

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MANDATORY PROVIDENT FUND SCHEMES AUTHORITY (THE MPFA)

(Established in Hong Kong under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance)

Opinion

What we have audited

The financial statements of the MPFA set out on pages 87 to 115, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018;
- the income and expenditure account for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in capital and reserve for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the MPFA as at 31 March 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (HKSAs) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the MPFA in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

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Other Information

The MPFA is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the MPFA and the Audit Committee for the Financial Statements

The MPFA is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the MPFA determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the MPFA is responsible for assessing the MPFA's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the MPFA either intends to liquidate the MPFA or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the MPFA's financial reporting process.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Independent Auditor's Report

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 6P of the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the MPFA's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the MPFA.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the MPFA's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the MPFA's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the MPFA to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 11 June 2018

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
INCOME			
Fees and charges	7	14,907,194	7,856,408
Recoveries from the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Compensation Fund	22	1,114,542	1,109,730
Interest income on bank deposits		2,816,448	2,307,993
Net investment income	8	225,469,524	160,104,377
		244,307,708	171,378,508
Other income		4,490	2,805
		244,312,198	171,381,313
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	10	341,209,923	341,880,370
Depreciation and amortisation	13, 14	24,986,135	23,894,220
Premises expenses		55,340,845	60,666,462
Public education and publicity expenses		32,473,211	25,708,838
Investment expenses		9,904,236	10,464,747
Auditor's remuneration		252,000	242,000
Other operating expenses		28,626,584	33,889,734
		492,792,934	496,746,371
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		(248,480,736)	(325,365,058)

The MPFA had no components of comprehensive income other than “deficit for the year” in either of the years presented. Accordingly, no separate statement of comprehensive income is presented as the MPFA’s “total comprehensive loss” was the same as the “deficit for the year” in both years.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Statement of Financial Position

At 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	13	30,131,316	42,920,567
Intangible assets	14	12,091,020	14,877,260
Projects in progress	15	1,934,858	1,678,166
Other non-current deposits		7,669,204	13,377,729
		51,826,398	72,853,722
CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments designated at fair value	16	3,004,414,013	3,303,943,083
Interest receivable on investments designated at fair value		15,123,501	14,446,143
Derivative financial instruments	17	1,163,853	227,114
Unsettled investments receivable		301,875,023	6,818,424
Debtors, deposits and prepayments		16,051,265	8,105,482
Bank deposits		195,700,000	191,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents		384,249,764	446,875,895
		3,918,577,419	3,971,416,141
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables		10,759,531	10,759,531
		10,759,531	10,759,531
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Derivative financial instruments	17	4,157,867	3,076,257
Unsettled investments payable		545,745,699	379,277,013
Creditors and accrued charges		31,278,111	29,684,656
Fees received in advance		9,048,039	3,577,100
		590,229,716	415,615,026
NET ASSETS			
		3,369,414,570	3,617,895,306
CAPITAL AND RESERVE			
Capital grant	18	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Income and expenditure account		(1,630,585,430)	(1,382,104,694)
		3,369,414,570	3,617,895,306

The financial statements on pages 87 to 115 were approved and authorised for issue by the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority on 11 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Diana Chan

Managing Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Statement of Changes in Capital and Reserve

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Capital Grant HK\$	Income and Expenditure Account HK\$	Total HK\$
At 1 April 2016	5,000,000,000	(1,056,739,636)	3,943,260,364
Deficit for the year	–	(325,365,058)	(325,365,058)
At 31 March 2017	5,000,000,000	(1,382,104,694)	3,617,895,306
Deficit for the year	–	(248,480,736)	(248,480,736)
At 31 March 2018	5,000,000,000	(1,630,585,430)	3,369,414,570

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficit for the year	(248,480,736)	(325,365,058)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	24,986,135	23,894,220
Gains on disposals of property and equipment and intangible assets	(178,030)	(58,422)
Interest income on bank deposits	(2,816,448)	(2,307,993)
Interest income on investments designated at fair value	(53,695,777)	(54,476,357)
Dividends from investments designated at fair value	(19,782,799)	(19,285,745)
Net gains on investments designated at fair value	(164,855,029)	(76,339,862)
Net losses/(gains) on derivative financial instruments	19,376,901	(8,109,695)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(445,445,783)	(462,048,912)
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current deposits	5,708,525	(2,025)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors, deposits and prepayments	(7,831,861)	7,868,052
Increase/(decrease) in other payables, creditors and accrued charges	1,432,827	(9,324,238)
Increase/(decrease) in fees received in advance	5,470,939	(30,900)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(440,665,353)	(463,538,023)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends received from investments designated at fair value	20,349,307	18,834,963
Interest received on bank deposits	2,702,526	2,144,612
Interest received from investments designated at fair value	53,018,418	56,279,174
Proceeds on disposals of property and equipment and intangible assets	216,290	103,990
Proceeds on disposals of investments designated at fair value	5,962,102,238	6,527,114,732
Purchase of property and equipment, intangible assets and projects in progress	(9,544,968)	(24,197,046)
Purchase of investments designated at fair value	(5,626,872,559)	(6,231,919,670)
Net settlement of derivative financial instruments	(19,232,030)	5,318,709
(Increase)/decrease in bank deposits	(4,700,000)	41,100,000
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	378,039,222	394,779,464
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(62,626,131)	(68,758,559)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	446,875,895	515,634,454
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	384,249,764	446,875,895
ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank balances held for investment purposes	54,897,323	77,331,871
Short term debt securities	324,242,437	364,860,078
Other bank balances and cash	5,110,004	4,683,946
	384,249,764	446,875,895

