

**VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality  
(Hedged) ETF  
(ASX Code: QHAL)**

ARSN 631 507 563

**Interim report**

**For the period from 21 March 2019 (commencement  
of operations) to 22 August 2019**

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These financial statements cover the VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF as an individual entity.

The Responsible Entity of the VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF is VanEck Investments Limited (ACN 146 596 116) (AFSL 416755). The Responsible Entity's registered office is:

VanEck Investments Limited  
Aurora Place  
Level 4, Suite 3, 88 Phillip Street  
Sydney NSW Australia 2000

## Directors' report

The directors of VanEck Investments Limited (ACN 146 596 116), the Responsible Entity of VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF (the "Fund"), present their report together with the financial statements of the Fund for the period from 21 March 2019 (commencement of operations) to 22 August 2019.

## Principal activities

The Fund is an exchange traded fund which is a registered investment scheme.

The Fund invests to a diversified portfolio of quality international companies from developed markets (ex Australia) in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's Constitution and PDS.

The Fund did not have any employees during the period.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Fund's activities during the period.

## Directors

The following persons held office as directors of VanEck Investments Limited during the period and up to the date of this report:

Jan van Eck  
Bruce Smith  
Arian Neiron  
Michael Brown  
Jonathan Simon

## Review and results of operations

The Fund generally invests in the securities that are constituents of the MSCI World ex Australia Quality (the "Index") and aims to track the performance of the Index (with net dividends reinvested) in Australian dollars, before taking into account fees, expenses and tax.

### Results

The performance of the Fund, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	Period from 21 March 2019 to 22 August 2019
Operating profit/(loss) attributable to unitholders (\$'000)	(86)
Distribution to unitholders (\$'000)	97
Distribution (cents per unit - CPU)	-

## Directors' report (continued)

### Significant changes in the state of affairs

The Fund was constituted on 15 February 2019, registered by Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) as a managed investment scheme on 15 February 2019 and commenced operations on 21 March 2019. Accordingly these financial statements only include the current financial period, covering the period from the commencement of operations of the Fund to 22 August 2019.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Fund that occurred during the financial period.

### Matters subsequent to the end of the financial period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 22 August 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (i) the operations of the Fund in future financial years, or
- (ii) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (iii) the state of affairs of the Fund in future financial years.

### Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Fund will continue to be managed in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines as set out in the product disclosure statement of the Fund and in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's Constitution.

The results of the Fund's operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the performance of investment markets in which the Fund invests. Investment performance is not guaranteed and future returns may differ from past returns. As investment conditions change over time, past returns should not be used to predict future returns.

The future returns are dependent upon the performance of the underlying Index. The Fund's investment objective and strategy remains unchanged which is to track the performance of the Index. Accordingly the future returns of the Fund are dependent on the performance of the Index.

### Indemnity and insurance of officers

No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Fund in regards to insurance cover provided to either the officers of VanEck Investments Limited or the auditors of the Fund. So long as the officers of VanEck Investments Limited act in accordance with the Fund's Constitution and the Law, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Fund against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Fund.

### Indemnity of auditors

The auditors of the Fund are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Fund.

### Proceedings on behalf of the Fund

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Fund or intervene in any proceedings to which the Fund is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Fund for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Fund was not a party to any such proceedings during the period.

### Environmental regulation

The operations of the Fund are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

## Directors' report (continued)

### Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

The Fund is an entity of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

### Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



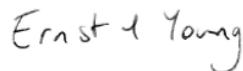
Arian Neiron  
Director

Sydney  
11 November 2019

## Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of VanEck Investments Limited, as Responsible Entity for VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF

As lead auditor for the review of VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF for the half-year ended 22 August 2019, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.



Ernst & Young



Rohit Khanna  
Partner  
Sydney  
11 November 2019

## Statement of comprehensive income

	Period from 21 March 2019 to 22 August 2019 \$'000
<b>Investment income</b>	
Dividend and distribution income	97
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(182)
Other operating income	<u>1</u>
<b>Total investment income/(loss)</b>	<u>(84)</u>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Management fees	1
Other expenses	<u>1</u>
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<u>2</u>
<b>Profit/(loss) for the period</b>	<u>(86)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the period	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<u>(86)</u>

*The above Statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

## Statement of financial position

	Notes	As at 22 August 2019 \$'000
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents		2
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	<u>8,963</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>8,965</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Payables		-
Distributions payable		1
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5	<u>175</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>176</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<u>8,789</u>

