

僱員補償援助基金管理局

**Employees Compensation
Assistance Fund Board**

2016-2017

年報 Annual Report

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引言

僱員補償援助基金管理局（下稱「管理局」）是根據《僱員補償援助條例》（第365章）於1991年7月1日成立，以管理「僱員補償援助基金」（下稱「基金」）及實施僱員補償援助計劃，向工傷僱員及其他合資格的人士提供「僱員補償」及「濟助付款」等援助。

基金的經費來自僱主在投購強制性的僱員補償保險時、按《僱員補償保險徵款條例》的規定，向僱員補償保險徵款管理局（下稱「徵款局」）繳交的一筆徵款。本年度的徵款率仍為保費的5.8%，其中3.1%分配予僱員補償援助基金管理局，其餘2%和0.7%分別分配予職業安全健康局及職業性失聰補償管理局。

管理局有下列的法定職能：

- （一） 以信託方式持有及管理基金；
- （二） 代表基金自徵款局收取徵款；
- （三） 審定尋求基金付款或濟助的申請；
- （四） 定期就已知或預期會向基金提出的申請數額向徵款局提供意見；及
- （五） 執行其他根據《僱員補償援助條例》委予管理局的職能。

管理局共有 9 位成員，由香港特別行政區行政長官委任，代表了不同利益界別及有關專業，包括：

- 1 名主席；
- 2 名僱主代表；
- 2 名僱員代表；
- 1 名保險界專業人士；
- 1 名會計、投資或法律界專業人士；及
- 2 名公職人員，分別代表勞工處處長及法律援助署署長。

成員之委任期為兩年，現屆委任期由2016年7月1日開始。管理局於2016年4月自設秘書處，並在同年7月遷往目前的辦事處工作。在此之前的秘書處服務一直由職業安全健康局提供。

管理局成員

主席

王沛詩女士，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士

成員

僱主代表

司徒永富博士

余錫萬先生

僱員代表

廖保珠女士

林偉江先生

專業代表

羅君美女士，榮譽勳章，太平紳士

潘榮輝先生

公職人員

麥志東先生（代表勞工處處長）

陳愛容女士（代表法律援助署署長）

秘書處行政總監

姚澤林先生，榮譽勳章

僱員補償援助計劃

僱員補償援助計劃 根據《僱員補償援助條例》而設立。合資格的人士可透過此計劃向基金申請援助。作為最後的安全網，基金保障因工受傷的僱員或因工死亡僱員的合資格家庭成員享有工傷補償的權利。換言之，基金的援助機制只會在受傷僱員或死亡僱員的合資格家庭成員向僱主提出的申索在法律責任及索償額方面均已確立，但卻無法從僱主(或其承保人)處取得他們應得的款項時，才提供援助。管理局向申請人提供援助後，會採取所需的法律途徑，向有關僱主(或其承保人)討回由基金代為支付的款項。

合資格申請人

因工受傷的僱員，或因工死亡僱員的合資格家庭成員，如已用盡一切法律及財政上可行之方式，仍無法向僱主及其承保人追討有關僱員補償及/或損害賠償，便合乎向基金申請援助的資格。

援助款項的類別

基金可提供的援助有以下類別：

- 因工受傷或死亡，根據《僱員補償條例》(第282章)應得而未獲支付的僱員補償及其相關利息；
- 就上述工傷意外獲法院依普通法判給而未獲支付的損害賠償，但會以「濟助付款」的方式支付；及
- 因入稟法院追討僱員補償而須支付的訴訟費。

援助計劃的運作

訴訟通知

根據《僱員補償援助條例》第25B條，任何人士為申索僱員補償或損害賠償而向僱主展開訴訟，均須於入稟後30日內以訂明的格式向管理局送達書面的「訴訟通知」，以保障管理局適時參與訴訟的權利。

管理局在收到「訴訟通知」後，會進行所需的查詢，並有權要求有關人士提交下列文件：

- 因工受傷的證據；
- 傷者的僱員身份及工資的證據；
- 有關的僱員補償保險單；
- 根據《僱員補償條例》第16A條簽發的「補償評估證明書」/「覆檢補償評估證明書」或第6條發出的「致命個案補償評估證明書」/「致命個案補償評估審核證明書」；
- 根據《僱員補償條例》第10B條發出之「醫療費用證明書」；
- 根據《僱員補償條例》第6條發出的「殯殮費和醫護費證明書」/「殯殮費和醫護費審核證明書」；
- 本港法院的判決/命令；
- 訴訟費評核書；及
- 其他有助管理局審核之文件。

介入訴訟、參與調解及要約和解

為保障基金的利益，管理局會在其認為適當時介入訴訟。管理局亦會積極參與調解及要約和解，因為此舉既可以方便工傷僱員能早日獲得賠償，亦可以節省管理局的利息和訴訟費的支出。

援助計劃的運作(續)

向管理局提出訴訟

若僱員因以下情況而未能向僱主提出訴訟，他可以視管理局為僱主，向局方提出訴訟：

- 無法辨明僱主身份或無法尋獲僱主；或
- 僱主無力償債；或
- 僱主已經去世或(如僱主是公司)已經解散、清盤或已在公司註冊紀錄冊註銷；或
- 無法向僱主送達訴訟文件；而
- 僱主並沒有為有關僱員投購僱員補償保險。

向基金申請援助

因工受傷的僱員(或因工死亡僱員的合資格家庭成員)，如已用盡一切法律及財政上可行之方式，包括申請其僱主清盤/破產，仍無法向僱主及其承保人討得有關補償/賠償，便可向基金申請援助。所有申請均須以管理局訂明的格式遞交。

任何獲管理局援助「僱員補償」或「濟助付款」之人士，均不能再向其僱主或承保人追討該等款項。他們的僱員補償及損害賠償之所有權利及補救，均會按代位權的規定轉移至管理局所有。管理局在適當之情況下會進行訴訟，向有關僱主或承保人追討已代支付之款項。

恩恤性質之援助

在特殊情況下，若工傷僱員因為未能在法定的時限內入稟法院向僱主提出僱員補償申請，而導致無法確立他獲得基金付款之權利，管理局如認為情況合適，可考慮從基金中撥出適當的恩恤款項予該僱員。

援助基金在 2016—2017 度的狀況

收入

本財政年度的收入為20,318萬元，較去年的20,910萬元減少3%，主要因為獲分配的徵款收入減少了。本年度收入的92%來自徵款；5%來自行使代位權於僱主被清盤/破產後獲發還的債款、獲發還之律師費、從「無力償債」承保人的臨時清盤人攤還之債款，和向違反《僱員補償條例》第40(1)條之僱主收取之附加費；其餘3%來自存款利息。附錄I顯示了基金歷年來的收入。

在本年度內，管理局在發放援助金之後向有關僱主追討賠償、及向違反《僱員補償條例》第40(1)條之僱主徵收附加費，合共獲得378萬元。

獲援助的個案數目

管理局於本財政年度批准了43宗「僱員補償」援助、32宗「濟助付款」及41宗訴訟費用的申請個案。

援助金額

在本年度已獲批准之援助金額合共 5,402 萬元，其中 1,847 萬元為「僱員補償」、2,635 萬元為「濟助付款」、920 萬元為訴訟費用。附錄 II 顯示了歷年獲批准的援助金額。

申請人的行業概述

在申請人所從事的各種行業中，長期以來均以建造業為主。自本計劃成立以來的申請個案中，43%與建造業有關，其次為個人服務業及運輸業。附錄 III 列出按經濟行業劃分的援助個案類別。

自本局於1991年成立以來，共支付130,502萬元援助予2 360名申請人，其中1 537人(65%)獲發少於25萬元、11人獲發多於800萬元的援助。附錄 IV 列出按援助金額劃分的個案。

援助基金在 2016－2017 度的狀況(續)

