



ETFS Commodity Securities Limited

Registered No: 90959

**Report and Financial Statements for the
Year ended 31 December 2015**

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Management and Administration

Directors

Graham J Tuckwell – Chairman
Christopher J M Foulds
Graeme D Ross
Joseph L Roxburgh

Registered Office

Ordnance House
31 Pier Road
St Helier
Jersey, JE4 8PW

Manager

ETFS Management Company (Jersey) Limited
Ordnance House
31 Pier Road
St Helier
Jersey, JE4 8PW

Commodity Contract Counterparty

Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc
20 East Greenway Plaza
Suite 700
Houston, Texas 77046-2006
United States

Auditor

KPMG Channel Islands Limited
37 Esplanade
St Helier
Jersey, JE4 8WQ

Administrator and Company Secretary

R&H Fund Services (Jersey) Limited
Ordnance House
PO Box 83
31 Pier Road
St Helier
Jersey, JE4 8PW

Registrar

Computershare Investor Services (Jersey) Limited
Queensway House
Hilgrove Street
St Helier
Jersey, JE1 1ES

Trustee

The Law Debenture Trust Corporation plc
Fifth Floor
100 Wood Street
London, EC2V 7EX
United Kingdom

Commodity Contract Counterparty

UBS Securities AG, London Branch
1 Finsbury Avenue
London, EC2M 2PD
United Kingdom

Jersey Legal Advisers

Mourant Ozannes
22 Grenville Street
St Helier
Jersey, JE4 8PX

Directors' Report

The directors of ETFS Commodity Securities Limited (“CSL” or the “Company”) submit herewith the annual report and financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Directors

The names and particulars of the directors of the Company during and since the end of the financial year are:

Graham J Tuckwell - Chairman
 Christopher J M Foulds (Appointed 20 October 2015)
 Graeme D Ross
 Joseph L Roxburgh
 Mark K Weeks (Resigned 20 October 2015)

Directors' Interests

The following table sets out the directors' interests in Ordinary Shares as at the date of this report:

<u>Director</u>	<u>Ordinary Shares of Nil Par Value</u>
Graham J Tuckwell (as ultimate controlling party of ETF Securities Limited (“ETFSL”), the ultimate parent company)	2

Principal Activities

The Company's principal activity is the issue and listing of commodity securities (“Commodity Securities”). The Company's portfolio of Commodity Securities includes Classic, Longer Dated, Short and Leveraged Commodity Securities. The Company earns a management fee and a licence allowance based upon the number of Commodity Securities in issue. These fees are expressed as an annual percentage, calculated on a daily basis and reflected in the Net Asset Value (“NAV”) of the Commodity Securities on a daily basis, and paid monthly in arrears.

Commodity Securities are financial instruments designed to track the price of commodity futures, and give investors an exposure similar to that which could be achieved by managing a fully cash-collateralised position in near-term futures contracts. However, unlike managing a futures position, Commodity Securities involve no need to roll from one futures contract to another, no margin calls, and no other brokerage or other costs in holding or rolling futures contracts (although Security Holders incur costs in holding Commodity Securities). No trading or management of futures contracts is required by the Company.

Commodity Securities are backed by commodity contracts (“Commodity Contracts”) with terms corresponding to the terms of Commodity Securities. Each time Commodity Securities are issued or redeemed, matching Commodity Contracts between the Company and a Commodity Contract counterparty are created or cancelled by the Company. The Company has entered into two Facility Agreements, one with UBS Securities AG, London Branch (“UBS”), and one with Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc (“Merrill Lynch”), its Commodity Contract counterparties, enabling the Company to create and cancel Commodity Contracts on an ongoing basis.

The Company has entered into a service agreement with ETFS Management Company (Jersey) Limited (“ManJer” or the “Manager”), whereby ManJer is responsible for supplying or procuring the supply of all management and administration services required by the Company, (including marketing) as well as the payment of costs relating to the listing and issuance of Commodity Securities. In return for these services, the Company pays ManJer an amount equal to the management fee, licence allowance and the creation and redemption fees earned. As a result, amounts in respect of the management fee and creation and redemption fees are transferred directly to ManJer by the Commodity Contract Counterparties under the terms of the Commodity Contracts and there are no cash flows through the Company.

