

積金局通訊

MPFA

Newsletter

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積金局

12月 Dec 2014
第十七期 Issue No.17

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積金制度邁進第十五年

The MPF System Enters its 15th Year

2015年快將來臨！強積金制度於2000年12月實施，換言之，其運作亦邁進第十五年。一直以來，強積金制度作為退休保障架構的其中一根主要支柱¹，其角色是不可取代的，它在增加本港就業人口退休儲蓄方面，發揮了重大的作用。

截至2014年9月底，本港已有接近九成的就業人口（約320萬人）獲強積金制度或其他退休計劃所保障。按國際標準而言，香港退休保障制度的就業人口覆蓋率已達至極高水平。而相比在強積金制度實施前，香港大約只有三分之一的就業人口受到職業退休計劃（包括任何形式）的保障，這是一個很明顯的進步。

在複息效應下，強積金資產亦見增長。截至2014年9月底，強積金供款連同投資回報已增長至5,466億元。以實際金額計算，強積金制度經扣除費用及收費後的投資回報為1,259.5億元，該段期間的年化內部回報率²達4%，遠高於同期每年1.7%的通脹率。大家可以參閱今期的「積金焦點」，得悉更多有關強積金資產增長的數字。

積金局一直透過不同途徑，主動接觸各個界別的就業人士。除了向他們講解強積金制度，亦說明及早為退休生活做好理財規劃的重要性。我們致力在公眾教育方面推陳出新，希望以具創意的宣傳項目及實用的網上工具，提高計劃成員對強積金的關注，協助他們進行退休策劃。今期的「積金特寫」詳述我們鼓勵計劃成員積極管理強積金帳戶的一些新猷；而「積金教室」則介紹新近推出的「退休策劃計算機」。

強積金制度自實施以來，基礎穩固、運作穩健。不過，根據外國經驗，退休保障制度一般需時40年才會發展成熟。相對世界各地不少退休金制度，本港的強積金制度現時仍處於發展階段。積金局會繼續推行更多改革，令計劃成員更方便管理其強積金投資，並使強積金制度的運作更為簡便、產品和服務更物有所值。

行政總監
陳唐芷青

The year 2015 is on its way! Launched in December 2000, the MPF System has already begun its 15th year of operation. Since its launch, the MPF System, as one of the key pillars¹ in the retirement protection framework, has an irreplaceable role to play. In fact, the MPF System has been working well in its function of increasing the retirement savings of Hong Kong's working population.

As of the end of September 2014, almost 90% of Hong Kong's workforce (about 3.2 million people) were covered by the MPF System or other retirement protection schemes, which is very high by international standards. Before the implementation of the MPF System, only about one-third of Hong Kong's working population were covered by any sort of occupational retirement protection scheme. Obviously, the growth in retirement protection coverage for our working population has been very significant.

Driven by the compounding effect, MPF assets have seen growth too. As of the end of September 2014, the total combined sum of MPF contributions and investment returns had reached \$546.60 billion. This means that in dollar terms, the MPF System had generated an investment return of \$125.95 billion net of fees and charges. This translates into an annualized internal rate of return² of 4% for the period, which is substantially higher than the inflation rate of 1.7% per year for the same period. For more data on the growth of MPF assets, please read this issue's "MPF Focus".

All along, the MPFA has been proactively reaching out to the working population in different sectors through a wide range of channels. Besides explaining to them how the MPF System works, we also highlight the importance of having an early start in retirement planning. We strive to launch creative publicity and education programmes and develop useful online tools with a view to raising scheme members' awareness of managing their MPF and helping them plan for their retirement lives. This issue's "MPF Feature" introduces our latest initiatives to encourage scheme members to manage their MPF accounts proactively, while the "MPF Classroom" column tells you more about the newly-launched calculator for retirement planning.

With a solid foundation, the MPF System has been resilient in its operation since implementation. However, overseas experience suggests that retirement protection systems generally take 40 years to mature, so the MPF System is still at a developmental stage as compared with pension systems of some other countries. The MPFA will continue to spearhead reforms with a view to making it easier for scheme members to manage their MPF investment, simplifying the operation of the MPF System, and ensuring that MPF products and services offer better value for money.

Diana Chan
Managing Director

¹ 有關強積金制度作為退休保障架構其中一根支柱的角色，請參閱本通訊的《金教授信箱》，內文有詳盡的講解。

For detailed elaboration on the role of the MPF System as one of the pillars in the retirement protection framework, please refer to this issue's "Letter to Professor Kam".

² 內部回報率（亦稱為金額加權法）是一種計算投資回報的方法，當中計及向強積金制度作出供款及從制度提取權益的款額及時間。

The internal rate of return (also referred to as the dollar-weighted return) is a method for measuring investment return. This method takes into account the amount and timing of contributions made into the MPF System, as well as the benefits withdrawn from it.

