

建屋為民 促進共融

Building for the Community
Fostering Harmony



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Hong Kong Housing Authority

Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

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Report of the Director of Audit



Audit Commission

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Hong Kong Housing Authority set out on pages 4 to 58, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Hong Kong Housing Authority are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the 1988 Financial Arrangements with the Hong Kong Government (as amended by the 1994 Supplemental Agreement) and the accounting policies approved by the Hong Kong Housing Authority, the important features of which are set out in Notes 1 and 2 to the financial statements, and have been properly prepared in accordance with section 14(1) of the Housing Ordinance (Cap. 283).

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with section 14(2) of the Housing Ordinance and the Audit Commission auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Hong Kong Housing Authority in accordance with those standards, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those standards. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the Hong Kong Housing Authority for the financial statements

The Hong Kong Housing Authority is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with section 14(1) of the Housing Ordinance, the 1988 Financial Arrangements with the Hong Kong Government (as amended by the 1994 Supplemental Agreement) and the accounting policies approved by the Hong Kong Housing Authority, and

for such internal control as the Hong Kong Housing Authority determines 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 Hong Kong Housing Authority is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

The Hong Kong Housing Authority is assisted by its Finance Committee in discharging its responsibilities for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Audit Commission auditing standards 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 the Audit Commission auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 Hong Kong Housing Authority's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Hong Kong Housing Authority; and
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Hong Kong Housing Authority'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 Hong Kong Housing Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Hong Kong Housing Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.



David Sun
Director of Audit

26 September 2017

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

HONG KONG HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Income			
Rental income	4(a)	17,026	16,682
Sales and premium income	4(b)	2,693	2,520
Investment income	4(c)	2,377	1,101
Other income	4(d)	156	237
		<u>22,252</u>	<u>20,540</u>
Expenditure			
Personal emoluments		3,700	3,410
Government rent and rates		406	1,323
Maintenance and improvements		3,279	3,092
Depreciation and amortisation		3,628	3,490
Expenditure on home ownership schemes	5	888	207
Other expenditure		5,049	4,927
		<u>16,950</u>	<u>16,449</u>
Operating surplus		5,302	4,091
Net non-operating income	6	<u>15</u>	<u>56</u>
Surplus for the year		5,317	4,147
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>5,317</u>	<u>4,147</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 58 form part of these financial statements.

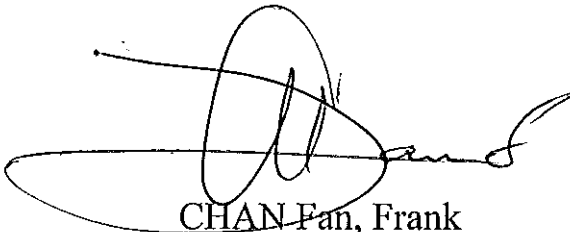
HONG KONG HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017
(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	131,992	119,348
Capital works / projects in progress	8	36,749	36,068
Intangible assets	9	152	242
Placements with the Exchange Fund	10	28,691	40,009
Investments in securities and bank deposits	11(a)	-	928
Home Purchase / Assistance Loans	12	30	41
		<u>197,614</u>	<u>196,636</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	14	18	1
Debtors, deposits and prepayments	15	996	701
Amount due from the Government	23(b)	1	19
Placements with the Exchange Fund	10	12,638	-
Investments in securities and bank deposits	11(b)	7,517	14,237
Bank balances and cash	16	276	1,842
		<u>21,446</u>	<u>16,800</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors, deposits and other payables	17	7,556	6,891
Amount due to the Government	23(c)	417	266
Provisions and other liabilities	18	2,188	2,049
		<u>10,161</u>	<u>9,206</u>
Net current assets		<u>11,285</u>	<u>7,594</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		208,899	204,230
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions and other liabilities	18	410	425
Net assets		<u>208,489</u>	<u>203,805</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 58 form part of these financial statements.

HONG KONG HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017 (Continued)
(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Representing:			
Government's permanent capital	1(a)	13,489	13,489
Government's contribution	19(a)	5,454	5,454
Capital reserve		12	12
Accumulated surplus		111,337	98,391
Housing Capital Works Fund	20	49,335	48,036
Development Fund	21	28,862	38,423
		<u>208,489</u>	<u>203,805</u>



CHAN Fan, Frank
Chairman
Hong Kong Housing Authority
26 September 2017

The notes on pages 10 to 58 form part of these financial statements.

HONG KONG HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Government's permanent capital	Government's contribution	Capital reserve	Accumulated surplus	Housing Capital Works Fund	Development Fund	Total
Balance at 1 April 2015	13,489	5,454	12	95,616	34,768	50,862	200,201
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,147	-	-	4,147
Dividend to the Government for the year	-	-	-	(543)	-	-	(543)
Transfer from / (to) accumulated surplus	-	-	-	(829)	13,268	(12,439)	-
Balance at 31 March 2016	<u>13,489</u>	<u>5,454</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>98,391</u>	<u>48,036</u>	<u>38,423</u>	<u>203,805</u>
Balance at 1 April 2016	13,489	5,454	12	98,391	48,036	38,423	203,805
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5,317	-	-	5,317
Dividend to the Government for the year	-	-	-	(633)	-	-	(633)
Transfer from / (to) accumulated surplus	-	-	-	8,262	1,299	(9,561)	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	<u>13,489</u>	<u>5,454</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>111,337</u>	<u>49,335</u>	<u>28,862</u>	<u>208,489</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 58 form part of these financial statements.

HONG KONG HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		5,317	4,147
Adjustments for:			
Investment income	4(c)	(2,377)	(1,101)
Expenditure / (Reversal of expenditure) on divestment of retail and carparking facilities	6	2	(24)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		3,506	3,357
Amortisation of intangible assets		152	160
Written down value of Tenants Purchase Scheme flats sold		67	101
Adjustment of capital expenditure		2	1
Decrease in Home Purchase / Assistance Loans		39	60
Decrease in impairment allowance for Home Purchase / Assistance Loans		(5)	(5)
Decrease in other assets		10	23
Increase in Home Ownership Scheme (Domestic) properties under development		(3,627)	(3,459)
Increase in inventories		(17)	-
Decrease in securities at fair value		5,007	6,609
(Increase) / Decrease in debtors, prepayments and other receivables		(423)	731
Increase in creditors, accruals and other payables		728	983
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions and other liabilities		98	(54)
Net cash from operating activities		8,479	11,529

The notes on pages 10 to 58 form part of these financial statements.

HONG KONG HOUSING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 (Continued)
(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from redemption of held-to-maturity securities		154	281
Increase in placements with the Exchange Fund		(1,320)	(2,086)
Decrease in bank deposits with original maturity over 3 months		895	3,798
Payments relating to divestment of retail and carparking facilities		(1)	(3)
Payments relating to capital works / projects in progress			
-New public rental housing		(10,309)	(11,628)
-Redeveloped public rental housing		(1,997)	(2,150)
-Home Ownership Scheme (Commercial)		(231)	(159)
-Motor vehicles		(2)	(2)
-Computer systems		(103)	(127)
-Improvement works		(660)	(815)
Interest received		1,439	2,460
Dividends received		185	234
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(11,950)</u>	<u>(10,197)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid to the Government		(552)	(578)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(552)</u>	<u>(578)</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,023)	754
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>7,626</u>	<u>6,872</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	16	<u><u>3,603</u></u>	<u><u>7,626</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 58 form part of these financial statements.

HONG KONG HOUSING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

The Hong Kong Housing Authority (the Authority) was established as a statutory body in April 1973 under the Housing Ordinance (Cap. 283). It exercises its powers and discharges its duties under the Ordinance so as to secure the provision of housing and such amenities ancillary thereto as it thinks fit. Following enactment of the Housing (Amendment) Ordinance 1988 and implementation of the Authority's re-organisation, the financial arrangements between the Government and the Authority came into effect on 1 April 1988. A Supplemental Agreement to the 1988 Financial Arrangements was effective from 1 October 1994. The salient features of the financial arrangements are as follows:

(a) Government's non-interest bearing permanent capital

A sum of HK\$13,489 million representing that element of the permanent capital originating from the capitalisation of loans from the former Development Loan Fund has been converted into non-interest bearing permanent capital with effect from 1 October 1994.

(b) Government's contribution

The Government's contribution to domestic housing and non-domestic equity included in the accounts is shown in Note 19(a).

The land value for the domestic element of public rental housing, the excess of the full market value of land over the land cost charged by the Government for the domestic element of the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) and the land value for the non-domestic elements in rental estates and Home Ownership courts (i.e. car parks and commercial facilities) are not included in the accounts but included as memorandum entries in Note 19(b).

(c) Dividend to the Government

The overall surplus arising from the operation of non-domestic facilities in rental estates and Home Ownership courts are to be shared equally between the Authority and the Government and distributed to the Government in the form of dividend.

(d) Contingent liabilities for the Home Ownership Scheme and the Private Sector Participation Scheme

The Authority took over since 1 April 1988 from the Government the contingent liabilities for mortgage default guarantees in respect of flats built under the HOS and the Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS) (Note 24(a)), and for unsold flats and the shortfall in selling price under the PSPS.

(e) Construction and management of temporary housing and cottage areas

With effect from 1 April 1988, the Housing Authority has :

- (i) become responsible for meeting expenditure arising from the development, construction and management of temporary housing areas and transit centres, and the management of cottage areas; and
- (ii) undertaken clearance, squatter control and maintenance of facilities provided under Squatter Area Improvement Programmes, on an agency basis, for the Government which remains responsible for the funding of these activities.

All temporary housing areas had been demolished by August 2001. Effective from April 2006, except for the activity on rehousing of occupants upon clearance, the squatter control and clearance functions were transferred to the Lands Department.

(f) Housing Capital Works Fund

The Housing Capital Works Fund, established on 1 April 1993 to separate the funding for the acquisition and/or construction of all the Authority's fixed assets and developments of the HOS, has been expanded to finance the capital costs of major improvement works. Accordingly, it is split into two accounts, viz. the Construction Account to cover the construction of housing estates and developments of the HOS, and the Improvement Account to provide funds for improving the standard of existing estates and implementing better community services in the estates.

Each of these two accounts is required to maintain an adequate level of operating funds - the Construction Account at a level equivalent to six months' estimated expenditure, and the Improvement Account at an annual balance of HK\$2 billion.

(g) Development Fund

The Development Fund was established with effect from 1 October 1994 to finance the development of housing and housing-related projects and infrastructure that would further the policy of providing adequate and affordable housing for those in need of housing provision.

With the prior agreement of the Authority, the Government has the right to pay into the Development Fund such additional sum of money that might be needed to support the purposes of the Fund.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Housing Ordinance, the 1988 Financial Arrangements and the 1994 Supplemental Agreement with the Government, and the accounting policies approved by the Authority.

(i) Measurement basis

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is historical cost except for securities managed by external fund managers, available-for-sale securities and derivative financial instruments, which are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out at Notes 2(i) and 2(l).

(ii) Management judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on 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 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.

Judgements made by management in the application of the Authority's accounting policies that have significant impact on the financial statements are explained in Note 3.

(b) Income recognition

Income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Authority and the income and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. The income for the year is accounted for in accordance with the following accounting policies:

(i) Rental income

Rental income from properties is brought into account in the period to which it relates;

(ii) Sales and premium income

This includes:

- proceeds from the sale/resale of HOS flats which is recognised upon signing of the sale and purchase agreement or upon issue of an occupation permit, whichever is the later;
- proceeds from the sale/resale of flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) which is recognised upon signing of the Deed of Assignment; and
- premium payments from HOS/PSPS/TPS flat owners which are recognised as income when the alienation restrictions on the flats are removed;

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method;

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date;

(v) Fees and charges

Fees and charges arising from the provision of services are recognised upon the delivery of services; and

(vi) Income from agency functions and services

Income generated from the agency functions and services of the Authority is brought into account in the period to which it relates.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation. The following items of property, plant and equipment are utilised in the provision of public housing services and ancillary commercial facilities:

(i) Buildings and improvement works

Buildings are classified into three categories:

Rental Premises (excluding Interim Housing)

'HKHA'	Estates of the present as well as the former Hong Kong Housing Authority plus additions thereto since 1 April 1973, including the estates taken over from the Hong Kong Model Housing Society.
'HOS(ND)'	Non-domestic premises of the Home Ownership Scheme.
'RD'	Estates of the former Resettlement Department including flatted factories plus additions thereto since 1 April 1973.

Interim Housing

'IH' Accommodation of transitional nature but the structures may be permanent.

Others

'HO' Head Office buildings.

'SQ' Staff quarters.

Buildings and improvement works costing HK\$500,000 or more each are recognised as assets on the following bases:

'HKHA', 'HOS(ND)', 'HO' and 'IH' - At cost to the Authority;

'RD' - For those formerly classified as Marks I, II and III estates and factories (other than factories completed after 31 March 1973), at nil value; for other estates completed before 1 April 1973, at deemed cost equal to written down value at 31 March 1973; and for estates completed after 31 March 1973, at cost to the Authority; and

'SQ' - At deemed cost equal to written down value at 31 March 1976 to the Authority.

(ii) Computer equipment, electronic equipment and motor vehicles

Computer equipment (including both hardware and software), electronic equipment and motor vehicles costing HK\$500,000 or more each are recognised as assets at cost. For computer equipment, the costs of the hardware (including its integrated software) and software are segregated and recognised under “property, plant and equipment” and “intangible assets” (Note 2(f)) respectively.

While each subsequent expenditure item of HK\$500,000 or more for improvement of an existing item of property, plant and equipment is added to the carrying amount of the asset if future economic benefits will flow to the Authority, computer equipment enhancement costs are not subject to the HK\$500,000 capitalisation threshold.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the date of retirement or disposal.

(d) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line basis to allocate the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, less its estimated residual value, if any, over its estimated useful life, as follows:

	<u>Expected useful life</u>
(i) Buildings	
- Interim Housing	10 years
- Rental premises (excluding Interim Housing) and others	50 years
(ii) All building improvements and other improvement works	The remaining life of the building upon completion of the improvement works.
(iii) Computer equipment and electronic equipment	5 years
(iv) Motor vehicles	6 to 9 years

(e) Capital works / projects in progress

This includes expenditure incurred on properties or computer equipment under development, improvement works and acquisition of property, plant and equipment, and financed by the Housing Capital Works Fund and the Development Fund. When the capital works are completed, the costs are

reclassified as items of “property, plant and equipment” or “intangible assets”. When the HOS (Domestic) projects are completed, the related costs are transferred to “inventories”. Expenditure on improvement works costing less than HK\$500,000 each is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include acquired computer software licences and capitalised development costs of computer software programs. Expenditure on development of computer software programs is capitalised if the programs are technically feasible and the Authority has sufficient resources and the intention to complete development. The expenditure capitalised includes the direct labour costs and costs of materials. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation of intangible assets is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the assets’ estimated useful lives of 5 years.

(g) Land

(i) Land under lease

The Authority has the proper legal title to land in all the Home Ownership (non-domestic) properties, rental flats of TPS estates, certain rental housing estates, rental blocks in some courts, two Head Office buildings at Fat Kwong Street, the customer service centre at Wang Tau Hom and the office at Chun Wah Court, either by way of Crown/Government Lease, or under Conditions of Grant or Exchange.

Leasehold land premiums are up-front payments to acquire leasehold land or land use right. The premiums are stated at cost and are depreciated over the period of the lease on a straight-line basis.

(ii) Land under vesting order

For land not under lease, vesting orders have been made by the Director of Lands, acting on delegated authority from the Chief Executive, under Section 5 of the Housing Ordinance. Such vesting orders confer on the Authority full powers of control and management of the land.

(iii) Land value

The value of land included in Note 19(b) in accordance with the financial arrangements with the Government (Note 1(b)) is determined on the following bases:

'HKHA', 'IH' and 'RD'¹ and Government Low Cost Housing - The land value is based on the assessments made by the Commissioner of Rating and Valuation using the residual method of valuation, being either at 1976 levels or at the time of handover for management where the estate was completed after 1976. Where the Commissioner of Rating and Valuation has not been able to provide a valuation, a provisional land valuation is made by applying a multiplier to the provisional rateable value of the estate assessed by the Commissioner of Rating and Valuation.

'HOS(Domestic)' - The land value associated with the domestic element of the Home Ownership Scheme is the excess of the full market value of land over the land cost.

'HOS(ND)'¹ - Prior to 1 April 1988, the land for commercial facilities was valued at the full market value at the date the land was purchased, and the land for carparks completed before that date was assessed at nil value. With effect from 1 April 1988, the land value for non-domestic facilities including commercial facilities and carparks is based on the assessments made by the Commissioner of Rating and Valuation at the date of completion of the facilities using the residual method of valuation.

¹ Abbreviations of the building types are shown in Note 2(c).

'HO' ¹ - For one of the Head Office buildings at Fat Kwong Street, the customer service centre at Wang Tau Hom and the office building in upper Wong Tai Sin, the land value is based on assessment made by the Lands Department at the date of completion of the buildings.