Review of Operations

The most recent rollover prospectuses were issued on 27 April 2015 (Classic and Longer Dated) and 19 October 2015 (Short and Leveraged). During the year, the Company had the following number of classes, in aggregate, of Commodity Securities in issue and admitted to trading on the following exchanges:

	London Stock Exchange	Borsa Italiana	Deutsche Börse	NYSE- Euronext Paris	Tokyo Stock Exchange
Classic & Longer Dated Commodity Securities	55	34	41	9	14
Short & Leveraged Commodity Securities	86	86	27	4	-
Total Commodity Securities	141	120	68	13	14

As at 31 December 2015, the fair value of assets under management amounted to USD 2,846.3 million (2014: USD 3,244.9 million). The Company recognises its financial assets (Commodity Contracts) and financial liabilities (Commodity Securities) at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

During the year, the Company generated income from creation and redemption fees, management fees and licence allowance as follows:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Creation and Redemption Fees	408,795	423,835
Management Fees and Licence Allowance	20,555,116	23,625,618
Total Fee Income	20,963,911	24,049,453

Under the terms of the service agreement with ManJer, the Company accrued expenses equal to the management fee and licence allowance and creation and redemptions fees, which, after taking into account other operating income and expenses, resulted in an operating result for the year of USD Nil (2014: USD Nil).

The gain or loss on Commodity Securities and Commodity Contracts is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in line with the Company's accounting policy.

The Company has entered into contractual obligations to trade Commodity Securities at set prices on each trading day. These prices are based on an agreed formula published in the prospectus, and are equal to the published net asset value ("NAV") of each class of Commodity Security.

IFRS 13 requires the Company to identify the principal market and to utilise the available market price within that principal market. The directors consider that the stock exchanges where the Commodity Securities are listed to be the principal markets and as a result the fair value of the Currency Securities is the on-exchange price as quoted on those stock exchanges. As a result of the difference in valuation methodology between Commodity Contracts and Commodity Securities there is a mis-match between accounting values, and the results of the Company reflect a gain or loss on the difference between the agreed formula price of the Commodity Contracts and the market price of Commodity Securities. This gain or loss would be reversed on a subsequent redemption of the Commodity Securities and cancellation of the corresponding Commodity Contracts. This is presented in more detail in note 8 to these financial statements.

Going Concern

The nature of the Company's business dictates that the outstanding Commodity Securities may be redeemed at any time by the holder and in certain circumstances may be compulsorily redeemed by the Company. As the redemption of Commodity Securities will always coincide with the redemption of an equal amount of Commodity Contracts, no liquidity risk is considered to arise. All other liabilities of the Company are met by ManJer; therefore the directors consider the Company to be a going concern.

Future Developments

The board of directors (the "board") are not aware of any developments that might have a significant effect on the operations of the Company in subsequent financial periods not already disclosed in this report or the attached financial statements.

Risk Management

Each Commodity Security is a debt instrument whose redemption price is linked directly to the performance of the underlying commodity index. The Commodity Securities are issued under limited recourse arrangements whereby the holders have recourse only to the value of the Commodity Contracts attributable to the class of security they hold and not to the Company. In addition, since any such price movements are wholly attributable to the Commodity Security holders, the Company has no residual exposure to price movements of the Commodity Contracts. From a commercial perspective the gains or losses on the liability represented by the Commodity Securities are matched economically by corresponding losses or gains attributable to the Commodity Contracts (see detail on page 3 regarding the accounting mis-match). The Company does not retain any net gains or losses or net risk exposures. Further details surrounding the value of Commodity Securities and the Commodity Contracts are disclosed in note 12.

Movements in the price of the underlying commodity, and thus the value of the Commodity Securities, may vary widely which could have an impact on the demand for the Commodity Securities issued by the Company. These movements are shown in notes 7 and 8.

Dividends

There were no dividends declared or paid in the year (2014: USD Nil). It is the Company's policy that dividends will only be declared when the directors are of the opinion that there are sufficient distributable reserves.

Employees

The Company does not have any employees. It is the Company's policy to use the services of specialist subcontractors or consultants as far as possible.

Directors' Remuneration

No director has a service contract with the Company and details of the directors' remuneration which has been paid by ManJer on behalf of the Company for the year is disclosed below.

	2015	2014
	GBP	GBP
Graham J Tuckwell	Nil	Nil
Christopher J M Foulds	Nil	Nil
Graeme D Ross	7,500	7,500
Joseph L Roxburgh	Nil	Nil
Mark K Weeks	Nil	Nil

Auditor

Following a competitive tender process during the year, Deloitte LLP resigned as auditor of the Company and KPMG Channel Islands Limited was appointed in their place on 4 December 2015. A resolution to reappoint KPMG Channel Islands Limited as the auditor of the Company will be proposed at the next meeting of the directors.

Directors' Report (Continued)**Corporate Governance**

There is no standard code of corporate governance in Jersey. The operations, as previously described in the directors' report, are such that the directors do not consider the Company is required to voluntarily apply the UK Corporate Governance Code.

As the board of directors (the "board") is small there is no nomination committee and appointments of new directors are considered by the board as a whole. The board does not consider it appropriate that directors should be appointed for a specific term. Furthermore the structure of the board is such that it is considered unnecessary to identify a senior non-executive director.