強積金資產累增

MPF Assets Grow Cumulatively

強積金制度作為世界銀行建議的多支柱退休保障架構³中的「第二支柱」與其他退休保障支柱相輔相成，協助香港就業人口增加退休儲蓄。自制度實施以來，參與率一直維持很高水平（接近100%），計劃成員的平均強積金資產亦有所增長。

我們分析了一些由強積金受託人提供的數據，今期的《積金焦點》會與大家分享關於強積金資產的有趣數字，讓大家了解更多。

As “Pillar 2” in the retirement protection framework³ recommended by the World Bank, the MPF System complements the other pillars and helps increase the retirement savings of Hong Kong’s working people. Since its implementation, the enrolment rate has been maintaining at a very high level (almost 100%), and the average MPF assets of scheme members have been growing too.

After analyzing the data provided by MPF trustees, we have uncovered some interesting figures concerning MPF assets. This issue’s “MPF Focus” will share some of them with you.

³ 有關世界銀行建議的多支柱退休保障架構，請參閱本通訊的《金教授信箱》，內文有詳盡的講解。
For details about the multi-pillar model of the retirement protection framework recommended by the World Bank, please refer to this issue’s “Letter to Professor Kam”.

» 成員平均資產近十年增加約兩倍 Average MPF Assets Per Member Have Tripled in Less than a Decade

強積金制度內主要有三類計劃成員，分別為僱員、自僱人士和個人帳戶持有者。他們在制度下可以擁有多重身分，持有多於一種帳戶（供款帳戶或/及個人帳戶⁴）。此外，計劃成員可持有多於一個供款帳戶，或/及多於一個個人帳戶。

最常見的例子是一名打工仔以僱員身分，參與其僱主選用的強積金計劃，並在計劃下持有供款帳戶。此外，他在其他自選的計劃下亦開立了個人帳戶。即是說，他既是一名僱員，亦是一名個人帳戶持有者，同時持有供款帳戶及個人帳戶。在2013年年底，制度內有超過四成（約170萬人）的計劃成員，同時是僱員及個人帳戶持有者。

根據受託人提供的數據，在2013年年底⁵，強積金制度內的計劃成員約有390萬人，而當時的強積金資產（即供款加投資回報）約為5,140億元，以當時的強積金資產值除以計劃成員總數（即5,140億元 ÷ 390萬名計劃成員），計算出每人平均持有的強積金資產約132,000元。相比2004年年底，以同樣方法計算，計劃成員的平均資產只有大約45,000元，近十年間升幅約兩倍。不過，值得注意的是，上述提及的只是平均數據，實際數字因人而異。

There are three types of scheme members in the MPF System, namely employees, self-employed persons and personal account holders. Scheme members may have multiple identities under the System, and may hold more than one type of account (i.e. contribution account or/ and personal account⁴). In addition, a scheme member may hold more than one contribution account or/ and more than one personal account.

One common case is when a scheme member, as an employee, enrolls in an MPF scheme chosen by his/her employer and thus holds a contribution account under the scheme. At the same time, the member also holds a personal account in a scheme that he/she has selected. In other words, the member is both an employee and a personal account holder, simultaneously holding a contribution account and a personal account. As of the end of 2013, there were over 40% (about 1.70 million) scheme members in the MPF System who were both employees and personal account holders.

According to the data provided by the trustees, as of the end of 2013⁵ the MPF System had about 3.90 million scheme members, and the amount of MPF assets (i.e. MPF contributions and investment returns) totalled \$514.0 billion. If the amount of MPF assets is divided by the total number of scheme members (i.e. \$514.0 billion ÷ 3.90 million scheme members), the result shows that each scheme member had MPF assets of about \$132,000 on average. Using the same calculation method, at the end of 2004, each scheme member held only about \$45,000 of MPF assets on average. The figure has tripled in less than a decade. However, it is important to note that the data mentioned above is just an average and hence the actual amount should vary among individuals.



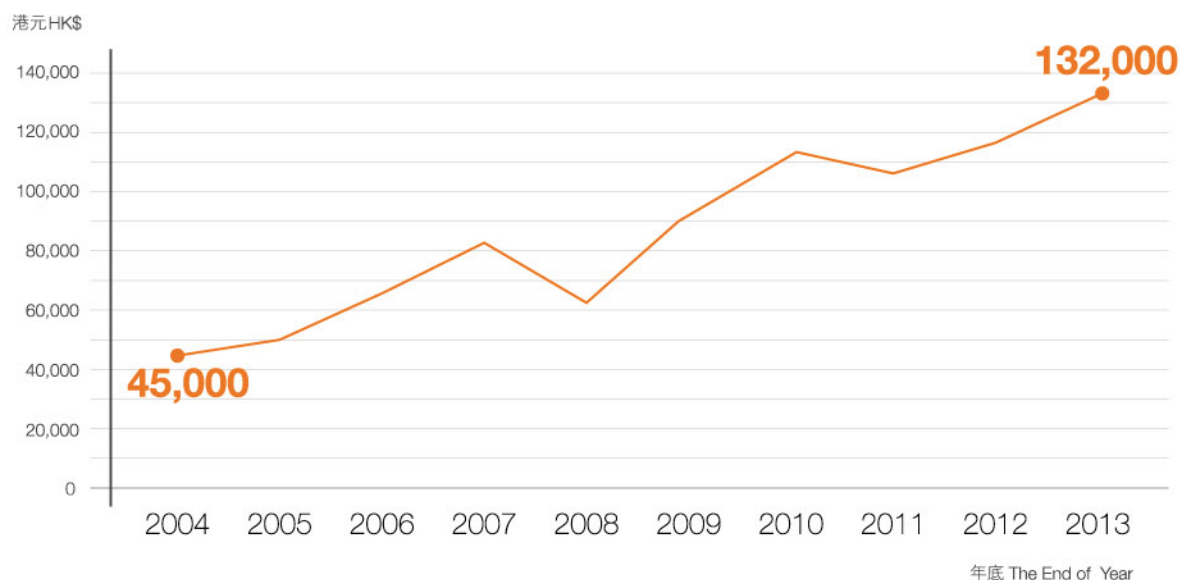
⁴ 供款帳戶用作滾存計劃成員現職供款及投資回報；個人帳戶則用作滾存計劃成員過去工作/自僱的供款及投資回報，以及透過僱員自選安排轉移的資產。