《僱員補償援助條例》的修訂

政府於2002年中通過《僱員補償援助條例》的修訂，對僱員補償援助計劃作出多項改革，包括：

- 凡於2002年7月1日或之後取得法庭判決獲得賠償，而又無法向其僱主(或其承保人)討回應有賠償的受傷僱員，可獲管理局以「濟助付款」的方式提供援助。判定金額150萬元或以下的個案可獲一筆過支付；而150萬元以上的個案，有關僱員可先獲支付150萬元，餘額以分期每月支付1萬元或受傷時的月薪數目(以較高者為準)，直至餘額付清為止。
- 明確要求申請人就僱員補償或損害賠償申索展開訴訟時，必須於入稟後30日內以指定的格式向管理局送達「訴訟通知」，藉此保障管理局適時參與訴訟的權利。

衡功量值審計

審計署於2014年就管理局的工作進行審查，並作出了一些改善的建議，詳情刊載於審計署署長於2015年4月提交立法會省覽的第六十四號報告書(第6章)。管理局同意有關建議，並正陸續實施。

獨立核數師報告

致僱員補償援助基金管理局各成員

(據《僱員補償援助條例》(第365章)而設立)

意見

吾等已審核列載於第11至26頁有關僱員補償援助基金管理局(簡稱「管理局」)以信託方式持有的僱員補償援助基金(簡稱「基金」)的財務報表，當中包括於2017年3月31日的財務狀況表，以及截至該日止年度的盈虧及其他全面收益表、累積盈餘變動表和現金流量表，以及包括主要會計政策概要在内的財務報表附註。

吾等認為，該等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了基金於2017年3月31日之財務狀況及其截至該日止年度之財務表現及現金流量，並已遵照僱員補償援助條例妥為編製。

意見的基礎

吾等已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審核。吾等在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審核財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」)，吾等獨立於 貴管理局，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。吾等相信，吾等已獲取充足及適當的審核憑證，為吾等的審核意見提供基礎。

其他信息

管理局對其他信息負責。其他信息包括僱員補償援助基金2017年年報內的所有信息，但不包括財務報表及吾等的核數師報告。

吾等對財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，吾等亦不對該等其他信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合吾等對財務報表的審核，吾等的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與財務報表或吾等在審核過程中所瞭解的情況存在重大抵觸或者表面上存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於吾等已執行的工作，如果吾等認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，吾等需要報告該事實。在這方面，吾等沒有任何報告。

管理局就財務報表須承擔的責任

管理局須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及僱員補償援助條例編製真實而中肯的財務報表，並對其認為為使財務報表的編製不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

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。

獨立核數師報告

致僱員補償援助基金管理局各成員

(據《僱員補償援助條例》(第365章)而設立)

核數師就審核財務報表承擔的責任

吾等的目標，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，並出具包括吾等意見的核數師報告。吾等僅向閣下（作為整體）報告吾等的意見，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。吾等不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

合理保證是高水準的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審核，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。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滙總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》進行審核的過程中，吾等運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。吾等亦：

- 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，設計及執行審核程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審核憑證，作為吾等意見的基礎。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。
- 了解與審核相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，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。根據所獲取的審核憑證，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。如果吾等認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則吾等應當發表保留意見。吾等的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審核憑證。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，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。

獨立核數師報告
致僱員補償援助基金管理局各成員
(據《僱員補償援助條例》(第365章)而設立)

連同其他事項，吾等與管理局亦溝通了計劃的審核範圍、時間安排、重大審核發現等，包括吾等在審核中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

中瑞岳華（香港）會計師事務所
執業會計師
香港
二零一七年五月二十六日

(此乃中文譯本，全文仍以英文本為準。)

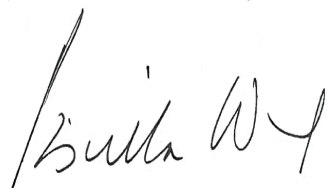
僱員補償援助基金管理局
盈虧及其他全面收益表
截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度

	附註	2017 港元	2016 港元
收入項目			
獲分配收入	6	187,266,311	198,071,000
銀行存款利息		5,180,343	2,703,589
其他收入	7	10,736,854	8,324,800
		203,183,508	209,099,389
支出項目			
賠償數額		54,021,024	93,825,413
申請處理及法律諮詢費用		17,196,385	21,144,844
僱員福利開支	9	4,408,563	-
行政費用	10	1,300,000	1,900,000
租金和差餉		1,089,088	-
折舊	11	417,313	-
其他營運開支		391,459	-
核數費用		48,036	46,500
		78,871,868	116,916,757
本年度盈餘		124,311,640	92,182,632
年度其他全面收益		-	-
年度全面收入		124,311,640	92,182,632

僱員補償援助基金管理局
財務狀況表
於二零一七年三月三十一日

	附註	<u>2017</u> 港元	<u>2016</u> 港元
非流動資產			
物業，廠房及設備	11	1,058,641	-
流動資產			
按金及預付		351,177	327,896
應收利息		2,022,666	514,493
為期3個月以上的定期存款	13	802,396,690	-
現金及現金等值項目	13	101,638,038	776,458,356
		906,408,571	777,300,745
流動負債			
賠償準備		68,797,079	63,335,847
應付支出		689,066	295,471
		69,486,145	63,631,318
淨流動資產		836,922,426	713,669,427
資產淨值		837,981,067	713,669,427
累積盈餘		837,981,067	713,669,427

管理局成員於二零一七年五月二十六日批准，並由主席代表簽署：



王沛詩，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士
 主席

僱員補償援助基金管理局
累積盈餘變動表
截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度

	<u>累積盈餘</u> <u>港元</u>
於 2015 年 4 月 1 日結存	621,486,795
年度全面收入	<u>92,182,632</u>
於 2016 年 3 月 31 日及 2016 年 4 月 1 日結存	713,669,427
年度全面收入	<u>124,311,640</u>
於 2017 年 3 月 31 日結存	<u><u>837,981,067</u></u>

僱員補償援助基金管理局
現金流量表
截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度

	附註	<u>2017</u> 港元	<u>2016</u> 港元
經營活動之現金流量			
本年度盈餘		124,311,640	92,182,632
調整：			
折舊	11	417,313	-
銀行存款利息		(5,180,343)	(2,703,589)
營運資金變動前之經營盈餘		119,548,610	89,479,043
預付及按金增加		(23,281)	(327,896)
賠償準備增加		5,461,232	40,299,030
應付支出增加/(減少)		393,595	(79,211)
經營活動產生的淨現金		125,380,156	129,370,966
投資活動之現金流量			
已收銀行存款利息		3,672,171	2,803,227
購置物業，廠房及設備		(1,475,954)	-
為期3個月以上的定期存款的增加		(802,396,690)	-
投資活動所(用)/得淨現金		(800,200,474)	2,803,227
融資活動之現金流量			
償還政府貸款		-	(31,812,744)
持有現金之淨(減少)/增加		(674,820,318)	100,361,449
本年開始時持有現金及現金等值項目		776,458,356	676,096,907
本年年結時持有現金及現金等值項目	13	101,638,038	776,458,356
現金及現金等值項目的結存分析			
銀行結存	13	51,312,174	71,393,670
為期3個月或以下的定期存款	13	50,325,864	705,064,686
		101,638,038	776,458,356

僱員補償援助基金管理局
財務報表附註
截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度

1. 一般資料

僱員補償援助基金管理局（下稱“管理局”）乃根據《僱員補償援助條例》（第 365 章）（下稱“本條例”）成立，並具以下職能：

- (a) 在符合本條例的宗旨下，以信託方式持有僱員補償援助基金（下稱“基金”）從而加以管理；
- (b) 代表基金自僱員補償保險徵款管理局（下稱“徵款局”）收取相等於依據《僱員補償保險徵款條例》（下稱“徵款條例”）第 7 條分配徵款的資源淨額款額；
- (c) 審定根據本條例第 IV 部尋求向基金付款或濟助的申請；
- (d) 不時就已知或預期會向基金提出申請的數額，向徵款局提供意見；及
- (e) 執行其他根據本條例委予管理局的職能。

