

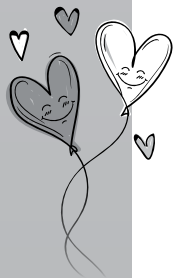
年 報
ANNUAL REPORT
2018/2019

僱員補償保險徵款管理局
Employees' Compensation
Insurance Levies Management Board





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宗旨



僱員補償保險徵款管理局(下稱管理局)負責收集及分配由保險承人轉交的僱員補償保險徵款(下稱徵款)。當僱主投購僱員補償保險時，須依據保費的金額繳交一筆徵款，而該徵款則是分配給有關的指定團體，分別為保障全港僱員的職業安全健康提供支援，向未能從僱主或承保人取得補償的因工受傷僱員或因工死亡僱員的家屬支付援助金，以及向罹患職業性失聰的僱員支付補償。

管理局的組成與職能



管理局是於1990年7月1日根據《僱員補償保險徵款條例》(香港法例第411章)而成立的，其職能是：

- (一) 收集由承保人轉交的徵款；
- (二) 就徵款率向行政長官會同行政會議作出建議；
- (三) 將資源淨額分配予指定的團體。這些團體包括職業安全健康局、僱員補償援助基金管理局和職業性失聰補償管理局；及
- (四) 執行條例委予管理局的其他職能。

管理局共有10名成員，他們是由香港特別行政區行政長官委任，包括了僱員、僱主、保險業、職業安全健康局、僱員補償援助基金管理局、職業性失聰補償管理局及政府的代表。管理局成員每一任的任期不超過三年。

僱員補償保險徵款管理局成員名單



(2018.4.1 – 2019.3.31)

主席

廖達賢先生

主席

成員

張成雄先生，銅紫荊星章

僱主代表

王賢敏女士

僱主代表

吳秋北博士，銀紫荊星章

僱員代表

譚金蓮女士

僱員代表

潘榮輝先生，榮譽勳章

保險業界代表

譚國榮先生

職業安全健康局代表

林偉江先生

僱員補償援助基金管理局代表

李秀琼女士
(至2018年5月31日止)

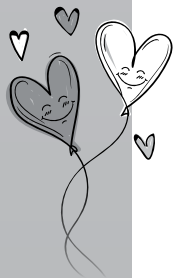
職業性失聰補償管理局代表

黃平先生
(由2018年6月13日起)

職業性失聰補償管理局代表

畢咏彤女士

勞工處高級勞工事務主任
(負責僱員補償事務)



收集僱員補償保險徵款



《僱員補償保險徵款條例》是在1990年獲制訂通過，規定當僱主投購僱員補償保險時，須依據保費的金額支付一筆僱員補償保險徵款。當這項徵款最初推行的時候，徵款率的水平被定於保費的2%，其後徵款率曾被數次調整。最近一次修訂的徵款率是根據2010年7月1日生效的《2010年職業性失聰(補償)(修訂)條例》而定出，該條例同時修訂了《僱員補償保險徵款(徵款率)令》及《僱員補償保險徵款條例》。

徵款率之修訂

過往多年之徵款率如下：

生效日期	徵款率
1990年7月1日	2.0%
1995年7月1日	3.5%
1998年1月1日	4.5%
1998年4月1日	5.3%
2002年7月1日	6.3%
2010年7月1日	5.8%

當僱主繳付僱員補償保險保費時，須將徵款一併交予承保人。根據《僱員補償保險徵款條例》的規定，承保人須將在三個月的期間內由僱主所繳交的徵款轉交給管理局，這三個月的期間被稱為「有關期間」。在每一段有關期間完結後，管理局會向各獲授權在香港經營僱員補償保險業務的承保人發出指定的呈報表格，承保人須依照規定，把填妥的表格及該有關期間內所代收的徵款，在每有關期間完結後兩個月內轉交給管理局。

承保人可從轉交的徵款中扣除下列款項：

- (一) 已付退還予僱主的徵款金額；及
- (二) 一筆承保人被視為已收到的徵款數額，但承保人在發出保單三個月後，仍未成功收取該筆徵款。

承保人亦可扣除相等於所轉交徵款額的百分之五，作為代管理局收取徵款的手續費。

至2019年3月31日為止，共有64名承保人獲授權可在香港經營僱員補償保險業務。在過去10年，此類獲授權的承保人數目的統計附載於附錄一。

分配徵款

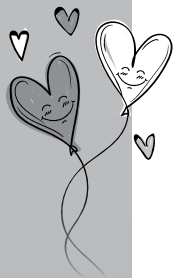


在收集轉交的徵款及扣除必需的開支後，管理局須於該有關期間完結後三個月內，將餘下的資源淨額分配予各指定團體。現時可獲管理局分配資源的團體為：

- (一) 職業安全健康局；
- (二) 僱員補償援助基金管理局；及
- (三) 職業性失聰補償管理局。

管理局的資源淨額是依據《僱員補償保險徵款條例》附表2所指定的比率來分配的。根據於2010年最新修訂為5.8%的徵款率，管理局由2010年10月1日起按下列指定的比率來分配其資源淨額予指定的團體：

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| (一) 職業安全健康局 | 20/58 |
| (二) 僱員補償援助基金管理局 | 31/58 |
| (三) 職業性失聰補償管理局 | 7/58 |



僱主與承保人的責任



《僱員補償保險徵款條例》規定，僱主需將支付保費及徵款的資料保存三年，供管理局在有需要時作核査之用。承保人亦須保存有關記錄及在有需要的時候呈交管理局查閱。

2018/19 年度的活動



收集徵款

- 管理局於2018/19年度共收到港幣339,853,514元的徵款，較去年港幣333,612,692元的徵款增加了約2%。
- 有關過往10年管理局徵款收入的詳情(包括按季度的細項)，請參考附錄二。

資源淨額分配

- 在2018/19年度，可分配給三間指定團體的資源淨額總額為港幣339,517,506元，分配的數額分別為：

指定機構	分配的數額 (港元)
職業安全健康局	117,075,002
僱員補償援助基金管理局	181,466,253
職業性失聰補償管理局	40,976,251
	339,517,506

- 在過去10年，管理局資源淨額分配的詳情請參閱附錄三。

財務



在2018/19年度，管理局收到由承保人繳交的徵款共達港幣339,853,514元，佔管理局全年總收入的99.91%，餘下的0.09%收入乃來自銀行存款的利息。管理局的支出主要是秘書處服務的行政開支和其他雜項費用。管理局致力確保各承保人所填報資料之準確性，以保障三間從管理局獲得分配徵款的指定團體的利益。