A contribution account accumulates a scheme member's MPF contributions made during current employment and the associated investment returns; while a personal account accumulates a scheme member's MPF contributions made during former employment/self-employment and the associated investment returns, as well as any MPF assets transferred to the account under the Employee Choice Arrangement.

⁵ 每年年底，積金局從受託人收集強積金計劃詳細的整體數據作分析用途。本文的有關資料乃基於最新的年度數據分析所得。

The MPFA collects from trustees data related to MPF schemes for analysis at the end of every year. The analysis in this article is based on the latest yearly data obtained from the trustees.

計劃成員平均強積金資產(2004-2013) Average MPF Assets Held by Each Scheme Member (2004 - 2013)



若以各類成員所持有的帳戶作分析，他們持有的平均強積金資產有多少？

Looking at the accounts held by each type of member, what was the average amount of MPF assets held in each?

各類成員所持有的帳戶 Accounts Held by Each Member Type	平均強積金資產 (以每名計劃成員計算) Average MPF Assets (Per Scheme Member)
僱員供款帳戶 Employee's Contribution Account	\$ 106,000
自僱人士供款帳戶 Self-employed Person's Contribution Account	\$ 66,000
個人帳戶 Personal Account	\$ 76,000

為何這些數據低於前文提及每名計劃成員的平均強積金資產(即132,000元)? 因為實際的情況不是那麼簡單，部分計劃成員在制度內擁有多於一個身分。舉個例子，如果計劃成員同時是僱員和個人帳戶持有者，則平均而言，該成員持有的強積金資產是182,000元 (106,000元 + 76,000元)。

Why are these figures lower than the average amount of MPF assets possessed by each scheme member (\$132,000) mentioned above? This is because some scheme members have multiple identities in the System. For example, if a scheme member is both an employee and a personal account holder, he/she on average has \$182,000 of MPF assets (\$106,000 + \$76,000).

» 男女計劃成員資產比例 MPF Assets Held by Male and Female Scheme Members

除了以計劃成員的身分作分析，我們亦以2013年年底的數據，探討成員的性別、年齡與其強積金資產的關係，並得出以下有趣的發現：

- 整體來說，男計劃成員的平均強積金資產比女計劃成員多出兩成；
- 只有在25至29歲的組群中，女計劃成員的平均強積金資產多於男計劃成員；及
- 30至64歲的男性及女性計劃成員，平均強積金資產的差距，會隨著年齡增長而變得愈來愈大。

Besides analyzing the data by scheme members' identities, we have carried out another analysis to correlate gender and age with the amount of MPF assets using the data as of the end of 2013. Below are some interesting findings:

- Overall, the average MPF assets of male members were about 20% higher than those of female members;
- Only in the group aged 25-29 were female members found to have possessed more MPF assets than their male counterparts; and
- For scheme members aged 30-64, the difference between the average MPF assets possessed by males and females became greater with age.

計劃成員持有的平均強積金資產(按年齡及性別劃分)
Average Amount of MPF Assets Held by Scheme Members by Age Group and Gender

年齡組別 Age Group	性別 Gender			比例(女性：男性) Ratio (Female : Male)
	女性(港元) Female (HK\$)	男性(港元) Male (HK\$)	整體(港元) Total (HK\$)	
<=24	15,000	16,000	15,000	1 : 1.02
25-29	72,000	68,000	70,000	1 : 0.95
30-34	135,000	136,000	136,000	1 : 1.01
35-39	165,000	182,000	173,000	1 : 1.10
40-44	160,000	196,000	177,000	1 : 1.22
45-49	156,000	199,000	177,000	1 : 1.28
50-54	135,000	185,000	162,000	1 : 1.37
55-59	108,000	172,000	144,000	1 : 1.60
60-64	86,000	146,000	122,000	1 : 1.71
>=65	59,000	96,000	83,000	1 : 1.64
整體 Total	118,000	145,000	132,000	1 : 1.23

(註：資產的金額以四捨五入至最接近的千位數；而有關比例的數字則以未經四捨五入的金額計算。)
(Remark: Asset figures were rounded to the nearest thousand; but the ratios were calculated based on unrounded figures.)