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

1. BACKGROUND AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MANDATORY PROVIDENT FUND SCHEMES AUTHORITY (THE MPFA)

The MPFA was established in Hong Kong under section 6 of the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (the Ordinance) which came into effect on 24 July 1998. The functions of the MPFA are stated in section 6E of the Ordinance. Its office address is Level 8, Tower 1, Kowloon Commerce Centre, 51 Kwai Cheong Road, Kwai Chung, Hong Kong.

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the same as the functional currency of the MPFA.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (HKFRSs)

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 April 2017 that would be expected to have a material impact on the MPFA.

HKFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The MPFA has reviewed the classification and measurement of its financial assets. The majority of the financial assets held by the MPFA include equity and debt instruments that are currently measured at fair value through profit or loss which will continue to be measured on the same basis under HKFRS 9. Accordingly, the MPFA does not expect the new guidance to affect the classification and measurement of these financial assets. There will be no impact on the MPFA’s accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the MPFA does not have any such liabilities. The derecognition rules have been transferred from HKAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” and have not been changed. The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under HKAS 39. It applies to financial assets classified at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets under HKFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, lease receivables, loan commitments and certain financial guarantee contracts. Based on the assessments undertaken to date, the MPFA does not expect the new model to have a significant impact on the impairment provisions. The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. It is not expected to have significant change on the MPFA’s disclosures about its financial instruments particularly in the year of the adoption of the new standard. HKFRS 9 must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. The MPFA does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (HKFRSs) (continued)

HKFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” will replace HKAS 18 “Revenue” which covers contracts for goods and services and HKAS 11 “Construction contracts” which covers construction contracts and the related literature. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption. Management has assessed the effects of applying the new standard on the financial statements of the MPFA and has identified the following areas that will be affected:

- revenue from service – the application of HKFRS 15 may result in the identification of separate performance obligations which could affect the timing of the recognition of revenue; and
- accounting for certain costs incurred in fulfilling a contract – certain costs which are currently expensed may need to be recognised as an asset under HKFRS 15.

HKFRS 15 is mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. The MPFA intends to adopt the standard using the modified retrospective approach which means that the cumulative impact of the adoption will be recognised in reserve as of 1 April 2018 and that comparatives will not be restated. Based on the assessments undertaken to date, the MPFA does not expect significant financial impact arising from the change in revenue recognition policy adopted by the MPFA.

HKFRS 16 “Leases” will result in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change. The standard will affect primarily the accounting for MPFA’s operating leases. However, the MPFA has not yet determined to what extent these commitments will result in the recognition of an asset and a liability for future payments and how this will affect the MPFA’s profit and classification of cash flows. Some of the commitments may be covered by the exception for short-term and low value leases and some commitments may relate to arrangements that will not qualify as leases under HKFRS 16. The new standard is mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. At this stage, the MPFA does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date. Existing operating lease commitments are set out in Note 21.

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

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values, and in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

3.1 Revenue recognition

Fees and charges consist of application fees, annual fees, and financial penalties and other charges arising from retirement schemes registered under the Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance (ORSO schemes) and Mandatory Provident Fund schemes (MPF schemes), and in relation to MPF Intermediaries. Application fees and annual fees are accounted for on an accrual basis whereas financial penalties and other charges are recognised as and when determined and imposed.

Interest income from a financial asset is accrued on a time proportionate basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset's net carrying amount.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

3.2 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the MPFA becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value are recognised immediately in the income and expenditure account.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Financial assets

The MPFA's financial assets include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade-date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Effective interest method is used to calculate the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest is recognised on an effective interest basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss have two subcategories, financial assets held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated at fair value upon initial recognition if:

- (a) such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- (b) the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the MPFA's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- (c) it forms part of the contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and HKAS 39 permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated at fair value.

Investments designated at fair value recognised in the statement of financial position are categorised as financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value arising from remeasurement recognised directly in the income and expenditure account in the period in which they arise. The net investment income/loss recognised in the income and expenditure account includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables mainly consist of debtors, deposits, unsettled investments receivable (including dividends receivable and amounts due from brokers), bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents, are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any identified impairment losses.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- (c) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation;
- (d) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- (e) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, an impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure account when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income and expenditure account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurred after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed in the income and expenditure account to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

3.5 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definition of a financial liability. The MPFA's financial liabilities are generally classified as other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities, including other payables, creditors and unsettled investments payable, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method is used to calculate the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.6 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments (primarily foreign exchange contracts) are used in hedging currency exposure in the investments designated at fair value. Such derivatives are measured at fair value regardless of whether they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

For derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, they are deemed financial assets or liabilities held for trading. They are initially designated at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair values of such derivatives are recognised directly in the income and expenditure account.

