270	92%

The Sub-Fund had no concentrations in individual investments exceeding 10% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Refer to note 4(b) for the sensitivity analysis performed on the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of markets interest rates on the fair value of interest-bearing assets and future cash flow.

As the Sub-Fund has invested in debt securities whose values are driven significantly by changes in interest rates, the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. When interest rates rise, the value of previously acquired debt securities will normally fall because new debt securities acquired will pay a higher rate of interest. In contrast, if interest rates fall, then the value of the previously acquired debt securities will normally rise. The Manager regularly assesses the economic condition, monitors changes in interest rates outlook and takes appropriate measures accordingly to control the impact of interest rate risk. In a rising interest rate environment, the Sub-Fund will acquire debts with a shorter maturity profile to minimise the negative impact to the portfolio.

The majority of interest rate exposure arises on investments in debt securities. Most of the Sub-Fund's investments in debt securities carry fixed interest rates and mature within two years.

The following table analyses the Sub-Fund's interest rate risk exposure. The Sub-Fund's assets and liabilities are included at their carrying amount and categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates:

	Maturity less than 1 month RMB	Maturity 1-3 months RMB	Maturity over 3 months RMB	Non-interest bearing RMB	Total RMB
As at 31st December 2020					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	14,013,880	17,127,980	-	31,141,860
Interest receivable	-	-	-	484,690	484,690
Management fee rebate receivable	-	-	-	53,428	53,428
Cash and cash equivalents	1,913,518	-	-	-	1,913,518
Total assets	1,913,518	14,013,880	17,127,980	538,118	33,593,496

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Maturity less than 1 month RMB	Maturity 1-3 months RMB	Maturity over 3 months RMB	Non-interest bearing RMB	Total RMB
As at 31st December 2020					
Financial Liabilities					
Management fee payable	-	-	-	19,748	19,748
Trustee fee payable	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
Custodian fee payable	-	-	-	705	705
Distribution payable	-	-	-	321,448	321,448
Accrued expenses and other payables	-	-	-	176,100	176,100
Total liabilities	-	-	-	558,001	558,001

	Maturity less than 1 month RMB	Maturity 1-3 months RMB	Maturity over 3 months RMB	Non-interest bearing RMB	Total RMB
As at 31st December 2019					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,005,400	30,297,870	-	32,303,270
Interest receivable	-	-	-	569,191	569,191
Cash and cash equivalents	2,816,354	-	-	-	2,816,354
Total assets	2,816,354	2,005,400	30,297,870	569,191	35,688,815

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Maturity less than 1 month RMB	Maturity 1-3 months RMB	Maturity over 3 months RMB	Non-interest bearing RMB	Total RMB
As at 31st December 2019					
Financial Liabilities					
Management fee payable	-	-	-	21,813	21,813
Trustee fee payable	-	-	-	41,333	41,333
Custodian fee payable	-	-	-	779	779
Distribution payable	-	-	-	425,814	425,814
Accrued expenses and other payables	-	-	-	64,784	64,784
Total liabilities	-	-	-	554,523	554,523

The Sub-Fund holds debt securities that expose the Sub-Fund to fair value interest rate risk. Interest rate exposures are expressed in terms of rate of weighted average modified duration. The Manager monitors the interest rate risks by quantifying market exposure in duration terms. The following table demonstrated the sensitivity of the fair value of the Sub-Fund's debt securities to changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

	Carrying value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss RMB	Total portfolio weighted average modified duration	Change in interest rate %	Impact in net asset value RMB +/-
As at 31 December 2020				
Debt securities	31,141,860	0.81	0.25%	63,062
As at 31 December 2019				
Debt securities	32,303,270	1.06	0.25%	85,604

Other than debt securities disclosed above, the interest-bearing financial assets also include cash and cash equivalents. The Manager considers that the Sub-Fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. As a result, no sensitivity analysis on interest rate movement is required.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Sub-Fund is not exposed to currency risk arising from balances and transactions in foreign currencies as its assets and liabilities are mainly denominated in RMB, the Sub-Fund's functional and presentation currency. As a result, the Management does not present sensitivity analysis of currency risk.