根據本條例第 3(1)條，管理局是永久延續的法團及可起訴及被起訴。

管理局註冊辦事處及主要營業地點位於香港灣仔軒尼詩道 48-62 號上海實業大廈 19 樓 1903-04 室。

2. 編製基準

該等財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒佈的所有適用香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）編製。香港財務報告準則包括香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及詮釋。本財務報表亦符合本條例的規定。

此財務報告是按持續經營/運作基礎下編製，管理局成員同意基金按本條例第 26 條有關付款先後次序的條款（詳見財務報告附註 14），將可讓基金承擔可預見將來的財務責任。由於已獲僱員補償保險徵款管理局增加分配資源淨額，預計基金將具所需財力支付援助。

這些估計及相關假設是按歷史經驗及其他相關因素作出的。

僱員補償援助基金管理局
財務報表附註
截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度

3. 採納新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則及規定

(a) 應用新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則

香港會計師公會已頒佈多項香港財務報告準則之修訂本，該等修訂本於本管理局之本會計期間首次生效。採納該等修訂本並無對本管理局於本會計期間或過往會計期間所編製或呈列之業績及財務狀況造成重大影響。

(b) 已頒佈但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則

本管理局並無提前應用已頒佈但尚未於二零一六年四月一日開始之財政年度生效之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則。該等與本管理局經營相關之新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則如下。

	開始生效之會計期間之 起始日期
香港會計準則第 7 號現金流量表（修訂本）： 披露動議	2017 年 1 月 1 日或之後
香港財務報告準則第 9 號金融工具	2018 年 1 月 1 日或之後
香港財務報告準則第 15 號來自客戶合約 的收益	2018 年 1 月 1 日或之後
香港財務報告準則第 16 號租賃	2019 年 1 月 1 日或之後

本管理局正在評估該等經修訂及新訂準則於應用初期的預期影響。到目前為止，本管理局得出結論認為採納這些經修訂及新訂準則不會對該等財務報表產生重大影響。

4. 重要會計政策

本財務報表乃根據歷史成本常規法編製。

編製符合香港財務報告準則的財務報表須運用若干主要會計估算，其亦須管理局於應用會計政策的過程中運用判斷。

僱員補償援助基金管理局
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4. 重要會計政策(續)

於編製此等財務報表時應用的重大會計政策載列如下：

(a) 外幣換算

(i) 功能及呈列貨幣

管理局之財務報表所載項目，乃採用有關實體營運業務所在地之主要經濟環境之貨幣（「功能貨幣」）計量。財務報表均以港元呈列，即基金之功能及呈列貨幣。

(ii) 管理局之財務報表之交易及結餘

外幣交易均按交易當日之匯率初步確認折算為功能貨幣。外幣資產和負債按各報告期間結束時之匯率換算，由此換算政策產生的匯兌盈虧均於盈餘或虧損內入賬。

(b) 物業、廠房及設備

持作提供服務之用或作行政用途的物業、廠房及設備於財務狀況表按成本減其後累計折舊及累計減值虧損（如有）列賬。

僅當與項目往後成本相關的未來經濟利益有可能流入本管理局且該項目成本能可靠計量時，其往後成本方會計入資產賬面值或確認為獨立資產（如適用）。所有其他維修及保養費用在其產生期間於盈餘或虧損確認。

物業、廠房及設備折舊以直線法於估計可使用年期按足以撇銷其成本減估計剩餘價值的比率計算。主要可使用年期如下：

租賃物業裝修	租賃期
電腦硬件及軟件	5年
辦公室設備	5年
傢俱及裝置	3年

剩餘價值、可使用年期及折舊方法會於各報告期間末進行檢討及調整（如適用）。

出售物業、廠房及設備的收益或虧損指銷售所得款項淨額與相關資產賬面值之間的差額，並於盈餘或虧損確認。

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4. 重要會計政策(續)

(c) 營運租約

資產擁有權的全部回報及風險實質地由出租人保留的租約，均歸類為營運租約入帳。如本管理局為租賃人，則營運租約應付的租金在扣除出租人給予的任何優惠後，以直線法按租約期支銷。

(d) 財務工具之確認及終止確認

財務資產及財務負債於管理局成為工具合約條文之訂約方時，在財務狀況表內確認。

倘有關收取資產現金流量之合約權利屆滿；或管理局將資產所有權絕大部分風險及回報轉讓；或管理局既無轉讓或保留資產所有權絕大部分風險及回報，亦無保留資產控制權，則財務資產將終止確認。於終止確認財務資產時，有關資產之賬面值與所收取代價及直接於其他全面收益確認之累計盈利或虧損之總和間差額將於盈餘或虧損確認。

財務負債於相關合約下的責任獲解除、取消或屆滿時終止確認。終止確認財務負債之賬面值與所付代價之差額，於盈餘或虧損確認。

(e) 財務資產

倘若根據合約買賣財務資產，而合約條款規定該財務資產須於有關市場所定時限內交付，則該財務資產將按交易日基準確認及終止確認，並初步按公允值加直接應佔交易費用計量。

管理局將其財務資產分類為貸款及應收款項。分類取決於收購財務資產之目的。管理局於初步確認時釐定財務資產之類別。

貸款及應收款項為固定或可釐定付款之非衍生財務資產，其並無於交投活躍之市場中報價。此等資產採用實際利率法按攤銷成本（惟利息並不重大之短期應收款項除外）減任何減值或不可回收款項列賬。一般情況下，貿易及其他應收款項、銀行及現金結餘歸入此類。

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4. 重要會計政策(續)

(f) 其他應收款

其他應收款為在正常經營範疇內應向銀行收取利息收入。其他應收款的收回預期在一年或以內（如仍在正常經營週期中，則可較長時間），其被分類為流動資產；否則分類為非流動資產。

其他應收款以公允價值為初始確認，其後利用實際利率法按攤銷成本扣除減值準備計量。

(g) 現金及現金等值項目

就現金流量表而言，現金及現金等值項目乃指銀行及手頭現金、銀行及其他財務機構的活期存款及可隨時轉換為確實數額的現金及存在非重大價值變動風險的短期高度流動投資項目。

(h) 財務負債

根據香港財務報告準則，財務負債乃根據該財務負債所訂立合約安排性質及財務負債之定義而進行分類。具體的金融負債採用的會計政策載列如下。

(i) 賠償準備

管理局於持續的基礎上會密切審查和評估合資格的應付款項為補償/賠償金額；及並不確認未被管理局決定之負債，因此管理局未有對已通知或未通知之補償/賠償估計金額作出準備。

(j) 其他應付款

其他應付款初步按公允值確認，其後以實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，除非貼現影響甚微，於該情況下，則按成本入賬。

僱員補償援助基金管理局
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4. **重要會計政策(續)**

(k) **收益確認**

收益按已收或應收代價的公允值計量，並於經濟利益將歸入本管理局及收益金額能可靠地計量後予以確認。

(i) **獲分配收入**

據僱員補償保險徵款條例第 14 條規定，凡承保人於 1990 年 7 月 1 日起發出之僱員補償保險單，受保人均需據僱員補償保險徵款條例第 IV 部，按其在該份保險單下應繳付的每筆保費，繳付一項名為"僱員補償保險徵款"的徵款。

據徵款條例第 7 條，僱員補償保險徵款管理局須將關於該期間的資源淨額，分配予指明的各團體，包括管理局在內。

於每季後兩個月內，僱員補償保險徵款管理局須將收妥的資源交付予管理局作為收入。

(ii) **利息收入**

利息收入採用實際利率法按時間比例確認。

(iii) **附加費及債款發還**

附加費及債款發還在應收權利已確立、金額已合理地確定及合理地查明可收回時確認為收入。

僱員補償援助基金管理局
財務報表附註
截至二零一七年三月三十一日止年度

4. 重要會計政策(續)