3.7 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or, when the financial assets are transferred and the MPFA has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the income and expenditure account.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the income and expenditure account.

3.8 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the MPFA and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income and expenditure account during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of items of property and equipment over their estimated useful lives and after taking into account their estimated residual value, using the straight-line method.

Property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Over the remaining terms of the leases or 4 years, whichever is shorter
Computer equipment	3 – 4 years
Office equipment and furniture	4 years
Motor vehicle	4 years

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income and expenditure account in the year in which the item is derecognised.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.9 Intangible Assets

Computer software licenses

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed 4 years.

Software development costs

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the MPFA are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- (a) it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- (b) the management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- (c) there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- (d) it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- (e) adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- (f) the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed 4 years.

3.10 Projects in progress

Projects in progress consist of expenditure of capital projects which are not yet completed and not yet subject to depreciation or amortisation. They are capitalised as property and equipment or intangible assets upon completion when the economic benefit can be realised.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of the reporting period, the MPFA reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (i.e. non-current assets) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash in transit, cash at banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

3.13 Other payables, creditors and accrued charges

Other payables, creditors and accrued charges are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Other payables, creditors and accrued charges are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.14 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the MPFA, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the MPFA are recorded in its functional currency (that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the MPFA operates) at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in the income and expenditure account in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the income and expenditure account for the period.

3.15 Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating lease.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the income and expenditure account on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

3.16 Retirement benefit costs

Contributions paid or payable to MPF schemes are charged as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the benefits.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

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For the year ended 31 March 2018

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The MPFA makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual results. The key estimates and assumptions that may cause a material impact to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are addressed below.

Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

The valuation of all the MPFA's financial instruments, including over-the-counter debt securities and derivatives, are measured at fair value and the quotations are provided by a reputable independent custodian bank. At 31 March 2018, the fair value of financial instruments held by the MPFA excluding those fair values obtained using quoted prices in active market are based on the market quotations from external sources. These market quotations may be indicative and not executable or legally binding. As such, these market quotations do not necessarily indicate the price at which the security could actually be traded as at 31 March 2018. Actual transacted prices may differ from the quotes provided by these external sources. The MPFA considers that in the absence of any other reliable market sources, the quotes available from these sources reflect the best estimate of fair value.

Default contribution claims receivable and payable

As at the reporting date, the default contribution claims receivable amounting to HK\$4,479,020 (2017: HK\$3,421,252), included in the debtors, deposits and prepayments, represents the mandatory contributions that are not paid within the period prescribed by the regulations. Such mandatory contributions become due to the MPFA on the expiry of that period. As at the reporting date, the default contribution claims payable amounting to HK\$4,479,020 (2017: HK\$3,421,252), included in the creditors and accrued charges, represents the mandatory contributions which will be received by the MPFA as mentioned above and in turn, payable to the approved trustees for allocation to scheme members' MPF accounts in accordance with the Ordinance. The amount of these default contribution claims receivable and payable is best estimated by the MPFA as at the reporting date with the use of certain assumptions.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The MPFA's objectives when managing capital are:

- (a) to safeguard the MPFA's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it continues to regulate and supervise mandatory provident fund schemes and occupational retirement schemes; and
- (b) to support the MPFA's stability and growth to provide benefits for stakeholders.

The MPFA actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital and reserve to ensure optimal returns, taking into consideration the future resources requirements of the MPFA and projected capital expenditures. As in previous years, the MPFA manages its capital and reserve through resources planning measures and regular reviews of the investment strategy.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

6.1 Categories of financial instruments

	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
Financial assets		
At fair value	3,005,577,866	3,304,170,197
Loans and receivables (including bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents and receivables)	913,606,552	674,602,505
Financial liabilities		
At fair value	4,157,867	3,076,257
Other financial liabilities	580,252,088	411,196,566

6.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The MPFA's major financial instruments include bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents, unsettled investments receivable and payable, interest receivable on investments designated at fair value, debtors and deposits, other payables, creditors, derivative financial instruments, debt and equity investments.

The MPFA adopts a statistical approach for strategic asset allocation of its investments. The strategic asset allocation is set within a specific risk tolerance level and after consideration of the risk-return trade-off. The MPFA's investment portfolio includes cash, debt and equity securities with a target weighting for each asset class. Investment Guidelines approved by the Management Board set out limits and restrictions on credit risk, interest rate risk, price risk, currency risk, liquidity risk, hedging and other activities. These Guidelines are reviewed from time to time. The Finance Committee, one of the standing committees of the MPFA, is responsible for overseeing the investment of all MPFA's funds.

Apart from bank deposits that are managed internally, the MPFA contracts out the management of debt and equity securities to external fund managers who make investments in accordance with the global balanced mandates. The fund managers are mandated to invest prudently to achieve principal protection and above-benchmark return.

Permissible investments should satisfy requirements in credit rating, concentration limits, listing, minimum market capitalisation and marketability as detailed in the Investment Guidelines. Apart from proactive contributions to stock selection, interest rate and currency risk management, each external fund manager is expected to allocate assets between broad asset classes based on fundamentals and judgment of relative values. The deviation margins, measured against the target weighting, are permitted for each asset class. The deviation margins have been set using a risk budgeting approach and are based on the correlation of asset returns between asset classes, and the volatility and expected tracking error of each asset class.