The constitution of the board is disclosed above. The directors are either members of the board of the ultimate parent company, ETFSL, employees within the ETFSL group or members of the board of the Company's Administrator, R&H Fund Services (Jersey) Limited ("R&H"), and will continue to have such a composition of directors beyond the next meeting of the directors.

The board of directors meets regularly to consider matters specifically reserved for its review. Further meetings will be held as required by the operations of the Company.

Internal Control

During the year the Company did not have any employees or subsidiaries, and there is no intention that this will change. The Company, being a special purpose company established for the purpose of issuing Commodity Securities, has not undertaken any business, save for issuing and redeeming Commodity Securities, entering into the required documents and performing the obligations and exercising its rights in relation thereto, since its incorporation. The Company does not intend to undertake any business other than issuing and redeeming Commodity Securities and performing the obligations and exercising its rights in relation thereto.

The Company is dependent upon ManJer to provide management and administration services to it. ManJer is licensed under the Financial Services (Jersey) Law 1998 to conduct classes U, V and Z of Fund Services Business. ManJer outsources the administration services in respect of the Company to R&H. Documented contractual arrangements are in place with the Administrator which define the areas where the authority is delegated to them. The performance of the Manager and Administrator are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the board, through their review of periodic reports.

ManJer provides management and other services to both the Company and other companies issuing commodity based and index tracking securities.

The board, having reviewed the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Manager and R&H, and having a regard to the role of its external auditor, does not consider that there is a need for the Company to establish its own internal audit function.

Audit Committee

The board has not established a separate audit committee; instead the board meets to consider the financial reporting by the Company, the internal controls, and relations with the external auditor. In addition the board reviews the independence and objectivity of the auditors.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Joseph L Roxburgh'.

Joseph L Roxburgh
Director
Jersey
14 April 2016

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in Jersey governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

With regard to Regulation 2004/109/EC of the European Union (the "EU Transparency Directive"), the directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge that:

- the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company as required by law and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB; and
- the Directors' report gives a fair view of the development of the Company's business, financial position and the important events that have occurred during the year and their impact on these financial statements.

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in note 12 of these financial statements.

By order of the board



Joseph L Roxburgh
Director
14 April 2016

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of ETFS Commodity Securities Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Article 113A of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Steven Hunt

For and on behalf of KPMG Channel Islands Limited
Chartered Accountants and Recognized Auditor
37 Esplanade
St. Helier, Jersey
14 April 2016

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Year ended 31 December	
		2015 USD	2014 USD
Revenue	3	20,963,911	24,049,453
Expenses	3	(20,963,911)	(24,049,453)
Operating Result	3	-	-
Net Loss Arising on Contractual and Fair Value of Commodity Contracts	7	(1,148,960,366)	(605,694,302)
Net Gain Arising on Fair Value of Commodity Securities	8	1,208,278,201	597,234,599
Result and Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	7	59,317,835	(8,459,703)
¹ Adjustment from Market Value to Contractual Formula Price (as set out in the prospectus) of Commodity Securities	2	(59,317,835)	8,459,703
Adjusted Result and Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	8	-	-

The directors consider the Company's activities as continuing.

¹ The definition of non-statutory adjustments is set out on page 15. This represents the movement in the difference between the agreed formula price of the Commodity Contracts and the market price of Commodity Securities.

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	As at 31 December 2015 USD	2014 USD
Current Assets			
Trade and Other Receivables	6	2,218,629	2,300,571
Commodity Contracts	7	2,846,275,946	3,244,864,050
Amounts Receivable on Commodity Contracts Awaiting Settlement	7	3,819,208	20,473,411
Amounts Receivable on Commodity Securities Awaiting Settlement	8	4,131,131	4,159,320
Total Assets		2,856,444,914	3,271,797,352
Current Liabilities			
Commodity Securities	8	2,819,572,262	3,277,478,201
Amounts Payable on Commodity Securities Awaiting Settlement	8	3,819,208	20,473,411
Amounts Payable on Commodity Contracts Awaiting Settlement	7	4,131,131	4,159,320
Trade and Other Payables	9	2,218,627	2,300,569
Total Liabilities		2,829,741,228	3,304,411,501
Equity			
Stated Capital	10	2	2
Revaluation Reserve		26,703,684	(32,614,151)
Total Equity		26,703,686	(32,614,149)
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,856,449,914	3,271,797,352

The financial statements on pages 8 to 24 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and signed on its behalf on 14 April 2016.



Joseph L Roxburgh
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015 USD	2014 USD
Operating Result for the Year	-	-
<i>Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</i>		
Decrease/(Increase) in Receivables	81,942	(59,021)
(Decrease)/Increase in Payables	(81,942)	59,021
Cash Generated from Operations	-	-
<i>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</i>		
Dividends Paid	-	-
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	-	-
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	-	-

Commodity Securities are issued or redeemed by receipt/transfer of Commodity Contracts and have been netted off in the Statement of Cash Flows.