(1) 僱員福利

(i) 僱員權利

僱員應享年假及長期服務金於僱員可享有此金額時確認。撥備乃就僱員直至報告期間末止所提供服務可享有的年假及長期服務金的估計責任作出。

僱員可享有的病假及產假於休假時方予確認。

(ii) 退休福利計劃

管理局為其所有員工提供定額供款退休福利計劃。管理局及僱員之供款乃基於僱員的基本薪金百分比計算。管理局應付部份會在盈虧表列支。

(iii) 離職福利

離職福利於本管理局不再能撤回提供該等福利或於本管理局確認重組成本及涉及支付離職福利的較早日期予以確認。

(m) 非財務資產減值

非財務資產的賬面值於各報告期間末檢討有無減值跡象，倘資產已減值，則透過盈虧表以開支撇減至其估計可收回金額。可收回金額乃就個別資產釐定，惟倘資產並無產生大部分獨立於其他資產或資產組合的現金流入。倘屬此情況，可收回金額就資產所屬的現金產生單位釐定。可收回金額為個別資產或現金產生單位的使用價值與其公平值減出售成本兩者中的較高者。

使用價值為資產／現金產生單位估計未來現金流量的現值。現值按反映貨幣時間值及資產／現金產生單位（已計量減值）的特定風險稅前貼現率計算。

隨後估計變動導致的可收回金額增加計入盈餘或虧損，直至撥回減值。

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4. 重要會計政策(續)

(n) 財務資產減值

管理局會於每個報告期末根據客觀證據，即由於初步確認後發生之一項或多項事件，財務資產之估計未來現金流量受到影響，評估財務資產有否減值。

就單獨評估並無減值之其他應收款，管理局將根據管理局之過往收款經驗、組合內延遲還款之增加、與其他應收款違約情況有連帶關係之經濟狀況出現明顯改變等共同評估有否減值。

就其他應收款，賬面值會直接按減值虧損作出扣減。

就按攤銷成本計量的金融資產，倘減值虧損之金額於往後期間減少，而該減少可以客觀地與確認減值後發生之一項事件有關，則先前已確認之減值虧損透過盈虧撥回。然而，撥回不得導致撥回減值當日之賬面值超過該金融資產於未確認減值時之攤銷成本。

(o) 撥備及或然負債

當本管理局因過往事件須承擔現有法律或推定責任，而履行責任時有可能導致經濟利益流出，並能可靠估計責任金額的情況下，須對產生時間或金額皆不明確的負債確認撥備。倘貨幣時值重大，則撥備按預期用於履行該責任的支出現值列賬。

5. 財務風險管理

管理局經營活動面臨各種金融風險：包括外匯風險、信貸風險、流動資金風險及利率風險。管理局之整體風險管理計劃著重於不可預測之金融市場及尋求降低潛在之負面因素對管理局財務表現所帶來之風險。

(a) 外匯風險

管理局並不面臨任何外幣風險，因為其全部交易、貨幣資產及貨幣負債均以港幣結計。

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5. **財務風險管理(續)**

(b) **信貸風險**

管理局的盈餘資金按本條例第 11 條，存入經財政司司長批准之銀行，形式為定期存款、通知存款及存於儲蓄戶口。管理局認為存放於信譽良好的銀行之定期存款及銀行結存風險不高。

(c) **流動資金風險**

管理局以保留充足現金去管理流動性風險，並定期進行現金流預測，以監察未來現金流。以管理局當前的財務實力，並不構成流動性威脅。

(d) **利率風險**

主要市場利率水平波動只對利息收益有影響；在金融市場的低利率情況下，管理局的利率波動風險只限於截至 2017 年 3 月 31 日之短期存款及儲蓄戶口的應收利息。

(e) **於3月31日之財務工具種類**

	<u>2017</u> 港元	<u>2016</u> 港元
財務資產:		
貸款及應收款項(包括現金及現金等值項目)	906,057,394	776,972,849
財務負債:		
財務負債，按攤銷成本	<u>69,486,145</u>	<u>63,631,318</u>

(f) **公允值**

管理局之金融資產及金融負債的賬面值與其公允值相若。

6. **獲分配收入**

僱員補償保險徵款管理局向僱主收取徵款後再分配予管理局(附註 4(k)(i))，分配予管理局的資源淨額比率為31/58(2016: 31/58)。

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7. 其他收入

	<u>2017</u> 港元	<u>2016</u> 港元
據承保人臨時清盤之債務安排下所獲發還的債款 (附註 15)	4,962,067	7,277,322
獲發還之律師費	1,998,780	-
基金提供援助後，據本條例第 37 條，行使代位權 於僱主被破產或清盤後所獲發還的債款	3,134,090	302,462
附加費	<u>641,917</u>	<u>745,016</u>
	<u>10,736,854</u>	<u>8,324,800</u>

8. 本年度盈餘

本管理局年內盈餘乃經扣除下列各項得出：

	<u>2017</u> 港元	<u>2016</u> 港元
核數費用	48,036	46,500
折舊	417,313	-
經營租賃費用		
- 土地及建築物	<u>906,440</u>	<u>-</u>

9. 僱員福利開支

	<u>2017</u> 港元	<u>2016</u> 港元
薪金及約滿酬金	4,298,836	-
退休福利計劃供款	<u>109,727</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,408,563</u>	<u>-</u>

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10. 行政費用

管理局與職業安全健康局達成協議提供秘書服務，年度行政費用為港元 1,300,000 (2016: 港元 1,900,000)。

11. 物業、廠房及設備

	租賃物業 裝修 HK\$	電腦硬件及 軟件 HK\$	辦公室設備 HK\$	傢俱及裝置 HK\$	總計 HK\$
成本					
於 2016 年 4 月 1 日	-	-	-	-	-
添置	555,270	412,578	147,458	360,648	1,475,954
於 2017 年 3 月 31 日	555,270	412,578	147,458	360,648	1,475,954
累計折舊					
於 2016 年 4 月 1 日	-	-	-	-	-
年內支出	185,090	82,516	29,491	120,216	417,313
於 2017 年 3 月 31 日	185,090	82,516	29,491	120,216	417,313
賬面值					
於 2017 年 3 月 31 日	370,180	330,062	117,967	240,432	1,058,641
於 2016 年 3 月 31 日	-	-	-	-	-

12. 稅項

根據，《香港稅務條例》第 88 條，管理局獲豁免不需繳付任何香港所得稅，因此，無需計提香港利得稅。

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13. 現金及現金等值項目

	<u>2017</u> 港元	<u>2016</u> 港元
定期存款	852,722,554	705,064,686
減：為期 3 個月以上的定期存款	(802,396,690)	-
銀行結存	<u>51,312,174</u>	<u>71,393,670</u>
	<u>101,638,038</u>	<u>776,458,356</u>

14. 或然負債

管理局估計在本財政年度中尚未審批決定的賠償數額約為港元 267,344,996 (2016: 港元 315,891,154)，此數額不被列入本年度之財務報告內，因援助申請人尚未符合「僱員補償援助條例」之申請要求，故未能獲得補償。

本條例第 26 條列明，應付基金付款必須在有足夠可動用的款項下才須全數支付應付數額，否則該數額均不會變為須由管理局支付。

15. 所獲發還的債款

就保險業監理處於 2001 年 4 月 9 日宣佈澳洲興業保險有限公司承保人「無力償債」及進行臨時清盤。根據本條例第 17 和 18 條，本局須履行法定職務去承擔和賠償因承保人清盤而衍生的申索個案。在經過近 16 年提供援助予合資格的申請個案後，根據承保人臨時清盤之債務安排下，截至本年度止本局獲臨時清盤人發還給本局的累積債款總額為港元 236,442,148 (2016: 港元 231,480,081)。

16. 租賃承諾

於 2017 年 3 月 31 日，根據不可撤銷經營租賃合同於未來最低的應付租賃付款合計如下：

	<u>2017</u> 港元	<u>2016</u> 港元
一年以內	1,067,056	1,087,728
二至五年以內	<u>1,320,968</u>	<u>2,175,456</u>
	<u>2,388,024</u>	<u>3,263,184</u>

(此乃中文譯本，全文仍以英文本為準。)

附錄 I — 收入分析 (1991–2017)