The MPFA keeps monitoring its investments with due care and would promptly impose contingent measures relating to the investment exposures in light of financial market conditions. The MPFA has also conducted regular due diligence exercises on the external fund managers' compliance and risk management process. In addition, with the efficient management reporting process, the management and the Finance Committee are kept abreast of the investment portfolios' status as well as the general financial market conditions.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

6.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the MPFA.

The investment portfolios can only invest in debt securities that have a minimum credit rating of BBB (2017: BBB) by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P) and Baa2 (2017: Baa2) by Moody's Investors Service, Inc (Moody's). In the event of a split credit rating for a debt securities issue, the Investment Guidelines require that the lower credit rating will apply. The Investment Guidelines require the weighted average credit rating of the total debt securities portfolio to be at or above A/A2 (2017: A/A2).

As at the reporting date, the credit risk profile as weighted by market value (including accrued interest) was:

Credit rating	2018 HK\$	% of net assets	2017 HK\$	% of net assets
AAA ¹	60,863,462	2	103,901,664	3
AA ²	1,202,908,144	36	1,380,268,977	38
A ³	735,357,343	22	721,942,492	20
BBB ⁴	211,263,953	6	213,552,610	6
	2,210,392,902	66	2,419,665,743	67

¹ AAA means AAA by S&P and Aaa by Moody's

² AA means between AA- and AA+ by S&P and Aa3 and Aa1 by Moody's

³ A means between A- and A+ by S&P and A3 and A1 by Moody's

⁴ BBB means between BBB and BBB+ by S&P and Baa2 and Baa1 by Moody's

The weighted average credit rating of the total debt securities portfolio is A+/A1 (2017: AA-/Aa3).

The MPFA does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The MPFA's credit risk exposure to bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks and other financial institutions with high credit ratings (investment grade or above) assigned by international credit rating agencies and are approved by the Finance Committee from time to time. In addition, the credit exposures are guarded by the Investment Guidelines which set out limits and restrictions on the total exposure to a single bank or an issuer of debt securities in order to mitigate concentration risk to a single counterparty. The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the statement of financial position. As at 31 March 2018 and 2017, none of the assets is impaired nor past due but not impaired.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

6.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial asset will fluctuate due to changes in interest rates.

The exposure to interest rate risk on bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents carrying interest are limited to the impact of the interest rate fluctuations on the interest income. The MPFA adopts a sensitivity test of 10 basis points (2017: 10 basis points) movement to measure such impact. If the interest rates on the bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents had moved up or down by 10 basis points (2017: 10 basis points) on average throughout the year, with all other variables being held constant, income for the year would have increased or decreased by HK\$0.6 million (2017: HK\$0.6 million).

The investment portfolios are exposed to the interest rate risk in relation to holdings in debt securities. The fund managers may mitigate such risk by reducing the weighting of debt securities in the portfolios and holding either more cash or equities within the permitted deviation margins from the target weighting. The fund managers may further reduce duration risk, i.e. price sensitivity to changes in interest rate, by reducing the debt securities portfolio duration by up to three years (2017: up to three years) below the benchmark duration. The benchmark duration is a composite of durations of chosen bond indices. On the other hand, the fund managers may also increase duration risk by up to two years (2017: up to two years) above the benchmark duration.

As at the reporting date, the average debt securities portfolio duration versus that of the benchmark is set out below:

	2018 Years	2017 Years
Benchmark duration	5.68	5.63
Portfolio duration	5.46	5.06

The MPFA measures the interest rate risks through Price Value of Basis Point (PVBVP). PVBVP is a sensitivity test to measure the fluctuation of potential gain or loss on interest rate positions upon a basis point movement.

The MPFA adopts a sensitivity test of 10 basis points (2017: 10 basis points) movements. As at the reporting date, if interest rate had fluctuated by 10 basis points (2017: 10 basis points) and all other variables were held constant, the impact on the MPFA's income would have been as follows.

	Increase/(decrease) in the MPFA's income	
	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
If interest rate were 10 basis points lower	12,075,652	12,243,610
If interest rate were 10 basis points higher	(12,075,652)	(12,243,610)

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

6.5 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the price of a security or a portfolio of securities will fluctuate due to market changes. Price risk consists of both systematic risk, which is also known as market return risk, and non-systematic risk, which can be largely eliminated by diversification in accordance with the Investment Guidelines.

The investment portfolios are investments designated at fair value and are measured at fair value as at each reporting date. The MPFA manages this price risk exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risk profiles. There is a portfolio diversification benefit by virtue of different degrees of lesser than perfect correlation between different invested asset classes. Control on the concentration of investments has been set out in the Investment Guidelines in order to ensure that the investment portfolios are well diversified. The inclusion of cash in the benchmark portfolio further helps control price risk. The investment performance is reported to the Finance Committee and the Management Board on a regular basis.