(d) Credit and counterparty risk

The Sub-Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that the counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when they fall due.

At the end of the reporting period, the Sub-Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk was the carrying amount of the financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Financial assets subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements
As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Sub-Fund's financial assets subject to the expected credit loss model within IFRS 9 are interest receivable, management fee rebate receivable and cash and cash equivalents.

The Sub-Fund has adopted general approach for these financial assets subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements. The loss allowance shown, if any, is therefore based on 12-month or life time ECLs for general approach depending on the credit quality of each respective financial assets.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, all the financial assets subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements with general approach are based on 12-month ECLs as no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition for these financial assets.

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. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, no loss allowance had been provided. No assets are considered impaired and no amounts have been written off in the period.

Financial assets not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements
The Sub-Fund is exposed to credit risk on debt securities. These classes of financial assets are not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements as they are measured at FVTPL. The carrying value of these assets, under IFRS 9 represents the Sub-Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments not subject to the IFRS 9 impairment requirements on the respective reporting dates.

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

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit and counterparty risk (continued)

For credit risk, it primarily arises from the Sub-Fund's investments in debt securities. The Sub-Fund does not have explicit restrictions on the minimum credit ratings of securities it may hold. The Manager will actively manage the portfolio of the Sub-Fund. In case of credit rating downgrading, the Manager will adjust the positions in the portfolio using its credit analysis and rating systems that are designed to manage credit risks.

The table below summarises the credit quality of the Sub-Fund's debt portfolio by credit rating, which represents 94.26% (2019: 91.96%) of net asset value, as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The credit rating of the debt instruments would be reference to their ratings by S&P/Moody's/Fitch/China Lianhe which are a generally accepted barometer of credit risk. Where S&P/Moody's/Fitch/China Lianhe ratings for the specific debt instruments is not available, the Sub-Fund would refer to credit rating for the issuers of the specific debt instrument from S&P/Moody's/Fitch/China Lianhe. As at 31 December 2020, nil (2019: 9.33%) of the debt instruments' credit ratings are adopted these issuers' credit rating.

Credit rating	2020 % of net asset value
AA-	9.11%
A+	27.45%
A-	9.11%
BBB-	18.21%
BB	15.30%
Unrated	15.08%
	94.26%

Credit rating	2019 % of net asset value
AAA	8.58%
AA-	17.22%
A+	20.20%
BBB	5.71%
BBB-	17.40%
BB	14.04%
Unrated	8.81%
	91.96%

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit and counterparty risk (continued)

The Sub-Fund's portfolio includes bonds which are unrated. The Manager adopted the same discipline, bottom up approach, in offshore RMB bonds' selection with or without credit ratings as well as portfolio construction. Research and analysis are conducted on the individual issuers' credit quality and repayment capability, with particular focus on possible risk factors that are specific to the issuer and to the issuers' industry, sector, and country.

The Sub-Fund's financial assets which are potentially subject to concentrations of counterparty risk consist principally of bank deposits and assets held with the custodians. The table below summarises the credit rating of banks and custodians with which the Sub-Fund's assets are held as at 31st December 2020 and 2019.

The table below summarises the net exposure to the Sub-Fund's counterparty as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 together with its credit rating.

As at 31 December 2020	RMB	Credit rating	Source of credit rating
Bank			
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	1,913,518	A-1	S&P
Custodian			
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	31,141,860	A-1	S&P

As at 31 December 2019	RMB	Credit rating	Source of credit rating
Bank			
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	2,816,354	A-1	S&P
Custodian			
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	32,303,270	A-1	S&P

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the statement of financial position excluding financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Manager considers that none of these assets are impaired nor past due (2019: Nil).