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements

	Notes	Stated Capital USD	Retained Earnings USD	Revaluation Reserve ² USD	Total Equity USD	Adjusted Total Equity USD
Opening Balance at 1 January 2014		2	-	(24,154,448)	(24,154,446)	2
Result and Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	(8,459,703)	-	(8,459,703)	(8,459,703)
Transfer to Revaluation Reserve		-	8,459,703	(8,459,703)	-	-
³ Adjustment from Market Value to Contractual Formula Price (as set out in the prospectus) of Commodity Securities	7	-	-	-	-	8,459,703
Balance at 31 December 2014		2	-	(32,614,151)	(32,614,149)	2
Opening Balance at 1 January 2015		2	-	(32,614,151)	(32,614,149)	2
Result and Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	59,317,835	-	59,317,835	59,317,835
Transfer to Revaluation Reserve		-	(59,317,835)	59,317,835	-	-
³ Adjustment from Market Value to Contractual Formula Price (as set out in the prospectus) of Commodity Securities	7	-	-	-	-	(59,317,835)
Balance at 31 December 2015		2	-	26,703,684	26,703,686	2

² This represents the difference between the agreed formula price of the Commodity Contracts and the market price of Commodity Securities.

³ The definition of non-statutory adjustments is set out on page 15.

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements

1. General Information

ETFS Commodity Securities Limited (the “Company”) is a company incorporated in Jersey. The address of the registered office is Ordnance House, 31 Pier Road, St. Helier, Jersey, JE4 8PW.

The ETF Securities Group, of which the Company is a part, specialises in the development and issuance of Exchange Traded Products (“ETPs”). ETPs are secured, undated, limited recourse debt securities designed to track the value (before fees and expenses) of an underlying commodity, index or currency while providing market liquidity for the investor.

The purpose of the Company is to provide a vehicle that permits trading of the Commodity Securities and the Company does not make gains from trading in the underlying Commodity Contracts themselves. The Commodity Securities are issued under limited recourse arrangements whereby the Company has no residual exposure to price movements of the underlying assets, therefore from a commercial perspective gains and losses in respect of Commodity Contracts will always be offset by a corresponding loss or gain on the Commodity Securities. Further details regarding the risks of the Company are disclosed in note 12.

ETPs are not typically actively managed, are significantly lower in cost when compared to actively managed mutual funds and are easily accessible to investors. No trading or management of futures contracts is required of the Company because the Company has entered into arrangements to acquire an equivalent asset exposure to the underlying assets from third parties which fully hedges the exposure of the Company.

The Company is entitled to:

- (1) a management fee and a licence allowance which are calculated by applying a fixed percentage to the contractual value of Commodity Securities in issue on a daily basis; and
- (2) creation and redemption fees on the issue and redemption of the Commodity Securities.

No creation or redemption fees are payable to the Company when investors trade in the Commodity Securities on a listed market such as the London Stock Exchange.

The Company has entered into a service agreement with ETFS Management Company (Jersey) Limited (“ManJer” or the “Manager”), whereby ManJer is responsible for supplying or procuring the supply of all management and administration services required by the Company (including marketing), as well as the payment of costs relating to the listing and issuance of Commodity Securities. In return for these services the Company pays ManJer an amount equal to the management fee, licence allowance and the creation and redemption fees earned. As a result there are no operating profits or losses recognised through the Company.

2. Accounting Policies

The main accounting policies of the Company are described below.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies.

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

The Company makes 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. The only key accounting judgement required to prepare these financial statements is in respect of the valuation of Commodity Contracts and Commodity Securities held at fair value through profit or loss as disclosed in notes 7 and 8. Actual results could vary from these estimates.

Accounting Standards

(a) *Standards, amendments and interpretations effective on 1 January 2015:*

There are no new and revised Standards and Interpretations relevant to the Company that have been adopted in the current year to affect these financial statements. Details of other Standards and Interpretations adopted that have had no effect on these financial statements are set out in section (b).

(b) *Standards, amendments and interpretations effective on 1 January 2015 but not relevant to the Company during the period:*

- IAS 19 Employee Benefits

(c) *Standards, amendments and interpretations that are in issue but not yet effective:*

The Company has not adopted the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as amended in 2014) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, and applicable only to prospective sale or contribution of assets)
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Applying the Consolidation Exception (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, and applicable only to prospective acquisitions in which the activities of the joint operations constitute businesses, as defined in IFRS 3)
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017)
- IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 Agriculture (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)
- IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016)

2. Accounting Policies (continued)**Accounting Standards (continued)**

The directors intend to adopt IFRS 9 for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2018, and whilst the directors anticipate that these amendments may affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and result in more extensive disclosures in the financial statements, a detailed analysis has not been undertaken.