年度	收入 港幣(百萬元)	備註
2016–17	203.18	++
2015–16	209.10	~~
2014–15	214.84	^^
2013–14	201.04	
2012–13	167.52	
2011–12	146.36	##
2010–11	146.00	**
2009–10	81.67	~
2008–09	93.81	^
2007–08	110.97	#
2006–07	95.59	
2005–06	86.06	
2004–05	211.92	*
2003–04	128.96	
2002–03	77.56	
2001–02	29.82	
2000–01	26.01	
1999–00	21.46	
1998–99	22.40	
1997–98	28.45	
1996–97	23.85	
1995–96	31.70	
1994–95	33.80	
1993–94	21.75	
1992–93	15.78	
1991–92	16.79	

收入金額 (1991–2017)

總共	:	244,639 萬元
最低	:	1,578 萬元
最高	:	21,484 萬元^^

備註:

- * 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 11,585 萬元債款
- # 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 2,545 萬元債款
- ^ 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 2,063 萬元債款
- ~ 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 35 萬元債款
- ** 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 3,767 萬元債款
- ## 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 1,213 萬元債款
- ^^ 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 1,213 萬元債款
- ~~ 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 728 萬元債款
- ++ 包括由 3 間「無力償債」承保人之臨時清盤人所發還的 496 萬元債款

附錄 II — 援助支出分析 (1991–2017)

(i) 歷年獲批的援助金額

年度	僱員補償 港幣(百萬元)	損害賠償 港幣(百萬元)	訴訟費 港幣(百萬元)	總數 港幣(百萬元)
2016–17	18.47	26.35	9.20	54.02
2015–16	17.17	64.84	11.81	93.82
2014–15	6.87	26.44	9.00	42.31
2013–14	14.66	24.26	14.72	53.64
2012–13	12.38	24.18	10.49	47.05
2011–12	12.83	28.16	9.90	50.89
2010–11	14.16	19.02	12.10	45.28
2009–10	18.43	11.60	11.39	41.42
2008–09	8.88	11.85	15.83	36.56
2007–08	11.46	30.88	7.66	50.00
2006–07	8.33	17.72	16.87	42.92
2005–06	15.16	42.93	24.84	82.93
2004–05	45.78	70.67	53.53	169.98
2003–04	56.40	55.15	17.73	129.28
2002–03	44.69	24.43	5.11	74.23
2001–02	26.56	31.54	7.81	65.91
2000–01	5.72	15.28	7.07	28.07
1999–00	6.97	23.11	7.65	37.73
1998–99	9.47	12.81	4.23	26.51
1997–98	2.01	36.07	9.19	47.27
1996–97	2.98	27.06	4.12	34.16
1995–96	6.01	1.91	2.51	10.43
1994–95	1.24	7.66	1.50	10.40
1993–94	2.42	18.53	2.65	23.60
1992–93	0.79	2.56	0.77	4.12
1991–92	1.33	0.83	0.33	2.49

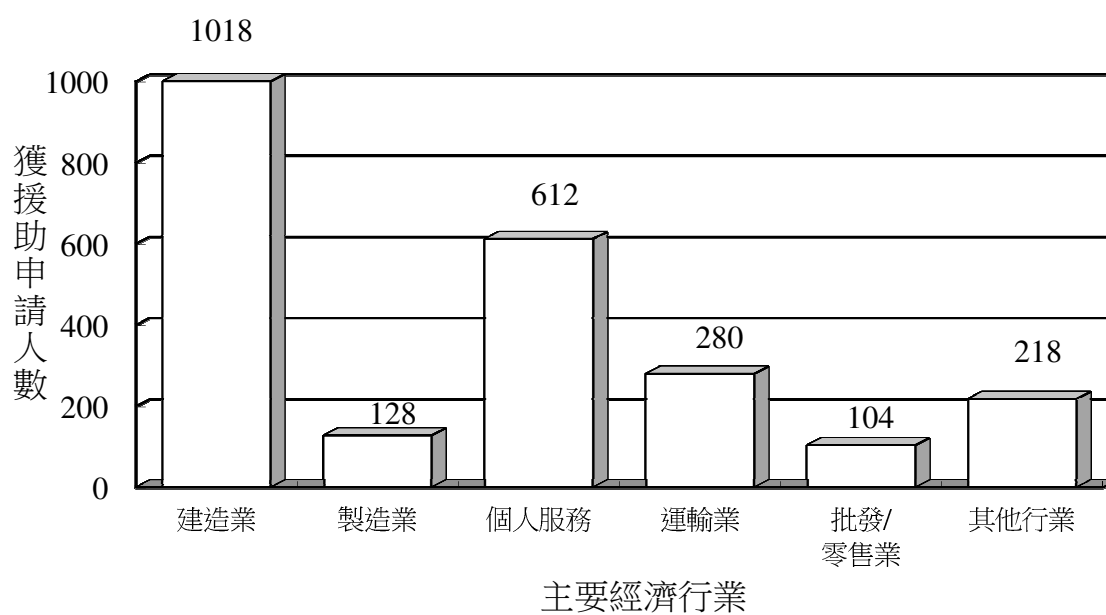
附錄 II — 援助支出分析 (1991–2017)

(ii) 歷年獲援助的申請人數目

年度	總數
2016–17	68
2015–16	70
2014–15	60
2013–14	72
2012–13	67
2011–12	55
2010–11	66
2009–10	57
2008–09	52
2007–08	62
2006–07	65
2005–06	123
2004–05	232
2003–04	469
2002–03	680
2001–02	469
2000–01	34
1999–00	45
1998–99	35
1997–98	27
1996–97	22
1995–96	26
1994–95	21
1993–94	14
1992–93	32
1991–92	27
總共	2 950*

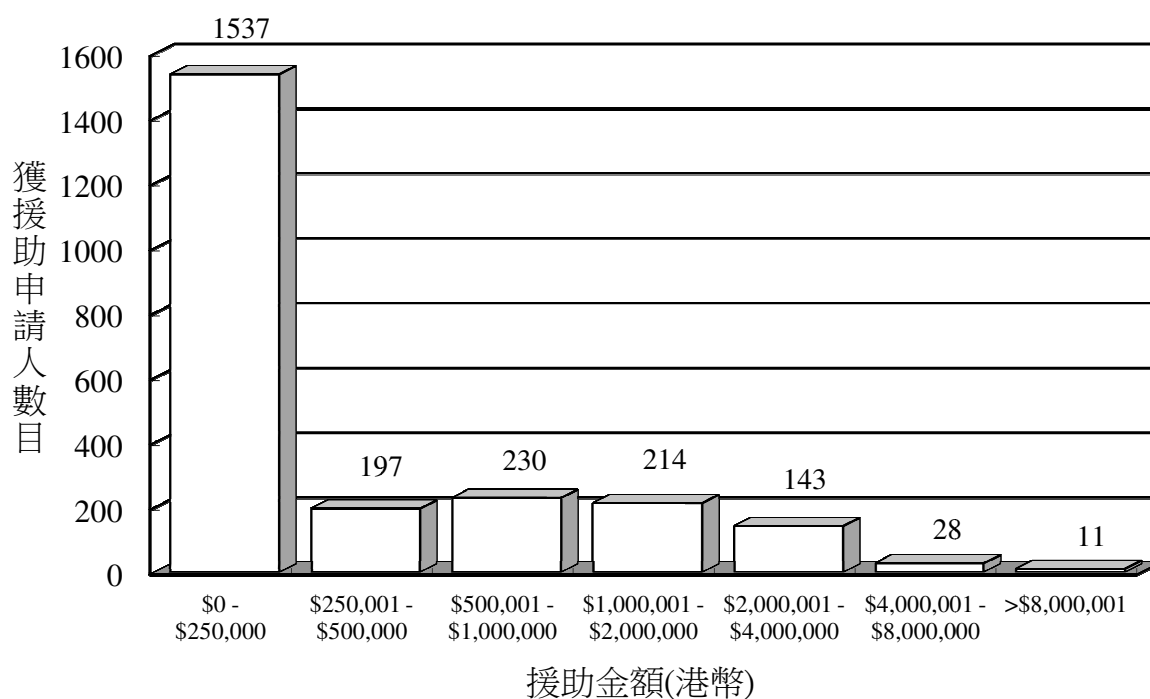
* 歷年共有 2 360 名申請人獲管理局批准援助，而其中 590 名申請人分別於不同財政年度獲審批援助僱員補償、損害賠償和訴訟費。

附錄 III — 按經濟行業劃分的獲援助申請人數目（1991—2017）



獲援助申請人總數：2 360

附錄IV — 按援助金額劃分的獲援助申請人數目 (1991–2017)



援助金額 (1991–2017)

總共 : \$1,305,015,978
 平均 : \$552,973
 最低 : \$93
 最高 : \$18,289,594

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Introduction

THE EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD (“the Board”) was established on 1 July 1991 under the Employees Compensation Assistance Ordinance (Cap. 365) (“the Ordinance”). It administers the Employees Compensation Assistance Fund (“the Fund”) set up under the Ordinance and implements the Employees Compensation Assistance Scheme for the protection of the entitlement of injured employees and eligible family members of deceased employees to compensation and relief payments for work injuries.