'SQ' ¹ - Land value is based on assessments made by the Commissioner of Rating and Valuation using the residual method of valuation at 1976 level.

(h) Placements with the Exchange Fund

Placements with the Exchange Fund for investment purpose include the total principal sums and any interest credited but not yet withdrawn at the end of the reporting period. The balance is stated at amortised cost.

(i) Investments in securities

Securities that the Authority has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities. Held-to-maturity securities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are stated in the statement of financial position at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses (Note 2(k)).

Securities managed by external fund managers are designated at fair value as they are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis. Investments in these securities are initially stated at fair value. At the end of each reporting period, the fair value is remeasured and any change in fair value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Upon disposal, the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying value is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

¹ Abbreviations of the building types are shown in Note 2(c).

Investment in securities which do not fall into any of the above categories are classified as available-for-sale securities and recognised initially at fair value. At the end of each reporting period, the fair value is remeasured, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the revaluation reserve.

Purchases and sales of investments in securities are accounted for at trade date.

(j) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost less impairment losses (Note 2(k)), except for the interest-free amount due from the Government and the interest-free loans made under subsidised home ownership schemes or where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In those cases, they are stated at cost less impairment losses (Note 2(k)).

(k) Impairment of investments in securities, loans and receivables

Investments in held-to-maturity securities, available-for-sale securities and 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 determined and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

- (i) for financial assets carried at cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Impairment losses for these financial assets are reversed if in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss decreases;
- (ii) for financial assets carried at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the

present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of the asset). If in a subsequent period the amount of an 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 in the statement of comprehensive income. A reversal of an impairment loss shall not result in the asset's carrying amount exceeding that which would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years; and

- (iii) for available-for-sale securities, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in the revaluation reserve is reclassified to surplus or deficit. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in surplus or deficit is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

(l) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. At the end of each reporting period, the fair value is remeasured and any change in fair value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(m) Inventories

Inventories consist of flats, stores and spares. They are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of repurchased and unsold new flats represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in selling the flats. When flats are sold, the carrying amount of those flats is recognised as an expense in the year in which the related sales income is recognised.

The cost of stores and spares is mainly determined by the weighted average cost method. Obsolete stores and spares are written off to the statement of comprehensive income. When stores and spares are consumed, the carrying amount of those stores and spares is recognised as an expense in the year in which the consumption occurs.

(n) Other assets

Other assets represent the Authority's contributions to the maintenance funds of individual TPS estates. For each TPS estate, the Authority makes a one-off contribution to the estate's maintenance fund in accordance with the estate's Deed of Mutual Covenant.

Other assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation of other assets is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over 10 years.

When flats in TPS estates are sold, the carrying amount of other assets attributable to those flats is recognised as an expense in the year in which the related sales income is recognised.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances and cash, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, normally having a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

(p) Creditors and other financial liabilities

Creditors and other financial liabilities are stated at amortised cost except for the interest-free amount due to the Government or where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In those cases, they are stated at cost.

(q) Employee benefits

Employee benefits such as wages, salaries and bonuses are recognised as an expense when the employee has rendered the service. Obligations on contract-end gratuities payable to contract staff for services rendered during the year are provided for in the financial statements.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

Contributions to the Mandatory Provident Fund for contract staff are expensed as incurred. Pension liabilities for civil servants are discharged by reimbursement to the Government as part of the civil servants' staff costs charged by the Government to the Authority on a monthly basis.

(r) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars using the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Hong Kong dollars are translated into Hong Kong dollars using the closing exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(s) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities

(i) Financial guarantees issued

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. The mortgage default guarantees issued by the Authority in connection with the sale of HOS/PSPS/TPS flats and in respect

of mortgage loans made by banks and other authorised financial institutions are a form of financial guarantees.

No deferred income is recognised as the mortgage default guarantees are issued at nil consideration and their fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Provisions for mortgage default guarantee payments are recognised if and when it becomes probable that the holder of a guarantee will call upon the Authority under the guarantee and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount. For guarantees without such provisions recognised, the Authority's present obligations under the guarantees are disclosed as contingent liabilities.

(ii) Other provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for other liabilities (including maintenance and minor improvements) when the Authority has a present obligation as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the time value of money is material, the provision is stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the present obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of the outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(t) Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Authority if the Authority has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Authority and the party are subject to common control.

(u) Taxation

According to Section 34(1) of the Housing Ordinance, the Authority shall, for the purpose of this Ordinance, be exempt from the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112).

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING THE AUTHORITY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rental premises

In management's view, the Authority uses rental premises for providing subsidised public housing rather than earning rentals. As a result, they are accounted for as items of property, plant and equipment instead of investment properties. For the same reason, management considers that it is inappropriate to recognise any impairment loss of rental premises based on their recoverable amount.

4 INCOME

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
(a) Rental income		
Rental housing	14,411	14,307
Commercial properties	<u>2,615</u>	<u>2,375</u>
	<u>17,026</u>	<u>16,682</u>
(b) Sales and premium income		
Sales of flats	1,537	1,340
Premium on removal of alienation restriction	<u>1,156</u>	<u>1,180</u>
	<u>2,693</u>	<u>2,520</u>
(c) Investment income		
Interest income from		
- placements with the Exchange Fund	1,277	1,900
- securities at fair value	6	23
- bank deposits	54	191
- held-to-maturity securities	-	10
	1,337	2,124
Net realised and revaluation gains / (losses) on securities designated at fair value	974	(1,071)
Net exchange (losses) / gains on		
- securities at fair value	(79)	67
- others	(29)	(248)
	(108)	(181)
Dividend income from securities at fair value	174	229
	<u>2,377</u>	<u>1,101</u>
(d) Other income		
Fees and charges	64	54
Miscellaneous income	<u>92</u>	<u>183</u>
	<u>156</u>	<u>237</u>
Total income	<u>22,252</u>	<u>20,540</u>

4 INCOME (Continued)

Operating Leases Arrangements

The Authority leases out commercial properties under operating leases (except car-parks). The leases typically run for a period of three years. The rental income received during the year amounted to HK\$1,989 million (2016: HK\$1,812 million), including rents based on business turnover amounting to HK\$11 million (2016: HK\$8 million).

The future minimum lease income receivable by the Authority under non-cancellable operating leases for commercial properties is analysed as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	HK\$M	HK\$M
Not later than one year	895	945
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,003	1,051
Later than five years	56	87
	<u>1,954</u>	<u>2,083</u>

5 EXPENDITURE ON HOME OWNERSHIP SCHEMES

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	HK\$M	HK\$M
Cost of flats sold		
- Construction cost and overheads	614	97
- Government land cost	254	90
- Cost of repurchased flats	3	5
	<u>871</u>	<u>192</u>
Adjustments to the interest payable on HPLS loans sold	(2)	(2)
Other expenditure	19	17
	<u>888</u>	<u>207</u>

6 NET NON-OPERATING INCOME

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	HK\$M	HK\$M
(Expenditure) / Reversal of expenditure on divestment of retail and carparking facilities (Note 22)	(2)	24
Reimbursement from Urban Renewal Authority for the costs of the allocated rental flats for affected clearerees	21	27
Reversal of project costs for abortive sites	-	1
Other (expenditure) / income	(4)	4
	<u>15</u>	<u>56</u>

7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2017				2016			
	Rental Premises (excluding Interim Housing) HK\$M	Interim Housing HK\$M	Others HK\$M	Total HK\$M	Rental Premises (excluding Interim Housing) HK\$M	Interim Housing HK\$M	Others HK\$M	Total HK\$M
(a) Lease premiums for land								
Cost at beginning and end of year	105	-	57	162	105	-	57	162
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	(94)	-	(29)	(123)	(94)	-	(28)	(122)
Charge for the year	(1)	-	(1)	(2)	-	-	(1)	(1)
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(95)	-	(30)	(125)	(94)	-	(29)	(123)
Net book value at end of year	10	-	27	37	11	-	28	39
(b) Site formation								
Cost at beginning of year	2,613	1	8	2,622	2,588	1	8	2,597
Additions	118	-	-	118	31	-	-	31
Disposals / Demolition	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)
Cost at end of year	2,725	1	8	2,734	2,613	1	8	2,622
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	(1,222)	(1)	(6)	(1,229)	(1,184)	(1)	(6)	(1,191)
Charge for the year	(43)	-	-	(43)	(42)	-	-	(42)
Written back on disposals / demolition	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(1,261)	(1)	(6)	(1,268)	(1,222)	(1)	(6)	(1,229)
Net book value at end of year	1,464	-	2	1,466	1,391	-	2	1,393
(c) Buildings								
Cost at beginning of year	169,349	725	1,846	171,920	162,714	652	1,833	165,199
Additions	16,017	-	-	16,017	6,985	-	-	6,985
Transfers	(72)	72	-	-	(86)	73	13	-
Disposals / Demolition	(181)	(226)	-	(407)	(264)	-	-	(264)
Cost at end of year	185,113	571	1,846	187,530	169,349	725	1,846	171,920
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	(54,670)	(405)	(877)	(55,952)	(51,851)	(371)	(841)	(53,063)
Charge for the year	(3,230)	(11)	(31)	(3,272)	(3,016)	(10)	(31)	(3,057)
Transfers	25	(25)	-	-	29	(24)	(5)	-
Written back on disposals / demolition	119	226	-	345	168	-	-	168
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(57,756)	(215)	(908)	(58,879)	(54,670)	(405)	(877)	(55,952)
Net book value at end of year	127,357	356	938	128,651	114,679	320	969	115,968

7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	2017				2016			
	Rental Premises (excluding Interim Housing)	Interim Housing	Others	Total	Rental Premises (excluding Interim Housing)	Interim Housing	Others	Total
	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M
(d) Improvement works								
Cost at beginning of year	4,148	-	120	4,268	3,522	2	108	3,632
Additions	51	-	12	63	634	(2)	12	644
Disposals	(5)	-	-	(5)	(8)	-	-	(8)
Cost at end of year	4,194	-	132	4,326	4,148	-	120	4,268
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	(2,306)	-	(98)	(2,404)	(2,094)	-	(98)	(2,192)
Charge for the year	(147)	-	(2)	(149)	(216)	-	-	(216)
Written back on disposals	3	-	-	3	4	-	-	4
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(2,450)	-	(100)	(2,550)	(2,306)	-	(98)	(2,404)
Net book value at end of year	1,744	-	32	1,776	1,842	-	22	1,864
(e) Computer equipment								
Cost at beginning of year	-	-	375	375	-	-	335	335
Additions	-	-	16	16	-	-	46	46
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Cost at end of year	-	-	391	391	-	-	375	375
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	-	-	(293)	(293)	-	-	(259)	(259)
Charge for the year	-	-	(40)	(40)	-	-	(40)	(40)
Written back on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	-	-	(333)	(333)	-	-	(293)	(293)
Net book value at end of year	-	-	58	58	-	-	82	82
(f) Electronic equipment								
Cost at beginning of year	535	-	6	541	539	-	6	545
Disposals	(3)	-	-	(3)	(4)	-	-	(4)
Cost at end of year	532	-	6	538	535	-	6	541
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	(535)	-	(6)	(541)	(539)	-	(6)	(545)
Written back on disposals	3	-	-	3	4	-	-	4
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	(532)	-	(6)	(538)	(535)	-	(6)	(541)
Net book value at end of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) Motor vehicles								
Cost at beginning of year	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1
Additions	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1
Cost at end of year	-	-	4	4	-	-	2	2
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value at end of year	-	-	4	4	-	-	2	2
Total net book value at end of year¹	130,575	356	1,061	131,992	117,923	320	1,105	119,348
¹ Represented by assets of								
Domestic rental housing	121,599	356	-	121,955	109,940	320	-	110,260
Non-domestic facilities	8,976	-	-	8,976	7,983	-	-	7,983
Housing Authority office buildings and others	-	-	1,061	1,061	-	-	1,105	1,105
	130,575	356	1,061	131,992	117,923	320	1,105	119,348

8 CAPITAL WORKS / PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

(a) Housing Capital Works Fund - Construction Account

(i) Properties under development

	1 April 2016 HK\$M	Additions, reclassification and adjustments ¹ HK\$M	Transfer to other asset categories or expenditure HK\$M	31 March 2017 HK\$M	1 April 2015 HK\$M	Additions, reclassification and adjustments ¹ HK\$M	Transfer to other asset categories or expenditure HK\$M	31 March 2016 HK\$M
New public rental housing								
Site formation	138	65	(27)	176	89	57	(8)	138
Buildings	22,441	10,252	(12,354)	20,339	17,154	11,576	(6,289)	22,441
	22,579	10,317	(12,381)	20,515	17,243	11,633	(6,297)	22,579
Redeveloped public rental housing								
Site formation	290	12	(92)	210	291	22	(23)	290
Buildings	5,427	1,984	(3,659)	3,752	3,991	2,132	(696)	5,427
	5,717	1,996	(3,751)	3,962	4,282	2,154	(719)	5,717
Subsidised sales flat (Domestic)								
Site formation	73	17	(1)	89	40	33	-	73
Buildings	5,351	4,205	(566)	8,990	1,920	3,432	(1)	5,351
	5,424	4,222	(567)	9,079	1,960	3,465	(1)	5,424
Subsidised sales flat (Commercial)								
Site formation	5	1	-	6	3	2	-	5
Buildings	216	230	(6)	440	59	157	-	216
	221	231	(6)	446	62	159	-	221
Sub-total	33,941	16,766	(16,705)	34,002	23,547	17,411	(7,017)	33,941
(ii) Computer equipment / motor vehicles								
Total	53	105	(80)	78	93	129	(169)	53
	33,994	16,871	(16,785)	34,080	23,640	17,540	(7,186)	33,994

(b) Housing Capital Works Fund - Improvement Account

Improvement works on buildings

	2,074	659	(64)	2,669	1,906	812	(644)	2,074
Total capital works / projects in progress	36,068	17,530	(16,849)	36,749	25,546	18,352	(7,830)	36,068

¹ Included in this column are additions, reclassification among project types and adjustments for expensing the development costs arising from aborting the development of the sites already auctioned or turned into other uses.

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
Computer software licences and system development costs		
Cost:		
At beginning of year	1,382	1,306
Additions	62	121
Disposals	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(45)</u>
At end of year	<u>1,442</u>	<u>1,382</u>
Accumulated amortisation:		
At beginning of year	(1,140)	(1,025)
Charge for the year	(152)	(160)
Written back on disposals	<u>2</u>	<u>45</u>
At end of year	<u>(1,290)</u>	<u>(1,140)</u>
Net book value at end of year	<u><u>152</u></u>	<u><u>242</u></u>

10 PLACEMENTS WITH THE EXCHANGE FUND

The balance of the placements with the Exchange Fund amounted to HK\$41,329 million (2016: HK\$40,009 million), being the total principal sums of HK\$30,000 million (2016: HK\$30,000 million) plus HK\$11,329 million (2016: HK\$10,009 million) interest credited but not yet withdrawn at the end of the reporting period. The term of the placements is for a period of six years from the respective dates of placements. For one placement with principal sum of HK\$10,000 million, the Authority shall not demand repayment of the principal sum during the period of placement. For the other placement with principal sum of HK\$20,000 million, the Authority has the option to demand repayment of part of the principal sum up to HK\$15,000 million during the period of placement.

Interest on the placements is payable at a fixed rate determined every January. The rate is the average annual investment return of the Exchange Fund's Investment Portfolio for the past six years or the average annual yield of three-year Government Bond (three-year Exchange Fund Notes before 1 January 2016) for the previous year subject to a minimum of zero percent, whichever is the higher. The interest rate has been fixed at 2.8% per annum for 2017 and at 3.3% per annum for 2016.