As at 31 March 2018, if the Equity Market^{Note} had increased or decreased by 10% (2017: 10%), with all other variables being held constant and all the equity instruments moved according to the historical relationship with the Equity Market, income for the year would have increased or decreased by HK\$88.0 million (2017: HK\$99.6 million).

Note Equity Market consists of markets in which the MPFA is authorised to invest in accordance with the Investment Guidelines.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

6.6 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk of loss on an asset or liability denominated in foreign currency due to changes in the foreign exchange rates. Apart from investment portfolios, most of the MPFA's assets and liabilities are in HK dollar or US dollar and minimal currency risk is expected due to the linked exchange rate system in Hong Kong.

The MPFA's Investment Guidelines for the investment portfolios only allow investments in assets denominated in freely convertible currencies. The investment portfolios must maintain a currency exposure of over 85% (2017: 85%) in HK dollar and US dollar with the remaining in foreign currency securities but not through currency trading. To meet this requirement, fund managers are permitted to hedge related currency risks by acquiring forward currency contracts. However, the over-hedging position for each foreign currency must not exceed 10% (2017: 10%) of the value of the investments denominated in the same currency and the total over-hedging position must not exceed 1% (2017: 1%) of the investment portfolio. The unhedged currency positions of the investment portfolio are measured and reported to the management and the Finance Committee on a regular basis.

Owing to the linked exchange rate system in Hong Kong, MPFA's currency risk primarily stems from the exposure to foreign currencies other than the US dollar. Other currencies shown in the tables below include Euro, pound sterling, Australian dollar, Japanese yen, Singapore dollar etc. The net financial assets of each type of foreign currencies in terms of HK dollar equivalent is not material. Also, as most of the foreign exchange exposures are well hedged by acquiring forward currency contracts, the exposure is considered not significant and sensitivity analysis is hence not provided.

As at the reporting date, the currency exposure of the MPFA is given below:

	2018						Total HK\$ equivalent
	HK dollar HK\$ equivalent	%	US dollar HK\$ equivalent	%	Others HK\$ equivalent	%	
Financial assets							
Investments designated at fair value	878,727,877	29%	1,860,600,504	62%	265,085,632	9%	3,004,414,013
Interest receivable on investments designated at fair value	4,611,655	30%	10,511,846	70%	–	0%	15,123,501
Derivative financial instruments	–	0%	264,422,830	85%	46,171,164	15%	310,593,994
Unsettled investments receivable	658,410	0%	299,728,917	99%	1,487,696	1%	301,875,023
Debtors and deposits	16,658,264	100%	–	0%	–	0%	16,658,264
Bank deposits	195,700,000	100%	–	0%	–	0%	195,700,000
Cash and cash equivalents	20,877,775	5%	362,999,745	95%	372,244	0%	384,249,764
	1,117,233,981	27%	2,798,263,842	66%	313,116,736	7%	4,228,614,559
Financial liabilities							
Derivative financial instruments	–	0%	45,954,301	15%	267,633,707	85%	313,588,008
Unsettled investments payable	–	0%	536,360,017	98%	9,385,682	2%	545,745,699
Other payables, creditors and accrued charges	34,504,697	100%	1,692	0%	–	0%	34,506,389
	34,504,697	4%	582,316,010	65%	277,019,389	31%	893,840,096
	1,082,729,284	33%	2,215,947,832	66%	36,097,347	1%	3,334,774,463

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

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For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	2017						
	HK dollar HK\$ equivalent	%	US dollar HK\$ equivalent	%	Others HK\$ equivalent	%	Total HK\$ equivalent
Financial assets							
Investments designated at fair value	958,608,398	29%	2,104,049,569	64%	241,285,116	7%	3,303,943,083
Interest receivable on investments							
designated at fair value	4,852,392	34%	9,593,751	66%	–	0%	14,446,143
Derivative financial instruments	–	0%	225,038,025	90%	25,251,970	10%	250,289,995
Unsettled investments receivable	1,312,431	19%	2,566,486	38%	2,939,507	43%	6,818,424
Debtors and deposits	15,462,043	100%	–	0%	–	0%	15,462,043
Bank deposits	191,000,000	100%	–	0%	–	0%	191,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	8,494,948	2%	438,369,464	98%	11,483	0%	446,875,895
	1,179,730,212	28%	2,779,617,295	66%	269,488,076	6%	4,228,835,583
Financial liabilities							
Derivative financial instruments	–	0%	25,205,207	10%	227,933,931	90%	253,139,138
Unsettled investments payable	2,622,115	1%	375,756,664	99%	898,234	0%	379,277,013
Other payables, creditors and accrued charges	31,917,862	100%	1,691	0%	–	0%	31,919,553
	34,539,977	5%	400,963,562	60%	228,832,165	35%	664,335,704
	1,145,190,235	32%	2,378,653,733	67%	40,655,911	1%	3,564,499,879

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

6.7 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential that the MPFA will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its cash commitments. Liquidity risk may result from the need to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; counterparties' failure to settle a contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash flows as anticipated.

The MPFA does not have any borrowing and therefore has no repayment liability owing to debt. The MPFA maintains sufficient short-term liquidity to fund its operations and runs a bank deposit portfolio to achieve reasonable return on cash. Monthly cash flow forecast is performed to estimate the cash required for operations, including payment for goods/services, office accommodation expenses and payroll.