» 個人帳戶資產佔近四成

MPF Assets in Personal Accounts Make up Almost 40% of Total Assets

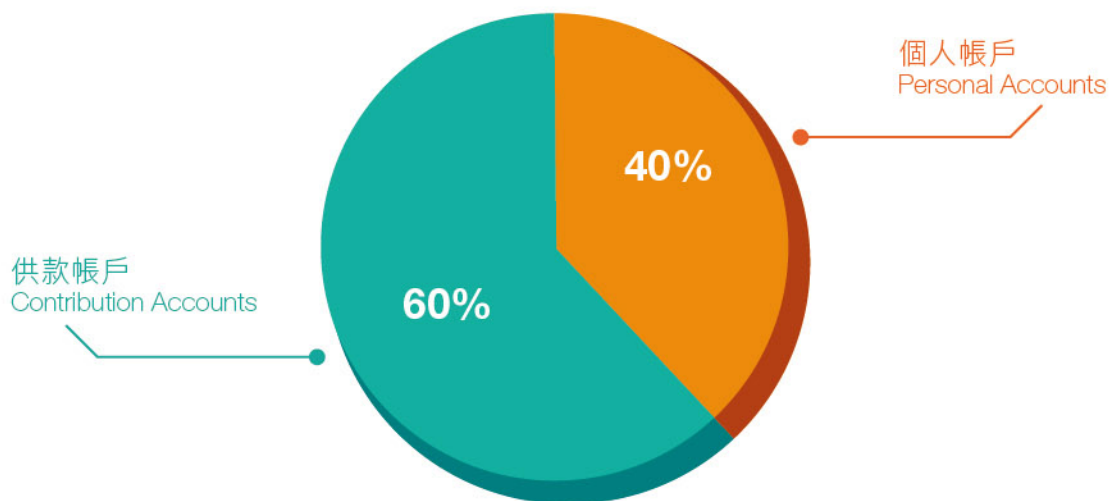
若以帳戶種類作分析，截至2013年年底，有六成強積金資產（約3,090億元）在供款帳戶內滾存，而在個人帳戶的則佔近四成（約2,050億元）。值得注意的是，個人帳戶內的資產佔總資產的比例，由2004年年底的19%上升至2013年年底的40%。

由此可見，個人帳戶內滾存的強積金資產確實不少，計劃成員不應置之不理。如持有多個個人帳戶，最好將帳戶整合，避免資產分散，管理帳戶亦會變得更省時、方便。

In terms of account type, as of the end of 2013, more than 60% of total MPF assets (around \$309.0 billion) were in contribution accounts, while almost 40% (around \$205.0 billion) were in personal accounts. An interesting point to note is that, as a percentage of the total MPF assets, the amount held in personal accounts increased from 19% at the end of 2004 to 40% at the end of 2013.

It is clear that considerable amounts of MPF assets have accumulated in personal accounts. Scheme members should not leave them unmanaged. If you hold multiple personal accounts, it is better to consolidate them to avoid your MPF assets being too spread out. Consolidation will also make account management more efficient and convenient.

強積金資產的分布
Allocation of MPF Assets



知多一點點 Learn More

截至2013年12月底，強積金制度有：

- 個人帳戶約463萬個
- 供款帳戶約360萬個

事實上，個人帳戶數目一直快速增長。在2004年年底，個人帳戶總數只有大約156萬個，換言之，在近十年間，帳戶數目平均每年有13%的增幅。

As of the end of December 2013, the MPF System had:

- about 4.63 million personal accounts
- about 3.60 million contribution accounts

In fact, the number of personal accounts has grown rapidly. As of the end of 2004, there were only about 1.56 million personal accounts. That means the number of personal accounts had seen an annual growth of 13% for almost a decade.



教你精明管理強積金帳戶

How to Manage Your MPF Accounts Smartly

新年伊始，正是回顧與前瞻的好時機。根據受託人提供的數據，現時超過一百萬名計劃成員持有多於一個個人帳戶。如果你持有多個個人帳戶，更加應該趁機積極整理自己的帳戶。為了鼓勵計劃成員管理強積金帳戶，積金局已經在「受託人服務比較平台」⁶（簡稱「平台」）（<http://tscplatform.mpfa.org.hk>）新增更多資訊，並推出新一輪的公眾教育工作。

As a new year begins, it is often a good time to review the past and plan for the future. According to the data provided by the trustees, at present over a million scheme members hold more than one personal account. If this is your case, you are highly recommended to take proactive steps to manage your accounts. To encourage scheme members to do so, the MPFA has provided more information on its "Trustee Service Comparative Platform"⁶ (the "Platform") (<http://tscplatform.mpfa.org.hk>) and a new round of public education programmes is also in the pipeline.