11 INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES AND BANK DEPOSITS

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
(a) Investments classified as non-current assets		
Bank deposits at amortised cost, with original maturity over 1 year	<u>-</u>	<u>928</u>
(b) Investments classified as current assets		
Bank deposits at amortised cost, with original maturity not more than 3 months (Note 16)	3,327	5,784
Securities at fair value		
Available-for-sale debt securities	-	150
Debt securities designated at fair value with maturity over 3 months from date of acquisition	203	162
Equity securities designated at fair value	3,987	8,141
	<u>4,190</u>	<u>8,453</u>
	<u>7,517</u>	<u>14,237</u>
Total investments	<u>7,517</u>	<u>15,165</u>

12 HOME PURCHASE / ASSISTANCE LOANS

	2017				2016			
	Home Purchase Loan Scheme (Notes 12a & d)	Enhanced Home Purchase Loan Scheme (Notes 12b & d)	Home Assistance Loan Scheme (Note 12c)	Total	Home Purchase Loan Scheme (Notes 12a & d)	Enhanced Home Purchase Loan Scheme (Notes 12b & d)	Home Assistance Loan Scheme (Note 12c)	Total
	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M
Gross carrying amount:								
At beginning of year	139	22	68	229	148	23	118	289
Loan repayments	(2)	-	(32)	(34)	(5)	(1)	(50)	(56)
Loans written off	(4)	(1)	-	(5)	(4)	-	-	(4)
At end of year	133	21	36	190	139	22	68	229
Impairment allowance for doubtful loans:								
At beginning of year	(132)	(22)	(2)	(156)	(137)	(22)	(2)	(161)
Impairment loss reversed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Loans written off	4	1	-	5	4	-	-	4
At end of year	(128)	(21)	(2)	(151)	(132)	(22)	(2)	(156)
Carrying amount at end of year	5	-	34	39	7	-	66	73
Portion classified as current assets (Note 15)	(2)	-	(7)	(9)	(2)	-	(30)	(32)
Portion classified as non-current assets	3	-	27	30	5	-	36	41

12 HOME PURCHASE / ASSISTANCE LOANS (Continued)

(a) Home Purchase Loan Scheme

The HPLS provides interest-free loans to assist sitting tenants of the Authority and the Housing Society, and prospective tenants with established eligibility for public housing to purchase flats in the private sector as well as those under the Secondary Market Scheme. The loans are repayable over a period of a maximum of 20 years. The HPLS was terminated on 31 December 2002.

(b) Enhanced Home Purchase Loan Scheme

The enhanced HPLS was approved in June 1995 to provide interest-free loans and subsidies funded by the Development Fund to the green form applicants who could apply for assistance under the Scheme during 1995-96 and 1996-97, with a view to encouraging them to purchase flats and give up their rental flats for re-allocation. The loans are repayable over the same period as the bank mortgage taken out on the property, up to a maximum of 20 years.

(c) Home Assistance Loan Scheme (HALS)

The HALS was implemented from 2 January 2003 to replace the HPLS. The HALS was terminated on 14 July 2004. The interest-free loans are repayable over a period of up to a maximum of 20 years.

(d) Sale of Home Purchase Loans

The Authority entered into an agreement with The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited (HKMC) in 2000-01 whereby home purchase loans were sold to the HKMC in tranches. The last tranche of loan sale was completed in November 2003. The loans were sold at par and a monthly interest is payable at rates based on Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate (HIBOR) on the balance of the portfolio sold after repayment of principal by the borrowers of home purchase loans. The present value of the estimated future interest payments was recognised as an expense and a liability when the loans were sold. As at 31 March 2017, as disclosed in Note 18, the remaining liability amounted to HK\$10 million (2016: HK\$17 million).

13 OTHER ASSETS

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
Contributions to the maintenance funds of individual TPS estates		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	10	33
Amortisation for the year	(10)	(21)
Transfer to cost of sales for sold TPS flats	-	(2)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>
Portion classified as current assets (Note 15)	<u>-</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Portion classified as non-current assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

14 INVENTORIES

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
Stock of unsold new HOS/PSPS flats	17	-
Stores and spares	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>

During the year, 222 units of HOS/PSPS flats were sold (2016: nil). As at 31 March 2017, the stock balance consisted of 7 units (2016: nil).

15 DEBTORS, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
Debtors	46	55
Receivable from sale of HOS flats	492	-
Interest receivable from the placements with the Exchange Fund	285	329
Other interest receivable	3	61
Dividends receivable	9	17
Dividend tax refund receivable	6	9
Unsettled sales and redemption of securities	16	60
Home Purchase / Assistance Loans (Note 12)	9	32
Deposits	85	87
Contributions to the maintenance funds of individual TPS estates (Note 13)	-	10
Prepayments	2	2
Lease incentives amortisation	<u>43</u>	<u>39</u>
	<u>996</u>	<u>701</u>

16 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
Bank balances and cash	276	1,842
Bank deposits with original maturity not more than 3 months (Note 11)	<u>3,327</u>	<u>5,784</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	<u><u>3,603</u></u>	<u><u>7,626</u></u>

17 CREDITORS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
Creditors and accruals	4,094	4,179
Unsettled purchases of securities	24	52
Payable for custodian's and fund managers' fees	6	10
Tenants' deposits	1,320	1,248
Deposits received for sale of HOS/TPS flats	945	409
Other deposits	62	60
Retention money	1,076	917
Liquidated damages deductions	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>
	<u><u>7,556</u></u>	<u><u>6,891</u></u>

18 PROVISIONS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2017			2016		
	Current portion HK\$M	Non- current portion HK\$M	Total HK\$M	Current portion HK\$M	Non- current portion HK\$M	Total HK\$M
Provision for employee benefits	1,800	-	1,800	1,804	-	1,804
Provision for maintenance and minor improvements	-	333	333	-	346	346
Rent received in advance	325	-	325	205	-	205
Unamortised income relating to liquefied petroleum gas	11	27	38	14	35	49
Interest payable on HPLS loans sold (Note 12(d))	4	6	10	7	10	17
Land cost provisions relating to sold HOS flats	-	44	44	-	34	34
Residual construction payment relating to sold and divested properties	31	-	31	5	-	5
Provision for audit fees	7	-	7	8	-	8
Provision for mortgage default guarantee payments	1	-	1	1	-	1
Others	9	-	9	5	-	5
	<u>2,188</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>2,598</u>	<u>2,049</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>2,474</u>

19 GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION

(a) Amount included in the accounts (Note 1(b))

	2017		2016	
	Domestic housing HK\$M	Non-domestic equity HK\$M	Domestic housing HK\$M	Non-domestic equity HK\$M
		Total HK\$M		Total HK\$M
(i) Borrowings from the former Development Loan Fund				
- Cumulative interest-free loans up to 31.3.1976	254	46	254	46
- Interest foregone by Government on loans related to domestic and non-domestic premises in public rental housing during the period 1.4.1976 to 31.3.1988	2,505	447	2,505	447
	1,226	149	1,226	149
(ii) Transfer value of Government built estates and staff quarters				
(iii) Home Ownership Scheme				
- Unsold stock of flats and construction in progress at 31.3.1988 transferred from Government	827	-	827	-
	4,812	642	4,812	642
		5,454		5,454

19 GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION (Continued)

(b) Amount not included in the accounts (Note 1(b))

	2017			2016		
	Domestic housing HK\$M	Non-domestic equity HK\$M	Total HK\$M	Domestic housing HK\$M	Non-domestic equity HK\$M	Total HK\$M
(i) Land revaluation surplus up to 31.3.1973 pertaining to the predecessor Authority	107	10	117	107	10	117
(ii) Value of land provided by Government						
- since 1.4.1973 pertaining to public rental housing estates and staff quarters	259,391	25,458	284,849	234,594	24,341	258,935
- for offices of the Authority	-	140	140	-	140	140
(iii) Home Ownership Scheme						
- excess of full market value of land over land cost	137,574	-	137,574	137,565	-	137,565
- land value for non-domestic elements	-	2,695	2,695	-	2,693	2,693
- premium on removal of alienation restriction	7,644	-	7,644	7,399	-	7,399
(iv) Tenants Purchase Scheme						
- excess of full market value of land at completion of the buildings over land cost	25,304	-	25,304	25,016	-	25,016
(v) Buy or Rent Option Scheme						
- excess of full market value of land over land cost	1,818	-	1,818	1,818	-	1,818
- land value for non-domestic elements	-	10	10	-	10	10
	431,838	28,313	460,151	406,499	27,194	433,693

20 HOUSING CAPITAL WORKS FUND

	2017		2016		
	Construction Account	Improvement Account	Total	Construction Account	Improvement Account
	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M
Balance at beginning of year	43,962	4,074	48,036	30,862	3,906
Transfer from accumulated surplus	704	595	1,299	13,100	168
Balance at end of year	44,666	4,669	49,335	43,962	4,074
					48,036

21 DEVELOPMENT FUND

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	<u>HK\$M</u>	<u>HK\$M</u>
Balance at beginning of year	38,423	50,862
Transfer to accumulated surplus	(9,561)	(12,439)
Balance at end of year	<u>28,862</u>	<u>38,423</u>

22 DIVESTMENT OF RETAIL AND CARPARKING FACILITIES

To enable the Authority to focus its resources on its core function as a provider of subsidised public housing, the Authority divested its retail and carparking facilities by selling the concerned facilities through an initial public offering of units in The Link Real Estate Investment Trust (Link REIT) in November 2005. The Authority recognised a net surplus of HK\$14,096 million as a result of the divestment in the year 2005-06. In determining the surplus, management made estimates concerning the divestment expenditure. Adjustments to the expenditure will be required if actual results differ from the estimates.

During the year, the Authority's net upward adjustment on divestment related expenditure was HK\$2 million (2016: net downward adjustment of HK\$24 million).

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to those disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Authority had the following material transactions and outstanding balances with the Government.

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
(a) Income received from the Government		
Rental income ¹	50	1,091
Reimbursement of costs of services provided to the Government	288	266
Supervision on-costs in respect of Government reimbursable projects	50	31
Other income	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>389</u>	<u>1,389</u>
(b) Amount due from the Government		
Receivable for Lotteries Fund projects	-	13
Receivable for Government-funded construction projects	-	3
Deposits and others	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>19</u>
(c) Amount due to the Government		
Land cost	243	89
Advance from Government for rental payment	1	89
Payable for Government rent and rates	5	13
Over-recovery on Government funded agency functions	20	11
Over-recovery on on-costs for entrusted projects	-	1
Dividend payable	109	28
Others (e.g. company and land searches)	<u>39</u>	<u>35</u>
	<u>417</u>	<u>266</u>

¹ It included the rent of HK\$52,000 (2016: HK\$1,044 million) paid by the Government to the Authority on behalf of tenants living in the public rental housing flats of the Authority.

24 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Financial guarantees issued

As at 31 March 2017, the Authority had outstanding mortgage default guarantees issued in respect of mortgage loans made by banks and other authorised financial institutions on HOS/PSPS/TPS flats sold as follows:

(i) HOS/PSPS flats sold

Default guarantees for flats built and sold under HOS and PSPS amounted to HK\$14,189 million (2016: HK\$17,043 million) for the primary market and HK\$17,188 million (2016: HK\$15,130 million) for the secondary market. However, it is the Authority's view that it will have a financial exposure only if the outstanding indebtedness of mortgages to banks and other financial institutions cannot be covered by proceeds from resale of the flats concerned. The Authority estimates it has no financial exposure (2016: Nil) for the primary market and HK\$2 million (2016: HK\$28 million) for the secondary market.

(ii) TPS flats sold

Default guarantees for flats sold under TPS amounted to HK\$3,617 million (2016: HK\$3,544 million) for the primary market and HK\$1,842 million (2016: HK\$1,332 million) for the secondary market. However, following the rationale in (i) above and assuming that the properties can be re-sold at the original selling price for flats within the first 2 years of the alienation restriction period, at the prevailing TPS price for flats from the 3rd to the 5th year of such period (less the actual amount of special credit for primary market flats) and at the prevailing market price less premium payable after the alienation restriction period, the Authority estimates it has no financial exposure (2016: Nil) for the primary market and its financial exposure for the secondary market is HK\$282 million (2016: HK\$155 million).

(b) Structural Safety Guarantee

Structural Safety Guarantee (SSG) covers all newly completed HOS and PSPS developments for a period of 10 years (20 years for Tin Shui Wai area) from the date of completion, including those existing developments which were within the relevant SSG period as at 13 April 2000. Pursuant to the sale of surplus HOS and PSPS flats in 2007, a SSG for a period of 10 years (20 years for Tin Shui Wai area) is also offered to cover each unsold block of these flats from the commencement date of flat selection period of the first sale phase. As at 31 March 2017, there were 25,194 units (2016: 27,450 units) of HOS and PSPS flats covered by the SSG. However, the Authority's liabilities under the SSG could not be reasonably ascertained and have not been recognised in the financial statements, except for the actual repair costs incurred under the SSG. During the year, such repair costs amounted to HK\$0.2 million (2016: HK\$0.2 million).

25 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Authority had the following contractual capital commitments outstanding at 31 March 2017 not provided for in the financial statements:

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
Capital Works/Projects		
- Public rental housing construction projects	33,391	29,574
- HOS construction projects	6,930	6,801
- Other projects	1,609	1,462
	<u>41,930</u>	<u>37,837</u>

26 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The forward currency exchange contracts are used for managing the Authority's currency exposure and are carried at fair value. Their carrying values, including assets of HK\$21,000, have been included in "Debtors, deposits and prepayments" (2016: assets of HK\$5,000 and liabilities of HK\$102,000 had been included in "Debtors, deposits and prepayments" and "Creditors, deposits and other payables"). All these contracts would mature within one year and have a total notional amount of HK\$14 million (2016: HK\$13 million). The notional amounts of these contracts indicate the volume of outstanding transactions and do not represent amounts at risk.

27 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is an integral part of the Authority's financial policies and processes. The Authority's Finance Committee advises on financial policies and oversees the management of funds of the Authority. The Finance Committee has established a Funds Management Sub-committee to advise on the Authority's funds management policies, strategies, guidelines, and the appointment and monitoring of external fund managers. The key financial risk management practices are highlighted below:

(a) Liquidity risk

The Authority's budgets and forecasts are compiled annually for the Authority's approval after endorsement by the Finance Committee and relevant business Committees. Income and expenditure are actively monitored during the year. The Authority's cash flows are monitored on a daily basis and its investments are managed with the primary objective of ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet capital expenditure and operational needs. As the Authority has a strong liquidity position, it has a very low level of liquidity risk.

(b) Market and credit risks

The Authority's financial instruments are subject to interest rate risk, currency risk, equity price risk, other market risk and credit risk. Comprehensive funds

management policy and investment guidelines are in place to ensure that the exposures to these risks are monitored and managed prudently on an ongoing basis.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Authority's interest-bearing assets include mainly bank deposits and debt securities at fair value. Bank deposits and debt securities bear interest at fixed rates. The Authority is exposed to fair value interest rate risk because their fair values will normally fall when market interest rates increase. The Authority monitors its interest rate risk with reference to the approved strategies and benchmarks. As regards bank deposits, since they are all stated at amortised cost, their carrying amounts and the Authority's income and accumulated surplus will not be affected by changes in market interest rates.

The Authority's interest payable on home purchase loans sold (Note 12(d)) is at HIBOR-based rates. The Authority is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk since future interest payments will fluctuate with changes in market interest rates. However, such interest rate risk is not material as it is naturally hedged by short-term interest-bearing assets (with maturity of 1 year or less) in the Authority's investment portfolio. As at 31 March 2017, the outstanding principal balance of the home purchase loans sold was HK\$434 million (2016: HK\$547 million) and their average remaining maturity was 39 months (2016: 39 months).

Sensitivity analysis based on a 50 basis points (2016: 50 basis points) increase / decrease in market interest rates shows that the revaluation gains on debt securities at fair value and surplus for the year would have decreased / increased by HK\$1 million (2016: HK\$1 million). This sensitivity analysis has been prepared assuming that the change in interest rates had been applied to the securities in existence at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables being held constant.

(ii) Currency risk

On currency risk management, the investment guidelines set limits on currency exposure. Forward currency exchange contracts are also used for managing the Authority's currency exposure (Note 26).

The Authority's investment assets in currencies other than Hong Kong dollars are denominated mainly in US dollars with the remaining in other freely convertible major international currencies. When the exchange rates of the relevant currencies against the Hong Kong dollar fluctuate, the value of these investment assets expressed in Hong Kong dollar will vary accordingly.

The table below summarises the Authority's currency exposures at the end of the reporting period:

	2017		2016	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M
Renminbi	-	-	1,135	-
Other currencies				
- US dollars	2,097	21	3,344	42
- Pound sterling	174	-	349	6
- Euro	479	5	652	1
- Others	477	16	726	25
	<u>3,227</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>6,206</u>	<u>74</u>

Other currencies include mainly currencies of major developed countries.

Sensitivity analysis based on a 0.5% (2016: 0.5%) increase / decrease in the exchange rate of the US dollar against the Hong Kong dollar shows that the exchange gains and surplus for the year would have increased / decreased by HK\$10 million (2016: HK\$17 million).

The Authority's exposure to Renminbi has been reduced during the year ended 31 March 2017 as a result of the reduction in Renminbi denominated assets. Accordingly, any change in the exchange rate of the Renminbi against the Hong Kong dollar would not have material impact on the exchange gains and surplus for the year. For the year ended 31 March 2016, sensitivity analysis based on a 5% increase / decrease in the exchange rate of the Renminbi against the Hong Kong dollar shows that the exchange gains and surplus for the year would have increased / decreased by HK\$57 million.

Sensitivity analysis based on a 5% (2016: 5%) increase / decrease in the exchange rates of the other currencies against the Hong Kong dollar shows that the exchange gains and surplus for the year would have increased / decreased by HK\$55 million (2016: HK\$85 million).

The above sensitivity analyses have been prepared assuming that the change in exchange rates had been applied to the financial instruments in existence at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables being held constant.

(iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in equity prices. The Authority's equity investments are subject to equity price risk since the value of these investments will decline if equity prices fall. As at 31 March 2017, all equity investments were designated at fair value as shown in Note 11.

Sensitivity analysis based on a 15% (2016: 15%) increase / decrease in equity prices shows that the revaluation gains on equity investments and surplus for the year would have increased / decreased by HK\$598 million (2016: HK\$1,221 million). This sensitivity analysis has been prepared assuming that the change in equity prices had been applied to the equity investments in existence at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables being held constant.

(iv) Other market risk

Interest on the placements with the Exchange Fund is subject to other market risk arising from changes in the interest rate which is determined every January (Note 10). Sensitivity analysis based on a 50 basis point increase / decrease in the interest rates for 2016 and 2017, with all other variables held constant, shows that the surplus for the year would have increased / decreased by HK\$206 million (2016: HK\$195 million).

(v) Credit risk

The Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements is shown below:

	2017	2016
	HK\$M	HK\$M
Placements with the Exchange Fund	41,329	40,009
Bank balances	248	1,805
Bank deposits	3,327	6,712
Available-for-sale debt securities	-	150
Debt securities designated at fair value	203	162
Amount due from the Government	1	19
Debtors and deposits	942	618
Home Purchase / Assistance Loans	39	73
Mortgage default guarantees	36,836	37,049
	<u>82,925</u>	<u>86,597</u>

The credit risk associated with the placements with the Exchange Fund and amount due from the Government is considered to be low.

With respect to the credit risk of the Authority's investments, the Authority's investment guidelines set limits on credit rating, individual counterparty exposure and overall concentration of exposure.

An analysis of the credit quality of the Authority's bank balances, bank deposits and investments in debt securities, based on ratings designated by Moody's or their equivalents, is as follows:

	<u>2017</u> <u>HK\$M</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>HK\$M</u>
Aaa	-	-
Aa3 to Aa1	229	2,684
A3 to A1	3,134	5,868
Lower than A3	415	277
	<u>3,778</u>	<u>8,829</u>

Debtors and deposits mainly include debtors, receivable from sale of HOS flats, interest receivable, unsettled sales and redemption of securities, deposits and derivative financial instruments. The associated credit risk is minimal.

Home Purchase / Assistance Loans are secured by mortgages on properties.

Mortgage default guarantees are issued in respect of mortgage loans made by banks and other authorised financial institutions on HOS/PSPS/TPS flats. Those loans are secured by mortgages on the flats concerned. As at 31 March 2017, provision for mortgage default guarantee payments amounted to HK\$1 million (2016: HK\$1 million, Note 18), and the financial exposure not provided for in the financial statements amounted to HK\$284 million (2016: HK\$183 million, Note 24(a)).

28 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. In the absence of such quoted market prices, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, using inputs based on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

The following table shows the carrying value of financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period according to the fair value hierarchy:

As at 31 March 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M
Assets			
Securities at fair value	4,002	188	4,190
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
	<u>4,002</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>4,190</u>
Liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M
Assets			
Securities at fair value	8,141	312	8,453
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
	<u>8,141</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>8,453</u>
Liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-

No financial assets or liabilities were classified under Level 3.

During the year, there were no transfers of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy to reflect the change in valuation basis.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1: Fair values of financial instruments are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Fair values of financial instruments are determined involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: Fair values of financial instruments are determined with inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

29 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

(a) CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Note	2017 HK\$M	2016 HK\$M
Consolidated Operating Account surplus / (deficit)			
Rental Housing	29(b)	326	(11)
Commercial	29(c)	1,266	1,086
Home Ownership Assistance	29(d)	1,403	1,985
Sub-total		2,995	3,060
Net non-operating income	6	15	56
		3,010	3,116
Funds Management Account surplus	29(e)	2,319	1,022
Agency Account (deficit) / surplus	29(f)	(12)	9
Surplus for the year		5,317	4,147
Distribution			
Dividend to the Government for the year		(633)	(543)
Surplus for the year after distribution		4,684	3,604

29 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT (Continued)
(b) RENTAL HOUSING OPERATING ACCOUNT

	2017				2016			
	Rental Housing (excluding Interim Housing)	Interim Housing	Rent Allowance	Total	Rental Housing (excluding Interim Housing)	Interim Housing	Rent Allowance	Total
	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M
INCOME								
Rental	14,392	19	-	14,411	14,289	18	-	14,307
Other income	33	-	-	33	58	-	-	58
TOTAL INCOME	14,425	19	-	14,444	14,347	18	-	14,365
EXPENDITURE								
Personal emoluments	3,017	9	2	3,028	2,778	10	2	2,790
Government rent and rates	277	-	-	277	1,189	3	-	1,192
Maintenance and improvements	3,105	27	-	3,132	2,927	31	-	2,958
Other expenditure	4,101	25	2	4,128	3,985	22	1	4,008
Depreciation and amortisation	3,337	11	-	3,348	3,217	10	-	3,227
Share of corporate supervision and support services expenses	204	1	-	205	200	1	-	201
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	14,041	73	4	14,118	14,296	77	3	14,376
Operating surplus / (deficit) for the year	384	(54)	(4)	326	51	(59)	(3)	(11)

29 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT (Continued)

(c) COMMERCIAL OPERATING ACCOUNT

	2017					2016				
	Commercial Complex HK\$M	Car Park HK\$M	Factory HK\$M	Welfare HK\$M	Total HK\$M	Commercial Complex HK\$M	Car Park HK\$M	Factory HK\$M	Welfare HK\$M	Total HK\$M
INCOME										
Rental	1,273	626	171	545	2,615	1,156	563	161	495	2,375
Other income	56	2	1	40	99	52	2	2	38	94
TOTAL INCOME	1,329	628	172	585	2,714	1,208	565	163	533	2,469
EXPENDITURE										
Personal emoluments	174	50	33	78	335	155	46	32	73	306
Government rent and rates	40	23	1	65	129	44	22	4	61	131
Maintenance and improvements	74	29	23	9	135	68	26	23	9	126
Other expenditure	247	148	37	88	520	236	142	36	85	499
Depreciation and amortisation	115	80	6	51	252	104	73	6	50	233
Share of corporate supervision and support services expenses	13	4	2	5	24	12	3	2	5	22
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	663	334	102	296	1,395	619	312	103	283	1,317
Operating surplus before exceptional items	666	294	70	289	1,319	589	253	60	250	1,152
Exceptional items ¹	(53)	-	-	-	(53)	(66)	-	-	-	(66)
Operating surplus for the year	613	294	70	289	1,266	523	253	60	250	1,086

¹ These represent demolition and clearance costs, and expenditure incurred on Government Infrastructure and Community facilities funded by the Authority.

29 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT (Continued)

(d) HOME OWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE OPERATING ACCOUNT

	2017				2016					
	HOS HK\$M	PSPS HK\$M	TPS HK\$M	HPLS /HALS HK\$M	Total HK\$M	HOS HK\$M	PSPS HK\$M	TPS HK\$M	HPLS /HALS HK\$M	Total HK\$M
INCOME										
Sales	542	-	995	-	1,537	-	-	1,340	-	1,340
Premium on removal of alienation restriction	659	305	192	-	1,156	655	301	224	-	1,180
Other income	24	5	7	-	36	62	6	8	-	76
TOTAL INCOME	1,225	310	1,194	-	2,729	717	307	1,572	-	2,596
EXPENDITURE										
Personal emoluments	217	32	51	25	325	189	33	55	25	302
Maintenance and improvements	7	2	3	-	12	5	1	2	-	8
Other expenditure	35	3	6	3	47	27	3	5	4	39
Depreciation and amortisation	20	1	3	3	27	16	2	4	6	28
Share of corporate supervision and support services expenses	18	3	4	2	27	17	3	5	2	27
Sub-total	297	41	67	33	438	254	42	71	37	404
Expenditure on home ownership schemes										
Construction cost and overheads	550	-	64	-	614	1	-	96	-	97
Government land cost	192	-	62	-	254	-	-	90	-	90
Cost of repurchased flats sold	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	5	-	5
Other expenditure	16	-	3	-	19	14	-	4	(1)	17
Sub-total	758	-	132	-	890	15	-	195	(1)	209
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,055	41	199	33	1,328	269	42	266	36	613
Operating surplus / (deficit) before exceptional items	170	269	995	(33)	1,401	448	265	1,306	(36)	1,983
Exceptional items ¹	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
Operating surplus / (deficit) for the year	170	269	995	(31)	1,403	448	265	1,306	(34)	1,985

¹ These mainly represent adjustments of future interest liability on the outstanding balance of the HPLS loan portfolio sold after related interest payment of \$5 million (2016: \$7 million) made in the year.

29 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT (Continued)

(c) FUNDS MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

	2017				2016			
	In-house portfolio ¹	Placements with the Exchange Fund ²	Portfolios managed by external fund managers ³	Total	In-house portfolio ¹	Placements with the Exchange Fund ²	Portfolios managed by external fund managers ³	Total
	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M	HK\$M
INCOME								
Interest income	56	1,277	4	1,337	201	1,900	23	2,124
Dividend income	-	-	174	174	-	-	229	229
Net realised and revaluation gains / (losses)	-	-	974	974	-	-	(1,071)	(1,071)
Net exchange gains / (losses)	(29)	-	(79)	(108)	(248)	-	67	(181)
TOTAL INCOME / (LOSSES)	27	1,277	1,073	2,377	(47)	1,900	(752)	1,101
EXPENDITURE								
Investment expenditure								
Fund managers' fees	-	-	28	28	-	-	47	47
Custodian's fees	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	4
Other investment expenditure	-	-	11	11	-	-	11	11
Sub-total	-	-	42	42	-	-	62	62
Recurrent expenditure								
Personal emoluments	7	-	5	12	6	1	5	12
Depreciation	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Other expenditure	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
Sub-total	10	-	6	16	9	1	7	17
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10	-	48	58	9	1	69	79
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	17	1,277	1,025	2,319	(56)	1,899	(821)	1,022

¹ The In-house portfolio comprises bank deposits stated at their principal amounts, debt securities intended to be held to maturity stated at amortised cost, as well as available-for-sale debt securities reclassified from held-to-maturity securities stated at fair value.

² Placements with the Exchange Fund include the total principal sums and any interest credited but not yet withdrawn at the end of the reporting period. The balance is stated at amortised cost.

³ Portfolios managed by external fund managers mainly include securities designated at fair value and initially stated at fair value. At the end of each reporting period, the fair value is remeasured with any resultant revaluation gains or losses being recognised in the Funds Management Account.

29 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT (Continued)
(f) AGENCY ACCOUNT

	2017				2016			
	Agency Functions ¹		Agency Management Services ²		Supervision of Government Reimbursable Projects ³		Total	
	HK\$M		HK\$M		HK\$M		HK\$M	HK\$M
INCOME								
Supervision fee	-		159		-		159	
Supervision on-costs	-		66		50		116	
Amount reimbursed by Government	287		-		1		288	
TOTAL INCOME	287		225		51		563	
EXPENDITURE								
Personal emoluments	233		133		93		459	
Maintenance and improvements	1		8		1		10	
Other expenditure	26		10		16		52	
Depreciation and amortisation	5		4		8		17	
Share of corporate supervision and support services expenses	1		9		7		17	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	266		164		125		555	
Surplus / (deficit) for the year before adjustments	21		61		(74)		8	
Over recovery brought forward	11		-		-		11	
Over recovery settled during the year	(11)		-		-		(11)	
Over recovery carried forward	(20)		-		-		(20)	
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	1		61		(74)		(12)	

¹ The Authority acts as an agent for the Government for building control, private housing, appeal panel (housing), rehousing of occupants upon clearance and support services.

² The Authority manages properties on behalf of other parties and charges a supervision fee for the services rendered. This covers the management of completed Home Ownership courts and the common area of the estates with properties divested.

³ The Authority provides supervision services for building of schools, welfare and other community facilities in new estates, additions, alterations, improvements and external maintenance of Government buildings in rental estates, as well as management and maintenance of slopes adjacent to estates. The Authority pays the contractors and obtains reimbursement from the Government including full cost of the supervision services.

29 房委會與政府之間的財政安排所需的補充資料(續)

(i) 代管服務帳目

	2017				2016			
	代理工作 ¹		代管服務 ²		代理工作 ¹		代管服務 ²	
	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)
收入								
監督費	-	159	-	159	-	162	-	162
監督工作間接成本	-	66	50	116	-	64	31	95
政府付還的款項	287	-	1	288	265	-	1	266
總收入	287	225	51	563	265	226	32	523
開支								
薪酬	233	133	93	459	226	131	63	420
維修及改善工程	1	8	1	10	2	6	(1)	7
其他開支	26	10	16	52	25	10	9	44
折舊及攤銷	5	4	8	17	4	5	6	15
分擔機構監督及支援服務支出	1	9	7	17	1	8	8	17
總開支	266	164	125	555	258	160	85	503
未經調整年內盈餘／(赤字)	21	61	(74)	8	7	66	(53)	20
承接上年度的多收服務費	11	-	-	11	14	-	-	14
年內結算的多收服務費	(11)	-	-	(11)	(14)	-	-	(14)
結轉下年度的多收服務費	(20)	-	-	(20)	(11)	-	-	(11)
年內盈餘／(赤字)	1	61	(74)	(12)	(4)	66	(53)	9

¹ 房委會以代理人身分，代政府執行屋宇管制、私營房屋、上訴委員會(房屋)、安置受清拆影響居民和支援服務的職能。

² 房委會代其他機構管理物業，並就這種服務收取監督費。代管的物業包括已落成的居屋屋苑，以及拆售物業所在屋邨的公用地方。

³ 房委會負責提供監督服務的工程計有興建新屋邨內的學校、福利和其他社區用途設施；租住屋邨內政府建築物加建、改建、改善和外部保養工程；以及管理和維修毗鄰屋邨的斜坡。房委會向承辦商支付費用，並獲政府付還款項，包括提供監督服務的全部成本。

29 房委會與政府之間的財政安排所需的補充資料(續)

(e) 資金管理帳目

	2017				2016			
	內部 投資組合 ¹ 百萬元 (港幣)	外匯基金 存款 ² 百萬元 (港幣)	由外聘投資 經理管理的 投資組合 ³ 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)	內部 投資組合 ¹ 百萬元 (港幣)	外匯基金 存款 ² 百萬元 (港幣)	由外聘投資 經理管理的 投資組合 ³ 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)
收入								
利息收入	56	1,277	4	1,337	201	1,900	23	2,124
股息收入	-	-	174	174	-	-	229	229
已實現和重估收益／(虧損)淨額	-	-	974	974	-	-	(1,071)	(1,071)
匯兌收益／(虧損)淨額	(29)	-	(79)	(108)	(248)	-	67	(181)
總收入／(虧損)	27	1,277	1,073	2,377	(47)	1,900	(752)	1,101
開支								
投資開支								
投資經理費用	-	-	28	28	-	-	47	47
保管人費用	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	4
其他投資開支	-	-	11	11	-	-	11	11
小計	-	-	42	42	-	-	62	62
經常開支								
薪酬	7	-	5	12	6	1	5	12
折舊	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
其他開支	2	-	1	3	2	-	1	3
小計	10	-	6	16	9	1	7	17
總開支	10	-	48	58	9	1	69	79
年內盈餘／(赤字)	17	1,277	1,025	2,319	(56)	1,899	(821)	1,022

¹ 內部投資組合包括以本金額列帳的銀行存款、擬持有至到期日並以已攤銷成本列帳的債務證券，以及從持有至到期日重新分類並以公平值列帳的可供出售債務證券。

² 外匯基金存款包括本金總額和報告期終結時已入帳但尚未提取的利息。結餘以已攤銷成本列出。

³ 由外聘投資經理管理的投資組合，主要包括指定以公平值列帳的證券，這些證券最初按公平值列帳。公平值於每段報告期終結時重新計量，其變動所引致的重估價值損益，會在資金管理帳目內確認。

29 房委會與政府之間的財政安排所需的補充資料(續)

(d) 資助自置居所運作帳目

	2017					2016				
	居屋計劃 百萬元 (港幣)	私人參建 計劃 百萬元 (港幣)	租置計劃 百萬元 (港幣)	自置居所 貸款/ 置業資助 貸款計劃 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)	居屋計劃 百萬元 (港幣)	私人參建 計劃 百萬元 (港幣)	租置計劃 百萬元 (港幣)	自置居所 貸款/ 置業資助 貸款計劃 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)
收入										
售樓	542	-	995	-	1,537	-	-	1,340	-	1,340
解除轉讓限制所收補價	659	305	192	-	1,156	655	301	224	-	1,180
其他收入	24	5	7	-	36	62	6	8	-	76
總收入	1,225	310	1,194	-	2,729	717	307	1,572	-	2,596
開支										
薪酬	217	32	51	25	325	189	33	55	25	302
維修及改善工程	7	2	3	-	12	5	1	2	-	8
其他開支	35	3	6	3	47	27	3	5	4	39
折舊及攤銷	20	1	3	3	27	16	2	4	6	28
分擔機構監督及支援服務支出	18	3	4	2	27	17	3	5	2	27
小計	297	41	67	33	438	254	42	71	37	404
自置居所計劃開支										
建築費用及間接開支	550	-	64	-	614	1	-	96	-	97
政府土地成本	192	-	62	-	254	-	-	90	-	90
出售回購單位的成本	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	5	-	5
其他開支	16	-	3	-	19	14	-	4	(1)	17
小計	758	-	132	-	890	15	-	195	(1)	209
總開支	1,055	41	199	33	1,328	269	42	266	36	613
未計算特殊項目的運作盈餘／(赤字)	170	269	995	(33)	1,401	448	265	1,306	(36)	1,983
特殊項目 ¹	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
年內運作盈餘／(赤字)	170	269	995	(31)	1,403	448	265	1,306	(34)	1,985