在扣除必需的開支後，管理局於每季定期將所有資源淨額分配予各指定團體。鑑於管理局通常不會保存盈餘，故設立一筆不超逾每月平均開支的兩倍的應變儲備金以確保管理局可順利運作。

核數師報告及財務報表



獨立核數師報告書

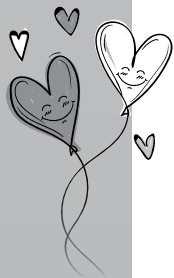
致僱員補償保險徵款管理局各成員

(根據《僱員補償保險徵款條例》成立)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已完成審核僱員補償保險徵款管理局(「管理局」)列載於第11頁至第27頁的財務報表，此財務報表包括於二〇一九年三月三十一日的資產負債表，與截至該日止年度的收支結算表、權益變動表及現金流量表，以及財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映 貴管理局於二〇一九年三月三十一日的財務狀況及其截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量，並已遵照《僱員補償保險徵款條例》的披露規定妥為編製。



意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任」部份中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》（「守則」），我們獨立於管理局，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

年報內的其他資料

管理局須對其他資料負責。其他資料包括 貴管理局在本年報內的所有資料，但不包括財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他資料，我們亦不對其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他資料，在此過程中，考慮其他資料是否與財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。

基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

管理局對財務報表的責任

管理局須負責按香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及《僱員補償保險徵款條例》的披露要求，編製真實而公平的財務報表，並負責管理局認為就編製財務報表而言屬必要的內部控制，確保財務報表的列報不含基於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

在編製財務報表時，管理局負責評估 貴管理局持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非管理局有意將 貴管理局清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

管理局負責履行監督管理局財務報告過程的責任。

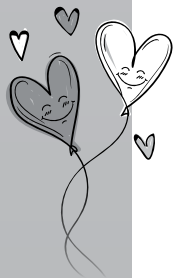
核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並發表包括我們意見的核數師報告。除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔任何責任。

合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行審計時能發現某一重大錯誤陳述存在。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯集起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對該等風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對 貴管理局內部控制的有效性發表意見。



- 評價管理局所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對管理局採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴管理局的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提醒使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴管理局不能持續經營。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否達到以公平列報的方式，中肯反映相關交易和事項。

除了其他事項外，我們與管理局溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們的審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

國富浩華(香港)會計師事務所有限公司
執業會計師
香港，二〇一九年六月二十一日

盧卓邦

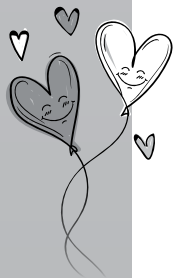
執業證書編號P06029

收支結算表

截至二〇一九年三月三十一日止年度



	附註	2019 (港元)	2018 (港元)
收入			
徵款收入	4	339,853,514	333,612,692
銀行存款利息		305,796	144,229
		340,159,310	333,756,921
支出			
核數費用		35,900	34,320
營運費用	5	520,000	520,000
其他費用		85,904	61,751
		641,804	616,071
資源淨額分配			
	6		
僱員補償援助基金管理局		181,466,253	178,058,046
職業性失聰補償管理局		40,976,251	40,206,655
職業安全健康局		117,075,002	114,876,159
		339,517,506	333,140,860
本年度之盈餘/(虧損)及所有綜合支出		-	(10)



資產負債表

截至二〇一九年三月三十一日止年度



附註	2019 (港元)	2018 (港元)
流動資產		
現金及現金等值項目	113,420	110,970
流動負債		
應付支出 7	56,495	54,045
流動資產淨值	56,925	56,925
代表		
應變儲備金 9	56,925	56,925

本賬目於二〇一九年六月二十一日經管理局批准及授權發出。

代表管理局

廖達賢先生
主席

權益變動表

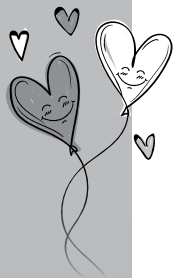
截至二〇一九年三月三十一日止年度



	累積虧損 (港元)	應變儲備金 (港元)	總權益 (港元)
於二〇一七年四月一日	-	56,935	56,935
該年度之虧損及所有綜合支出	(10)	-	(10)
由應變儲備金撥出	10	(10)	-
於二〇一八年三月三十一日	-	56,925	56,925
於二〇一八年四月一日	-	56,925	56,925
該年度之虧損及所有綜合支出	-	-	-
由應變儲備金撥出	-	-	-
於二〇一九年三月三十一日	-	56,925	56,925

第15至27頁之財務報表附註乃本報表之一部份。

第15至27頁之財務報表附註乃本報表之一部份。



現金流量表

截至二〇一九年三月三十一日止年度



	2019 (港元)	2018 (港元)
經營活動之現金流量		
本年度之盈餘/(虧損)	-	(10)
調整：利息收入	(305,795)	(144,229)
	(305,795)	(144,239)
營運資金變動：		
增加應付支出	2,450	22,500
經營活動之現金流出淨值	(303,345)	(121,739)
投資活動之現金流量		
已收利息	305,795	144,229
投資活動之現金流入淨值	305,795	144,229
現金及現金等值項目增加淨額	2,450	22,490
年初現金及現金等值項目	110,970	88,480
年終現金及現金等值項目	113,420	110,970

財務報表附註

截至二〇一九年三月三十一日止年度



1. 法人地位

僱員補償保險徵款管理局(「管理局」)是根據《僱員補償保險徵款條例》(「徵款條例」)成立，負責收集由承保人轉交的徵款，並將資源淨額分配予指定的團體。其註冊地址及運作地點為香港九龍長沙灣長裕街10號億京廣場2期15樓A-B室。

2. 主要會計政策

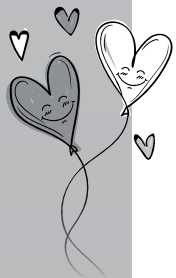
a) 合規聲明

此等財務報表乃根據由香港會計師公會頒佈之所有適用香港財務報告準則，該統稱包括所有適用的個別香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及詮釋、及香港普遍接納之會計原則之規定而編制。此等財務報表亦根據徵款條例之規定而編制。管理局所採納的主要會計政策之概要將在下文陳述。

香港會計師公會已頒佈若干新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則，其首次生效日期或可供提早採納適用於管理局之目前會計期間。附註3提供首次應用該等準則之資料，惟該等準則須與該等財務報告中所反映管理局的目前及過往會計期間有關。

b) 財務報表編製基準

本財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製。編製符合香港財務報告準則之財務報表，需管理層作出判斷、估計及假設，而該等判斷、估計及假設會影響政策之應用及所



申報之資產、負債、收入及開支等數額。該等估計及相關假設乃根據過往經驗及於具體情況下被視為屬合理之多項其他因素作出，所得結果將作為判斷無法直接從其他來源獲取的資產及負債賬面值之依據。實際結果可能有別於該等估計。