The directors do not expect the adoption of the remaining standards, amendments and interpretations that are in issue but not yet effective will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

The directors have considered other standards and interpretations in issue but not effective and concluded that they would not have a material impact on the future financial periods when they become available.

Going Concern

The nature of the Company's business dictates that the outstanding Commodity Securities may be redeemed at any time by the holder and in certain circumstances may be compulsorily redeemed by the Company. Generally only Security Holders who have entered into an authorised participant agreement with the Company ("Authorised Participant") can submit applications and redemptions directly with the Company. As the redemption of Commodity Securities will always coincide with the cancellation of an equal amount of Commodity Contracts, no liquidity risk is considered to arise. All other liabilities of the Company are met by ManJer; therefore the directors consider the Company to be a going concern for the foreseeable future and have prepared the financial statements on this basis.

Commodity Securities and Commodity Contracts**i) Issuance and Redemption**

The Company has entered into facility agreements with UBS Securities AG, London Branch ("UBS") and Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc ("Merrill Lynch") to permit the Company to purchase and cancel Commodity Contracts at prices equivalent to Commodity Securities issued or redeemed on the same day. Each time a Commodity Security is issued or cancelled by the Company a corresponding number and value of Commodity Contracts are purchased or redeemed from UBS or Merrill Lynch.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised and de-recognised on the trade date.

ii) Pricing

The Commodity Contracts are priced by reference to the value of the commodity indices calculated and published by Bloomberg L.P. or Bloomberg Finance L.P. (together "Bloomberg") and a multiplier calculated by the Company and agreed with UBS and Merrill Lynch. The multiplier takes into account the daily accrual of the management fee and licence allowance and swap spread as well as the incremental capital enhancement component of the Commodity Security, and is the same across all Commodity Securities of the same type (i.e. all Classic Commodity Securities use the same multiplier).

IFRS 13 requires the Company to identify the principal market and to utilise the available market price within that principal market. The directors consider that the stock exchanges where the Currency Securities are listed to be the principal markets and as a result the fair value of the Commodity Securities is the on-exchange price as quoted on those stock exchanges. The Commodity Securities are priced using the closing mid-market price on the statement of financial position date.

Consequently a difference arises between the value of Commodity Transactions (based on the agreed formula price) and Commodity Securities (at market value) presented in the Statement of Financial Position. This difference is reversed on a subsequent redemption of the Commodity Securities and cancellation of the corresponding Commodity Contracts.

2. Accounting Policies (continued)**Commodity Securities and Commodity Contracts (continued)**

iii) Designation at fair value through Profit or Loss

Each Commodity Security and Commodity Contract comprises a financial instrument whose redemption price is linked to the performance of the relevant commodity index adjusted by the applicable fees and expenses.

These instruments are designated at fair value through the profit or loss upon initial recognition. This is in order to enable gains or losses on both the Commodity Securities and Commodity Contracts to be recorded in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Through the mis-matched accounting values, the results of the Company reflect a gain or loss which represents the movement in the cumulative difference between the agreed formula value of the Commodity Contracts and the market price of Commodity Securities. This gain or loss is transferred to a Revaluation Reserve which is non-distributable. The results of the Company are adjusted through the presentation of a non-statutory movement entitled 'Adjustment from Market Value to Contractual Formula Price (as set out in the prospectus) of Commodity Securities'.

Commodity Contracts and Securities Awaiting Settlement

The issue or redemption of Commodity Securities, and the purchase or sale of Commodity Contracts, is accounted for on the trade date ("T"). Where settlement pricing is applied, the trade will not settle until T+2. Where trades are awaiting settlement at the year end, the monetary amount due to be settled is separately disclosed within the relevant assets and liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, and other sales taxes or duty.

Fees received for the issue and redemption of Commodity Securities are recognised at the date on which the transaction becomes legally binding. All other income and expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.

Loans and Receivables

The loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with a fixed payment amount and are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement the loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of an instrument and of allocating interest over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Gains and losses on loans and receivables which are impaired are recognised immediately through profit or loss.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the Company are expressed in United States Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentational currency of the financial statements.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end date are translated at rates ruling at that date. Creation and redemption fees are translated at the average rate for the quarter in which they are incurred. The resulting differences are accounted for through profit or loss.

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Segmental Reporting

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The CODM has been determined as the board of directors. A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products and services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

The Company reports information on its operations for each of the Company’s business segments only, as the Company only has one geographic segment which is the UK and Europe. The directors believe that there are two segments comprising Classic & Longer Dated and Short & Leveraged – results of each are disclosed separately in note 5.

3. Operating Result

Operating result for the year comprised:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015 USD	2014 USD
Management Fees	18,937,287	21,808,977
Licence Allowance	1,617,829	1,816,641
Creation and Redemption Fees	408,795	423,835
Total Revenue	20,963,911	24,049,453
Management Fees to ManJer	(20,963,911)	(24,049,453)
Total Operating Expenses	(20,963,911)	(24,049,453)
Operating Result	-	-

Audit Fees for the year of GBP 22,000 will be met by ManJer (2014: GBP 24,700).