(e) Liquidity risk

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

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

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

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

	On demand RMB	Less than 1 months RMB	More than 1 month but less 1 year RMB	Total
As at 31 December 2020				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	31,141,860	-	31,141,860
Interest receivable	-	42,201	442,489	484,690
Management fee rebate receivable	-	-	53,428	53,428
Cash and cash equivalents	1,913,518	-	-	1,913,518
	1,913,518	31,184,061	495,917	33,593,496
Financial liabilities				
Management fee payable	-	19,748	-	19,748
Trustee fee payable	-	40,000	-	40,000
Custodian fee payable	-	705	-	705
Distribution payable	-	321,448	-	321,448
Other payable	-	-	176,100	176,100
	-	381,901	176,100	558,001

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

	On demand RMB	Less than 1 months RMB	More than 1 month but less 1 year RMB	Total
As at 31 December 2019				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	32,303,270	-	32,303,270
Interest receivable	-	-	569,191	569,191
Cash and cash equivalents	2,816,354	-	-	2,816,354
	2,816,354	32,303,270	569,191	35,688,815
Financial liabilities				
Management fee payable	-	21,813	-	21,813
Trustee fee payable	-	41,333	-	41,333
Custodian fee payable	-	779	-	779
Distribution payable	-	425,814	-	425,814
Audit fee payable	-	-	64,784	64,784
	-	489,739	64,784	554,523

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year end date.

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

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Sub-Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each year end date. Valuation techniques used include reference to quotes provided by independent third parties, the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

For instruments for which there is no active market, the Sub-Fund may use internally developed models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. Valuation models are used primarily to value unlisted equity, debt securities and other debt instruments for which markets were or have been inactive during the financial year. Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

The carrying value of receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Sub-Fund for similar financial instruments.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Fair value estimation (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

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

The following tables analyse within the fair value hierarchy the Sub-Fund's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

	Level 2 RMB	Total RMB
As at 31 December 2020		
Debt securities	31,141,860	31,141,860
As at 31 December 2019		
Debt securities	32,303,270	32,303,270

RMB denominated bonds that trade in markets which are not considered to be active are valued based on quoted market prices and dealer quotations and classified within level 2. Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets, which are generally based on available market information.

For the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between levels.

The Sub-Fund's other assets and liabilities are carried at amortised cost; their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(g) Capital risk management

The capital of the Sub-Fund is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units. The amount of net asset attributable to holders of redeemable units can change significantly on a daily basis, as the Sub-Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. The Sub-Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Sub-Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders, provide benefits for other stakeholders and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Sub-Fund.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Sub-Fund's policy is to perform the following:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate daily and adjust the amount of distributions the Sub-Fund pays to redeemable unitholders.
- Redeem and issue new units in accordance with the trust deed of the Sub-Fund, which include the ability to restrict redemptions and require certain minimum holdings and subscriptions.

The Trustee and the Manager monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to unitholders.

5. Net (losses)/gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Net realised gains on sale of investments	180	71,214
Change in unrealised losses in value of investments	(172,720)	221,523
	(172,540)	292,737

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Cash at bank	1,913,518	2,816,354
	1,913,518	2,816,354

The cash at bank of the Sub-Fund is being held in an interest bearing account with Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, an affiliate company of the Trustee.

7. Net asset value per unit and number of units in issue

The following is the number of units issued by the Sub-Fund as at the reporting date:

	2020 Number of units	2019 Number of units
As at 31 December	321,448.38	340,650.79
	RMB	RMB
Net asset value per unit	102.78	103.12

The published net asset value per unit issued is calculated in accordance with the explanatory memorandum and Trust Deed while the net asset value per unit as reported in the statement of financial position included the adjustment for year-end distributions.

A reconciliation of the net assets attributable to unitholders as reported in the statement of financial position to the net assets attributable to unitholders as determined for the purposes of processing unit subscriptions and redemptions is provided below:

	2020 RMB
Published net assets attributable to unitholders	33,360,943
Adjustment on year-end distributions	(321,448)
Net assets attributable to unitholders as per Audited financial statements	33,039,495

8. Distribution

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Undistributed income at the beginning of the year	-	-
Profit before distribution and after tax	560,673	1,292,133
Add: change in unrealised losses in value of investments	172,720	(221,523)
Net distributable income	733,393	1,070,610
Interim distributions to unitholders	(334,514)	(420,130)
Final distributions to unitholders	(321,448)	(425,814)
Undistributed income transferred to net assets attributable to unitholders	(77,431)	(224,666)
Undistributed income at the end of the year	-	-

During the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, distributions as follow:

	Distribution RMB	Distribution per unit RMB
Distribution for 2020		
Interim dividend distributed on 8 July 2020	334,514	1.00
Final dividend distributed on 8 January 2021	321,448	1.00
Distribution for 2019		
Interim dividend distributed on 8 July 2019	420,130	1.20
Final dividend distributed on 8 January 2020	425,814	1.25

The Manager approved and declared the final dividend on 23 December 2020. The final dividend was paid to unitholders on 8 January 2021.