新增買賣基金相關資料

Additional Information about Buying and Selling Funds

最近，平台新增了多項資訊，列出更多受託人買賣基金的相關資料：

Recently, more information about the fund transaction process has been added to the Platform:



轉移強積金權益

Transfer of MPF Benefits

管理強積金帳戶，往往涉及將強積金權益從一個強積金計劃轉移至另一個強積金計劃，例如僱員行使僱員自選安排的轉移權、或因離職而需處理你在舊公司工作時累積的強積金、自僱人士或個人帳戶持有人要轉移強積金權益等。

平台新增資訊，列出原計劃的受託人為計劃成員贖回基金單位所需的時間；以及把強積金權益轉移至新受託人所需的時間，令計劃成員更能掌握強積金權轉移的情況。事實上，我們早前與業界合作，精簡運作及把程序自動化，已經成功將轉移強積金權益的時間縮短。

Managing MPF accounts often involves transferring MPF benefits from one MPF scheme to another. This includes cases where employees exercise their right to transfer under the Employee Choice Arrangement, or where they transfer MPF benefits accumulated during their former employment when they cease employment, as well as cases where self-employed persons and personal account holders transfer their MPF benefits.

New information has been added to the Platform, providing the processing time required for the original trustee to redeem the fund units in the scheme member's account, and to transfer the MPF benefits to the new trustee. Such information may give scheme members a better understanding of the MPF benefit transfer process. In fact, the time for transferring MPF benefits has been shortened recently thanks to the concerted effort of the MPFA and the industry in streamlining the operations and automating the procedures earlier.

⁶ 有關「受託人服務比較平台」的介紹和操作方法，請參閱2012年9月出版的第八期《積金局通訊》，當中的「積金焦點」有詳盡的介紹。

For an introduction to and guide to usage of the "Trustee Service Comparative Platform", please refer to "MPF Focus" in Issue No. 8 of the MPFA Newsletter, published in September 2012.

受託人		香港中央退休基金有限公司 The Central Retirement Fund Trust Company Limited	MPF Trustee Fund Trustee (Hong Kong) Limited	香港中央退休基金有限公司 The Central Retirement Fund Trust Company Limited	
強積金計劃		受託人/受託人/受託人	受託人/受託人/受託人	受託人/受託人/受託人	
轉移強積金權益	僱員自選安排	作為新受託人，把轉移申請表副本送交至原受託人所需的時間（收受指示日期後起計） ⁹	5個工作天內	5個工作天內	5個工作天內
		作為原受託人，把成員帳戶內的基金單位贖回所需的時間 ¹⁰	8個工作天內	7個工作天內	10個工作天內
		作為原受託人，基金單位贖回後，把強積金權益轉移至新計劃所需的時間 ¹¹	4個工作天內	5個工作天內	2個工作天內
		作為新受託人，處理由原計劃購入的強積金權益所需的時間 ¹²	5個工作天內	5個工作天內	2個工作天內
	轉移安排適用於自僱人士、個人帳戶持有人或終止受僱的僱員	作為新受託人，把轉移申請表副本送交至原受託人所需的時間（收受指示日期後起計） ⁹	5個工作天內	10個工作天內	5個工作天內
		作為原受託人，把成員帳戶內的基金單位贖回所需的時間 ¹⁰	8個工作天內	13個工作天內	16個工作天內
		作為原受託人，基金單位贖回後，把強積金權益轉移至新計劃所需的時間 ¹¹	4個工作天內	5個工作天內	2個工作天內



提取強積金權益 Withdrawal of MPF Benefits

如果你年滿65歲，或符合現時法例下的特定條件，可向受託人申請提取強積金權益。平台上「提取強積金權益」一欄，新增受託人為計劃成員贖回基金單位所需的時間；及把權益支付予計劃成員所需的時間。

If you have reached the age of 65, or fulfill specific requirements as stated in the existing ordinance, you can file a request to your trustee to withdraw your MPF benefits. New information has been added to the "Withdrawal of MPF benefits" section of the Platform regarding the processing time required for trustees to redeem the fund units in a member's account, and to pay the MPF benefits to the scheme member.

受託人		香港中央退休基金有限公司 The Central Retirement Fund Trust Company Limited	MPF Trustee Fund Trustee (Hong Kong) Limited	香港中央退休基金有限公司 The Central Retirement Fund Trust Company Limited	
強積金計劃		受託人/受託人/受託人	受託人/受託人/受託人	受託人/受託人/受託人	
提取強積金權益	提取強積金權益所需時間 (收受指示日期後起計)	把成員帳戶內的基金單位贖回所需的時間 ¹³	9個工作天內	13個工作天內	13個工作天內
		基金單位贖回後，把權益支付予申請人所需的時間 ¹⁴	4個工作天內	5個工作天內	5個工作天內

早前，積金局向政府建議優化提取強積金權益的安排。如果相關建議獲立法會通過，讓退休或提早退休的計劃成員，無須一次過提取其帳戶內所有強積金權益，而是容許其按需要分階段提取。因應提取次數可能變得頻密，上述資訊對部分計劃成員來說，會變得更加重要。

Earlier, the MPFA has made a proposal to the Government on refining the arrangements for withdrawal of MPF benefits. If the proposal is passed by the Legislative Council, scheme members will no longer be required to withdraw all MPF benefits from their accounts upon retirement or early retirement. Instead, their MPF benefits can be withdrawn by instalments based on their needs. As this new arrangement is likely to result in more frequent withdrawals, the information about processing time will become all the more important to some scheme members.