4. Taxation

The Company is subject to Jersey Income Tax. The Jersey Income Tax rate applicable to the Company for the foreseeable future is zero percent.

5. Segmental Reporting

The Company has two operating segments; Classic & Longer Dated and Short & Leveraged Commodity Securities in issue. The Company earns revenues from each of these sources.

Previously, the Company reported segmental information for the four separate types of Commodity Securities in issue – Classic, Longer Dated, Short and Leveraged Securities. Comparative balances have been restated to present information for the two operating segments reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Segmental Reporting (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2015:	Classic & Longer Dated USD	Short & Leveraged USD	Central USD	Total USD
Management Fees	12,772,161	6,165,126	-	18,937,287
Licence Allowance	1,303,282	314,547	-	1,617,829
Creation and Redemption Fees	215,003	193,792	-	408,795
Total Revenue	14,290,446	6,673,465	-	20,963,911
Total Operating Expenses	(14,290,446)	(6,673,465)	-	(20,963,911)
Segmental Result	-	-	-	-

For the year ended 31 December 2014:	Classic & Longer Dated USD	Short & Leveraged USD	Central USD	Total USD
Management Fees	13,797,197	8,011,780	-	21,808,977
Licence Allowance	1,407,877	408,764	-	1,816,641
Creation and Redemption Fees	219,611	204,224	-	423,835
Total Revenue	15,424,685	8,624,768	-	24,049,453
Total Operating Expenses	(15,424,685)	(8,624,768)	-	(24,049,453)
Segmental Result	-	-	-	-

Additional information relating to the assets and liabilities associated with these Securities is disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

6. Trade and Other Receivables

	As at 31 December	
	2015 USD	2014 USD
Management Fees and Licence Allowance	1,771,058	2,030,050
Creation and Redemption Fees	447,571	270,521
	2,218,629	2,300,571

The fair value of these receivables is equal to the carrying value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

7. Commodity Contracts

31 December 2015	Change in Fair Value USD	Fair Value USD
Classic & Longer Dated Commodity Contracts	(869,913,376)	2,335,657,046
Short & Leveraged Commodity Contracts	(279,046,990)	510,618,900
Total Commodity Contracts	(1,148,960,366)	2,846,275,946

31 December 2014	Change in Fair Value USD	Fair Value USD
Classic & Longer Dated Commodity Contracts	(484,645,193)	2,522,436,592
Short & Leveraged Commodity Contracts	(121,049,109)	722,427,458
Total Commodity Contracts	(605,694,302)	3,244,864,050

As at 31 December 2015, there were certain Commodity Contracts awaiting the creation or redemption of Securities with trade dates before the year end and settlement dates in the following year:

- The amount payable as a result of unsettled creations of Commodity Contracts is USD 3,819,208 (2014: USD 20,473,411); and
- The amount receivable as a result of unsettled redemptions of Commodity Contracts is USD 4,131,131 (2014: USD 4,159,320).

8. Commodity Securities

Whilst the Commodity Securities are quoted on the open market, the Company's liability relates to its contractual obligations to trade at set prices on each trading day. These prices are based on an agreed formula, and are equal to the published net asset values ("NAV") of each class of Commodity Security. Therefore, the actual contractual issue and redemption of Commodity Securities occur at a price that corresponds to gains or losses on the Commodity Contracts. As a result the Company has no net exposure to gains or losses on the Commodity Securities and Commodity Contracts.

The Company measures the Commodity Securities at their market value in accordance with IFRS 13 rather than their settlement value as described in the prospectus. The transferable value is deemed to be the prices quoted on stock exchanges or other markets where the Commodity Securities are listed or traded. However Commodity Contracts are valued based on the agreed formula (which corresponds to the published NAVs of each class of Commodity Security).

The fair values and changes thereof during the year based on prices available on the open market as recognised in the financial statements are:

31 December 2015	Change in Fair Value USD	Fair Value USD
Classic & Longer Dated Commodity Contracts	910,393,533	2,316,004,984
Short & Leveraged Commodity Contracts	297,884,668	503,567,278
Total Commodity Securities	1,208,278,201	2,819,572,262

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Commodity Securities (continued)

The contractual redemption values and changes thereof during the year based on the contractual settlement values are:

31 December 2015	Change in Contractual Redemption Value USD	Contractual Redemption Value USD
Classic & Longer Dated Commodity Contracts	869,913,376	2,335,657,046
Short & Leveraged Commodity Contracts	279,046,990	510,618,900
Total Commodity Securities	1,148,960,366	2,846,275,946

The gain or loss on the difference between the agreed formula price of the Commodity Contracts and the market price of Commodity Securities would be reversed on a subsequent redemption of the Commodity Securities and cancellation of the corresponding Commodity Contracts.