9. Transactions with the Manager, Trustee and Custodian and their connected persons

Connected persons of the Manager, Trustee and Custodian are those as defined in the SFC Code. All transactions entered into during the year between the Sub-Fund and the Manager, Trustee and Custodian and their connected persons were carried out in the normal course of business and on normal commercial terms. To the best of the Manager's knowledge, the Sub-Fund do not have any other transactions with connected persons except for what is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements and below.

9. Transactions with the Manager, Trustee and Custodian and their connected persons (continued)

(a) Management fee

The Manager is entitled to receive, on an annual basis, a management fee from the Sub-Fund, at a rate of 0.7% per annum with respect to the net asset value of the Sub-Fund calculated and accrued on each dealing day and are paid monthly in arrears.

When the ongoing charges of the Sub-Fund exceed 3% of the average net asset value of the Sub-Fund over a 12-month period, the excess will be borne by the Manager.

The management fee for the year was RMB239,244 (2019: RMB252,599) and the management fee rebate for the year was RMB53,428. As at 31 December 2020, management fee of RMB19,748 (2019: RMB21,813) was payable to the Manager and management fee rebate of RMB53,428 was receivable from the Manager.

(b) Trustee fee

The Trustee is entitled to receive, on an annual basis, a trustee fee from the Sub-Fund, at a rate of 0.175% per annum of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund calculated, subject to a minimum monthly fee of RMB40,000, and accrued on each dealing day and is paid monthly in arrears.

The trustee fee for the year was RMB480,000 (2019: RMB480,000). As at 31 December 2020, trustee fee of RMB40,000 (2019: RMB41,333) was payable to the Trustee.

(c) Custodian fee

The Custodian is entitled to receive, on an annual basis, a custodian fee from the Sub-Fund, at a rate up to 0.025% per annum of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund calculated and accrued on each dealing day and is paid monthly in arrears. The Custodian is also entitled to receive transaction charges for each investment buy/sell transaction of the Sub-Fund.

The custodian fee for the year was RMB7,678 (2019: RMB17,872). As at 31 December 2020, custodian fee of RMB705 (2019: RMB779) was payable to the Custodian.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Bank balances with:		
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	1,913,518	2,816,354

Interest income amounted to RMB4,511 was earned from these bank balances during the year (2019: RMB4,258). Bank charges of RMB2,377 were paid during the year (2019: RMB1,502).

9. Transactions with the Manager, Trustee and Custodian and their connected persons continued)

(e) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Debt securities held with: Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	31,141,860	32,303,270

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Sub-Fund disposed the debt security issued by the Bank of China Limited Tokyo Branch, who is the fellow subsidiary of the Trustee.

Debt security invested in:
Bank of China Ltd/Tokyo 4.35% S/A 29Nov2020

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Nominal value brought forward	2,000,000	2,000,000
Matured	(2,000,000)	
Nominal value as at 31 December	-	2,000,000

Interest income amounted to RMB79,611 was earned from the debt security during the year (2019: RMB94,866). Net losses of RMB22,700 were incurred from the debt security during the year (2019: net gains of RMB9,520).

During the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Sub-Fund held the debt security issued by the Bank of China Limited Macau Branch, who is the fellow subsidiary of the Trustee.

Debt security invested in:
Bank of China Ltd /Macau 3.15% S/A 16Oct2021

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Nominal value brought forward	2,000,000	-
Additions	-	2,000,000
Nominal value as at 31 December	2,000,000	2,000,000

Interest income amounted to RMB63,173 was earned from the debt security during the year (2019: RMB13,290). Net gains of RMB3,320 were incurred from the debt security during the year (2019: RMB1,200).