該等估計及相關假設均按持續基準予以檢討。倘對會計估計的修訂只影響該期間，則有關修訂於修訂該估計的期間確認，或倘該修訂影響目前及日後期間，則於修訂期間及日後期間確認。

管理層就來年採用對財務報表有重大影響的香港財務報告準則作出的判斷，以及估計預期並無重大調整的風險。

c) 來自金融工具之信貸虧損

i) 自二〇一八年四月一日起適用之政策

管理局對按攤銷成本計量之金融資產(包括現金及現金等價物)就預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。

預期信貸虧損之計量

預期信貸虧損為信貸虧損之概率加權估計。信貸虧損按所有預期現金不足額之現值(即按合約應付予管理局之現金流量與管理局預期收取之現金流量之差額)計量。

倘貼現影響重大，則預期現金不足額乃採用即期實際利率貼現。

估計預期信貸虧損時考慮之最長期間為管理局面對信貸風險之最長合約期間。

於計量預期信貸虧損時，管理局考慮在無需付出過多成本或努力下即可獲得之合理而具理據支持的資料。這包括有關過往事件，現時狀況及未來經濟狀況預測的資料。

預期信貸虧損採用以下基準計量：

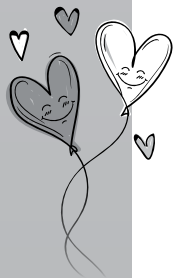
- 12個月預期信貸虧損：指預期因報告日期後12個月內可能發生之違約事件而導致之虧損；及
- 全期預期信貸虧損：指因應用預期信貸虧損模型之項目之預期年期內所有可能違約事件而導致之虧損。

至於所有金融工具，管理局按相當於12個月預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備，除非金融工具之信貸風險自初始確認以來大幅上升，在該情況下則按相當於全期預期信貸虧損之金額計量虧損撥備。

信貸風險大幅上升

在評估金融工具之信貸風險自初始確認以來有否大幅上升時，管理局會比較於報告日期及於初始確認日期評估之金融工具發生違約之風險。在作出重新評估時，管理局認為，當(i)借款人不大可能在管理局無追索權採取變現抵押(如持有)等行動之情況下向管理局悉數支付其信貸債務；或(ii)金融資產已逾期90天時，即構成違約事件。管理局會考慮合理且具理據支持的定量及定性資料，包括歷史經驗及在無需付出過多成本或努力下即可獲得之前瞻性資料。

具體而言，在評估信貸風險自初始確認以來有否大幅上升時會考慮以下資料：



- 未能按合約到期日支付本金或利息；
- 金融工具外部或內部信貸評級(如有)之實際或預期顯著轉差；
- 債務人經營業績之實際或預期顯著轉差；及
- 科技、市場、經濟或法律環境之現時或預測變動對債務人履行其對管理局責任之能力構成重大不利影響。

取決於金融工具之性質，對信貸風險大幅上升之評估乃按個別基準或共同基準進行。當按共同基準進行評估時，金融工具按共同信貸風險特徵分組，如逾期狀況及信貸風險評級。

管理局於各報告日期重新計量預期信貸虧損，以反映金融工具自初始確認以來之信貸風險變動。預期信貸虧損金額之任何變動於損益中確認為減值收益或虧損。管理局就所有金融工具確認減值收益或虧損，並通過虧損撥備賬相應調整該等工具之賬面值。

計算利息收入之基準

按附註2(f)(ii)所述方式確認之利息收入基於金融資產之總賬面值計算，除非該金融資產出現信貸減值。在此情況下，利息收入基於金融資產之攤銷成本(即總賬面值減虧損撥備)計算。

於各報告日期，管理局評估金融資產是否出現信貸減值。當發生一項或多項對金融資產估計未來現金流量構成不利影響之事件時，金融資產即出現信貸減值。

金融資產出現信貸減值之證據包括以下可觀察事件：

- 債務人出現重大財務困難；
- 違約行為，如拖欠或未能償還利息或本金；
- 借款人有可能進行破產或其他財務重組；
- 科技、市場、經濟或法律環境之重大變動對債務人產生不利影響；或
- 由於發行人出現財務困難而導致該證券在活躍市場消失。

撇銷政策

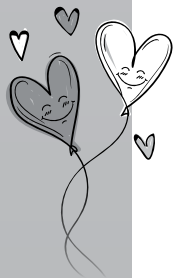
倘並無日後可收回款項的實際前景，則金融資產之賬面總值(部份或全部)將被撇銷。該情況通常指管理局確定債務人概無資產或收入來源以產生足夠現金流量償還應撇銷金額。

若其後收回先前已撇銷的資產，則於發生的期間內在損益中確認為減值撥回。

ii) 自二〇一八年四月一日前適用之政策

於二〇一八年四月一日前，「已產生虧損」模式乃用作計量金融資產之減值虧損。根據「已產生虧損」模式，只會於有客觀減值證據時確認減值虧損。客觀減值證據包括：

- 債務人出現重大財務困難；
- 違約行為，如拖欠或逾期償還利息或本金；



- 借款人有可能進行破產或其他財務重組；及
- 科技、市場、經濟或法律環境有重大變動而對債務人產生不利影響。

如任何此等證據存在，任何減值虧損根據下列方法釐定及確認：

- 就按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產，減值虧損按資產賬面值與金融資產的估計未來現金流量兩者之間的差額而計量，如折現的影響屬重大，則會按原訂實際利率將未來現金流量折現計算。當該等金融資產具有類似風險特性，如逾期情況相若，及並無個別評估減值時，會集體進行評估。管理局進行減值評估的金融資產的未來現金流量，乃根據與整個組別金融資產有類似信貸風險特性的資產之過往損失經驗而計算。

倘減值虧損的金額於往後期間減少，且該等減幅可客觀地與確認減值虧損後發生的事件聯繫，則會在損益表撥回減值虧損。減值虧損的撥回額不得使資產的賬面值超過若然該資產於以往年度未曾確認減值虧損下原應釐定的賬面值。