The mismatched accounting values are as shown below and represent the non-statutory adjustment presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015 USD	2014 USD
Net Loss Arising on Contractual and Fair Value of Commodity Contracts	(1,148,960,366)	(605,694,302)
Net Gain Arising on Fair Value of Commodity Securities	1,208,278,201	597,234,599
	59,317,835	(8,459,703)

As at 31 December 2015, there were certain Commodity Securities awaiting creation or redemption with trade dates before the year end and settlement dates in the following year:

- The amount payable as a result of unsettled redemptions of Commodity Securities is USD 4,131,131 (2014: USD 4,159,320); and
- The amount receivable as a result of unsettled creations of Commodity Securities is USD 3,819,208 (2014: USD 20,473,411).

31 December 2014	Change in Fair Value USD	Fair Value USD
Classic & Longer Dated Commodity Contracts	480,090,631	2,543,264,686
Short & Leveraged Commodity Contracts	117,143,968	734,213,515
Total Commodity Contracts	597,234,599	3,277,478,201

8. Commodity Securities (continued)

31 December 2014

	Change in Contractual Redemption Value USD	Contractual Redemption Value USD
Classic & Longer Dated Commodity Contracts	484,645,193	2,522,436,591
Short & Leveraged Commodity Contracts	121,049,109	722,427,458
Total Commodity Contracts	605,694,302	3,244,864,049

9. Trade and Other Payables

	As at 31 December	
	2015 USD	2014 USD
Management Fees Payable to ManJer	2,218,627	2,300,569

The fair value of these payables is equal to the carrying value.

10. Stated Capital

	As at 31 December	
	2015 USD	2014 USD
2 Shares of Nil Par Value, Issued at GBP 1 Each	2	2

The Company can issue an unlimited capital of nil par value shares in accordance with its Memorandum of Association.

All shares issued by the Company carry one vote per share without restriction and carry the right to dividends. All shares are held by ETFS Holdings (Jersey) Limited ("HoldCo").

11. Related Party Disclosures

Entities and individuals which have a significant influence over the Company, either through the ownership of HoldCo shares, or by virtue of being a director of the Company, are related parties.

Management Fees paid to ManJer during the year:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015 USD	2014 USD
Management Fees	20,963,911	24,049,452

11. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

The following balances were due to ManJer at year end:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Management Fees Payable	2,218,627	2,300,569

As disclosed in the Directors' Report, ManJer paid Directors' Fees in respect of the Company of GBP 7,500 (2014: GBP 7,500).

Graeme D Ross and Craig A Stewart are directors of R&H Fund Services (Jersey) Limited ("R&H"), the administrator. During the year, R&H charged ManJer Secretarial and Administration Fees in respect of the Company of GBP 252,763 (2014: GBP 196,544), of which GBP 63,191 (2014: GBP 49,136) was outstanding at the year end.

Graham J Tuckwell is a director of ETFSL, ManJer and HoldCo. Joseph L Roxburgh is a director of ManJer and HoldCo. Craig A Stewart is a director of ManJer. Christopher JM Foulds is the Compliance Officer of ManJer.

12. Financial Risk Management

The Commodity Securities are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities and other financial instruments. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of securities will occur, and the capital value of an investor's original investment is not guaranteed. The value of investments may go down as well as up, and an investor may not get back the original amount invested.

The Company is exposed to a number of risks arising from its activities. The information provided below is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of all the risks associated with the Commodity Securities and investors should refer to the prospectus (as amended) for a detailed summary of the risks inherent in investing in the Commodity Securities. Any data provided should not be used or interpreted as a basis for future forecast or investment performance.

The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these are discussed below.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk primarily refers to the risk that Authorised Participants or the Commodity Contract Counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss.

The value of Commodity Securities and the ability of the Company to repay the redemption price is dependent on the receipt of such amount from UBS and Merrill Lynch and may be affected by the credit rating attached to UBS and Merrill Lynch.

The obligation of UBS and Merrill Lynch under the Commodity Contracts ranks only as an unsecured claim against UBS and Merrill Lynch. To cover the credit risk under the Commodity Contracts, UBS and Merrill Lynch are obliged to place an equivalent amount of collateral into a pledge account with the Bank of New York Mellon based on the total outstanding value of the Commodity Contracts at the end of the previous trading day. In the event of default by UBS or Merrill Lynch, the Company has rights which it can exercise over the amounts placed in this pledge account.

12. Financial Risk Management (continued)*(b) Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they fall due.

Generally, there is no liquidity risk to the Company because the maturity profile of the Commodity Securities and Commodity Contracts are matched, therefore the Company does not have to wait for a longer-term contract to mature in order to pay its debts to ex-security holders. Furthermore, the terms of the security agreement matches the limits of the securities.