更改投資分配 Change of Investment Allocation

因應身處不同的人生階段，以及個人需要的轉變，你應不時檢討強積金帳戶內的投資組合，並適時作出調整。如你通過郵寄申請更改投資分配，你現在便可以透過平台，查閱不同受託人在收到更改指示後，進行基金買賣所採用的價格的日期。

As your life stages and personal needs change, you should from time to time review the investment portfolio in your MPF account and make changes as and when appropriate. If you submit your request to change the investment allocation by post, you can now refer to the Platform and check the date on which the fund price is used for fund dealing after the trustee has received your instruction.

受託人			香港證券及期貨委員會 Securities and Futures Commission	香港證券及期貨委員會 Securities and Futures Commission	香港證券及期貨委員會 Securities and Futures Commission
強積金計劃			香港證券及期貨委員會 Securities and Futures Commission	香港證券及期貨委員會 Securities and Futures Commission	香港證券及期貨委員會 Securities and Futures Commission
帳戶管理					
更改現有帳戶結餘的投資分配	更改方法	重組投資	✓	✓ (須同時更改未來供款之投資分布)	✓ (只可透過互聯網及iPad應用程式)
		基金轉換	✓ (只可透過互聯網)	×	✓
	透過郵寄	免費轉換次數 (每曆年/每計劃年度計)	次數不限 (轉出保證組合除外)	1次 (包括其他遞交方法)	次數不限
		基金買賣所用的基金價格日 ¹	收妥指示日期後5個工作天內	收妥指示日期後5個工作天內	收妥指示日期後4個工作天內
		所需時間完成 (收妥指示日期後起計) ²	5個工作天內	5個工作天內	4個工作天內



知多一點點 Learn More

積金局自2014年9月號的「強積金計劃統計摘要」起，提供以不同理由提取強積金的金額季度數據，方便計劃成員參考，大家可於積金局網站 (www.mpfa.org.hk) 瀏覽或下載 (主頁 > 資源中心 > 統計數據 > 強積金計劃統計摘要)。

From the September 2014 issue of the "MPF Schemes Statistical Digest" onwards, the MPFA provides quarterly data concerning the amount of MPF benefits withdrawn on different grounds for scheme members' easy reference. You can check or download the data from the MPFA website (www.mpfa.org.hk) (Home > Information Centre > Statistics > MPF Schemes Statistical Digest).



新一輪公眾教育

A New Round of Public Education Programmes

積金局每年均推出有關管理強積金帳戶的公眾教育活動，近年，我們更透過這類活動，大力提倡計劃成員最好只持有一個個人帳戶，鼓勵他們主動整合帳戶，以及留意避免新增個人帳戶。

為了引起大眾的注意，我們創作了四位「積金英雄」，由他們介紹管理帳戶的資訊。四位英雄會稍後陸續在不同媒體（如宣傳短片、報章廣告）跟大家見面，敬請留意！

想先睹英雄的造型，讓我們為你送上短片的拍攝花絮：

Every year, the MPFA runs public education programmes on MPF account management. In recent years, we have been promulgating in these programmes the message of holding only one personal account and encouraging scheme members to take the initiative to consolidate their accounts, as well as avoiding creating new ones.

To generate greater public awareness of the need to manage one's personal accounts, we have created four "MPF Heroes" who will deliver information about MPF account management. You will see the four heroes in different media (e.g. short videos, print advertisements) soon, so stay tuned!

Want an advance glimpse of the heroes? Here's a peek at the making of the short videos:



「退休策劃計算機」新登場

A New Calculator for Retirement Planning

一直以來，積金局推行的公眾教育活動，其中一個重點是鼓勵計劃成員及早進行退休策劃。最近，積金局更推出一個全新的網上工具「退休策劃計算機」，協助計劃成員策劃自己的退休生活。

One of the key objectives of the MPFA's on-going public education programmes is to encourage scheme members to make an early start in retirement planning. Recently, the MPFA has launched a new online calculator⁷ that helps scheme members plan for their retirement lives.

$$1+1=2$$

$$2+2=4$$

糅合兩個計算機的功能

Combining the Functions of Two Calculators

新推出的「退休策劃計算機」將現時積金局網頁上的「退休需要計算機」和「強積金累算權益計算機」功能二合為一，讓你可一次過計算65歲退休時所需的金額和退休時所得的強積金權益。

「退休策劃計算機」的使用方法十分簡易，首先登入積金局網頁的「強積金投資教育專題網站」（目錄>實用小工具>退休策劃計算機），或直接輸入這個網址（<http://minisite.mpfa.org.hk/mpfie/retirementplanner>），便可進入「退休策劃計算機」的「開始」版面。

The newly-launched calculator combines the functions of the two existing calculators, i.e. the "Calculator on retirement needs" and the "Calculator for projecting your MPF accrued benefits" on the MPFA website. You can now calculate both the amount you will need for retirement and the amount of MPF benefits you will receive upon retirement in one go.