債務人或當按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產之可收回性被視為難以預料但並非甚微，就呆賬作出的減值虧損以備抵賬記錄。倘管理局認為可收回的機會甚微，則視為不可收回金額，會直接從相關資產撇銷。倘之前計入撥備賬的款項在其後收回，則有關款項於備抵賬撥回。備抵賬的其他變動及其後收回先前直接撇銷的款項均於損益中確認。

d) 應付未付及其他應付款項

應付未付及其他應付款項乃初步按公平值確認，其後按經攤銷成本列賬，除非折現影響為微不足道，在該情況下則按成本列賬。

e) 現金及現金等值項目

現金及現金等值項目為銀行及手頭現金、銀行及其他財務機構的活期存款、短期而流動性極高的投資，這些投資可隨時換算為已知的現金數額，並且由於在購入後三個月內到期，所以沒有重大價值轉變的風險。按主要會計政策2(c)，評估現金及現金等值項目的預期信貸損失。

f) 收益及其他收入

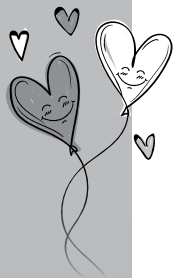
於管理局日常業務過程中，提供服務時產生收入，管理局將有關收入分類為收益。

當服務已轉移至客戶，管理局按預期有權獲得的承諾代價金額被確認為收益，而不包括代第三方收取的金額。收益不包括增值稅或其他銷售稅，並扣除任何貿易折扣。

本管理局之收益及其他收入確認政策之進一步詳情如下：

i) 徵款收入

當徵款收取後才會被視為收入，而且徵款的金額是以實收款項計算，即已扣除承保人所收取的百分之五手續費。



ii) 利息收入

利息收入於使用實際利率法應計時確認。就並無信貸減值的按攤銷成本的金融資產而言，實際利率應用於資產的總面值。就出現信貸減值的金融資產而言，實際利率應用於攤銷成本的資產(即總賬面值扣除損失撥備)(附註2(c)(i))。

g) 資源淨額的分配

根據徵款條例第7(1)條，管理局分配資源淨額予指定團體。有關團體可獲付款的權益則以管理局所確認的資源淨額為準。

根據徵款條例第6條，資源淨額為有關期間內收到的徵款淨額收入及在該有關期間之利息收入，相關的確認政策載於財務報表附註2(c)，於扣除下列款額後被確認：

- i) 在該有關期間內承擔的支出及退還徵款；和
- ii) 增加或撥減應變儲備金金額(參閱附註9)。

在各有關期間內之資源淨額，會按附註6所註明之比率作分配。按照法例，有關期間是指管理局根據徵款條例第9(1)條所訂定的三個月期間。

3. 應用新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則

香港會計師公會已頒佈於管理局本會計期間首次生效的多項新訂及經修訂之香港財務報告準則。其中與管理局財務報表相關之準則如下：

香港財務報告準則第9號 金融工具
香港財務報告準則第15號 來自客戶合約之收益

管理局並無應用任何於本會計期間尚未生效的任何新訂準則或詮釋。

香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」

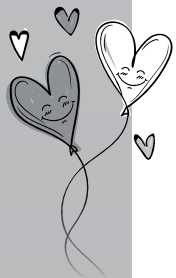
香港財務報告準則第9號取代香港會計準則第39號，*金融工具：確認及計量*。此準則載列確認及計量金融資產、金融負債及買賣非金融項目的若干合約之規定。

管理局根據過渡規定對於二〇一八年四月一日已存在的項目追溯應用香港財務報告準則第9號。首次應用此準則對管理局於二〇一八年四月一日之財務狀況並無重大影響。可比較資料將繼續根據香港會計準則第39號列報。對過去會計政策之改變的性質及影響和過渡方案的詳細資料列於以下：

a) 金融資產及金融負債的分類

香港財務報告準則第9號將金融資產分類為三個主要類別：按攤銷成本，按公允值計入其他全面收益及按公允值計入損益計量。該準則取代香港會計準則第39號持有至到期投資、貸款及應收款項、可供出售金融資產及按公允值計入損益計量的金融資產的分類。香港財務報告準則第9號將金融資產的分類乃基於管理金融資產的業務模式及其合約現金流量特徵而定。

採納香港財務報告準則第9號對其金融資產及負債的分類及計量並無重大影響。



b) 信貸虧損

香港財務報告準則第9號以「預期信貸虧損」模式取代香港會計準則第39號的「已產生虧損」模式。預期信貸虧損模式規定須持續計量與金融資產有關的信貸風險，故預期信貸虧損的確認時間較根據香港會計準則第39號「已產生虧損」會計模式的確認時間為早。

管理局對按攤銷成本計量的金融資產(包括現金及現金等價物)應用新的預期信貸虧損模式。新預期信貸虧損模式對管理局之財務報告並無重大影響。

有關管理局的信貸虧損會計處理的會計政策之進一步詳情，請參閱附註2(c)。

c) 過渡

管理局已追溯應用採納香港財務報告準則第9號所導致的會計政策變動，惟下文所述者除外：

- 有關比較期間的資料並無重列。因此，就二〇一八年呈列的資料繼續根據香港會計準則第39號呈報，故與本期間資料或不可作比較。另外，香港財務報告準則第9號的採用對金融資產及金融負債不存在重大差異。
- 以下評估乃基於二〇一八年四月一日(管理局首次應用香港財務報告準則第9號的日期)存在的事實及情況作出釐定據此持有金融資產的業務模式。
- 於首次應用日期，倘對某項金融工具的信貸風險是否自初始確認以來曾大幅增加所作的評估涉及過多成本或人力，則就該金融工具確認永久預期信貸虧損。

香港財務報告準則第15號「來自客戶合約之收益」

香港財務報告準則第15號建立確認來自與客戶訂立之合約的收益及若干成本的全面框架。香港財務報告準則第15號取代香港會計準則第18號，*收益*，涵蓋銷售貨物及提供服務所產生之收益，及香港會計準則第11號，*建造合約*，訂明建造合約之會計處理方法。

香港財務報告準則第15號亦引入額外量化及質化之披露規定，相關規定旨在令財務報表使用者可了解來自與客戶訂立之合約的性質、金額、時間以及收益及現金流量之不確定性。

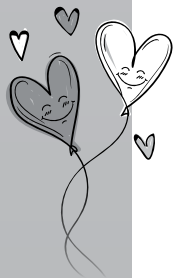
管理局對新財務報告準則進行評估及決定香港財務報告準則第15號的採用對管理局之財務狀況並無重大影響及對其保留盈餘沒有過渡性影響。

4. 徵款收入

根據徵款條例第14條規定，自1990年7月1日起凡承保人依據《僱員補償條例》第IV部所發出的僱員補償保險單，受保人均需按他在該份保險單下需繳付的每筆保費，繳付一項名為「僱員補償保險徵款」的徵款。截至2019年3月31日為止的年度，徵款率訂為5.8%。而根據徵款條例第15(4)條及15(5)條，承保人凡在有關期間內收到第14條所指的徵款，須在該期間終結後兩個月內，將扣除手續費後的款項轉交予管理局。手續費的計算方式由財經事務及庫務局局長不時指定。