(c) Settlement Risk

Settlement risk primarily refers to the risk that an Authorised Participant or the Commodity Contract Counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss.

The directors believe that settlement risk would only be caused by the risk of the Company's trading counterparty not delivering cash, Commodity Contracts or Commodity Securities on the settlement date. The directors feel that this risk is mitigated as a result of the cash or Commodity Securities settling through the CREST system. The system ensures that the transaction does not settle until both parties have fulfilled their contractual obligations.

Amounts outstanding in respect of positions yet to settle are disclosed in notes 7 and 8.

(d) Capital Management

The Company's principal activity is the issue and listing of Commodity Securities. These securities are issued and cancelled as demand requires. The Company holds a corresponding number of Commodity Contracts which matches the total liability of the Commodity Securities issued. ManJer supplies or arranges for the supply of all management and administration services to the Company and pays all management and administration costs of the Company. In return for these services the Company pays ManJer a fee, which under the terms of the service agreement is equal to the management fee, licence allowance and creation and redemption fees earned. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator and there were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

As all Commodity Securities in issue are supported by an equivalent number of Commodity Contracts held by UBS and Merrill Lynch and the running costs of the Company were paid by ManJer, the directors of the Company consider the capital management and its current capital resources are adequate to maintain the ongoing listing and issue of Commodity Securities.

(e) Sensitivity Analysis

IFRS 7 requires disclosure of a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the Company is exposed to at the reporting date, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by a reasonably possible change to the relevant risk variable.

The Company's rights and liability in respect of Commodity Contracts and Commodity Securities, respectively, relates to its contractual obligations to trade at set prices on each trading day. As a result the Company's contractual and economic liability in connection with the issue of Commodity Securities is matched by movements in corresponding Commodity Contracts. Consequently, the Company does not have any net exposure to market price risk. Therefore, in the directors' opinion, no sensitivity analysis is required to be disclosed.

12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(f) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices (such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices) will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments held or issued.

i) Price Risk

The value of the Company's liability in respect of the Commodity Securities fluctuates according to the performance of the underlying commodity index and the risk of such change in price is managed by the Company by entering into Commodity Contracts with UBS and Merrill Lynch which match the liability. The Company therefore bears no financial risk from a change in the price of a commodity, commodity index or currency by reference to the futures price. Refer to note 8 for the further details regarding fair values.

However there is an inherent risk from the point of view of investors as the price of commodities, and thus the value of the Commodity Securities, may vary widely due to, amongst other things, changing supply or demand, government and monetary policy or intervention and global or regional political, economic or financial events.

The market price of Commodity Securities is a function of supply and demand amongst investors wishing to buy and sell Commodity Securities and the bid-offer spread that the market makers are willing to quote. This is highlighted in note 8, and below under the Fair Value Hierarchy.

ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company does not have significant exposure to interest rate risk as neither the Commodity Contracts or the Commodity Securities bear any interest.

iii) Currency Risk

The directors do not consider the Company to have a significant exposure to currency risk arising from the current economic uncertainties facing a number of countries around the world as the gains or losses on the liability represented by the Commodity Securities are matched economically by corresponding losses or gains attributable to the Commodity Contracts.

(g) Fair Value Hierarchy

The levels in the hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1 fair value based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
- Level 2 fair values based on valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1.
- Level 3 fair values based on valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Categorisation within the hierarchy is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of each relevant asset/liability.

The Company is required to utilise the available market price as the Commodity Securities are quoted and actively traded on the open market. Therefore Commodity Securities are classified as Level 1 financial liabilities.

The Company's rights in respect of Commodity Contracts relates to its contractual obligations to trade at set prices on each trading day. These prices are based on an agreed formula, and are equal to the published NAV's of each class of Commodity Security. Therefore, Commodity Contracts are classified as level 2 financial assets, as the value is calculated using third party pricing sources supported by observable, verifiable inputs.

12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(g) *Fair Value Hierarchy (continued)*

The categorisation of the Company's assets and (liabilities) are as shown below:

	Fair Value as at 31 December	
	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Level 1		
Commodity Securities	<u><u>(2,819,572,262)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,277,478,201)</u></u>
Level 2		
Commodity Contracts	<u><u>2,846,275,946</u></u>	<u><u>3,244,864,050</u></u>

There are no assets or liabilities classified in level 3. There were no reclassifications during the year.

13. Ultimate Controlling Party

The immediate parent company is HoldCo, a Jersey registered company. The ultimate controlling party is Graham J Tuckwell through his majority shareholding in ETFSL. ETFSL is the parent company of HoldCo.

14. Events Occurring After the Reporting Period

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period up to the date of signing the Financial Statements which would impact on the financial position of the Company disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015 or on the results and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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