¹ 有關金額主要是在本年度支付已售自置居所貸款計劃貸款組合的利息500萬港元(2016：700萬港元)後，就該貸款組合尚未償還餘額的未來利息負債所作的調整。

29 房委會與政府之間的財政安排所需的補充資料(續)

(c) 商業樓宇運作帳目

	2017					2016				
	商場 百萬元 (港幣)	停車場 百萬元 (港幣)	工廠 百萬元 (港幣)	福利 用途樓宇 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)	商場 百萬元 (港幣)	停車場 百萬元 (港幣)	工廠 百萬元 (港幣)	福利 用途樓宇 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)
收入										
租金	1,273	626	171	545	2,615	1,156	563	161	495	2,375
其他收入	56	2	1	40	99	52	2	2	38	94
總收入	1,329	628	172	585	2,714	1,208	565	163	533	2,469
開支										
薪酬	174	50	33	78	335	155	46	32	73	306
地租及差餉	40	23	1	65	129	44	22	4	61	131
維修及改善工程	74	29	23	9	135	68	26	23	9	126
其他開支	247	148	37	88	520	236	142	36	85	499
折舊及攤銷	115	80	6	51	252	104	73	6	50	233
分擔機構監督及支援服務支出	13	4	2	5	24	12	3	2	5	22
總開支	663	334	102	296	1,395	619	312	103	283	1,317
未計算特殊項目的運作盈餘	666	294	70	289	1,319	589	253	60	250	1,152
特殊項目 ¹	(53)	-	-	-	(53)	(66)	-	-	-	(66)
年內運作盈餘	613	294	70	289	1,266	523	253	60	250	1,086

¹ 有關金額是拆卸及清拆成本，以及由房委會撥款進行的政府基建和社區設施開支。

29 房委會與政府之間的財政安排所需的補充資料(續)

(b) 租住房屋運作帳目

	2017				2016			
	租住房屋 (不包括 中轉房屋)	中轉房屋	租金津貼	合計	租住房屋 (不包括 中轉房屋)	中轉房屋	租金津貼	合計
	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)
收入								
租金	14,392	19	-	14,411	14,289	18	-	14,307
其他收入	33	-	-	33	58	-	-	58
總收入	14,425	19	-	14,444	14,347	18	-	14,365
開支								
薪酬	3,017	9	2	3,028	2,778	10	2	2,790
地租及差餉	277	-	-	277	1,189	3	-	1,192
維修及改善工程	3,105	27	-	3,132	2,927	31	-	2,958
其他開支	4,101	25	2	4,128	3,985	22	1	4,008
折舊及攤銷	3,337	11	-	3,348	3,217	10	-	3,227
分擔機構監督及支援服務支出	204	1	-	205	200	1	-	201
總開支	14,041	73	4	14,118	14,296	77	3	14,376
年內運作盈餘／(赤字)	384	(54)	(4)	326	51	(59)	(3)	(11)

29 房委會與政府之間的財政安排所需的補充資料

(a) 綜合撥付款項帳目

	附註	2017 百萬元 (港幣)	2016 百萬元 (港幣)
綜合運作帳目盈餘／(赤字)			
租住房屋	29(b)	326	(11)
商業樓宇	29(c)	1,266	1,086
資助自置居所	29(d)	1,403	1,985
小計		<u>2,995</u>	<u>3,060</u>
非運作收入淨額	6	<u>15</u>	<u>56</u>
		3,010	3,116
資金管理帳目盈餘	29(e)	2,319	1,022
代管服務帳目(赤字)／盈餘	29(f)	<u>(12)</u>	<u>9</u>
年內盈餘		<u>5,317</u>	<u>4,147</u>
分配			
年內付予政府的紅利		<u>(633)</u>	<u>(543)</u>
分配後年內盈餘		<u><u>4,684</u></u>	<u><u>3,604</u></u>

下表按公平值等級列出在報告期終結時，以公平值計量的金融工具帳面值：

於 2017 年 3 月 31 日

	第 1 級	第 2 級	合計
	百萬元	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)	(港幣)
資產			
以公平值列帳的證券	4,002	188	4,190
衍生金融工具	-	-	-
	<u>4,002</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>4,190</u>
負債			
衍生金融工具	-	-	-

於 2016 年 3 月 31 日

	第 1 級	第 2 級	合計
	百萬元	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)	(港幣)
資產			
以公平值列帳的證券	8,141	312	8,453
衍生金融工具	-	-	-
	<u>8,141</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>8,453</u>
負債			
衍生金融工具	-	-	-

沒有金融資產或負債歸入第 3 級。

年內，沒有金融工具在公平值等級第 1 級和第 2 級之間轉撥，以反映估值方法的變動。

該三個公平值等級為：

第 1 級：金融工具的公平值為相同的資產或負債於交投活躍市場的報價(未經調整)；

第 2 級：金融工具的公平值以第 1 級別公平值報價以外資產或負債的直接(即如價格)或間接(即自價格引伸)可觀察數據釐定；以及

第 3 級：金融工具的公平值按非基於可觀察市場數據，即不可觀察數據釐定。

房委會的銀行結餘、銀行存款和債務證券投資的信貸質素分析(按穆迪或同等機構指定的評級分析)如下：

	2017	2016
	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)
Aaa	-	-
Aa3 至 Aa1	229	2,684
A3 至 A1	3,134	5,868
A3 以下	415	277
	3,778	8,829

應收帳項和按金主要包括應收帳項、應收出售居屋計劃單位款項、應收利息、未交收的售出及贖回證券、按金和衍生金融工具，其相關的信貸風險甚低。

自置居所貸款／置業資助貸款是以按揭物業作抵押。

房委會就銀行和其他認可財務機構為居屋／私人參建／租置計劃單位所提供的按揭貸款，作出按揭還款保證。有關貸款以按揭單位作抵押。於 2017 年 3 月 31 日，按揭還款保證開支的撥備為 100 萬港元(2016: 100 萬港元，附註 18)，而沒有在財務報表內作出撥備的財務風險為 2.84 億港元(2016: 1.83 億港元，附註 24(a))。

28 金融工具的公平值

在活躍市場買賣的金融工具的公平值是根據報告期終結時的市場報價釐定。如沒有該等市場報價，則以現值或其他估值方法以報告期終結時的市況數據評估其公平值。

(iv) 其他市場風險

外匯基金存款利息因每年 1 月釐定的息率(附註 10)出現變動而受其他市場風險影響。敏感度分析顯示，以 2016 年及 2017 年的息率出現 50 基點升幅／跌幅為依據，假設一切其他變數維持不變，年內盈餘會增加／減少 2.06 億港元 (2016：1.95 億港元)。

(v) 信貸風險

房委會在報告期終結時的最高信貸風險(未計及任何所持有的抵押品或其他改善信貸質素項目)列載如下：

	2017 百萬元 (港幣)	2016 百萬元 (港幣)
外匯基金存款	41,329	40,009
銀行結餘	248	1,805
銀行存款	3,327	6,712
可供出售的債務證券	-	150
指定以公平值列帳的債務證券	203	162
應從政府收回的款項	1	19
應收帳項和按金	942	618
自置居所貸款／置業資助貸款	39	73
按揭還款保證	36,836	37,049
	82,925	86,597

外匯基金存款及應從政府收回的款項的相關信貸風險，均屬偏低。

就房委會的投資的信貸風險而言，房委會的投資指引對信貸評級、個別交易對手風險和整體風險集中情況均有限制。

在截至 2017 年 3 月 31 日止的年度內，房委會承擔的人民幣風險有所減低，原因是以人民幣為單位的資產減少。因此，倘港元兌人民幣的匯率出現變動，亦不會對匯兌收益和年內盈餘有重大影響。就截至 2016 年 3 月 31 日止的年度而言，敏感度分析顯示，以人民幣兌港元的匯率出現 5% 升幅／跌幅為依據，匯兌收益和年內盈餘會增加／減少 5,700 萬港元。

敏感度分析顯示，以其他貨幣兌港元的匯率出現 5%(2016：5%)升幅／跌幅為依據，匯兌收益和年內盈餘會增加／減少 5,500 萬港元(2016：8,500 萬港元)。

擬備上述敏感度分析時，假設一切其他變數維持不變，匯率的變動已應用於報告期終結時持有的金融工具。

(iii) 股價風險

股價風險是因股價變動而引致虧損的風險。房委會的股本投資涉及股價風險，因為這些投資的價值會因股價下跌而減少。於 2017 年 3 月 31 日，所有股本投資均如附註 11 所示，指定以公平值列帳。

敏感度分析顯示，以股價出現 15%(2016：15%)升幅／跌幅為依據，股本投資的重估收益和年內盈餘會增加／減少 5.98 億港元(2016：12.21 億港元)。擬備敏感度分析時，假設一切其他變數維持不變，股價的變動已應用於報告期終結時持有的股本投資。

(ii) 貨幣風險

在管理貨幣風險方面，房委會的投資指引對所承受的貨幣風險設有限制。遠期外匯合約亦用以管理房委會的貨幣風險(附註 26)。

房委會以港元以外的貨幣為單位的投資資產，主要以美元為單位，其餘以其他可自由兌換的主要國際貨幣為單位。倘港元兌相關貨幣的匯率出現波動，該等以港元列示的投資資產價值會隨之而變動。

下表概述房委會在報告期終結時的貨幣風險：

	2017		2016	
	資產	負債	資產	負債
	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)
人民幣	-	-	1,135	-
其他貨幣				
- 美元	2,097	21	3,344	42
- 英鎊	174	-	349	6
- 歐元	479	5	652	1
- 其他	477	16	726	25
	3,227	42	6,206	74

其他貨幣大部分為主要已發展國家的貨幣。

敏感度分析顯示，以美元兌港元的匯率出現 0.5%(2016：0.5%)升幅／跌幅為依據，匯兌收益和年內盈餘會增加／減少 1,000 萬港元(2016：1,700 萬港元)。

(b) 市場及信貸風險

房委會的金融工具涉及利率風險、貨幣風險、股價風險、其他市場風險及信貸風險。房委會已訂立全面的資金管理政策和投資指引，以確保能持續審慎地監察和管理所承受的各项風險。

(i) 利率風險

房委會的計息資產主要包括銀行存款和以公平值列帳的債務證券。銀行存款和債務證券是以固定息率計息。房委會須承受公平值利率風險，原因是公平值通常會在市場利率上升時下跌。房委會根據已審批的策略和基準監管該等利率風險。由於銀行存款以已攤銷成本列出，其帳面值以及房委會的收入和累積盈餘，不會受市場利率的變動所影響。

房委會出售自置居所貸款後須付的利息(附註 12(d))，以香港銀行同業拆息為基準來計算。房委會須承受現金流量利率風險，原因是未來的利息付款會隨市場利率變化而波動。不過，由於房委會以其投資組合中的短期計息資產(一年內到期)作自然對沖，因此該等利率風險並不大。於2017年3月31日，已出售自置居所貸款的尚欠本金餘額為4.34 億港元(2016：5.47 億港元)，而平均剩餘到期時間為39 個月(2016：39 個月)。

敏感度分析以市場利率出現 50 基點(2016：50 基點)升幅／跌幅為依據，顯示以公平值列帳的債務證券的重估收益和年內盈餘會減少／增加 100 萬港元(2016：100 萬港元)。擬備敏感度分析時，假設一切其他變數維持不變，利率的變動已應用於報告期終結時持有的證券。

26 衍生金融工具

遠期外匯合約是用以管理房委會的貨幣風險，並按公平值記帳，其帳面值，包括資產 21,000 港元，已納入「應收帳項、按金和預付款項」(2016：資產 5,000 港元及負債 102,000 港元已納入「應收帳項、按金和預付款項」及「應付帳項、按金和其他應付款項」)。所有這些合約將於一年內到期，總名義數額為 1,400 萬港元(2016：1,300 萬港元)。這些合約的名義數額反映尚未完成交易的數量，並非代表所須承擔風險的金額。

27 財務風險管理

風險管理是房委會財務政策和程序不可或缺的一環。房委會財務小組委員會負責提供財務政策方面的意見，並且監督房委會的資金管理事宜，而其下設有資金管理附屬小組委員會，就房委會的資金管理政策、策略和指引，以及聘請和監督外聘投資經理等各方面提供意見。現把主要的財務風險管理措施概述如下：

(a) 流動資金風險

每年一度編製的房委會財政預算及預測，經財務小組委員會和相關業務小組委員會批簽後，由房委會通過。收入和開支於年內受到緊密監管。房委會每日均監管其現金流量，而其投資管理乃基於確保有足夠資金應付資本開支和營運需要的基本目標而實行。由於房委會的流動資金情況良好，其流動資金風險程度屬於極低。

(b) 樓宇結構安全保證

所有新落成的居屋計劃及私人參建計劃屋苑均享有樓宇結構安全保證，保證由屋苑竣工日期起計 10 年內(天水圍地區則為 20 年內)有效，這項保證亦適用於在 2000 年 4 月 13 日仍在相關樓宇結構安全保證期限內的現存屋苑。2007 年出售居屋計劃和私人參建計劃的剩餘單位，亦會獲提供 10 年樓宇結構安全保證(天水圍地區則為 20 年)，以未發售大廈首個推售期的選樓日首天起計。於 2017 年 3 月 31 日，仍在樓宇結構安全保證期限內的居屋計劃及私人參建計劃單位有 25 194 個(2016：27 450 個)。然而，房委會無法在合理情況下確定為作出樓宇結構安全保證而須承擔的負債，因此，除用於樓宇結構安全保證的實際維修費用外，房委會因有關保證而或須承擔的負債尚未在財務報表內確認。本年度的維修費用為 20 萬港元(2016：20 萬港元)。

25 資本承擔

於 2017 年 3 月 31 日，房委會沒有在財務報表內作出撥備的未履行合約資本承擔計有：

	2017	2016
	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)
基本工程／計劃		
- 公共租住房屋建築計劃	33,391	29,574
- 居屋計劃建築計劃	6,930	6,801
- 其他計劃	1,609	1,462
	41,930	37,837

24 或有負債

(a) 已作出的財務擔保

關於銀行及其他認可財務機構就已售居屋／私人參建／租置計劃單位提供的按揭貸款，於 2017 年 3 月 31 日，房委會已作出而仍有效的按揭還款保證如下：

(i) 已售出的居屋／私人參建計劃單位

房委會就居屋計劃及私人參建計劃下興建和出售的單位作出的還款保證，屬於第一市場的為 141.89 億港元(2016：170.43 億港元)，屬於第二市場的則為 171.88 億港元(2016：151.30 億港元)。然而，房委會認為，除非有關單位重售所得的款項，不足以抵銷未償還給銀行及其他財務機構的按揭債項，否則無須承擔財務風險。房委會據此估計在第一市場並無財務風險(2016：無)，在第二市場的財務風險則為 200 萬港元(2016：2,800 萬港元)。

(ii) 已售出的租置計劃單位

房委會就已售出的租置計劃單位作出的還款保證，屬於第一市場的為 36.17 億港元(2016：35.44 億港元)，屬於第二市場的則為 18.42 億港元(2016：13.32 億港元)。然而，根據上文第(i)項的理據，並且假設有關物業能在轉讓限制期首兩年內以原價重售、在轉讓限制期第 3 至 5 年內以當時的租置計劃單位價格(減去第一市場單位折上折優惠所涉及的實際金額)重售，以及在轉讓限制期屆滿後以當時市值扣除應付補價後的價格重售，房委會估計在第一市場並無財務風險(2016：無)，在第二市場的財務風險則為 2.82 億港元(2016：1.55 億港元)。