5. 營運費用

管理局與職業性失聰補償管理局達成協議，由後者提供秘書處服務，服務年費為港幣520,000元 (2018：港幣520,000元)。



6. 資源淨額分配

根據徵款條例第7(1)條，管理局須在有關期間完結後三個月內，將關於該期間的管理局資源淨額，按下述指明的比率，分配予指定團體：

指定團體	2010年10月1日及其後資源淨額比率
職業安全健康局	20/58
僱員補償援助基金管理局	31/58
職業性失聰補償管理局	7/58

7. 應付支出

截至2019年3月31日的應付支出與賬面上的應付支出的金額大致相同。

8. 稅項

管理局根據《稅務條例》第88條而獲得豁免稅項。

9. 應變儲備金

此儲備金乃是管理局根據徵款條例第8條的規定下撥款設立，以應付突發或緊急的開支及徵款條例第6(3)(a)、(b)或(c)條指明的支出。根據徵款條例第8條，如某筆款項一經撥入應變儲備金，便會 (i) 令儲備金總額增至超越管理局每月平均開支的兩倍，或 (ii) 超逾勞工及福利局局長不時批准的較大數額，則管理局不得將該筆款項撥入應變儲備金。

10. 財務風險管理目標及政策

管理局的財務風險主要來自其金融工具。管理局之主要金融工具包括現金及現金等值項目和應付支出。本局之主要風險為信貸風險，貨幣風險及利率風險：

a) 信貸風險

管理局流動資金的信貸風險並不重大，因為交易方為獲國際信貸評級機構評為良好信貸評級之金融機構。

b) 貨幣風險

由於管理局的資產及負債全部以港幣計值，故本局並無外匯風險。

c) 利率風險

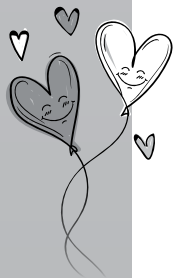
管理局面對利率變化的市場風險主要與銀行現金及現金等值項目的結餘有關。

現行市場利率利息收入於發生時在收支結算表中記賬。

11. 截至二〇一九年三月三十一日止年度已頒佈但尚未生效的經修訂、新準則及詮釋的潛在影響

直至本財務報表日期，香港會計師公會已頒佈了截至二〇一九年三月三十一日止年度尚未生效及管理局於本財務報告中未有採納的修訂及新訂準則。

本管理局正在評估該等新訂及修訂香港財務報告準則於初步採用期間預期將產生的影響。到目前為止，本局得出的結論是其採納對財務報表很少機會產生重大影響。



獲授權可經營僱員補償保險業務 之承保人數目



(2009/10 - 2018/19)

年度	承保人數目
2009/10	79
2010/11	77
2011/12	72
2012/13	66
2013/14	69
2014/15	67
2015/16	65
2016/17	63
2017/18	62
2018/19	64

按季度列出之僱員補償保險 徵款收入

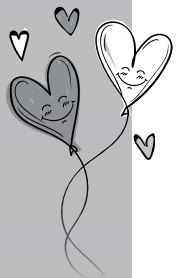


(2009/10 - 2018/19)

(以千元計)

財政年度	季度(月份)				徵款總數	*百分之一保費的徵款額	較上年度增減(+/-%)
	首季(4-6)	次季(7-9)	第三季(10-12)	第四季(1-3)			
2009/10	57,357	50,900	52,578	39,453	200,288	31,792	+10.3
2010/11	62,721	69,126	58,520	42,068	232,435	38,271	+20.4
2011/12	61,488	64,986	60,120	56,567	243,161	41,924	+9.6
2012/13	79,345	79,030	80,944	68,235	307,554	53,027	+26.5
2013/14	98,696	94,669	89,332	85,365	368,062	63,459	+19.7
2014/15	100,991	93,768	94,204	78,686	367,649	63,388	-0.1
2015/16	100,426	92,539	100,902	77,097	370,964	63,959	+0.9
2016/17	89,001	98,880	90,960	71,930	350,771	60,478	-5.4
2017/18	99,851	86,211	81,464	66,086	333,612	57,519	-4.9
2018/19	93,172	90,555	89,053	67,074	339,854	58,596	+1.9

*註：百分之一保費的徵款額 = 徵款總數 ÷ 有效之徵款率



管理局資源淨額分配



(2009/10 - 2018/19)

(以千元計)

年度	職業安全健康局	僱員補償援助基金管理局	職業性失聰補償管理局	總額
2009/10	63,638	79,548	57,275	200,461
2010/11	76,435	105,931	49,746	232,112
2011/12	83,768	129,841	29,319	242,928
2012/13	105,953	164,228	37,084	307,265
2013/14	126,833	196,590	44,391	367,814
2014/15	126,698	196,382	44,344	367,424
2015/16	127,788	198,071	44,725	370,584
2016/17	120,817	187,266	42,286	350,369
2017/18	114,876	178,058	40,207	333,141
2018/19	117,075	181,466	40,976	339,517

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Mission



The Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board (the Board) is responsible for collecting and distributing the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levy (the levy) remitted by insurers. The levy, which is imposed on employers when they take out employees' compensation insurance, is distributed to specified bodies for the protection of employees' occupational safety and health, for making payments to injured employees or family members of deceased employees who are unable to receive compensation from employers or insurers, as well as for paying compensation to those employees suffering from occupational deafness respectively.

Establishment and Functions of the Board



The Board was established on 1 July 1990 under the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance (Cap. 411). Its functions are:

- (a) to collect the levy remitted by insurers;
- (b) to make recommendations to the Chief Executive in Council with respect to the rate of levy;
- (c) to distribute the net resources to the specified bodies, namely the Occupational Safety and Health Council, the Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board, and the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board; and
- (d) to perform such other functions as are provided for under the Ordinance.

The Board is made up of 10 members appointed by the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. They include representatives of employees, employers, the insurance industry, the Occupational Safety and Health Council, the Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board, the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board and the Government. The term of each member shall not exceed three years.

Membership of the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board



(2018.4.1 – 2019.3.31)

Chairman

Mr LIU Tat-yin, Kennedy Chairman

Members

Mr CHEUNG Sing-hung, BBS Employer representative

Ms WONG Yin-man, Ada Employer representative

Dr NG Chau-pei, SBS Employee representative

Ms TAM Kam-lin, Jenny Employee representative

Mr POON Wing-fai, Jimmy, MH Insurance industry representative

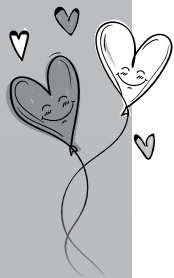
Mr TAM Kwok-wing, Ivan Representative of the Occupational Safety & Health Council

Mr LAM Wai-kong Representative of the Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board

Ms LEE Sau-king, Amy Representative of the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board
(up to 31 May 2018)

Mr WONG Ping Representative of the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board
(from 13 June 2018)

Ms BUT Wing-tung, Christine Senior Labour Officer (Labour Department) with responsibility for matters relating to employees' compensation



Collection of Employees' Compensation Insurance Levy



The Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance was enacted in 1990 to impose a levy on employees' compensation insurance premiums. When the levy was first introduced, its rate was set at 2% of the premium level. The rate has been revised over the years. The latest revision, introduced by the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) (Amendment) Ordinance 2010, that at the same time amended the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levy (Rate of Levy) Order and the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance, came into effect on 1 July 2010.