9. Transactions with the Manager, Trustee and Custodian and their connected persons continued)

(e) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

During the years ended 31 December 2020, the Sub-Fund acquired the debt security issued by the China Construction Bank Corporation Singapore branch, who is the fellow subsidiary of the Manager.

Debt security invested in:
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK CORP/SINGAPORE 3.15% S/A

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Nominal value brought forward	-	-
Addition	2,000,000	-
Nominal value as at 31 December	2,000,000	-

Interest income amounted to RMB39,872 was earned from the debt security during the year (2019: nil). Net gains of RMB8,280 were incurred from the debt security during the year (2019: nil).

(f) Holdings in the Sub-Fund

The Sub-Fund allow the Manager, Trustee, Custodian and there connected persons to subscribe for and redeem units in the Sub-Fund. As at 31 December 2020, 203,396.89 of Units (2019: 203,396.89 of Units) were held by the Manager's fellow subsidiary.

(g) Investment Handling Fee

The Trustee is entitled to receive investment handling fee applicable to the Sub-Fund, on a per receipt or per delivery fee basis. RMB100 is charged per each settlement of securities and RMB50 is charged for dividend distribution to each unitholder.

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
Investment handling fee	1,600	2,950

10. Taxation

Taxation in the statement of comprehensive income represents:

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB
PRC withholding taxes expenses/(reversal)	-	8,766

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax has been made as the Sub-Fund were authorised as collective investment schemes under Section 104 of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Ordinance and are therefore exempted from profits tax under Section 26A(1A) of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance ("IRD").

No Hong Kong Stamp Duty has been made as the Sub-Fund on an issue of Units, as well as on redemption of Units where the redemption is effected by extinguishing the Units.

Certain interest income received by the Sub-Fund is subject to withholding tax imposed in the PRC for interest earned. Refer to note 3 for details.

11. Transaction costs

The transaction costs pertain the fees incurred during the transactions of buy or sell financial assets through profit or loss paid to brokers or other service providers which including the handling fee charged by trustee and custodians per each buy or sell transaction of financial assets and liabilities through profit or loss.

12 Formation costs

In accordance with the provisions of the Explanatory Memorandum, formation costs are amortised over its first accounting period from each Sub-Fund's date of commencement of operations to 31 December of first audited financial statements date.

The formation costs of the Sub-Fund have been fully amortised as of 15 December 2015.

13. Soft commission arrangements

The Manager and its connected persons may enter into soft commission arrangements with brokers under which certain goods and services used to support investment decision making will be received. The Manager and its connected persons will not make direct payment for these services but will transact an agreed amount of business with the brokers on behalf of the Sub-Fund and commission will be paid on these transactions.

13. Soft commission arrangements (continued)

The goods and services must be of demonstrable benefit to the Sub-Fund and may include research and advisory services, economic and political analysis, portfolio analysis including valuation and performance measurement, market analysis and data and quotation services, computer hardware and software incidental to the above goods and services, clearing and custodian services and investment-related publications.

Since the inception of the Sub-Fund, the Manager had not participated in any soft dollar arrangements in respect of any transactions for the accounts of the Sub-Fund.

14. Subsequent events

There is no subsequent event from the year ended 31 December 2020 to the date of issuance of the financial statements.

15. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustee and the Manager on 27 April 2021.

CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
- CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2020