The Fund is financed by a levy payable by employers when they take out employees’ compensation insurance policies. The levy, imposed under the Employees’ Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance, is collected by the Employees’ Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board (“ECILMB”). The current levy rate is 5.8%, of which 3.1% is allotted to the Board, 2% to the Occupational Safety and Health Council and 0.7% to the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board.

The statutory functions of the Board are:

- (a) to hold the Fund in trust and to administer it for the benefit of those eligible for compensation under the Fund;
- (b) to receive monies collected from insurers by the ECILMB;
- (c) to assess and determine the eligibility of applications for assistance payments from the Fund;
- (d) to regularly advise the ECILMB on the amounts required to meet known and anticipated claims against the Fund; and
- (e) to carry out other functions assigned to it under the Ordinance.

Appointed by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, the nine-member Board represents various interests and professionals. It comprises:

- 1 chairman;
- 2 members representing employers;
- 2 members representing employees;
- 1 expert member in the insurance trade;
- 1 expert member in the accounting, investment or law field; and
- 2 public officers representing the Commissioner for Labour and the Director of Legal Aid.

The appointment is for a period of two years and the current term commenced on 1 July 2016. The Board set up its own Secretariat in April 2016 and moved to the present office in July. Before that, secretariat support was provided by the Occupational Safety and Health Council.

Board Membership

Chairman

Ms WONG Pui-sze, Priscilla, BBS, JP

Members

Employers' Representatives

Dr SZETO Wing-fu, Ricky

Mr YU Shek-man, Ringo

Employees' Representatives

Ms LIU Po-chu

Mr LAM Wai-kong

Professional Representatives

Ms LAW Elizabeth, MH, JP

Mr POON Wing-fai, Jimmy

Public Officers

Mr MAK Chi-tung, William (representative of the Commissioner for Labour)

Ms CHAN Oi-yung, Juliana (representative of the Director of Legal Aid)

Executive Director of the Secretariat

Mr YIU Chak-lam, Edmund, MH

The Employees Compensation Assistance Scheme

The Employees Compensation Assistance Scheme (the “Scheme”) was set up under the Employees Compensation Assistance Ordinance to enable eligible persons to apply for assistance payments from the Fund, which serves as the safety net of last resort to provide for the protection of the entitlement of injured employees and eligible family members of deceased employees to compensation and damages for work injuries. The Fund, through its assistance mechanism, would only offer assistance payments to those who are unable to receive their entitlements for employment-related injuries from employers or insurers after exhausting all legal and financially viable means of recovery. Under the terms of the Scheme, the Board may take any action it considers necessary against an employer or insurer to recover the payments effected from the Fund.

Eligible Persons

Injured employees and eligible family members of deceased employees who fail to receive employees’ compensation or common law damages for which the employer is liable after exhausting all legal and financially viable means of recovery from the employer or insurer concerned are eligible for assistance payments under the Scheme.

Assistance Payments from the Fund

The following assistance payments are payable from the Fund:

- Unpaid employees’ compensation for work-related injuries or fatalities covered by the Employees’ Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 282) (“ECO”) and the related interests;
- Unpaid common law damages awarded in respect of such injuries or fatalities, payable in the form of relief payments; and
- Costs incurred in legal proceedings in claiming employees’ compensation.

Scheme Operation

Notification of Proceedings

An injured employee who commences legal proceedings for claiming compensation or damages should serve on the Board a written notice of such proceedings in a specified form not later than 30 days after the claim is filed with the court. This enables the Board to intervene in the legal proceedings timely if it considers appropriate to do so.

Upon receiving such a notice of the proceedings required under Section 25B of the Ordinance, the Board will conduct all inquiries and investigations it sees fit. The Board may require the parties concerned or any person connected with the claim to provide the following information or documents:

- evidence of the occurrence of the work accident;
- evidence of the injured person's employment status and earnings at the time of the accident;
- a copy of the relevant employees' compensation insurance policy;
- a *Certificate of Compensation Assessment / Certificate of Review of Compensation Assessment*, or a *Certificate of Compensation Assessment for Fatal Case / Review Certificate of Compensation Assessment for Fatal Case* issued respectively under Section 16A and Section 6 of the ECO;
- a certificate of medical expenses issued under Section 10B of the ECO;
- a *Certificate for Funeral and Medical Attendance Expenses / Review Certificate for Funeral and Medical Attendance Expenses* issued under Section 6 of the ECO;
- Judgements or Orders issued by relevant courts of Hong Kong;
- certificates of costs assessment; and
- other documents that will assist the Board in its investigations.

Joining in Litigation and Negotiation for Settlement

The Board may intervene in the legal proceedings by applying to the court to be joined as a party to the litigation. Where appropriate, it may also actively participate in mediation or negotiate for a settlement with the claimant. This practice benefits both parties as it enables the claimant to receive his compensation earlier while saving the Board the costs of legal proceedings and interest payments.

Scheme Operation (continued)

Claims against the Board

An employee who is unable to claim against his employer in the following circumstances is entitled to file with the court compensation claims against the Board as if it were the employer in question:

- the employer cannot be identified or located; or
- the employer is insolvent; or
- the employer is dead or in the case of a company, has been dissolved, wound up or struck off the Company Register; or
- the employer cannot be served with a summons; and
- the employee is not covered by a valid employees' compensation insurance policy.

Application for Payment from the Fund

Injured employees and eligible family members of deceased employees who have failed to receive compensation or damages to which they are entitled after exhausting all legal and financially viable means of recovery from the employer or insurer concerned (including commencing bankruptcy or winding-up proceedings against the employer) may apply for assistance payment from the Fund. Applications should be made in the form specified by the Board.

Applicants who have received assistance payments from the Fund are not entitled to make further claims against their employer or insurer. Their rights and remedies in respect of such compensation or damages will pass to and be vested in the Board for the benefit of the Fund. The Board may take such actions as it sees fit to recover the payments from the employer or insurer in question.

***Ex Gratia* Payment**

In exceptional cases where an injured employee is unable to establish his entitlement to compensation payment from the Fund because of the operation of a statutory period of limitation in respect of his claim against the employer, the Board may, if it considers appropriate, make an *ex gratia* payment to the employee from the Fund.

Status of the Fund in 2016 – 2017

Income

The Board's total income for the year was \$203.18 million, representing a 3% drop over the previous year's \$209.10 million resulted from a reduction of distributions from the levy. Of this year's income, 92% came from levy distributions, 5% from recovered payments for exercising the subrogation rights after assistance payments, recovered legal costs, dividend payments from provisional liquidation of three insurers as well as surcharges levied on employers convicted for failing to take out employees' compensation insurance policy for their employees, while the remaining 3% was generated by bank interests. A full detail of the income trends of the Fund is shown in *Appendix 1*.

In exercising its right to recover assistance payments made to claimants from employers and collect surcharges from those employers who failed to take out employees' compensation insurance policy for their employees, the Board recouped a total of \$3.78 million during the year.

Number of Applications Approved

During the year, the Board approved 43 applications for employees' compensation, 32 applications for relief payments and 41 applications for legal costs incurred.