*The above Statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*



## Statement of changes in equity

	Period from 21 March 2019 to 22 August 2019 Notes \$'000
<b>Total equity at the beginning of the period</b>	-
Issue of redeemable participating units	8,971
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	1
Comprehensive income for the period	(86)
Distributions	(97)
<b>Total equity at the end of the period</b>	<u>8,789</u>

*Movement in units in issue are disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements.*

*The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

## Statement of cash flows

	Period from 21 March 2019 to 22 August 2019 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	454
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(9,424)
Dividends and distributions received	97
Other income received	1
Payment of other expenses	(2)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities</b>	<u>(8,874)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	
Proceeds from applications by unitholders	8,972
Distributions paid	(96)
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities</b>	<u>8,876</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	2
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<u>2</u>

*The above Statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

## Contents of the notes to the financial statements

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## 1 General information

These financial statements for the period from 21 March 2019 (commencement of operations) to 22 August 2019 cover the VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF (the "Fund") as an individual entity. The Fund was constituted on 15 February 2019. The Fund will terminate in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's Constitution.

The Responsible Entity of the Fund is VanEck Investments Limited (the "Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Aurora Place, Level 4, Suite 3, 88 Phillip Street, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2000.

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

The Fund invests to a diversified portfolio of quality international companies from developed markets (ex Australia) in accordance with the provisions of the Fund's Constitution and PDS.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 11 November 2019. The directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The Custodian and Administrator of VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF is State Street Australia Limited. The ultimate holding company of the Custodian is State Street Corporation (incorporated in the United States of America).

## 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 throughout the period presented, unless otherwise stated in the following text.

### (a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia. Compliance with AASB 134 ensures compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The Fund is a for-profit fund for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

The Statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis.

These interim financial statements do not include all the notes of the type normally included in the annual financial statements. Accordingly, these interim financial statements are to be read in conjunction with any public announcements made in respect of the Fund during the interim reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

### (b) AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, including the following three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (b) AASB 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

#### (i) Classification and measurement

Equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity instruments not held for trading, an irrevocable option is taken to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### Assets

The Fund classifies its investments based on its business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Fund's portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Fund's documented investment strategy. The Responsible Entity evaluates the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

For equity securities, the contractual cash flows of these instruments do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Consequently, these investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For other receivables and payables, including amounts due to/from brokers, these balances are classified at amortised cost as they are deemed to be held in a business model with the objective to collect contractual cash flows through to maturity, and whose terms meet the SPPI criterion by virtue of the fact that payments pertain to only principal and/or simple interest and have a maturity of less than 12 months.

#### Liabilities

The Fund makes short sales in which a borrowed security is sold in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security, or it may use short sales for various arbitrage transactions. Short sales are held for trading and are consequently classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Derivative contracts that have a negative fair value are presented as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Measurement

At initial recognition, the Fund measures financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset or liability not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which they arise.

For further details on how the fair values of financial instruments are determined please see note 3 to the financial statements.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost will use the effective interest rate method and are presented net of provisions for impairment.

#### (ii) Impairment

AASB 9 also introduces a new expected credit loss (ECL) approach to recognise and measure impairment, which replaces AASB 139's incurred loss approach. AASB 9 requires the Fund to record an allowance for ECLs for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss.

The ECL approach is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For receivables, due from brokers, margin accounts and applications receivable, the Fund has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Fund has established a provision matrix that is based on the Fund's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (b) AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (continued)

#### (ii) *Impairment (continued)*

The Fund considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Fund may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Fund is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Fund.

There was no material impact to the Fund upon adoption of the ECL requirements of AASB 9.

#### (iii) *Hedge accounting*

The Funds designate certain derivatives as fair value hedges under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Funds document the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Funds document whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting in fair values attributable to the hedged risk.

#### (iv) *Investment income*

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method and includes interest from cash and cash equivalents.

Distribution income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within distribution income when the Fund's right to receive payments is established.

#### (v) *Derecognition*

Accounting for derecognition of financial instruments remain unchanged from the requirements of AASB 139.

### (c) AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

AASB 15 *Revenue* which covers contracts for goods and services and AASB 111 *Construction Contracts* which covers construction contracts. AASB 15 is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

The Fund's main sources of income are interest, dividends and distributions, and gains on financial instruments at fair value. All of these are outside the scope of the new revenue standard. As a consequence, the adoption of AASB 15 does not have a significant impact on the Fund's accounting policies or the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

### (d) *Redeemable participating units*

Units are classified as equity. Notwithstanding the obligation of the Fund to redeem the units at the unitholder's option, the Responsible Entity considers the Units to meet the requirements for equity classification within AASB 132.16A and B. The Constitution states that the distributions are at the discretion of directors. The units can be put back to the Fund at any time for cash based on the redemption price. The fair value of redeemable units is measured at the redemption amount that is payable (based on the redemption unit price) at the end of the reporting period if unitholders exercised their right to redeem the units in the Fund.