23 關連人士交易

除本財務報表其他部分所披露的資料外，房委會與政府進行的重大交易和各項未清款額如下：

	<u>2017</u> 百萬元 (港幣)	<u>2016</u> 百萬元 (港幣)
(a) 來自政府的收入		
租金收入 ¹	50	1,091
政府就房委會提供服務而付還的有關成本	288	266
監督由政府付還款項工程的間接成本	50	31
其他收入	1	1
	<u>389</u>	<u>1,389</u>
(b) 應從政府收回的款項		
獎券基金之工程的應收款項	-	13
政府撥款之建築工程的應收款項	-	3
按金及其他	1	3
	<u>1</u>	<u>19</u>
(c) 應付予政府的款項		
土地成本	243	89
政府墊付的租金	1	89
應向政府繳付的地租及差餉	5	13
就政府撥款的代理工作多收的款項	20	11
就委託項目間接成本多收的款項	-	1
應付的紅利	109	28
其他(例如：公司和土地查冊)	39	35
	<u>417</u>	<u>266</u>

¹ 包括由政府代房委會公屋租戶支付予房委會的租金 52,000 港元(2016：10.44 億港元)。

21 發展基金

	2017 百萬元 (港幣)	2016 百萬元 (港幣)
年初結餘	38,423	50,862
轉撥往累積盈餘	(9,561)	(12,439)
年終結餘	28,862	38,423

22 拆售零售及停車場設施

為了把資源全面投放於核心業務，致力發展資助公共房屋，房委會於 2005 年 11 月藉首次公開發售領匯房產基金單位，把轄下零售及停車場設施拆售。房委會在 2005-06 年度已確認因拆售而錄得淨額 140.96 億港元的盈餘。管理層在計算盈餘時，已就拆售開支作出估計。如實際開支與估計有出入，有關開支須予調整。

在本年度，房委會將拆售的淨開支上調200萬港元(2016：下調2,400萬港元)。

20 房屋建設工程基金

	2017			2016		
	建築工程 帳目	改善工程 帳目	合計	建築工程 帳目	改善工程 帳目	合計
	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)
年初結餘	43,962	4,074	48,036	30,862	3,906	34,768
轉撥自累積盈餘	704	595	1,299	13,100	168	13,268
年終結餘	44,666	4,669	49,335	43,962	4,074	48,036

19 政府的資助(續)

(b) 不記帳款項(附註 1(b))

	2017			2016		
	住宅樓宇 百萬元 (港幣)	非住宅 樓宇權益 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)	住宅樓宇 百萬元 (港幣)	非住宅 樓宇權益 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)
(i) 於 1973 年 3 月 31 日的前屋宇建設委員會 土地重估價值盈餘	107	10	117	107	10	117
(ii) 由政府撥付的土地價值						
- 自 1973 年 4 月 1 日以來興建的公共 租住屋邨及職員宿舍	259,391	25,458	284,849	234,594	24,341	258,935
- 房委會辦事處	-	140	140	-	140	140
(iii) 居者有其屋計劃						
- 十足市值地價減去土地成本的餘額	137,574	-	137,574	137,565	-	137,565
- 非住宅樓宇的土地價值	-	2,695	2,695	-	2,693	2,693
- 解除轉讓限制所收補價	7,644	-	7,644	7,399	-	7,399
(iv) 租者置其屋計劃						
- 樓宇建成時的十足市值地價減去土地 成本的餘額	25,304	-	25,304	25,016	-	25,016
(v) 可租可買計劃						
- 十足市值地價減去土地成本的餘額	1,818	-	1,818	1,818	-	1,818
- 非住宅樓宇的土地價值	-	10	10	-	10	10
	<u>431,838</u>	<u>28,313</u>	<u>460,151</u>	<u>406,499</u>	<u>27,194</u>	<u>433,693</u>

19 政府的資助

(a) 記帳款項(附註 1(b))

	2017			2016		
	住宅樓宇 百萬元 (港幣)	非住宅 樓宇權益 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)	住宅樓宇 百萬元 (港幣)	非住宅 樓宇權益 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)
(i) 借自前發展貸款基金的款項						
- 於 1976 年 3 月 31 日的累積免息貸款	254	46	300	254	46	300
- 政府在 1976 年 4 月 1 日至 1988 年 3 月 31 日就公共租住房屋住宅及非住宅樓宇貸款放棄收取的利息	2,505	447	2,952	2,505	447	2,952
(ii) 轉撥予房委會的政府所建屋邨及職員宿舍的價值	1,226	149	1,375	1,226	149	1,375
(iii) 居者有其屋計劃						
- 1988 年 3 月 31 日轉撥自政府的未售單位及進行中工程	827	-	827	827	-	827
	<u>4,812</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>5,454</u>	<u>4,812</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>5,454</u>

18 撥備及其他負債

	2017			2016		
	流動 部分	非流動 部分	合計	流動 部分	非流動 部分	合計
	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)	百萬元 (港幣)
僱員福利撥備	1,800	-	1,800	1,804	-	1,804
維修和小型改善工程撥備	-	333	333	-	346	346
預收租金	325	-	325	205	-	205
與石油氣有關的未攤銷收入	11	27	38	14	35	49
就出售自置居所貸款計劃的 貸款須支付的利息(附註 12(d))	4	6	10	7	10	17
與已出售居屋單位有關的土 地成本撥備	-	44	44	-	34	34
與已出售和已拆售物業有關 的剩餘建築款項	31	-	31	5	-	5
審計費用撥備	7	-	7	8	-	8
按揭還款保證開支撥備	1	-	1	1	-	1
其他	9	-	9	5	-	5
	2,188	410	2,598	2,049	425	2,474

16 現金及等同現金

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)
銀行結餘和現金	276	1,842
原到期日不超過 3 個月的銀行存款(附註 11)	<u>3,327</u>	<u>5,784</u>
現金流量表內的現金及等同現金	<u>3,603</u>	<u>7,626</u>

17 應付帳項、按金和其他應付款項

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)
應付帳項和應計項目	4,094	4,179
未交收的購入證券	24	52
應付保管人和投資經理費用	6	10
租戶按金	1,320	1,248
已收出售居屋／租置計劃單位按金	945	409
其他按金	62	60
工程保證金	1,076	917
算定損害賠償扣除額	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>
	<u>7,556</u>	<u>6,891</u>

13 其他資產

	2017 百萬元 (港幣)	2016 百萬元 (港幣)
為個別租置計劃屋邨維修基金支付的資金		
年初帳面值	10	33
年內攤銷	(10)	(21)
轉撥予已售租置計劃單位的銷售成本	-	(2)
年終帳面值	-	10
列為流動資產的部分(附註 15)	-	(10)
列為非流動資產的部分	-	-

14 存貨

	2017 百萬元 (港幣)	2016 百萬元 (港幣)
未售的新居屋／私人參建計劃單位存貨	17	-
倉存及備件	1	1
	18	1

本年度售出的居屋／私人參建計劃單位為 222 個(2016：無)。於2017年3月31日，單位存貨為 7 個(2016：無)。

15 應收帳項、按金和預付款項

	2017 百萬元 (港幣)	2016 百萬元 (港幣)
應收帳項	46	55
應收出售居屋計劃單位款項	492	-
應收外匯基金存款利息	285	329
其他應收利息	3	61
應收股息	9	17
應收股息稅退還款項	6	9
未交收的售出及贖回證券	16	60
自置居所貸款／置業資助貸款(附註 12)	9	32
按金	85	87
為個別租置計劃屋邨維修基金支付的資金(附註 13)	-	10
預付款項	2	2
租賃獎勵的攤銷	43	39
	996	701

12 自置居所貸款 / 置業資助貸款(續)

(a) 自置居所貸款計劃

自置居所貸款計劃為房委會及房屋協會轄下屋邨的現居住戶及已確定合資格入住公共房屋的準住戶提供免息貸款，協助他們購買私人樓宇或居屋第二市場單位。這些貸款的最長還款期為 20 年。自置居所貸款計劃已於 2002 年 12 月 31 日終止。

(b) 優惠自置居所貸款計劃

優惠自置居所貸款計劃於 1995 年 6 月通過實施，由發展基金撥款，於 1995-96 年度及 1996-97 年度為綠表申請人提供免息貸款或補助金，鼓勵他們自行置業，從而騰出租住單位再作編配。這些貸款按樓宇按揭予銀行的年期攤還，最長為 20 年。

(c) 置業資助貸款計劃

置業資助貸款計劃於 2003 年 1 月 2 日推出，取代自置居所貸款計劃，計劃及後於 2004 年 7 月 14 日終止。這類免息貸款的最長還款期為 20 年。

(d) 出售自置居所貸款

2000-01 年度，房委會與香港按揭證券有限公司達成協議，分批出售自置居所貸款予該公司，最後一批貸款於 2003 年 11 月出售。貸款以面值出售，其後房委會須按扣除借款人償還本金後的已出售貸款餘額，每月繳付按香港銀行同業拆息為基準計算的利息。在出售貸款後，估計未來利息款額的現值已確認為開支和負債。正如附註 18 所列，於 2017 年 3 月 31 日，剩餘負債為 1,000 萬港元(2016：1,700 萬港元)。

12 自置居所貸款／置業資助貸款

	2017				2016			
	自置居所 貸款計劃 (附註 12a 及 d) 百萬元 (港幣)	優惠 自置居所 貸款計劃 (附註 12b 及 d) 百萬元 (港幣)	置業資助 貸款計劃 (附註 12c) 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)	自置居所 貸款計劃 (附註 12a 及 d) 百萬元 (港幣)	優惠 自置居所 貸款計劃 (附註 12b 及 d) 百萬元 (港幣)	置業資助 貸款計劃 (附註 12c) 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)
帳面總值：								
年初	139	22	68	229	148	23	118	289
償還的貸款	(2)	-	(32)	(34)	(5)	(1)	(50)	(56)
貸款撇帳	(4)	(1)	-	(5)	(4)	-	-	(4)
年終	133	21	36	190	139	22	68	229
呆帳的減值撥備：								
年初	(132)	(22)	(2)	(156)	(137)	(22)	(2)	(161)
回撥的減值損失	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
貸款撇帳	4	1	-	5	4	-	-	4
年終	(128)	(21)	(2)	(151)	(132)	(22)	(2)	(156)
年終帳面值	5	-	34	39	7	-	66	73
列為流動資產的部分(附註15)	(2)	-	(7)	(9)	(2)	-	(30)	(32)
列為非流動資產的部分	3	-	27	30	5	-	36	41

11 證券投資和銀行存款

	2017 百萬元 (港幣)	2016 百萬元 (港幣)
(a) 列為非流動資產的投資		
銀行存款的攤銷成本，存款原到期日 超過 1 年	-	928
(b) 列為流動資產的投資		
銀行存款的攤銷成本，存款原到期日 不超過 3 個月(附註 16)	3,327	5,784
以公平值列帳的證券		
可供出售的債務證券	-	150
指定以公平值列帳的債務證券，其到期日 由購入日期起計超過 3 個月	203	162
指定以公平值列帳的股本證券	3,987	8,141
	4,190	8,453
	7,517	14,237
投資總額	7,517	15,165

9 無形資產

	2017 百萬元 (港幣)	2016 百萬元 (港幣)
電腦軟件牌照和系統發展成本		
成本：		
年初	1,382	1,306
添置	62	121
刪減	(2)	(45)
年終	<u>1,442</u>	<u>1,382</u>
累計攤銷：		
年初	(1,140)	(1,025)
年內攤銷	(152)	(160)
刪減時回撥	2	45
年終	<u>(1,290)</u>	<u>(1,140)</u>
年終帳面淨值	<u>152</u>	<u>242</u>

10 外匯基金存款

外匯基金存款結餘為 413.29 億港元(2016：400.09 億港元)，其中 300 億港元(2016：300 億港元)為本金總額，113.29 億港元(2016：100.09 億港元)為報告期終結時已入帳但尚未提取的利息。該等存款的年期由每筆存款各自的存放日期起計，為期 6 年。其中一筆為數 100 億港元的本金，在存放期間房委會不可要求提早償還；而另一筆為數 200 億港元的本金，在存放期間房委會可選擇要求提早償還部分本金，上限為 150 億港元。

外匯基金存款利息按每年 1 月釐定的固定息率計算。該息率是外匯基金投資組合過去 6 年的平均年度投資回報，或 3 年期政府債券(於 2016 年 1 月 1 日前為 3 年期外匯基金債券)在上一個年度的平均年度收益，兩者取其較高者，下限為 0%。2017 年固定息率為每年 2.8%，2016 年為每年 3.3%。

8 進行中的基本工程／計劃

(a) 房屋建設工程基金－建築工程帳目

	增加、轉撥予重新歸類及其他資產類別或開支			
	2016 年 4 月 1 日 百萬元 (港幣)	重新歸類及 調整 ¹ 百萬元 (港幣)	轉撥予 其他資產類別 或開支 百萬元 (港幣)	2017 年 3 月 31 日 百萬元 (港幣)
(i) 興建中的物業				
新建公共租住房屋				
地盤平整	138	65	(27)	176
樓宇	22,441	10,252	(12,354)	20,339
	22,579	10,317	(12,381)	20,515
重建公共租住房屋				
地盤平整	290	12	(92)	210
樓宇	5,427	1,984	(3,659)	3,752
	5,717	1,996	(3,751)	3,962
資助出售單位(住宅)				
地盤平整	73	17	(1)	89
樓宇	5,351	4,205	(566)	8,990
	5,424	4,222	(567)	9,079
資助出售單位(商業)				
地盤平整	5	1	-	6
樓宇	216	230	(6)	440
	221	231	(6)	446
小計	33,941	16,766	(16,705)	34,002
(ii) 電腦器材／汽車				
	53	105	(80)	78
合計	33,994	16,871	(16,785)	34,080
(b) 房屋建設工程基金－改善工程帳目				
樓宇改善工程	2,074	659	(64)	2,669
進行中的基本工程／計劃費用總額	36,068	17,530	(16,849)	36,749
	25,546	18,352	(7,830)	36,068

¹ 本欄包括增加數額、把計劃重新歸類，以及就註銷已拍賣或改作其他用途的土地的發展成本所作調整。

7 物業、設備及器材(續)

2017					2016				
	出租物業 (不包括中轉房屋) 百萬元 (港幣)	中轉房屋 百萬元 (港幣)	其他 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)		出租物業 (不包括中轉房屋) 百萬元 (港幣)	中轉房屋 百萬元 (港幣)	其他 百萬元 (港幣)	合計 百萬元 (港幣)
(d) 改善工程									
年初成本	4,148	-	120	4,268		3,522	2	108	3,632
添置	51	-	12	63		634	(2)	12	644
刪減	(5)	-	-	(5)		(8)	-	-	(8)
年終成本	4,194	-	132	4,326		4,148	-	120	4,268
年初累積折舊	(2,306)	-	(98)	(2,404)		(2,094)	-	(98)	(2,192)
年內折舊	(147)	-	(2)	(149)		(216)	-	-	(216)
刪減時回撥	3	-	-	3		4	-	-	4
年終累積折舊	(2,450)	-	(100)	(2,550)		(2,306)	-	(98)	(2,404)
年終帳面淨值	1,744	-	32	1,776		1,842	-	22	1,864
(e) 電腦器材									
年初成本	-	-	375	375		-	-	335	335
添置	-	-	16	16		-	-	46	46
刪減	-	-	-	-		-	-	(6)	(6)
年終成本	-	-	391	391		-	-	375	375
年初累積折舊	-	-	(293)	(293)		-	-	(259)	(259)
年內折舊	-	-	(40)	(40)		-	-	(40)	(40)
刪減時回撥	-	-	-	-		-	-	6	6
年終累積折舊	-	-	(333)	(333)		-	-	(293)	(293)
年終帳面淨值	-	-	58	58		-	-	82	82
(f) 電子器材									
年初成本	535	-	6	541		539	-	6	545
刪減	(3)	-	-	(3)		(4)	-	-	(4)
年終成本	532	-	6	538		535	-	6	541
年初累積折舊	(535)	-	(6)	(541)		(539)	-	(6)	(545)
刪減時回撥	3	-	-	3		4	-	-	4
年終累積折舊	(532)	-	(6)	(538)		(535)	-	(6)	(541)
年終帳面淨值	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
(g) 汽車									
年初成本	-	-	2	2		-	-	1	1
添置	-	-	2	2		-	-	1	1
年終成本	-	-	4	4		-	-	2	2
年初累積折舊	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
年內折舊	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
年終累積折舊	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
年終帳面淨值	-	-	4	4		-	-	2	2
年終帳面淨值合計 ¹	130,575	356	1,061	131,992		117,923	320	1,105	119,348
¹ 包括下列資產項目									
租住房屋	121,599	356	-	121,955		109,940	320	-	110,260
非住用設施	8,976	-	-	8,976		7,983	-	-	7,983
房委會辦事處大廈及其他	-	-	1,061	1,061		-	-	1,105	1,105
	130,575	356	1,061	131,992		117,923	320	1,105	119,348