As at the reporting date, the MPFA held cash and cash equivalents and deposits including interest receivable on bank deposits of HK\$580,574,999 (2017: HK\$638,387,209) that are of short maturity and will be due orderly. Therefore, liquidity risk is considered to be minimal.

The following table summarises the contractual maturity in relation to non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments. For non-derivative financial liabilities, the figures are undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the MPFA is required to pay. The cash flows include both principal and interest. For derivative financial instruments requiring gross settlement, the figures represent undiscounted gross inflows or outflows on these derivatives.

	2018			2017		
	≤1 month HK\$	1-3 months HK\$	>3 months HK\$	≤1 month HK\$	1-3 months HK\$	>3 months HK\$
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Unsettled investments payable ¹	280,242,500	265,503,199	–	379,277,013	–	–
Other payables, creditors and accrued charges	13,965,470	6,113,272	14,427,647	11,857,010	7,204,265	12,858,278
Total	294,207,970	271,616,471	14,427,647	391,134,023	7,204,265	12,858,278
Derivative financial instruments						
Foreign currency forward contracts						
– Inflows	250,148,277	60,445,717	–	189,755,011	60,534,984	–
– Outflows	(253,228,275)	(60,359,733)	–	(192,143,861)	(60,995,277)	–
Total	(3,079,998)	85,984	–	(2,388,850)	(460,293)	–

- 1 The fund managers are not allowed to borrow money for the managed portfolios or hold a negative cash position on a trade date basis.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

6.8 Fair values

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

The fair values of listed investments and unlisted investments with standard terms and conditions are determined by reference to bid prices quoted in active markets and over-the-counter market quotations respectively.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are determined based on the quoted market prices for equivalent instruments as at the reporting date.

The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities stated at amortised costs approximate the corresponding carrying amounts.

6.9 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

The fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities are categorised using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- (a) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities;
- (b) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- (c) Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

As at the reporting date, the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are set out below:

	2018			
	Level 1 HK\$	Level 2 HK\$	Level 3 HK\$	Total HK\$
Financial assets				
Equity securities	809,144,612	–	–	809,144,612
Debt securities	1,622,857,129	572,412,272	–	2,195,269,401
Derivative financial instruments	1,163,853	–	–	1,163,853
	2,433,165,594	572,412,272	–	3,005,577,866
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	4,157,867	–	–	4,157,867

	2017			
	Level 1 HK\$	Level 2 HK\$	Level 3 HK\$	Total HK\$
Financial assets				
Equity securities	898,723,483	–	–	898,723,483
Debt securities	1,825,456,573	579,763,027	–	2,405,219,600
Derivative financial instruments	227,114	–	–	227,114
	2,724,407,170	579,763,027	–	3,304,170,197
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	3,076,257	–	–	3,076,257

“Loans and receivables” and “Other financial liabilities” as disclosed in Note 6.1 are carried at amortised cost, their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

During the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017, no financial assets or financial liabilities were classified under Level 3. During the year ended 31 March 2018, there was no transfer between levels. During the year ended 31 March 2017, there were a few debt securities being transferred from level 2 to level 1 amounting to HK\$8,414,759 as these debt securities existed more trading activities on 31 March 2017 than on 31 March 2016.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

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For the year ended 31 March 2018

7. FEES AND CHARGES

Fees and charges consist of application fees, annual fees, and financial penalties and other charges arising from ORSO schemes and MPF schemes, and in relation to MPF Intermediaries.

	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
Application fees	782,600	654,200
Annual fees	7,012,249	5,496,900
Financial penalties and other charges	7,112,345	1,705,308
	14,907,194	7,856,408

8. NET INVESTMENT INCOME

	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
Interest income on investments designated at fair value	53,695,777	54,476,357
Dividends from investments designated at fair value	19,782,799	19,285,745
Net realised gain on investments designated at fair value ¹	137,083,817	38,006,710
Net change in unrealised gain on investments designated at fair value ²	34,284,032	40,225,870
Net realised (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments	(19,232,030)	5,318,709
Net change in unrealised (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments	(144,871)	2,790,986
	225,469,524	160,104,377

1 The amount included net realised foreign exchange gain of HK\$16,828,137 (2017: net realised foreign exchange loss of HK\$7,676,125) from foreign currency securities.

2 The amount included net change in unrealised foreign exchange gain of HK\$29,175,968 (2017: HK\$4,220,012) from foreign currency securities.

9. TAXATION

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements as the MPFA is exempt from Hong Kong Profits Tax under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

10. STAFF COSTS

	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
Salary and performance related remuneration	307,963,606	309,331,665
Contributions to MPF schemes	25,644,285	25,000,110
Staff benefits	7,602,032	7,548,595
	341,209,923	341,880,370

The MPFA operates three MPF schemes for all qualified employees. The assets of the MPF schemes are held separately from those of the MPFA and are under the control of trustees.

The total expenses recognised in the income and expenditure account represent contributions paid or payable to the MPF schemes at rates specified in the participation rules. As at 31 March 2018, contributions of HK\$266,403 were due but not yet paid over to the MPF schemes (2017: HK\$57,778).