		Movements in nominal value		
	At 31 December 2019 RMB	Additions RMB	Disposal RMB	At 31 December 2020 RMB
LISTED DEBT SECURITIES				
Hong Kong				
BANK OF CHINA LTD/MACAU 3.15% S/A 16OCT2021	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS CO LTD/HONG KONG 3.15% S/A 22JAN2022	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
BEIJING CAPITAL POLARIS INVESTMENT CO LTD 5.2% S/A 26MAR2020	2,000,000		(2,000,000)	-
CIFI HLDGS GROUP CO LTD 6.7% S/A 23APR2022	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
CNI CAPITAL LTD 3.97% S/A 01NOV2022		2,000,000	-	2,000,000
FAR EAST HORIZON LTD 4.9% S/A 27FEB2021	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
GREENLAND GLOBAL INVESTMENT LTD 7.125% S/A 20MAR2021	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
LENOVO GROUP LTD 4.95% S/A 10JUN2020	3,000,000	-	(3,000,000)	-
London				
QNB Finance Ltd 5.1% A 08Mar2021	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Singapore				
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK CORP/SINGAPORE 3.15% S/A 12NOV2021	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK 3.23% S/A 27NOV2025	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
COUNTRY GARDEN HLDGS CO LTD 5.8% S/A 12MAR2021	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
FANTASIA HLDGS GROUP CO LTD 11.875% S/A 11SEP2020	3,000,000	-	(3,000,000)	-
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LTD/SINGAPORE 4.5% S/A 22OCT2021	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
SHIMAO PROPERTY HLDGS LTD 5.75% S/A 15MAR2021	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
SHUI ON DEVELOPMENT HLDG LTD 6.875% S/A 02MAR2021	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
UNLISTED DEBT SECURITIES				
China				
BANK OF CHINA LTD/TOKYO 4.35% S/A 29NOV2020	2,000,000	-	(2,000,000)	-

CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
- CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2020

	Nominal RMB	Fair value RMB	% of Net assets
LISTED DEBT SECURITIES			
Hong Kong			
Bank of China Ltd/Macau 3.15% S/A 16Oct2021	2,000,000	2,004,520	6.07
Bank of Communications Co Ltd/Hong Kong 3.15% S/A 22 Jan 2022	3,000,000	3,009,210	9.11
CIFI Hldgs Group Co Ltd 6.7% S/A 23APR2022	3,000,000	3,090,000	9.35
CNI Capital Ltd 3.97% S/A 01 Nov 2022	2,000,000	1,963,000	5.94
Far East Horizon Ltd 4.9% S/A 27Feb2021	2,000,000	2,000,840	6.06
Greenland Global Investment Ltd 7.125% S/A 20MAR2021	2,000,000	1,965,000	5.95
London			
QNB Finance Ltd 5.1% A 08Mar2021	3,000,000	3,011,100	9.11
Singapore			
China Construction Bank Corp/Singapore 3.15% S/A 12 Nov 2021	2,000,000	2,005,060	6.07
China Development Bank 3.23% S/A 27 Nov 2025	2,000,000	2,016,860	6.10
Country Garden Hldgs Co Ltd 5.8% S/A 12Mar2021	2,000,000	2,006,000	6.07
Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd/Singapore 4.5% S/A 22 Oct 2021	3,000,000	3,039,330	9.21
Shimao Property Hldgs Ltd 5.75% S/A 15Mar2021	2,000,000	2,010,000	6.08
Shui On Development Hldg Ltd 6.875% S/A 02Mar2021	3,000,000	3,020,940	9.14
Total investment portfolio (Cost: RMB31,114,710)		31,141,860	94.26
Other net assets		1,897,635	5.74
Total net assets		33,039,495	100.00

Note: Investments are accounted for on a trade-date basis.

CCB INTERNATIONAL RMB FUND SERIES
- CCB INTERNATIONAL - RMB FIXED INCOME FUND

PERFORMANCE TABLE (UNAUDITED)

(a) Price record (Dealing NAV)

Year/period ended 31 December	Highest RMB	Lowest RMB
2020	104.72	102.63
2019	104.64	102.11
2018	103.11	100.05
2017	101.43	97.56
2016	100.20	96.04
2015	100.31	95.06
2014	100.96	98.93
2013	101.14	95.72
2012	99.91	97.51
2011 (since inception)	100.41	98.01

(b) Total net asset value

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB	2018 RMB	2017 RMB	2016 RMB
Total net asset value	33,039,495	35,128,387	36,109,813	38,252,460	32,214,959

(c) Net asset value per unit

	2020 RMB	2019 RMB	2018 RMB	2017 RMB	2016 RMB
Net asset value per unit	102.78	103.12	101.88	100.16	98.11