The new calculator is simple and easy to use. First, enter the dedicated webpage for MPF investment education on the MPFA website (Menu > Learning Tools > Retirement Planner), or directly key in this URL (<http://minisite.mpfa.org.hk/mpfie/retirementplanner>) to go to the start page of the calculator.



⁷ The Chinese version of the new calculator is now available on the MPFA website, while the English version will be available in early 2015.

然後，按指示逐步輸入相關資料，例如你是僱員還是自僱人士，你的月薪、年終花紅等等。

Next, fill in the required information, e.g. whether you are an employee or a self-employed person, the amount of your monthly salary and year-end bonus, and so on.

Internet
<http://minisite.mpf.org.hk/mpfie/retirementplanner>
 強積金投資教育專題網站

第1部分 計算你的退休儲蓄

你的強積金

你是 ☒ 僱員 ☐ 自僱人士

你的有關人息

月薪

年終花紅(如有)

預期每年加薪幅度

你的自願性供款

你現時的年齡

你的每月自願性供款

僱主的每月自願性供款

你的每月特別自願性供款

最後，計算機便能推算你於65歲退休時可累積的強積金和其他儲蓄的總額，以及預期你所需的退休生活開支。計算機還能根據這些數字，計算出你是否需要額外儲蓄才能「達標」，甚至提供你每月須增加的儲蓄金額。

Lastly, the calculator will provide an estimated amount of your accumulated MPF benefits and other savings, along with your expected expenses after retirement. In addition, this new tool will use the data to estimate whether you will need additional savings to meet your expected expenses, and even the additional amount you will need to save every month.

Internet
<http://minisite.mpf.org.hk/mpfie/retirementplanner>
 強積金投資教育專題網站

你的退休計劃

你的儲蓄足夠實現你的退休大計嗎？
 根據你所輸入的個人資料與數據，以下是相應的計算結果：

以將來價值計算

- 預期你在65歲時儲下的強積金累積金額 **\$5,017,311**
- 預期你在65歲時強積金以外的其他退休儲蓄累積金額 **\$1,154,368**
- 要應付你的預期生活開支，你所需的退休金額 **\$6,752,829**

你65歲時的退休儲蓄 **不符合** 你的退休需要，尚欠 **\$581,150**。你的退休基金可能於 **83歲** 時用完，要滿足你的退休需要，必須由現時開始每月額外儲蓄 **\$628**。

調整計劃

你是 ☒ 僱員 ☐ 自僱人士

你現時的年齡

月薪

你現時的強積金月薪

你所需的強積金投資每年回報率(除費用外)

你前預期的每月退休生活開支

你所預期的壽命

積金局動態 MPFA UPDATES

積金局員工再獲頒申訴專員嘉許獎 MPFA Staff Receives Ombudsman's Awards Again

積金局的員工連續第12年獲頒申訴專員嘉許獎的公職人員獎。今年獲獎的員工分別為執法部的周引鵬高級主任及成員保障部的黎靜君督察。作為積金局的前線人員，他們憑著專業知識及服務市民的精神，分別妥善處理計劃成員及僱主對受託人的投訴，以及協助不少計劃成員成功向僱主追討拖欠的強積金供款。

MPFA staff has won Ombudsman's Awards for Officers of Public Organizations for the 12th year running. This year's awardees are Mr Darien Chow, Senior Officer of the Enforcement Division, and Ms Ada Lai, Inspector of the Member Protection Division. As frontline staff of the MPFA, they both possess professional knowledge and have served the public with dedication. Their jobs involve helping scheme members recover MPF contributions in arrears, and handling complaints against trustees from scheme members and employers respectively.



2015「強積金供款日」年曆 2015 "MPF Contribution Days" Calendar

僱主必須準時為僱員作強積金供款，以免觸犯法例。我們已將新一年的「強積金供款日」年曆上載至積金局網頁 (www.mpfa.org.hk)，年曆上標示了2015年內每個月供款日的日期，方便僱主隨時於網上查閱，甚至打印出來隨時參考。

To avoid breaking the law, employers must make MPF contributions for their employees on time. We have uploaded a 2015 "MPF Contribution Days" Calendar to the MPFA website (www.mpfa.org.hk). Contribution days for each month in 2015 are highlighted on the Calendar. Employers can check the days online anytime, or print the Calendar out for handy reference.



積極參與研討退休保障政策

Taking an Active Part in Retirement Protection Policy Discussion

積金局一直致力推動強積金制度的改革，並積極與本地各界人士及國際專家探討退休保障政策的發展。過去數月，積金局主席和管理層參與了多個論壇及會議，與本港及海外不同專家交流相關方面的意見。

The MPFA has all along been driving the reform of the MPF System, and taking an active part in discussion about the development of retirement protection policies with various sectors and international experts. Over the past few months, the Chairman of the MPFA and members of its senior management had attended several forums and conferences, where they exchanged views with different experts in Hong Kong and overseas.