7 物業、設備及器材

2017					2016				
出租物業 (不包括中轉房屋)					出租物業 (不包括中轉房屋)				
百萬元 (港幣)	中轉房屋 (港幣)	其他 (港幣)	合計 (港幣)		百萬元 (港幣)	中轉房屋 (港幣)	其他 (港幣)	合計 (港幣)	
(a) 批租土地地價									
年初及年終成本	105	-	57	162	105	-	57	162	
年初累積折舊	(94)	-	(29)	(123)	(94)	-	(28)	(122)	
年內折舊	(1)	-	(1)	(2)	-	-	(1)	(1)	
年終累積折舊	(95)	-	(30)	(125)	(94)	-	(29)	(123)	
年終帳面淨值	10	-	27	37	11	-	28	39	
(b) 地盤平整									
年初成本	2,613	1	8	2,622	2,588	1	8	2,597	
添置	118	-	-	118	31	-	-	31	
刪減／拆卸	(6)	-	-	(6)	(6)	-	-	(6)	
年終成本	2,725	1	8	2,734	2,613	1	8	2,622	
年初累積折舊	(1,222)	(1)	(6)	(1,229)	(1,184)	(1)	(6)	(1,191)	
年內折舊	(43)	-	-	(43)	(42)	-	-	(42)	
刪減／拆卸時回撥	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	
年終累積折舊	(1,261)	(1)	(6)	(1,268)	(1,222)	(1)	(6)	(1,229)	
年終帳面淨值	1,464	-	2	1,466	1,391	-	2	1,393	
(c) 樓宇									
年初成本	169,349	725	1,846	171,920	162,714	652	1,833	165,199	
添置	16,017	-	-	16,017	6,985	-	-	6,985	
轉撥	(72)	72	-	-	(86)	73	13	-	
刪減／拆卸	(181)	(226)	-	(407)	(264)	-	-	(264)	
年終成本	185,113	571	1,846	187,530	169,349	725	1,846	171,920	
年初累積折舊	(54,670)	(405)	(877)	(55,952)	(51,851)	(371)	(841)	(53,063)	
年內折舊	(3,230)	(11)	(31)	(3,272)	(3,016)	(10)	(31)	(3,057)	
轉撥	25	(25)	-	-	29	(24)	(5)	-	
刪減／拆卸時回撥	119	226	-	345	168	-	-	168	
年終累積折舊	(57,756)	(215)	(908)	(58,879)	(54,670)	(405)	(877)	(55,952)	
年終帳面淨值	127,357	356	938	128,651	114,679	320	969	115,968	

4 收入 (續)

營運租約的安排

房委會批出營運租約出租商業樓宇(停車場除外)，租約一般為期 3 年。本年度所得租金收入為 19.89 億港元(2016：18.12億港元)，包括按營業額計算的租金 1,100 萬港元(2016：800萬港元)。

房委會根據商業樓宇的不可撤銷營運租約於日後應收的最低租金收入分析如下：

	2017	2016
	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)
不超過1年	895	945
超過1年但不超過5年	1,003	1,051
超過5年	56	87
	<u>1,954</u>	<u>2,083</u>

5 自置居所計劃開支

	2017	2016
	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)
已售單位成本		
- 建築費用及間接開支	614	97
- 政府土地成本	254	90
- 回購單位成本	3	5
	<u>871</u>	<u>192</u>
就出售自置居所貸款計劃的貸款須支付的利息的調整	(2)	(2)
其他開支	19	17
	<u>888</u>	<u>207</u>

6 非運作收入淨額

	2017	2016
	百萬元	百萬元
	(港幣)	(港幣)
拆售零售及停車場設施的(開支)／開支回撥 (附註 22)	(2)	24
市區重建局付還編配予受清拆影響人士的租住單位的成本	21	27
工程已終止的地盤的工程成本回撥	-	1
其他(開支)／收入	(4)	4
	<u>15</u>	<u>56</u>

4 收入

	<u>2017</u> 百萬元 (港幣)	<u>2016</u> 百萬元 (港幣)
(a) 租金收入		
租住房屋	14,411	14,307
商業樓宇	<u>2,615</u>	<u>2,375</u>
	<u>17,026</u>	<u>16,682</u>
(b) 售樓及補價收入		
出售單位	1,537	1,340
解除轉讓限制所收補價	<u>1,156</u>	<u>1,180</u>
	<u>2,693</u>	<u>2,520</u>
(c) 投資收入		
下列項目的利息收入		
- 外匯基金存款	1,277	1,900
- 以公平值列帳的證券	6	23
- 銀行存款	54	191
- 持有至到期日的證券	-	10
	<u>1,337</u>	<u>2,124</u>
指定以公平值列帳的證券的 已實現和重估收益／(虧損)淨額	974	(1,071)
下列項目的匯兌(虧損)／收益淨額		
- 以公平值列帳的證券	(79)	67
- 其他	(29)	(248)
	<u>(108)</u>	<u>(181)</u>
以公平值列帳的證券的股息收入	174	229
	<u>2,377</u>	<u>1,101</u>
(d) 其他收入		
收費	64	54
雜項收入	<u>92</u>	<u>183</u>
	<u>156</u>	<u>237</u>
總收入	<u><u>22,252</u></u>	<u><u>20,540</u></u>

(t) 關連人士

如房委會能直接或間接對另一方人士的財務和運作決定作出控制或行使重大影響力(反之亦然)，又或房委會和另一方人士同樣受第三方所控制，有關人士將被視為房委會的關連人士。

(u) 課稅

根據《房屋條例》第 34(1)條，為施行該條例，房委會獲豁免，無須受《稅務條例》(第 112 章)規限。

3 應用房委會會計政策時作出的關鍵會計判斷

出租物業

管理層認為，房委會旨在以出租物業提供公共房屋資助，而非為賺取租金，因此，出租物業是記入「物業、設備及器材」項目之下，而非記入「投資物業」項目之下。基於同一理由，管理層亦認為，根據出租物業的可收回款額確認有關物業的任何減值損失，並不恰當。

由於按揭還款保證是以零代價作出及其公平值無法可靠地計量，故沒有確認遞延收入。

就按揭還款保證開支作出的撥備，是在該保證的持有人可能根據該保證向房委會提出要求補償，而所涉款額能可靠地估計時，予以確認。至於沒有作出撥備的保證，房委會的現存責任會以或有負債披露。

(ii) 其他撥備及或有負債

在以下情況下，其他負債(包括維修和小型改善工程)的撥備會予以確認：房委會對已發生的事件須承擔現存責任；在履行該責任時預期會引致經濟利益外流；以及有關責任所涉款額能可靠地估計。如所涉款額有重大時值，撥備便會以履行該責任的預計開支現值列出。於每段報告期終結時會重估撥備款額，並作出調整，以反映當時最準確的估值。

倘不大可能出現經濟利益外流，或所涉款額不能可靠地估計，現存責任會以或有負債披露(除非引致經濟利益外流的可能性極微)。至於要視乎日後是否有某宗或多宗事件發生才能確定存在與否的潛在責任，亦會以或有負債披露(除非引致經濟利益外流的可能性極微)。

(q) 僱員福利

僱員福利如工資、薪金和花紅，在僱員提供服務後會確認為支出。合約僱員因在年內提供服務而應付予他們的約滿酬金會在財務報表內作出撥備。

僱員享有的年假是根據他們當時累積的年假日數確認入帳，而僱員享有的病假和產假，則會在僱員放取有關假期時才確認。

合約僱員的強制性公積金僱主供款在產生有關責任期間作為開支。公務員的長俸負債則在房委會按月付還政府的公務員員工成本時支付。

(r) 外幣換算

年內進行的外幣交易，均按交易當日的現貨兌換率換算為港元。以港元以外的貨幣為單位的貨幣資產和負債，均按報告期終結時的收市兌換率換算為港元。兌換導致的收益和虧損，均在全面收益表內確認。

(s) 已作出的財務擔保和撥備及或有負債

(i) 已作出的財務擔保

財務擔保是規定發出人在指定債務人未有根據債務票據條款於限期前還款時，須向持有人支付指定之款項以補償其損失的合約。房委會就出售居屋／私人參建／租置計劃單位及銀行和其他認可財務機構提供的按揭貸款所作出的按揭還款保證，屬財務擔保的一種。

(n) 其他資產

其他資產是指房委會為個別租置計劃屋邨維修基金支付的資金。房委會根據每個屋邨的公契，為每個屋邨的維修基金支付一筆過的資金。

其他資產是按成本在扣除累計攤銷後記帳，並以直線法在全面收益表內分 10 年攤銷。

租置計劃屋邨的單位出售後，屬於該等單位的其他資產帳面值會於確認相關售樓收入的同一年，確認為支出。

(o) 現金及等同現金

現金及等同現金包括銀行結餘和現金，以及於購入時距期滿日通常不超過 3 個月，屬短期性質並隨時可轉換為已知數額的現金和價值變動風險不大且流通性高的投資。

(p) 應付帳項及其他財務負債

應付帳項及其他財務負債均以已攤銷成本列出，但是如屬應付予政府的免息款項，或其貼現效應微不足道的項目，則會以成本列出。

(iii) 就可供出售證券而言，已在重估儲備中確認的累計虧損會重新分類至盈餘或赤字。在盈餘或赤字中確認的累計虧損金額，是扣除有關資產過往於盈餘或赤字中確認的任何減值損失後，購置成本(扣除任何本金還款及攤銷)與現行公平值的差額。

(l) 衍生金融工具

衍生金融工具最初按公平值確認。在每段報告期終結時，公平值會重新計量，其價值如有任何變動，會在全面收益表內確認。

(m) 存貨

存貨包括樓宇單位、倉存和備件，有關項目以成本或可變現淨值兩者中較低者記帳。

回購單位及未售的新建單位的可變現淨值，是指估計售價扣除出售單位所需成本後的價值。單位售出後，其帳面值會於確認相關售樓收入的同一年，確認為支出。

倉存和備件的成本主要按加權平均成本方法計算。已過時的倉存和備件會在全面收益表內註銷。當倉存和備件耗用後，其帳面值會於耗用當年，確認為支出。

(j) 貸款和應收款項

貸款和應收款項最初按公平值確認，其後以已攤銷成本於扣除減值損失後列出(附註 2(k))。不過，如屬應從政府收回的免息款項和資助自置居所計劃下提供的免息貸款，或其貼現效應微不足道的項目，則會按成本在扣除減值損失後列出(附註 2(k))。

(k) 證券投資、貸款和應收款項的減值

持有至到期日的證券投資、可供出售證券，以及貸款和應收款項會在每段報告期終結時覆檢，以確定是否有客觀證據顯示出現減值情況。如確有證據，便會計算減值損失，並於全面收益表確認如下：

- (i) 如金融資產是按成本記帳，其減值損失為金融資產的帳面值與估計未來現金流量現值的差額，而該現值是按同類金融資產的現行市場回報率以折現方式計算。倘若其後減值損失的金額減少，該等金融資產的減值損失便會回撥；
- (ii) 如金融資產是按已攤銷成本記帳，其減值損失則為資產的帳面值與估計未來現金流量現值的差額，而該現值是按金融資產原來的實際利率(即最初確認資產時所計算的實際利率)以折現方式計算。倘若其後減值損失的金額減少，而減少的原因可客觀地追溯至在減值損失獲確認後才發生的事件，減值損失便會在全面收益表內回撥，惟在回撥減值損失後的資產帳面值，不得超逾過往年度如未有確認減值損失時的帳面值；以及

(h) 外匯基金存款

用作投資的外匯基金存款包括本金總額和報告期終結時已入帳但尚未提取的利息。結餘以已攤銷成本列出。

(i) 證券投資

房委會有明確的意向和能力持有某些證券直至其到期日，這些證券列為「持有至到期日的證券」。持有至到期日的證券最初按公平值加上交易成本後確認，其後則採用實際利率法，於扣除減值損失後以已攤銷成本列入財務狀況表(附註 2(k))。

由外聘投資經理管理的證券，在內部按公平值管理、評估及匯報，因此指定以公平值列帳。該等證券投資最初按公平值列出。在每段報告期終結時，公平值會重新計量，其價值如有任何變動，會在全面收益表內確認。在證券投資出售後，出售收益淨額與帳面值的差額會記入全面收益表。

不屬於以上任何類別的證券投資，會歸類為可供出售證券，並在最初按公平值確認。在每段報告期終結時，公平值會重新計量，任何所得收益或虧損均在其他全面收益中確認，並在權益中的重估儲備分開累計。

證券投資買賣會在交易當日記帳。

(iii) 土地價值

列入財務報表附註 19(b)內的土地價值乃根據與政府之間的財政安排(附註 1(b))按下列方法釐定：

「房委會屋邨」、「中轉房屋」、「徙置屋邨」¹及政府廉租屋邨 — 土地價值由差餉物業估價署署長以餘值估價法評估，估價以 1976 年的水平為準，如有關屋邨是在 1976 年後落成，估價則以屋邨移交房委會管理時的水平作出。如差餉物業估價署署長未能就該幅土地的價值作出評估，便會將有關屋邨由差餉物業估價署署長評定的臨時應課差餉租值和某一倍數相乘，得出臨時的土地估價。

「居屋計劃(住宅)」 — 居者有其屋計劃住宅樓宇的土地價值是十足市值地價減去土地成本的餘額。

「居屋計劃(非住宅)」¹ — 在 1988 年 4 月 1 日之前，商業設施用地的價值是以買地當日的十足市值計算，而在該日前已落成的停車場，其土地估值為零。由 1988 年 4 月 1 日起，包括商業設施及停車場等之非住宅設施用地的價值，均由差餉物業估價署署長於設施落成當日以餘值估價法評估。

「總部」¹ — 佛光街其中一幢總部大廈、位於橫頭磡的客務中心和位於黃大仙上邨的辦事處大廈的土地價值，均按地政總署以有關樓宇落成當日的估值而釐定。

「宿舍」¹ — 宿舍的土地價值，是差餉物業估價署署長以餘值估價法評估而得的價值，並以 1976 年的水平為準。

¹ 樓宇類別簡稱列於附註 2(c)。

(f) 無形資產

無形資產包括購入的電腦軟件牌照和電腦軟件項目的資本化發展成本。開發電腦軟件項目如在技術上可行，而房委會亦有充足的資源，並有意完成該發展項目，其開支便會被資本化。資本化的開支包括直接人工及材料成本。無形資產是按成本價於扣除累計攤銷後列出。

無形資產的攤銷乃按其 5 年預算可用年期，以直線法記入全面收益表。

(g) 土地

(i) 批租土地

根據官契／政府租契或批地／換地條件，房委會擁有所有居屋(非住宅)樓宇、租置計劃屋邨的出租單位、多個租住屋邨、部分屋苑的出租大廈、佛光街兩幢總部大廈、橫頭磡客務中心及振華苑辦事處所佔土地的正式合法業權。

批租土地地價指於徵用批租土地或取得土地使用權時須先付的金額。有關金額按成本價列出，並以直線法在批租期內折舊。

(ii) 受制於接管令的土地

至於其他批租以外的土地，則一直由地政總署署長行使行政長官根據《房屋條例》第 5 條授予的權力，發出接管令，賦予房委會全面管制及管理該等土地的權力。

因報銷或出售物業、設備及器材項目而產生的收益或虧損，以出售有關項目的淨收益與帳面值的差額計算，並會在報銷或出售當日於全面收益表確認。

(d) 折舊

計算折舊是將一項物業、設備及器材的成本價值在減去其估計剩餘價值(如有的話)後，以直線法按下列預算可用年期攤銷：

	<u>預計可用年期</u>
(i) 樓宇	
- 中轉房屋	10 年
- 出租物業(不包括中轉房屋)和其他	50 年
(ii) 所有樓宇改善工程和其他改善工程	樓宇在改善工程竣工後的餘下使用年期
(iii) 電腦器材及電子器材	5 年
(iv) 汽車	6 至 9 年

(e) 進行中的基本工程 / 計劃

這包括由房屋建設工程基金和發展基金提供資金，並用於興建中的物業或開發中的電腦器材、改善工程和購置物業、設備及器材的費用。基本工程完成後，費用便會轉撥「物業、設備及器材」或「無形資產」項目之下。居屋計劃(住宅)工程完竣後，有關費用會轉撥「存貨」項目之下。每項耗資少於 50 萬港元的改善工程費用，會在其產生時記入全面收益表作為開支。

每項價值 50 萬港元或以上的樓宇及改善工程均會按以下基準確認為資產：

「房委會屋邨」、「居屋計劃(非住宅)」、「總部」及「中轉房屋」－按房委會的成本價記帳；

「徙置屋邨」－以前歸類為第一、二和三型的屋邨及工廠大廈(1973 年 3 月 31 日後落成的工廠大廈除外)，價值為零；其他在 1973 年 4 月 1 日前落成的屋邨，按相等於 1973 年 3 月 31 日的折餘價值的推定成本價記帳；而在 1973 年 3 月 31 日後落成的屋邨，則按房委會的成本價記帳；以及

「宿舍」－按相等於 1976 年 3 月 31 日的折餘價值的房委會推定成本價記帳。

(ii) 電腦器材、電子器材及汽車

每項價值 50 萬港元或以上的電腦器材(包括硬件和軟件)、電子器材及汽車按成本價確認為資產。電腦器材的硬件(包括其附設軟件)和軟件的成本會劃分並分別在「物業、設備及器材」和「無形資產」(附註 2(f))兩個項目之下確認。