Revision of the Levy Rate

The levy rates over the past years are as follows:

Effective Date	Levy Rate
1 July 1990	2.0%
1 July 1995	3.5%
1 January 1998	4.5%
1 April 1998	5.3%
1 July 2002	6.3%
1 July 2010	5.8%

When employers pay employees' compensation insurance premium to insurers, they should pay the levy at the same time. According to the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance, the insurers should remit to the Board the levies that are paid by employers during a three-month period which is referred to as "relevant period". At the end of each relevant period, the Board sends out prescribed forms to all insurers who are authorised to carry on employees' compensation insurance business in Hong Kong. They are required to return the completed prescribed forms and remit the levy to the Board within two months from the end of each relevant period.

Insurers are allowed to deduct the following from the levy remittance:

- (a) the amount of any refund of levy paid to an employer; and
- (b) the amount of levy deemed to have been received by the insurer but failed to reach him at the end of three months from the date of issue of the insurance policy to which the levy is related.

They are also authorised to deduct 5% of the total levy payable as handling charge for collecting the levy on behalf of the Board.

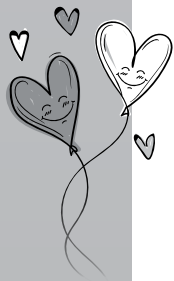
As at 31 March 2019, 64 insurers were authorised to carry on employees' compensation insurance business in Hong Kong. Statistics on the number of authorised insurers in the past 10 years are given in *Appendix 1*.

Distribution of Levy



On receiving the levy remittance, the Board deducts the necessary expenses. The remaining net resources are then distributed to the specified bodies no later than three months from the end of any relevant period. At present, the following bodies are entitled to receive distributions from the Board:

- (a) Occupational Safety and Health Council;
- (b) Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board; and
- (c) Occupational Deafness Compensation Board.



The proportion of the net resources of the Board to be distributed is set out in Schedule 2 of the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance. Based on the levy rate of 5.8% which was last revised in 2010, the Board has distributed its net resources to the specified bodies according to the following proportions since 1 October 2010:

(a) Occupational Safety and Health Council	20/58
(b) Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board	31/58
(c) Occupational Deafness Compensation Board	7/58

Duties of Employers and Insurers

As required by the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance, employers should retain information pertaining to the payment of premiums and levy for three years. Such records shall be provided to the Board when required. Insurers shall also maintain and present records for inspection by the Board when required.

Activities Conducted during the Year 2018/19

Levy Remitted to the Board

- The Board collected a total of HK\$339,853,514 of levy in the year 2018/19. This represented an increase of about 2% over the previous year's amount of HK\$333,612,692.
- Details of the levy income received by the Board, with breakdown in quarterly periods, in the past 10 years are given in *Appendix 2*.

Net Resources Distributed

- In 2018/19, the total amount of net resources available for distribution to the three specified bodies was HK\$339,517,506. The respective amounts so distributed were as follows:

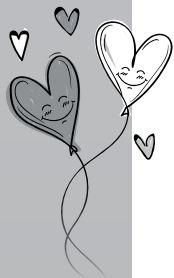
Specified Body	Amount Distributed (HK\$)
Occupational Safety and Health Council	117,075,002
Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board	181,466,253
Occupational Deafness Compensation Board	40,976,251
	339,517,506

- Distribution of the net resources of the Board in the past 10 years is given in *Appendix 3*.

Finance

For the year 2018/19, the Board's income that came from the levy remitted by insurers amounted to HK\$339,853,514, representing 99.91% of the total annual income of the Board. The remaining 0.09% of the income was generated from interest on bank deposits. Expenditure of the Board mainly covered the administrative expenses for secretariat service and other miscellaneous expenses. The Board always prioritises its work to ensure accurate and detailed reporting from insurers, with the aim of protecting the interests of the three specified bodies receiving distribution of resources from the Board.

After deducting the necessary expenses, the Board distributes all the net resources to the specified bodies quarterly at regular intervals. As the Board does not normally retain any surplus, a contingency fund, at an amount of not more than twice the average monthly expenses, is established to ensure the smooth operation of the Board.



Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board

(Established under the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board (the "Board") set out on pages 42 to 61, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019 and the income and expenditure account, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31 March 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Board in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

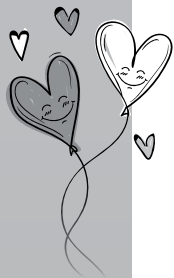
If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the Board 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 Board is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board either intends to liquidate the Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

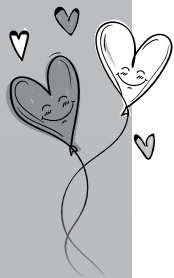
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board'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 Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Crowe (HK) CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 21 June 2019

Lo Charbon
Practising Certificate Number P06029



Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended 31 March 2019



	Note	2019(HK\$)	2018(HK\$)
Income			
Levies income	4	339,853,514	333,612,692
Interest income from bank deposits		305,796	144,229
		340,159,310	333,756,921
Expenditure			
Audit fee		35,900	34,320
Operating expenses	5	520,000	520,000
Sundry expenses		85,904	61,751
		641,804	616,071
Distribution of Net Resources			
	6		
Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board		181,466,253	178,058,046
Occupational Deafness Compensation Board		40,976,251	40,206,655
Occupational Safety and Health Council		117,075,002	114,876,159
		339,517,506	333,140,860
Surplus/(Deficit) and Total Comprehensive Expenditure for the Year		-	(10)

The notes on pages 46 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2019



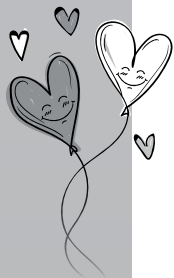
	Note	2019(HK\$)	2018(HK\$)
Current Asset			
Cash and cash equivalents		113,420	110,970
Current Liability			
Accrued expenses	7	56,495	54,045
Net Current Assets		56,925	56,925
Represented By			
Contingency fund	9	56,925	56,925

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 21 June 2019.