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

11. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

The emoluments of all directors for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 are set out below:

	2018				
	Fees HK\$	Salaries and other benefits HK\$	Contributions to MPF schemes HK\$	Variable pay HK\$	Total emoluments HK\$
Executive Directors					
Diana Chan Tong Chee-ching	–	4,760,426	556,333	828,069	6,144,828
Cheng Yan-chee	–	3,730,020	423,544	523,962	4,677,526
Alice Law Shing-mui	–	3,809,728	436,102	578,500	4,824,330
Cynthia Hui Wai-yee	–	3,015,619	330,716	316,638	3,662,973
Gabriella Yee Gar-bo	–	2,769,945	303,620	290,598	3,364,163
Non-Executive Directors					
David Wong Yau-kar	–	–	–	–	–
K C Chan ¹	–	–	–	–	–
Chan Kam-lam	–	–	–	–	–
Chang King-yiu ²	–	–	–	–	–
Bankee Kwan Pak-hoo	–	–	–	–	–
Ayesha Macpherson Lau	–	–	–	–	–
James Henry Lau Jr ³	–	–	–	–	–
Law Chi-kwong ³	–	–	–	–	–
Poon Siu-ping	–	–	–	–	–
Abraham Shek Lai-him	–	–	–	–	–
Stephen Sui Wai-keung ¹	–	–	–	–	–
Annie Tam Kam-lan ⁴	–	–	–	–	–
Andrew Wong Ho-yuen ⁵	–	–	–	–	–
Horace Wong Yuk-lun	–	–	–	–	–
Kingsley Wong Kwok	–	–	–	–	–
Simon Wong Kit-lung	–	–	–	–	–
	–	18,085,738	2,050,315	2,537,767	22,673,820

1 Retired as from 1 July 2017.

2 Appointed as from 26 July 2017; alternate to Law Chi-kwong.

3 Appointed as from 1 July 2017.

4 Retired as from 12 April 2017; alternate to Stephen Sui Wai-keung.

5 Alternate to K C Chan and James Henry Lau Jr.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

11. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

	2017				
	Fees HK\$	Salaries and other benefits HK\$	Contributions to MPF schemes HK\$	Variable pay HK\$	Total emoluments HK\$
Executive Directors					
Diana Chan Tong Chee-ching	–	4,695,379	539,257	722,185	5,956,821
Cheng Yan-chee	–	3,728,760	421,546	505,476	4,655,782
Alice Law Shing-mui	–	3,809,679	431,536	532,843	4,774,058
Darren Mark McShane ¹	–	4,222,724	391,923	646,192	5,260,839
Cynthia Hui Wai-yee	–	2,854,023	312,889	299,570	3,466,482
Gabriella Yee Gar-bo ²	–	54,290	6,095	9,290	69,675
Non-Executive Directors					
David Wong Yau-kar	–	–	–	–	–
K C Chan	–	–	–	–	–
Chan Kam-lam ³	–	–	–	–	–
Matthew Cheung Kin-chung ⁴	–	–	–	–	–
Ip Kwok-him ⁵	–	–	–	–	–
Bankee Kwan Pak-hoo ³	–	–	–	–	–
Ayesha Macpherson Lau ³	–	–	–	–	–
Paddy Lui Wai-yu ⁵	–	–	–	–	–
John Poon Cho-ming ⁵	–	–	–	–	–
Poon Siu-ping	–	–	–	–	–
Abraham Shek Lai-him	–	–	–	–	–
Stephen Sui Wai-keung ⁶	–	–	–	–	–
Annie Tam Kam-lan ⁷	–	–	–	–	–
Philip Tsai Wing-chung ⁵	–	–	–	–	–
Andrew Wong Ho-yuen ⁸	–	–	–	–	–
Horace Wong Yuk-lun	–	–	–	–	–
Kingsley Wong Kwok	–	–	–	–	–
Simon Wong Kit-lung ³	–	–	–	–	–
	–	19,364,855	2,103,246	2,715,556	24,183,657

1 Retired as from 25 March 2017.

2 Appointed as from 25 March 2017.

3 Appointed as from 17 March 2017.

4 Retired as from 16 January 2017.

5 Retired as from 17 March 2017.

6 Appointed as from 13 February 2017.

7 Alternate to Matthew Cheung Kin-chung and Stephen Sui Wai-keung.

8 Alternate to K C Chan.

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12. EMPLOYEES' EMOLUMENTS

Of the five individuals with the highest emoluments at the MPFA, in which four (2017: four) were Executive Directors, whose emoluments are included in note 11 above. The emoluments of the five highest paid individuals were within the following bands:

	2018 No. of employees	2017 No. of employees
HK\$3,500,001 to HK\$4,000,000	2	1
HK\$4,500,001 to HK\$5,000,000	2	2
HK\$5,000,001 to HK\$5,500,000	–	1
HK\$5,500,001 to HK\$6,000,000	–	1
HK\$6,000,001 to HK\$6,500,000	1	–
	5	5