如日後因改善現有物業、設備及器材而有經濟利益流入房委會，撥作此類改善用途的每項 50 萬港元或以上的開支，均會記入作為有關資產的帳面值，惟電腦器材的改善成本不受 50 萬港元這個資本化規範所限。

(c) 物業、設備及器材

物業、設備及器材是按成本價於扣除累積折舊額後列於財務狀況表。下列各項物業、設備及器材於提供公共房屋服務和附屬商業設施時使用：

(i) 樓宇及改善工程

樓宇分為以下 3 類：

出租物業(不包括中轉房屋)

「房委會屋邨」 即房委會及前屋宇建設委員會的屋邨，以及 1973 年 4 月 1 日以後建成的這類屋邨，包括從香港模範屋宇會接管的屋邨。

「居屋計劃
(非住宅)」 居者有其屋計劃的非住宅樓宇。

「徙置屋邨」 前徙置事務處的屋邨，包括分層工廠大廈及 1973 年 4 月 1 日以後建成的這類大廈。

中轉房屋

「中轉房屋」 過渡性質的住屋，但建築物或可永久住用。

其他

「總部」 總部大廈。

「宿舍」 職員宿舍。

(b) 收入的確認

收入的確認，是在預期經濟利益會流向房委會，而收入和成本(如適用)可以可靠地計量時進行。年內所得的收入，根據以下的會計政策記帳：

(i) 租金收入

物業的租金收入於相關期內記帳；

(ii) 售樓及補價收入

這包括：

- 出售／重售居屋計劃單位的所得，並於簽訂買賣協議或發出佔用許可證（以較遲者為準）時確認；
- 出售／重售租者置其屋計劃(下稱「租置計劃」)單位的所得，並於簽訂轉讓契據時確認；以及
- 居屋／私人參建／租置計劃單位業主所付的補價，並於解除單位轉讓限制時確認為收入；

(iii) 利息收入

利息收入採用實際利率法按應計制基準確認；

(iv) 股息收入

股息收入於除息日確認；

(v) 收費

提供服務所收取的費用於服務交付時確認；以及

(vi) 代理工作及代管服務的收入

房委會代理工作及代管服務的收入於相關期內記帳。

2 主要會計政策

(a) 財務報表編製基準

本財務報表是按照《房屋條例》、與政府於 1988 年達成的財政安排和 1994 年與政府作出的增補協議，以及經房委會通過的會計政策編製。

(i) 計量基準

編製財務報表時以原值成本作為計量基準，惟外聘投資經理管理的證券、可供出售證券，以及衍生金融工具除外，三者均按公平值列出，有關會計政策載於附註 2(i)和 2(l)。

(ii) 管理層作出的判斷和估計

在編製財務報表時，管理層須作出對政策應用，以及對資產、負債、收入和支出呈報數額有所影響的判斷、估計和假設。作出的估計和相關假設，乃根據過往經驗和因應不同環境而認為合理的其他因素而得出。當欠缺其他現成數據時，該等估計和假設的結果，會用作判斷資產和負債帳面值的基準，惟實際結果與該等估計可能有所不同。

該等估計和相關假設會不斷作出檢討。如會計估計的修訂只對本修訂期有影響，便會於本期內確認；如修訂對本期和未來期間均有影響，則會於本期和未來期間內確認。

管理層在應用房委會的會計政策時作出的一些對財務報表有重大影響的判斷載於附註 3。

(f) 房屋建設工程基金

房屋建設工程基金於 1993 年 4 月 1 日設立，目的是提供獨立資金，供房委會購置及／或興建固定資產，以及發展居屋。該基金的用途已擴展至支付大型改善工程的建設成本。因此，基金分為兩個帳目，即用於興建屋邨及居屋的「建築工程帳目」，以及用於改善現有屋邨水準及屋邨社區服務的「改善工程帳目」。

上述兩個帳目均須保持足夠數額的運作資金 — 「建築工程帳目」的數額須相等於 6 個月的估計開支，「改善工程帳目」則須保持 20 億港元的年終結餘。

(g) 發展基金

發展基金於 1994 年 10 月 1 日設立，用以支付發展房屋及與房屋有關的工程和基建的開支，從而進一步推行政策，為有住屋需要的人士提供合適及能力可負擔的居所。

在房委會事先同意下，為維持發展基金設立的目的，政府有權向該基金注入可能需要的額外款項。

(c) 付予政府的紅利

房委會從租住屋邨及居屋屋苑非住宅設施所得的整體盈餘，須與政府平分，並以紅利形式分配予政府。

(d) 居者有其屋計劃及私人機構參建居屋計劃的或有負債

由 1988 年 4 月 1 日起，政府就居屋計劃及私人機構參建居屋計劃(下稱「私人參建計劃」)作出的按揭還款保證(附註 24(a))，以及因私人參建計劃單位未能全部售出或單位售價低於保證售價而須承擔的或有負債，均由房委會接手承擔。

(e) 興建與管理臨時房屋區及平房區

由 1988 年 4 月 1 日起，房委會須：

- (i) 負責支付臨時房屋區和臨時收容中心的發展、建築與管理開支及平房區的管理費用；以及
- (ii) 以代理人身分代政府執行清拆、寮屋管制及寮屋區改善計劃下的設施保養工作，費用仍然由政府支付。

所有臨時房屋區已於 2001 年 8 月清拆。除了安置受清拆影響居民的工作外，寮屋管制及清拆職務由 2006 年 4 月起移交地政總署。

香港房屋委員會

財務報表附註

1 香港房屋委員會與政府之間的財政安排

香港房屋委員會(下稱「房委會」)是一個法定機構，於 1973 年 4 月根據《房屋條例》(第 283 章)成立。房委會按《房屋條例》行使權力和履行職責，以確保提供房屋和其認為適合附屬於房屋的康樂設施。隨着《1988 年房屋(修訂)條例》的制定及房委會重組，政府與房委會之間的財政安排於 1988 年 4 月 1 日宣告生效。就 1988 年財政安排作出的增補協議，則由 1994 年 10 月 1 日起生效。有關財政安排的要點如下：

(a) 政府的免息永久資本

永久資本中來自己資本化的前發展貸款基金貸款的 134.89 億港元，已由 1994 年 10 月 1 日起改為免息永久資本。

(b) 政府的資助

包括在帳目內政府對住宅樓宇的資助及非住宅樓宇的權益，載於附註 19(a)。

公共租住屋邨住宅樓宇的土地價值、居者有其屋計劃(下稱「居屋計劃」)住宅樓宇的十足市值地價減去政府所收土地成本的餘額，以及租住屋邨和居屋屋苑內非住宅樓宇(即停車場及商業設施)的土地價值，並無包括在帳目內，而是作為備忘錄記項於附註 19(b)列出。

香港房屋委員會
截至 2017 年 3 月 31 日止年度的現金流量表(續)
(以港幣百萬元位列示)

	附註	2017	2016
來自投資活動的現金流量			
贖回持有至到期日的證券		154	281
外匯基金存款的增加		(1,320)	(2,086)
原到期日為 3 個月以上的銀行存款的減少		895	3,798
有關拆售零售及停車場設施的付款		(1)	(3)
有關進行的基本工程／計劃的付款			
- 新建公共租住房屋		(10,309)	(11,628)
- 重建公共租住房屋		(1,997)	(2,150)
- 居者有其屋計劃 (商業)		(231)	(159)
- 汽車		(2)	(2)
- 電腦系統		(103)	(127)
- 改善工程		(660)	(815)
已收的利息		1,439	2,460
已收的股息		185	234
用於投資活動的現金淨額		<u>(11,950)</u>	<u>(10,197)</u>
來自融資活動的現金流量			
已付予政府的紅利		<u>(552)</u>	<u>(578)</u>
用於融資活動的現金淨額		<u>(552)</u>	<u>(578)</u>
現金及等同現金(減少)／增加淨額		(4,023)	754
年初的現金及等同現金		<u>7,626</u>	<u>6,872</u>
年終的現金及等同現金	16	<u><u>3,603</u></u>	<u><u>7,626</u></u>

第 10 至 58 頁所載附註為這份財務報表的一部分。

香港房屋委員會
截至 2017 年 3 月 31 日止年度的現金流量表
(以港幣百萬元位列示)

	附註	2017	2016
來自運作活動的現金流量			
年內盈餘		5,317	4,147
調整：			
投資收入	4(c)	(2,377)	(1,101)
拆售零售及停車場設施的開支／(開支回撥)	6	2	(24)
物業、設備及器材的折舊		3,506	3,357
無形資產攤銷		152	160
已售租者置其屋計劃單位的折餘價值		67	101
調整資本開支		2	1
自置居所貸款／置業資助貸款的減少		39	60
自置居所貸款／置業資助貸款減值撥備的減少		(5)	(5)
其他資產的減少		10	23
興建中居者有其屋計劃(住宅)物業的增加		(3,627)	(3,459)
存貨的增加		(17)	-
以公平值列帳的證券的減少		5,007	6,609
應收帳項、預付款項和其他應收款項的(增加)／減少		(423)	731
應付帳項、應計項目和其他應付款項的增加		728	983
撥備及其他負債的增加／(減少)		98	(54)
來自運作活動的現金淨額		8,479	11,529

第 10 至 58 頁所載附註為這份財務報表的一部分。

香港房屋委員會
截至 2017 年 3 月 31 日止年度的淨資產變動表
(以港幣百萬元位列示)

	政府的 永久資本	政府的 資助	資本 儲備	累積盈餘	房屋建設 工程基金	發展基金	總額
2015 年 4 月 1 日結餘	13,489	5,454	12	95,616	34,768	50,862	200,201
年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	4,147	-	-	4,147
年內付予政府的紅利	-	-	-	(543)	-	-	(543)
轉撥自／(往)累積盈餘的款項	-	-	-	(829)	13,268	(12,439)	-
2016 年 3 月 31 日結餘	<u>13,489</u>	<u>5,454</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>98,391</u>	<u>48,036</u>	<u>38,423</u>	<u>203,805</u>
2016 年 4 月 1 日結餘	13,489	5,454	12	98,391	48,036	38,423	203,805
年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	5,317	-	-	5,317
年內付予政府的紅利	-	-	-	(633)	-	-	(633)
轉撥自／(往)累積盈餘的款項	-	-	-	8,262	1,299	(9,561)	-
2017 年 3 月 31 日結餘	<u>13,489</u>	<u>5,454</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>111,337</u>	<u>49,335</u>	<u>28,862</u>	<u>208,489</u>

第 10 至 58 頁所載附註為這份財務報表的一部分。

香港房屋委員會
2017 年 3 月 31 日的財務狀況表(續)
(以港幣百萬元位列示)

	附註	2017	2016
上列項目包括：			
政府的永久資本	1(a)	13,489	13,489
政府的資助	19(a)	5,454	5,454
資本儲備		12	12
累積盈餘		111,337	98,391
房屋建設工程基金	20	49,335	48,036
發展基金	21	28,862	38,423
		<u>208,489</u>	<u>203,805</u>

陳帆
香港房屋委員會主席
2017 年 9 月 26 日

第 10 至 58 頁所載附註為這份財務報表的一部分。

香港房屋委員會
2017 年 3 月 31 日的財務狀況表
(以港幣百萬元位列示)

	附註	2017	2016
非流動資產			
物業、設備及器材	7	131,992	119,348
進行之基本工程／計劃	8	36,749	36,068
無形資產	9	152	242
外匯基金存款	10	28,691	40,009
證券投資和銀行存款	11(a)	-	928
自置居所貸款／置業資助貸款	12	30	41
		<u>197,614</u>	<u>196,636</u>
流動資產			
存貨	14	18	1
應收帳項、按金和預付款項	15	996	701
應從政府收回的款項	23(b)	1	19
外匯基金存款	10	12,638	-
證券投資和銀行存款	11(b)	7,517	14,237
銀行結餘和現金	16	276	1,842
		<u>21,446</u>	<u>16,800</u>
流動負債			
應付帳項、按金和其他應付款項	17	7,556	6,891
應付予政府的款項	23(c)	417	266
撥備及其他負債	18	2,188	2,049
		<u>10,161</u>	<u>9,206</u>
流動資產淨額		<u>11,285</u>	<u>7,594</u>
扣除流動負債後的資產總額		208,899	204,230
非流動負債			
撥備及其他負債	18	410	425
資產淨額		<u><u>208,489</u></u>	<u><u>203,805</u></u>

第 10 至 58 頁所載附註為這份財務報表的一部分。

香港房屋委員會
截至 2017 年 3 月 31 日止年度的全面收益表
(以港幣百萬元位列示)

	附註	2017	2016
收入			
租金收入	4(a)	17,026	16,682
售樓及補價收入	4(b)	2,693	2,520
投資收入	4(c)	2,377	1,101
其他收入	4(d)	156	237
		<u>22,252</u>	<u>20,540</u>
開支			
薪酬		3,700	3,410
地租及差餉		406	1,323
維修及改善工程		3,279	3,092
折舊及攤銷		3,628	3,490
自置居所計劃開支	5	888	207
其他開支		5,049	4,927
		<u>16,950</u>	<u>16,449</u>
運作盈餘		5,302	4,091
非運作收入淨額	6	<u>15</u>	<u>56</u>
年內盈餘		5,317	4,147
其他全面收益		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
年內全面收益總額		<u>5,317</u>	<u>4,147</u>

第 10 至 58 頁所載附註為這份財務報表的一部分。

- 一 判定香港房屋委員會以持續經營作為會計基礎的做法是否恰當，並根據所得的審計憑證，判定是否存在與事件或情況有關，而且可能對香港房屋委員會持續經營的能力構成重大疑慮的重大不確定性。如果我認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在審計師報告中請使用者留意財務報表中的相關資料披露。假若所披露的相關資料不足，我便須發出非無保留意見的審計師報告。我的結論是基於截至審計師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事件或情況可能導致香港房屋委員會不能繼續持續經營。

審計署署長
孫德基

2017 年 9 月 26 日

審計署
香港灣仔
告士打道 7 號
入境事務大樓 26 樓

屋委員會與香港政府之間的財政安排(已按 1994 年增補協議修訂)，以及香港房屋委員會通過的會計政策擬備財務報表，及落實其認為必要的內部控制，使財務報表不存有因欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

在擬備財務報表時，香港房屋委員會須負責評估香港房屋委員會持續經營的能力，以及在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，並以持續經營作為會計基礎。

香港房屋委員會下設的財務委員會協助其履行監督財務報告過程的責任。

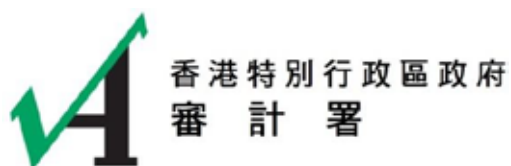
審計師就財務報表審計而須承擔的責任

我的目標是就整體財務報表是否不存有任何因欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並發出包括我意見的審計師報告。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能確保按審計署審計準則進行的審計定能發現所存有的任何重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們個別或滙總起來可能影響財務報表使用者所作出的經濟決定，則會被視作重大錯誤陳述。

在根據審計署審計準則進行審計的過程中，我會運用專業判斷並秉持專業懷疑態度。我亦會：

- 識別和評估因欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險；設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險；以及取得充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕內部控制的情況，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致重大錯誤陳述的風險，較未能發現因錯誤而導致者為高；
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序。然而，此舉並非旨在對香港房屋委員會內部控制的有效性發表意見；
- 評價香港房屋委員會所採用的會計政策是否恰當，以及其作出的會計估計和相關資料披露是否合理；及

審計署署長報告



獨立審計師報告

意見

我已審計列載於第 4 至 58 頁香港房屋委員會的財務報表，該等財務報表包括於 2017 年 3 月 31 日的財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的全面收益表、淨資產變動表和現金流量表，以及財務報表的附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我認為，香港房屋委員會的財務報表在各重大方面均按照 1988 年香港房屋委員會與香港政府之間的財政安排(已按 1994 年增補協議修訂)，以及香港房屋委員會通過的會計政策而編製，並已按照《房屋條例》(第 283 章)第 14(1)條妥為擬備。財政安排及會計政策的要點載於財務報表附註 1 及 2。

意見的基礎

我已按照《房屋條例》第 14(2)條及審計署的審計準則進行審計。我根據該等準則而須承擔的責任，詳載於本報告「*審計師就財務報表審計而須承擔的責任*」部分。根據該等準則，我獨立於香港房屋委員會，並已按該等準則履行其他道德責任。我相信，我所獲得的審計憑證是充足和適當地為我的審計意見提供基礎。

香港房屋委員會就財務報表須承擔的責任

香港房屋委員會須負責按照《房屋條例》第 14(1)條、1988 年香港房

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香港房屋委員會

截至 2017 年 3 月 31 日止年度的財務報表

香港房屋委員會 香港九龍何文田佛光街 33 號

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