Amount of Assistance Payments

The total amount of assistance payments approved during the year was \$54.02 million, of which \$18.47 million were for employees' compensation; \$26.35 million for relief payments; and \$9.20 million for legal costs. A detailed list of approved assistance payments by year is shown in *Appendix 2*.

Industry Profile of Applicants

The Construction Industry has consistently been the main source of all applications. Of the applications processed since the setting up of the Scheme, 43% were construction-related. Two other major sources of claims were the Personal Services Industry and the Transportation Industry. A detailed breakdown of assisted applicants by economic sector is shown in *Appendix 3*.

Status of the Fund in 2016—2017 (continued)

Since the Board's establishment in July 1991, a total of \$1,305.02 million has been paid to 2 360 applicants. Among them, 1 537 applicants received payments of less than \$250,000, while 11 applicants received more than \$8 million each. A breakdown of assistance payment by amount is shown in *Appendix 4*.

Amendments to the Employees Compensation Assistance Ordinance

The Employees Compensation Assistance (Amendment) Ordinance 2002 was enacted in June 2002 and came into operation on 1 July 2002, with some major revisions including:

- Injured employees who are unable to receive common law damages from an employer (or insurer) following an award made by the court on or after 1 July 2002 will be granted “relief payments” instead of damages. For cases involving \$1.5 million or less, a one-off payment will be made. For cases involving more than \$1.5 million, an initial sum of \$1.5 million will be made, together with additional monthly payments of \$10,000 or the wages of the employee at the time when the injury was sustained, whichever is the higher, until the balance is paid off.
- Injured employees who intend to apply for assistance from the Fund have to serve a “notice of proceedings” on the Board in a specified form within 30 days after their claims have been filed with the court. Such a provision facilitates the Board to investigate and intervene in the legal proceedings timely if it considers appropriate to do so.

Value for Money Audit Review

In 2014, the Audit Commission conducted a review of the work of the Board in protecting employees in cases of sustaining work injuries and fatalities. Some recommendations on the administration of the Fund were made, the details of which were set out in the Director of Audit's Report No. 64 (Chapter 6) published in April 2015. The Board agreed with the recommendations and implements them progressively.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
TO MEMBERS OF
THE EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
(Established under the Employees Compensation Assistance Ordinance, Cap. 365)**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Employees Compensation Assistance Fund (the “Fund”) held on trust by the Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board (the “Board”) set out on pages 42 to 58, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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 Fund as at 31 March 2017, 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 (the “HKICPA”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Employees Compensation Assistance Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSA”) 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.

Other Information

The Board is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises all of 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO MEMBERS OF
THE EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
(Established under the Employees Compensation Assistance Ordinance, Cap. 365)**

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 Assistance 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO MEMBERS OF
THE EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
(Established under the Employees Compensation Assistance Ordinance, Cap. 365)**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

- 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.

RSM Hong Kong
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong

26 May 2017

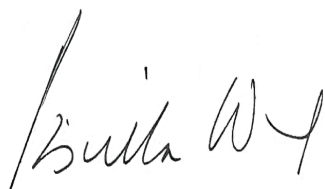
**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Note	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
Income			
Distributions income	6	187,266,311	198,071,000
Interest income		5,180,343	2,703,589
Other income	7	<u>10,736,854</u>	<u>8,324,800</u>
		203,183,508	209,099,389
Expenditure			
Claims		54,021,024	93,825,413
Claims processing expenses and professional advisory fees		17,196,385	21,144,844
Employee benefits expenses	9	4,408,563	-
Administrative expenses	10	1,300,000	1,900,000
Rent and rates		1,089,088	-
Depreciation	11	417,313	-
Other operating expenses		391,459	-
Auditor's remuneration		<u>48,036</u>	<u>46,500</u>
		78,871,868	116,916,757
Surplus for the year		124,311,640	92,182,632
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>124,311,640</u>	<u>92,182,632</u>

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 MARCH 2017**

	Note	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,058,641	-
Current assets			
Deposits and prepayment		351,177	327,896
Interest receivable		2,022,666	514,493
Time deposits with original maturity over 3 months	13	802,396,690	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	101,638,038	776,458,356
		906,408,571	777,300,745
Current liabilities			
Claims payables		68,797,079	63,335,847
Accrued expenses		689,066	295,471
		69,486,145	63,631,318
Net current assets		836,922,426	713,669,427
NET ASSETS		837,981,067	713,669,427
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		837,981,067	713,669,427

Approved by the Members of the Board and is signed on 26 May 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Wong Pui-sze, Priscilla, BBS, JP
Chairman

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	<u>Accumulated surplus</u>
	HK\$
Balance at 1 April 2015	621,486,795
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>92,182,632</u>
Balance at 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016	713,669,427
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>124,311,640</u>
Balance at 31 March 2017	<u><u>837,981,067</u></u>

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Note	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year		124,311,640	92,182,632
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	11	417,313	-
Interest income		(5,180,343)	(2,703,589)
Operating surplus before working capital changes		119,548,610	89,479,043
Increase in deposits and prepayments		(23,281)	(327,896)
Increase in claims payables		5,461,232	40,299,030
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses		393,595	(79,211)
Net cash generated from operating activities		125,380,156	129,370,966
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		3,672,170	2,803,227
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,475,954)	-
Increase in time deposits with original maturity over three months		(802,396,690)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(800,200,474)	2,803,227
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Bridging loan repayment		-	(31,812,744)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(674,820,318)	100,361,449
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		776,458,356	676,096,907
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	13	101,638,038	776,458,356
ANALYSIS OF BANK BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Bank balances	13	51,312,174	71,393,670
Time deposits with original maturity of three months or less when acquired	13	50,325,864	705,064,686
		101,638,038	776,458,356

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board (the “Board”) is established under the Employees Compensation Assistance Ordinance, Cap. 365 (the “Ordinance”) to:

- (a) hold the Employees Compensation Assistance Fund (the “Fund”) on trust and to administer the Fund in accordance with the objects of the Ordinance;
- (b) receive on behalf of the Fund any sum representing the net resources of the Employees’ Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board (the “Levies Management Board”) distributed to the Board pursuant to Section 7 of the Employees’ Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance (the “Levies Ordinance”);
- (c) consider applications from persons applying for payment from or relief under the Fund, under Part IV of the Ordinance;
- (d) advise the Levies Management Board with respect to the amounts of known and anticipated claims against the Fund; and
- (e) perform such other functions as may be assigned to it under the Ordinance.

According to Section 3(1) of the Ordinance, the Board has perpetual succession and is capable of suing and being sued.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Rooms 1903-04, 19/F., Shanghai Industrial Investment Building, 48-62 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the “HKICPA”). HKFRSs comprise Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRS”); Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKAS”); and Interpretations. These financial statements also comply with the requirements of the Ordinance.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis since members of the Board are satisfied that the Fund will be able to meet in full its financial obligations as they fall due for foreseeable future in accordance with Section 26 of the Ordinance and as further explained in note 14 to the financial statements. The Board is expected to have sufficient funds in view of the increased distributions from the Employees’ Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board.

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

(a) Application of new and revised HKFRSs

The HKICPA has issued a number of new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016. These new and revised HKFRSs have no material effect on how the Board's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented.

(b) New and revised HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Board has not early applied new and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 April 2016. These new and revised HKFRSs include the following which may be relevant to the Board.

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to HKAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure initiative	1 January 2017
HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
HKFRS 16 Lease	1 January 2019

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.

EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Board to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances in the Board's financial statements

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency on initial recognition using the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses resulting from this translation policy are recognised in surplus or deficit.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the supply of services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Board and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in surplus or deficit during the period in which they are incurred.

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated at rates sufficient to write off their cost, less estimated residual value, over the estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. The principal useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Over the lease term
Computer hardware and software	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset, and is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

(c) Operating leases

Leases that do not substantially transfer to the Board all the risks and rewards of ownership of assets are accounted for as operating leases. Lease payments (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(d) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Board becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire; the Board transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets; or the Board neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets but has not retained control on the assets. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in surplus or deficit.