### (e) *Capital management*

The Responsible Entity manages its net assets attributable to unitholders as equity. The amount of the net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a basis as the Fund is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

The Responsible Entity monitors the level of daily applications and redemptions relative to the liquid assets in the Fund.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (e) Capital management (continued)

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Responsible Entity may return capital to unitholders. The Fund is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

### (f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are classified as liabilities in the Statement of financial position.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represent the Fund's main income generating activity.

### (g) Investment income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

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

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded as an expense. The Fund currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income. Such income is recorded gross of withholding tax in the Statement of comprehensive income.

### (h) Expenses

All expenses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

### (i) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Fund is not subject to income tax as the income tax liability is attributed to unitholders under the AMIT regime.

The benefits of tax credits paid are passed on to unitholders.

The Fund currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income. Such income is recorded gross of withholding tax in the Statement of comprehensive income.

### (j) Distributions

In accordance with the Fund's Constitution, the Fund usually pays a distribution on an annual basis. The distributions to unitholders are recognised in the Statement of changes in equity.

## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (k) Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Fund's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the "functional currency"). This is the Australian dollar, which reflects the currency of the economy in which the Fund competes for funds and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Fund's presentation currency.

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translations at period end exchange rates, of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported in the Statement of comprehensive income on a net basis within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss.

### (l) Due from/to brokers

Amounts due from/to brokers represent receivables for securities sold and payables for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet delivered by the end of the reporting period. Trades are recorded on trade date, and for equities, normally settled within three business days. A provision for impairment of amounts due from brokers is established when there is objective evidence that the Fund will not be able to collect all amounts due from the relevant broker. Indicators that the amount due from brokers is impaired include significant financial difficulties of the broker, probability that the broker will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default in payments.

### (m) Receivables

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, trust distributions, interest and applications received for units in the Fund. Dividends and trust distributions are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the end of the reporting period from the time of last payment. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.

### (n) Payables

Payables include liabilities and accrued expenses owed by the Fund which are unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

The distribution amount payable to unitholders as at the end of the reporting period is recognised separately on the Statement of financial position as unitholders are presently entitled to the distributable income under the Fund's Constitution.

### (o) Applications and redemptions

Application amounts can be paid by cash or in the form of a parcel of prescribed securities transferred to the Responsible Entity's custodian. The parcel of securities related to in-specie applications generally reflect the characteristics of the MSCI World ex Australia Quality. Investors may purchase units by trading on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

Unitholders can only redeem units if they are "Authorised Participants", as defined in the Fund's product disclosure statement. Units can be sold by trading on ASX.

Unit prices are determined by reference to the net assets of the Fund divided by the number of units on issue. For unit pricing purposes, net assets are determined using the last reported trade price for securities. These prices may differ from the market.



## 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (p) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Fund by third parties such as management, administration and custodian services where applicable have been passed onto the Fund. The Fund qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) at a rate of at least 55%. Hence fees for these services and any other expenses have been recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Accounts payable are inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included in receivables in the Statement of financial position. Cash flows relating to GST are included in the Statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

### (q) Use of estimates

The Fund may make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period. Estimates are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

For the majority of the Fund's financial instruments, quoted market prices are readily available.

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to brokers, accounts payable and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

### (r) Rounding of amounts

The Fund is an entity of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Corporations Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

## 3 Fair value measurement

The Fund measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (see note 4)

The Fund has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- (b) inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2); and
- (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

### (i) Fair value in an active market (level 1)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

The Fund values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the annual financial statements.

The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Fund is the last traded price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the last traded price. When the Fund holds derivatives with offsetting market risks, it uses mid-market prices as a basis for establishing fair values for the offsetting risk positions and applies this last traded price to the net open position, as appropriate.

### 3 Fair value measurement (continued)

#### (i) Fair value in an active market (level 1) (continued)

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

#### (ii) Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 and level 3 fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period. Fair values for unquoted equity investments are estimated, if possible, using applicable price/earnings ratios for similar listed companies adjusted to reflect the specific circumstances of the issuer.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange traded is estimated at the amount that the Fund would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the reporting period taking into account current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve) and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of a forward contract is determined as a net present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at appropriate market rates as at the valuation date.

Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Fund holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

#### Recognised fair value measurements

The table below presents the Fund's financial assets measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy as at 22 August 2019.

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>As at 22 August 2019</b>				
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
Unit trusts	8,963	-	-	8,963
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,963</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,963</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
Derivatives	-	158	-	158
Listed equities	17	-	-	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>175</b>

The Fund's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

### 3 Fair value measurement (continued)

#### Recognised fair value measurements (continued)

##### (i) Transfers between levels

There were no transfers between the levels in the fair value hierarchy for the period ended 22 August 2019. There were also no changes made to any of the valuation techniques applied as at 22 August 2019.

##### (ii) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The Fund did not hold any financial instruments with fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs during the period ended 22 August 2019.

##### (iii) Fair values of other financial instruments

The Fund did not hold any financial instruments which were not measured at fair value in the Statement of financial position. Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts of receivables and payables are assumed to approximate fair value.

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

	As at 22 August 2019 \$'000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>	
Unit trusts	<u>8,963</u>
<b>Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<u>8,963</u>

### 5 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 22 August 2019 \$'000
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	
Derivatives	158
Equities securities	<u>17</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<u>175</u>

## 6 Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business the Fund enters into transactions in various derivative financial instruments which have certain risks. A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract which is settled at a future date and whose value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable.

Derivative financial instruments require no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.

Derivative transactions include many different instruments such as forwards, futures and options. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process and the use of derivatives is an essential part of the Fund's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

- hedging to protect an asset or liability of the Fund against a fluctuation in market values, foreign exchange risk or to reduce volatility;
- a substitution for trading of physical securities; and
- adjusting asset exposures within the parameters set in the investment strategy, and adjusting the duration of fixed interest portfolios or the weighted average maturity of cash portfolios.

While derivatives are used for trading purposes, they are not used to gear (leverage) a portfolio. Gearing a portfolio would occur if the level of exposure to the markets exceeds the underlying value of the Fund.

The Fund holds the following derivatives:

### (a) Foreign currency contracts

Foreign currency contracts are primarily used by the Fund to economically hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risks on its non-Australian dollar denominated trading securities. The Fund agrees to receive or deliver a fixed quantity of foreign currency for an agreed upon price on an agreed future date. Foreign currency contracts are valued at the prevailing bid price at the end of each reporting period. The Fund recognises a gain or loss equal to the change in fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The Fund's derivative financial instruments at period end are detailed below:

	Contract/ notional \$'000	Fair values	
		Assets \$'000	Liabilities \$'000
<b>As at 22 August 2019</b>			
Foreign currency contracts	<u>9,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>158</u>
	<u>9,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>158</u>

## 7 Units in issue

Movements in the number of units during the period were as follows:

	Period from 21 March 2019 to 22 August 2019 No.'000
Opening balance	-
Applications	<u>340</u>
Closing balance	<u>340</u>

As stipulated within the Fund's Constitution, a unit confers an equal undivided, vested, and indefeasible interest in the assets as a whole, subject to the liabilities. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the Fund.

### Capital risk management

The amount of equity attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

Daily applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Fund's underlying assets on a daily basis by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Fund's Constitution, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust a redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

## 8 Events occurring after the reporting period

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period which would impact on the financial position of the Fund disclosed in the Statement of financial position as at 22 August 2019 or on the results and cash flows of the Fund for the period ended on that date.

## 9 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 22 August 2019.

## Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of the Responsible Entity:

- (a) the interim financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 20 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
  - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position as at 22 August 2019 and of its performance for the reporting period ended on that date; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Funds will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) Note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Arian Neiron  
Director

Sydney  
11 November 2019

## Independent Auditor's Review Report to the unit holders of VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF

### Report on the Half-Year Financial Report

#### Conclusion

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of VanEck Vectors MSCI World ex Australia Quality (Hedged) ETF ("the Fund"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 22 August 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from 21 March 2019 (commencement of operations) to 22 August 2019, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the half-year financial report of the Fund is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position as at 22 August 2019 and of its financial performance for the half-year ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### Directors' Responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report

The directors of VanEck Investments Limited are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including: giving a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position as at 22 August 2019 and its financial performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001. As the auditor of the Fund, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.



## Independence

In conducting our review, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads 'Ernst &amp; Young'.

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in dark ink that appears to read 'Rohit Khanna'.

Rohit Khanna  
Partner  
Sydney  
11 November 2019