積金局主席胡紅玉女士出席由香港大學社會科學學院舉辦有關退休保障政策的論壇，與一眾本地學者及關注團體，探討政府及不同組織在香港退休保障的角色，以及未來的發展方向。

Ms Anna Wu, MPFA Chairman, attended a forum on retirement protection policies organized by the Faculty of Social Sciences of The University of Hong Kong. She joined the local academics and concern groups in the discussion on the roles of the Government and different organizations in Hong Kong's retirement protection system, as well as the directions for future policy development.



積金局規管及政策總監馬誠信先生出席兩個分別由澳洲退休金組織，及國際退休金監管機構組舉辦的國際會議，與其他國家的專家討論本港的「核心基金」建議，並探討有關退休金制度設計和規管的議題。

Mr Darren McShane, MPFA Chief Regulation and Policy Officer, took part in international conferences organized by the Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia and the International Organisation of Pension Supervisors respectively. At the conferences, he exchanged views with experts from other countries on the "core fund" proposal for Hong Kong, as well as discussing other topics related to the design and regulation of pension systems.

積金局機構事務總監鄭恩賜先生出席由投資者教育中心舉辦的「金融理財知識和能力論壇2014」，主持了一個有關推動金融理財教育與退休策劃的嘉賓討論環節，並分享積金局在這些方面的經驗。

Mr Cheng Yan-Chee, MPFA Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, participated in the "IEC Financial Literacy Forum 2014" organized by the Investor Education Centre. He moderated a panel discussion about promoting financial literacy and retirement planning, and shared the MPFA's experience in these areas.



積金大學創辦人兼校長「金教授」，為大家解答有關強積金投資的問題。

Professor Kam, Founder and Vice Chancellor of MPF University answers enquiries on MPF investments.

問 Question

我常聽說，本港的強積金制度是退休保障制度的「第二支柱」。請問何謂「第二支柱」？其他支柱又是甚麼呢？

I often hear that Hong Kong's MPF System serves as "Pillar 2" of the retirement protection system. What does "Pillar 2" refer to? What other pillars are there?

世銀倡議五大支柱模式

A Five-pillar Framework Proposed by the World Bank

答 Answer

香港的退休保障制度採納了世界銀行(世銀)倡議的多根支柱模式，透過不同方法確立退休儲蓄或收入來源，各退休保障支柱須相輔相成。世銀於1994年先提出三根支柱的架構，及後於2005年，因應運作經驗擴大至五根支柱，分別是：

- 「零支柱」：無須供款、由政府財政資助及管理；
- 「第一支柱」：強制性供款、由政府管理；
- 「第二支柱」：以職業為本，強制性供款、由私營機構管理；
- 「第三支柱」：自願性儲蓄(如個人儲蓄及保險)；及
- 「第四支柱」：非正規支援(如家庭支援)、其他正規社會保障(如醫療及房屋)、其他個人資產(如自置居所)。

不論是按照世銀於1994年還是2005年提出的框架，香港的強積金制度均屬「第二支柱」。根據設定，「第二支柱」旨在增加退休儲蓄，並配合其他支柱，以期退休後可維持合理的消費水平。這根支柱所擔當的角色不能由其他支柱(例如主要為處理老年貧窮問題而設的零支柱)所取代。

同時，大家須留意，單靠強積金的強制性供款，並不能應付退休生活所有需要。因此，大家要及早開始退休策劃，並視乎需要作額外儲蓄來增加退休保障。

Hong Kong's retirement protection system is based on the multi-pillar framework recommended by the World Bank. With multiple sources of retirement savings or income, the framework has each pillar complementing the others. The World Bank originally proposed a three-pillar framework in 1994 ("1994 Framework") and later expanded it into a five-pillar framework in 2005 ("2005 Framework") based on operational experience. These five pillars are as follows:

- "Pillar 0": non-contributory, publicly financed and managed;
- "Pillar 1": mandatory, contributory and publicly managed;
- "Pillar 2": employment based, mandatory, contributory and privately managed;
- "Pillar 3": voluntary savings (e.g. personal savings and insurance); and
- "Pillar 4": informal support (e.g. family support), other formal social programmes (e.g. health care and housing) and other individual assets (e.g. home ownership).

Under both the 1994 Framework and the 2005 Framework of the World Bank, Hong Kong's MPF System is the "Pillar 2". By default, "Pillar 2", in conjunction with other pillars, is designed to enhance retirement savings through smoothing consumption from work life to retirement. This is a role that cannot be performed by other pillars (for example by "Pillar 0" which is designed primarily to tackle the problem of poverty among the elderly).

Meanwhile, please note that you will not be able to generate enough savings to meet your full retirement needs if you only make mandatory contributions. This is why you should start planning for your retirement as early as possible, and make additional savings to increase your retirement protection if deemed necessary.

聯絡我們 CONTACT US

如你對本通訊的內容有任何疑問，或希望收取/停止接收積金局發出的資訊，可透過以下途徑聯絡我們：
If you have any queries about the Newsletter, or if you wish either to receive or stop receiving information from the MPFA, please contact us via the following channels:

熱線 Hotline
傳真 Fax
電郵 Email
地址 Address

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