On behalf of the Board

Mr. Liu Tat-yin, Kennedy
Chairman

The notes on pages 46 to 61 form part of these financial statements.



Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2019



	Accumulated deficit (HK\$)	Contingency fund (HK\$)	Total equity (HK\$)
Balance at 1 April 2017	-	56,935	56,935
Deficit and total comprehensive expenditure for the year	(10)	-	(10)
Transferred from contingency fund	10	(10)	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	-	56,925	56,925
Balance at 1 April 2018	-	56,925	56,925
Deficit and total comprehensive expenditure for the year	-	-	-
Transferred from contingency fund	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	-	56,925	56,925

The notes on pages 46 to 61 form part of these financial statements.

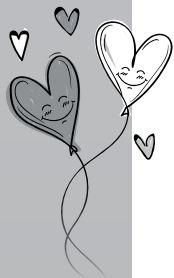
Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2019



	2019(HK\$)	2018(HK\$)
Operating Activities		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	(10)
Adjustment for: Interest income	(305,795)	(144,229)
	(305,795)	(144,239)
Changes in Working Capital:		
Increase in accrued expenses	2,450	22,500
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(303,345)	(121,739)
Investing Activity		
Interest received	305,795	144,229
Net Cash Generated from Investing Activity	305,795	144,229
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,450	22,490
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	110,970	88,480
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	113,420	110,970

The notes on pages 46 to 61 form part of these financial statements.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019



1. Corporate Status

The Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board (the "Board") is incorporated by virtue of the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance (the "Levies Ordinance") to collect the levy remitted by insurers and distribute the net resources to the specified bodies. The registered office and place of operation of the Board is situated at Office A-B, 15/F., Billion Plaza II, 10 Cheung Yue Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. These financial statements also comply with the requirements of the Levies Ordinance. Significant accounting policies adopted by the Board are disclosed below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs which are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Board. Note 3 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Board for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

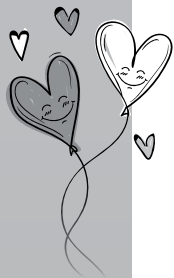
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current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

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates are not expected by the management to have a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

c) Credit losses from financial instruments

i) Policy applicable from 1 April 2018

The Board recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on the financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents).



Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Board in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Board expects to receive).

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the current effective interest rate where the effect of discounting is material.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Board is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Board takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

For all financial instruments, the Board recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the

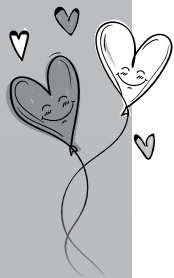
financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Board compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this reassessment, the Board considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Board in full, without recourse by the Board to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (ii) the financial asset is 90 days past due. The Board considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and



- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Board.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Board recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Basis of calculation of interest income

Interest income recognised in accordance with note 2(f)(ii) is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount less loss allowance) of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Board assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

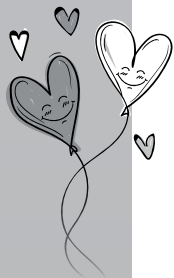
Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Board determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in income and expenditure account in the period in which the recovery occurs.



ii) Policy applicable prior to 1 April 2018

Prior to 1 April 2018, an "incurred loss" model was used to measure impairment losses on financial assets. Under the "incurred loss" model, an impairment loss was recognised only when there was objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence of impairment included:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor.

If any such evidence exists, any impairment loss is determined and recognised as follows:

- For financial assets carried at amortised cost, impairment loss was 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, where the effect of discounting was material. This assessment was made collectively where these financial assets share similar risk characteristics, such as similar past due status, and had not been individually assessed as impaired. Future cash flows for financial assets which were assessed for impairment collectively were based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to the collective group.

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreased and the decrease could be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss was reversed through profit or loss. A reversal of an impairment loss was only recognised to the extent that it did not result in the asset's carrying amount exceeding that which would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

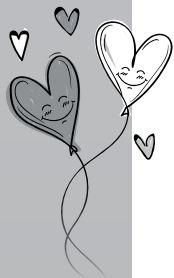
When the recovery of financial assets carried at amortised cost was considered doubtful but not remote, associated impairment losses were recorded using an allowance account. When the Board was satisfied that recovery was remote, the amount considered irrecoverable was written off against the gross carrying amount of those assets directly. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously charged to the allowance account were reversed against the allowance account. Other changes in the allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off directly were recognised in profit or loss.

d) Accrual and other payables

Accrual and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are



subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for expected credit losses (ECLs) in accordance with the significant accounting policies set out in note 2(c).

f) Revenue and other income

Income is classified by the Board as revenue when it arises from the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Board's business.

Revenue is recognised when service is transferred to the customer at the amount of promised consideration to which the Board is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

Further details of the Board's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

i) Levies income

Levies are recognised as income only when the levies are received and are stated net of a 5% handling charge made by the insurers, which is deducted at source.

ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) of the asset (see note 2(c)(i)).

g) Distribution of net resources

The Board distributes net resources to the specified bodies under Section 7(1) of the Levies Ordinance. The right to receive payment by the specified bodies is established when net resources are recognised by the Board.

Pursuant to Section 6 of the Levies Ordinance, net resources that are recognised in relation to a relevant period are the net balance of levies received in and interest income of that same relevant period, the respective recognition policy of which is stated in note 2(c) of the financial statements, after making deductions in respect of:

- i) expenses incurred and levies refunded in that same relevant period; and
- ii) additional amounts paid into or transferred from the contingency fund as referred to in note 9.

Net resources recognised in any given relevant period are distributed in the proportions specified in note 6. Relevant period is defined under the Levies Ordinance as any period of three months determined by the Board under Section 9(1) of the Levies Ordinance.

3. Application of New and Revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs")

The HKICPA has issued a number of new HKFRSs and amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Board. Of these, the following developments are relevant to the Board's financial statements:

HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers



The Board has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

HKFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

HKFRS 9 replaces HKAS 39, *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*. It sets out the requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.

The Board has applied HKFRS 9 retrospectively to items that existed at 1 April 2018 in accordance with the transition requirements. There is no significant impact on the Board's financial position upon initial application at 1 April 2018. Comparative information continues to be reported under HKAS 39. Details of the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies and the transition approach are set out below:

a) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

HKFRS 9 categories financial assets into three principal classification categories: measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"). These supersede HKAS 39's categories of held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets measured at FVPL. The classification of financial assets under HKFRS 9 is based on the business model under which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

The adoption of HKFRS 9 has no significant impact on the classification and measurement of its financial assets and liabilities.

b) Credit losses

HKFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in HKAS 39 with the "expected credit loss" ("ECL") model. The ECL model requires an ongoing measurement of credit risk associated with a financial asset and therefore recognises ECLs earlier than under the "incurred loss" accounting model in HKAS 39.