13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements HK\$	Computer equipment HK\$	Office equipment and furniture HK\$	Motor vehicle HK\$	Total HK\$
COST					
At 1 April 2016	58,330,846	33,629,892	28,650,821	529,900	121,141,459
Additions	4,594,498	2,616,008	3,900,029	–	11,110,535
Disposals	(13,426,509)	(3,673,431)	(2,081,831)	(529,900)	(19,711,671)
At 31 March 2017	49,498,835	32,572,469	30,469,019	–	112,540,323
Additions	1,500,000	3,590,313	746,436	–	5,836,749
Disposals	(769,899)	(1,109,175)	(6,415,000)	–	(8,294,074)
At 31 March 2018	50,228,936	35,053,607	24,800,455	–	110,082,998
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 April 2016	24,147,346	27,423,503	20,689,423	496,781	72,757,053
Charge for the year	11,118,373	2,685,423	2,691,891	33,119	16,528,806
Eliminated on disposals	(13,426,510)	(3,673,431)	(2,036,262)	(529,900)	(19,666,103)
At 31 March 2017	21,839,209	26,435,495	21,345,052	–	69,619,756
Charge for the year	12,521,851	2,883,834	3,182,055	–	18,587,740
Eliminated on disposals	(769,899)	(1,070,915)	(6,415,000)	–	(8,255,814)
At 31 March 2018	33,591,161	28,248,414	18,112,107	–	79,951,682
CARRYING AMOUNT					
At 31 March 2018	16,637,775	6,805,193	6,688,348	–	30,131,316
At 31 March 2017	27,659,626	6,136,974	9,123,967	–	42,920,567

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14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software licenses HK\$	Software development costs HK\$	Total HK\$
COST			
At 1 April 2016	19,090,445	45,826,176	64,916,621
Additions	1,760,028	5,581,269	7,341,297
Disposals	(634,845)	(8,927,492)	(9,562,337)
At 31 March 2017	20,215,628	42,479,953	62,695,581
Additions	663,620	2,948,535	3,612,155
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2018	20,879,248	45,428,488	66,307,736
AMORTISATION			
At 1 April 2016	16,860,150	33,155,094	50,015,244
Charge for the year	1,064,941	6,300,473	7,365,414
Eliminated on disposals	(634,845)	(8,927,492)	(9,562,337)
At 31 March 2017	17,290,246	30,528,075	47,818,321
Charge for the year	1,126,690	5,271,705	6,398,395
Eliminated on disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2018	18,416,936	35,799,780	54,216,716
CARRYING AMOUNT			
At 31 March 2018	2,462,312	9,628,708	12,091,020
At 31 March 2017	2,925,382	11,951,878	14,877,260

15. PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

Projects in progress consisted of expenditure of capital projects not yet completed at 31 March 2018 amounting to HK\$1,934,858 (2017: HK\$1,678,166).

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For the year ended 31 March 2018

16. INVESTMENTS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE

	2018 HK\$	2017 HK\$
Equity securities		
Listed	809,144,612	898,723,483
Debt securities		
Listed	1,391,896,916	1,503,880,727
Unlisted	803,372,485	901,338,873
	2,195,269,401	2,405,219,600
Total		
Listed	2,201,041,528	2,402,604,210
Unlisted	803,372,485	901,338,873
	3,004,414,013	3,303,943,083

17. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2018		2017	
	Assets HK\$	Liabilities HK\$	Assets HK\$	Liabilities HK\$
Foreign currency forward contracts	1,163,853	4,157,867	227,114	3,076,257

The above derivatives are not under hedge accounting and are measured at fair value at each reporting date.

The notional principal amount of the outstanding foreign currency forward contracts as at 31 March 2018 was HK\$313,588,008 (2017: HK\$253,139,138). The contractual maturity of these foreign exchange forward contracts was within 12 months.

18. CAPITAL GRANT

On 3 April 1998, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region approved a capital grant of HK\$5 billion as initial funding to cover the establishment and operating costs of the MPFA.

19. LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

There were no loans to directors or executives during the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 and no loans were outstanding at 31 March 2018 and 2017.

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20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At the reporting date, the MPFA had commitments for capital expenditure in respect of the acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets as follows:

	2018	2017
	HK\$	HK\$
Contracted but not provided for	4,021,109	3,717,555
Authorised but not contracted for	45,600	100,000
	4,066,709	3,817,555

21. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

Operating lease payments represent rental payable by the MPFA for its office premises and storage space.

At the reporting date, the MPFA had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018	2017
	HK\$	HK\$
Within one year	37,917,645	46,092,138
In the second to fifth year inclusive	15,196,172	53,113,817
	53,113,817	99,205,955

22. MANDATORY PROVIDENT FUND SCHEMES COMPENSATION FUND

Section 17 of the Ordinance requires the MPFA to establish a compensation fund and the MPFA may appoint an administrator for the compensation fund or where there is no such administrator, the MPFA must administer the compensation fund. The MPFA continues to administer the compensation fund until 31 March 2019. The Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes (General) Regulation requires the compensation fund to be maintained in separate bank accounts and separate financial statements are to be prepared in respect of the fund. The seed money of the compensation fund and the capital grant of the MPFA are both funded by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Recoveries from the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Compensation Fund (the Fund) represents the recouping of expenses incurred by the MPFA for its services provided in administering the Fund.