

Education Development Fund

Financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2016



Report of the Director of Audit



Audit Commission

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Education Development Fund

Independent Audit Report

To the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Education Development Fund set out on pages 3 to 11, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 August 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with section 8(3) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance (Cap. 1098) and Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

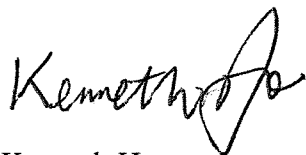
My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with section 8(5) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance and the Audit Commission auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Education Development Fund as at 31 August 2016, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with section 8(3) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance.



Kenneth Ho
Assistant Director of Audit
for Director of Audit

24 February 2017

Audit Commission
26th Floor
Immigration Tower
7 Gloucester Road
Wanchai, Hong Kong

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2016	2015
INCOME		
Interest income	3,689	6,512
EXPENDITURE		
Expenses for implementing school-based professional support programmes	(90,565)	(104,073)
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	(86,876)	(97,561)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	—	—
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(86,876)	(97,561)

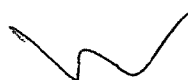
The accompanying notes 1 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2016
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2016	2015
CURRENT ASSETS		
Interest receivable	1,113	1,010
Other receivables	849	198
Bank deposits with original maturity over three months	277,000	372,000
Cash at bank	<u>52,455</u>	<u>46,022</u>
	331,417	419,230
 CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables and accruals	<u>(6,095)</u>	<u>(7,032)</u>
 NET ASSETS	 <u>325,322</u>	 <u>412,198</u>
 Representing:		
 FUND BALANCE		
Accumulated surplus	 <u>325,322</u>	 <u>412,198</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated
Trustee of the Education Development Fund



(Mrs Marion Lai)
Permanent Secretary for Education
24 February 2017

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2016	2015
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
Balance at beginning of year	412,198	509,759
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(86,876)	(97,561)
Balance at end of year	<u>325,322</u>	<u>412,198</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	3,586	7,120
Payment of expenses for implementing school-based professional support programmes	(92,153)	(100,088)
Decrease in bank deposits with original maturity over three months	95,000	100,000
	6,433	7,032
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		
	46,022	38,990
	52,455	46,022
	52,455	46,022
 ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	52,455	46,022

The accompanying notes 1 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND

Notes to the financial statements

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

1. General

The Education Development Fund (the Fund) was established by a declaration of trust made on 10 September 2004 by the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated (the Trustee). The Fund supports improvements and advances in education in schools in Hong Kong at all levels by implementing school-based professional support programmes.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 8(3) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance (Cap. 1098), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, and all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs), which is a collective term that includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (HKASs) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA). A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Fund is set out below.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is historical cost.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no critical accounting judgements involved in the application of the Fund's accounting policies. There are also no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next year.

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition

The Fund classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into different categories at inception, depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired or the liabilities were incurred. The categories are: loans and receivables and other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(ii) Categorisation and subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which the Fund has no intention of trading. This category includes cash at bank, bank deposits, interest and other receivables.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses, if any (note 2(c)(iv)).

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

Other financial liabilities

This category includes payables and accruals. They are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or when it expires.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If in a subsequent period the amount of such impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through surplus or deficit. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

(d) Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognised in surplus or deficit on an accrual basis, using the effective interest method.

(e) Expenses for implementing school-based professional support programmes

Expenses for implementing school-based professional support programmes are recognised when they are incurred.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and bank deposits with original maturity within three months.

(g) Impact of new and revised HKFRSs

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period. There have been no changes to the accounting policies applied in the financial statements for the years presented as a result of these developments. The Fund has not applied any new HKFRSs that are not yet effective for the current accounting period (note 5).

3. Commitments

As at 31 August 2016, expenses for implementing school-based professional support programmes approved but not yet due for payment (note 2(e)) amounted to HK\$114 million (2015: HK\$178 million).

4. Financial risk management

(a) Investment policy

The Fund places fixed deposits with banks for investment under section 5(1) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance. It is the Fund's policy that all investments in financial instruments should be principal-protected.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market variables such as interest rates and currency exchange rates may affect the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of loss arising from changes in market interest rates. This can be further classified into fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Since the Fund's bank deposits bear interest at fixed rates, their fair values will fall when market interest rates increase. However, as they are stated at amortised cost, their carrying amounts will not be affected by changes in market interest rates.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund does not have a significant exposure to cash flow interest rate risk because it has no significant floating-rate financial instruments.

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in currency exchange rates.

The Fund does not have an exposure to currency risk as all of its financial instruments are denominated in Hong Kong dollar.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or a counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The Fund's financial assets which are potentially subject to credit risk consist principally of bank balances. The Fund selects counterparty with good credit standing, strong financial strength and sizeable capital. The Fund also limits the individual exposure, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy, and monitors credit risk on a continuous basis. Hence the Fund does not have significant exposure to or concentration of credit risk.

The credit quality of cash at bank and bank deposits at the end of the reporting period, analysed by the ratings designated by Moody's or their equivalents, is shown below:

	2016	2015
Cash at bank and bank deposits, by credit rating:		
Aa3 to Aa1	191,455	160,022
A3 to A1	138,000	251,000
Baa3 to Baa1	—	7,000
	<u>329,455</u>	<u>418,022</u>

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial assets of the Fund is equal to their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Fund manages liquidity risk by forecasting the amount of cash required and monitoring the working capital of the Fund to ensure that all liabilities due and known funding requirements could be met. As the Fund has a strong liquidity position, it does not have significant exposure to liquidity risk.

As at 31 August 2016, the remaining contractual maturities of all financial liabilities, based on contractual undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date on which the Fund can be required to pay, were four months or less (2015: four months or less).

5. Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 August 2016

Up to the date of issue of the financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 August 2016 and which have not been early adopted in the financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Fund:

**Effective for accounting
periods beginning on or after**

HKFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

1 January 2018

The Fund is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial adoption. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.