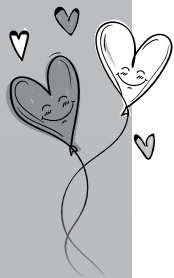
The Board applies the new ECL model to financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents). The adoption of the new ECL model has no significant impact to the financial statements of the Board.

For further details on the Board's accounting policy for accounting for credit losses, see note 2(c).

c) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of HKFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below:

- Information relating to comparative periods has not been restated. Accordingly, the information presented for 2018 continues to be reported under HKAS 39 and thus may not be comparable with the current period. In addition, there are no significant difference in the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities resulting from the adoption of HKFRS 9.
- The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held has been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at 1 April 2018 (the date of initial application of HKFRS 9 by the Board).



- If, at the date of initial application, the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition would have involved undue cost or effort, a lifetime ECL has been recognised for that financial instrument.

HKFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

HKFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for recognising revenue and some costs from contracts with customers. HKFRS 15 replaces HKAS 18, *Revenue*, which covered revenue arising from sale of goods and rendering of services, and HKAS 11, *Construction contracts*, which specified the accounting for construction contracts.

HKFRS 15 also introduces additional qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which aim to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The Board performed an assessment of the new standard and concluded that the adoption of HKFRS 15 does not have any material impact on the financial position and there is no transitional impact to retained profits and reserves.

4. Levies Income

Pursuant to Section 14 of the Levies Ordinance, a levy known as the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levy shall be payable on each premium payable by an insured in respect of any insurance policy issued by an insurer, for the purposes of Part IV of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, on or after 1 July 1990. For the year ended 31 March 2019, the levy rate was prescribed at 5.8%. Pursuant to Section 15(4) and 15(5) of the Levies Ordinance, an insurer who, during any relevant period,

receives any levy under Section 14 of the Levies Ordinance shall remit such sums to the Board within two months by the end of that period, after deducting a handling charge calculated as prescribed by the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury from time to time.

5. Operating Expenses

An agreement has been entered into between the Board and the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board ("ODCB") whereby ODCB provides administrative support services to the Board for an annual fee of HK\$520,000 (2018: HK\$520,000).

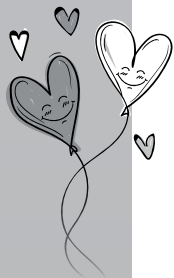
6. Distribution of Net Resources

Pursuant to Section 7(1) of the Levies Ordinance, the Board distributes its net resources not later than three months after the end of each relevant period to the specified bodies in the following proportions:

Specified body	Proportion of the net resources for period on and after 1/10/2010
Occupational Safety and Health Council	20/58
Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board	31/58
Occupational Deafness Compensation Board	7/58

7. Accrued Expenses

The fair value of the Board's accrued expenses as at 31 March 2019 was approximate to the corresponding carrying amount.



8. Taxation

The Board has been granted exemption from taxation under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

9. Contingency Fund

This contingency fund represents the amounts set aside by the Board in accordance with Section 8 of the Levies Ordinance to meet any expenditure of an unexpected or urgent nature and any outgoings of a kind specified in Section 6(3)(a), (b) or (c) of the Levies Ordinance. The Board shall not pay into the contingency fund under Section 8 of the Levies Ordinance any sum which would, if added to the fund as then existing, increase the level of the fund beyond (i) an amount equal to twice the average monthly expenses of the Board or (ii) such other greater amount as may be approved by the Secretary for Labour and Welfare from time to time.

10. Financial Risk Management

The Board is exposed to financial risk through its financial instruments. Financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents and accrued expenses. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

a) Credit risk

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

b) Currency risk

All of the Board's monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in Hong Kong Dollar. The Board is not exposed to currency risk.

c) Interest rate risk

The Board's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the cash and cash equivalents.

Prevailing market interest rate interest income is charged to the income and expenditure account as incurred.

11. Possible Impact of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Issued but Not Yet Effective for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a few amendments and new standards which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2019 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements.

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



Number of Authorised Insurers to Carry on Employees' Compensation Insurance Business

(2009/10 – 2018/19)



Year	Number of Insurers
2009/10	79
2010/11	77
2011/12	72
2012/13	66
2013/14	69
2014/15	67
2015/16	65
2016/17	63
2017/18	62
2018/19	64

Levy Income in Quarterly Periods

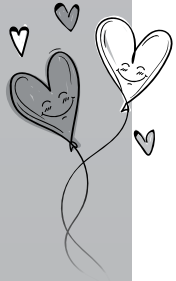
(2009/10 – 2018/19)

(in \$'000)



Year	Quarterly Period (in month)				Total levy remitted	*Levy per 1% of premium	Change over last year (+/-%)
	1 st Q (4-6)	2 nd Q (7-9)	3 rd Q (10-12)	4 th Q (1-3)			
2009/10	57,357	50,900	52,578	39,453	200,288	31,792	+10.3
2010/11	62,721	69,126	58,520	42,068	232,435	38,271	+20.4
2011/12	61,488	64,986	60,120	56,567	243,161	41,924	+9.6
2012/13	79,345	79,030	80,944	68,235	307,554	53,027	+26.5
2013/14	98,696	94,669	89,332	85,365	368,062	63,459	+19.7
2014/15	100,991	93,768	94,204	78,686	367,649	63,388	-0.1
2015/16	100,426	92,539	100,902	77,097	370,964	63,959	+0.9
2016/17	89,001	98,880	90,960	71,930	350,771	60,478	-5.4
2017/18	99,851	86,211	81,464	66,086	333,612	57,519	-4.9
2018/19	93,172	90,555	89,053	67,074	339,854	58,596	+1.9

*Note: Levy per 1% of premium = Total levy remitted ÷ Effective rate of levy



Distributions of Net Resources by the Board

(2009/10 – 2018/19)

(in \$'000)

Year	Occupational Safety and Health Council	Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board	Occupational Deafness Compensation Board	Total
2009/10	63,638	79,548	57,275	200,461
2010/11	76,435	105,931	49,746	232,112
2011/12	83,768	129,841	29,319	242,928
2012/13	105,953	164,228	37,084	307,265
2013/14	126,833	196,590	44,391	367,814
2014/15	126,698	196,382	44,344	367,424
2015/16	127,788	198,071	44,725	370,584
2016/17	120,817	187,266	42,286	350,369
2017/18	114,876	178,058	40,207	333,141
2018/19	117,075	181,466	40,976	339,517



僱員補償保險徵款管理局
Employees' Compensation
Insurance Levies Management Board

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