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

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial assets within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Board classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The Board determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method (except for short-term receivables where interest is immaterial) minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility. Typically trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash are classified in this category.

(f) Other receivables

Other receivables are amounts due from banks for interest income earned in the ordinary course of business. If collection of other receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents represent cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(h) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability under HKFRSs. The accounting policies adopted for specific financial liabilities are set out below.

(i) Claims payable

The Board closely reviews and assesses the status of claims on an on-going basis and does not recognise as liability for claims payable until such determination has been made. Accordingly, the Board does not make any provision for the estimated costs of settling reported or unreported claims, which have been incurred but not yet determined.

(j) Other payables

Other payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Board and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

(i) Distributions income

Pursuant to Section 14 of the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance, a levy known as the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levy is payable to the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board on every 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 Insurance Levies Ordinance, on or after 1 July 1990.

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance, the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board distributes its net resources to specified bodies, which include the Board.

Distributions from the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board, being the revenue of the Fund, are recognised as income when they are received by the Fund. The Fund will receive the distributions two months after the end of each quarter.

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Revenue recognition (cont'd)

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(iii) Surcharge fee and payment recovery

Surcharge fee and payment recovery are recognised as income when the right to receive is established, the amount is reasonably determined and the collectability is reasonably ascertained.

(l) Employee benefits

(i) Employee entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave and long service payment are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long service payment as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of taking the leave.

(ii) Pension obligations

The Board contributes to defined contribution retirement schemes which are available to all employees. Contributions to the schemes by the Board and employees are calculated as a percentage of employees' basic salaries. The retirement benefit scheme cost charged to surplus or deficit represents contributions payable by the Board to the funds.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised at the earlier of the dates when the Board can no longer withdraw the offer to those benefits and when the Board recognises restructuring costs and involves the payment of termination benefits.

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down as an expense through the statement of surplus or deficit to its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal of the individual asset or the cash-generating unit.

Value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the asset / cash-generating unit. Present values are computed using pre-tax discount rates that reflect the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset / cash-generating unit whose impairment is being measured.

Subsequent increases in the recoverable amount caused by changes in estimates are credited to surplus or deficit to the extent that they reverse the impairment.

(n) Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Board assesses whether its financial assets are impaired, based on objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition, the estimated future cash flows of financial assets have been affected.

For other receivables that are assessed not to be impaired individually, the Board assesses them collectively for impairment, based on the Board's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the delayed payments in the portfolio, observable changes in economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables, etc.

For other receivables, the carrying amount is directly reduced by the impairment loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if the amount of the impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through surplus or deficit. However, the reversal must not result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the amortised cost of the financial asset would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date of the impairment is reversed.

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Board has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: foreign currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Board's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Board's financial performance.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Board has no exposure to foreign currency risk as all of its business transactions, assets and liabilities are principally denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

(b) Credit risk

The Board's surplus funds have been deposited to banks approved by the Financial Secretary on fixed term or call deposits or in a savings account in accordance with Section 11 of the Ordinance. The Board considers the risk associated with the fixed deposits and bank balances is minimal because they are placed with reputable banks.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Board manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserve of cash. The Board performs periodically cash flow forecasts to monitor future cash flow. The current strength of the Board poses no threat of liquidity to the Board.

(d) Interest rate risk

The Board's exposure to interest rate fluctuation is limited to interest receivable on its short term deposits and savings accounts as at 31 March 2017 given the low interest rate in financial market.

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(e) Categories of financial instruments at 31 March

	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
Financial assets:		
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	906,057,394	776,972,849
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>69,486,145</u>	<u>63,631,318</u>

(f) Fair values

The carrying amounts of the Board's financial assets and financial liabilities as reflected in the statement of financial position approximate their respective fair values.

6. DISTRIBUTIONS INCOME

The Board received distributions from the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board, which received the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levy (Note 4(k)(i)). The proportion of distribution of the Levy to the Board is 31/58 (2016: 31/58).

7. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
Dividend payments recovered from liquidated insurers in accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement for Provisional Liquidator (Note 15)	4,962,067	7,277,322
Recovery of legal costs	1,998,780	-
Recovery of payments from Official Receiver or liquidators in the bankruptcy or winding-up proceedings after the Board rendered assistance and exercised the subrogation rights pursuant to Section 37 of the Ordinance	3,134,090	302,462
Surcharge fee	<u>641,917</u>	<u>745,016</u>
	<u>10,736,854</u>	<u>8,324,800</u>

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

8. SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR

The Board's surplus for the year is stated after charging the following:

	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
Auditor's remuneration	48,036	46,500
Depreciation	417,313	-
Operating lease charge - land and building	<u>906,440</u>	<u>-</u>

9. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
Salaries and gratuity	4,298,836	-
Retirement benefit scheme contributions	<u>109,727</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,408,563</u>	<u>-</u>

10. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

An agreement has been entered into between the Board and the Occupational Safety and Health Council ("OSHC") whereby OSHC provides administrative support services to the Board for a fee of HK\$1,300,000 for the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016: HK\$1,900,000).

EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware and software	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Cost					
At 1 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	555,270	412,578	147,458	360,648	1,475,954
At 31 March 2017	555,270	412,578	147,458	360,648	1,475,954
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	185,090	82,516	29,491	120,216	417,313
At 31 March 2017	185,090	82,516	29,491	120,216	417,313
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2017	370,180	330,062	117,967	240,432	1,058,641
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-	-	-

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax is required since the Board has been exempted from Hong Kong Profits Tax by virtue of section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
Time deposits	852,722,554	705,064,686
Less: Time deposits with original maturity over 3 months	(802,396,690)	-
Bank balances	51,312,174	71,393,670
	<u>101,638,038</u>	<u>776,458,356</u>

**EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ASSISTANCE FUND BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Board estimates that the total claims reported but not yet determined as at 31 March 2017 amount to approximately HK\$267,344,996 (2016:HK\$315,891,154). In the opinion of the Board, the applicants to the claims are only entitled to apply under the relevant sections of the Ordinance. Accordingly, this amount has not been provided in the financial statements.

Pursuant to Section 26 of the Ordinance, where an amount is liable to be paid from the Fund, no part of such amount becomes payable by the Board unless and until there are sufficient money available to the Fund to pay the whole of such amount.

15. DIVIDEND PAYMENTS RECOVERED

HIH Group was declared insolvent by the Insurance Authority on 9 April 2001 and put under the provisional liquidation thereafter. Pursuant to Sections 17 and 18 of the Ordinance, the Board took over the statutory obligations to settle eligible applications arising from HIH Group's insolvency. After over 16 years of paying assistance to those HIH-related applications, the Appointed Provisional Liquidators had distributed a total dividend of HK\$236,442,148 (2016: HK\$231,480,081) to the Board up to 31 March 2017 in accordance with the approved Scheme of Arrangement for Provisional Liquidation.

16. LEASE COMMITMENT

At 31 March 2017, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	<u>2017</u> HK\$	<u>2016</u> HK\$
Within one year	1,067,056	1,087,728
In the second to fifth years inclusive	1,320,968	2,175,456
	<u>2,388,024</u>	<u>3,263,184</u>

Appendix 1 – Income analysis (1991 – 2017)

Year	Income HK\$(M)	Remark
2016 - 17	203.18	++
2015 – 16	209.10	~~
2014 – 15	214.84	^^
2013 – 14	201.04	
2012 – 13	167.52	
2011 – 12	146.36	##
2010 – 11	146.00	**
2009 – 10	81.67	~
2008 – 09	93.81	^
2007 – 08	110.97	#
2006 – 07	95.59	
2005 – 06	86.06	
2004 – 05	211.92	*
2003 – 04	128.96	
2002 – 03	77.56	
2001 – 02	29.82	
2000 – 01	26.01	
1999 – 00	21.46	
1998 – 99	22.40	
1997 – 98	28.45	
1996 – 97	23.85	
1995 – 96	31.70	
1994 – 95	33.80	
1993 – 94	21.75	
1992 – 93	15.78	
1991 – 92	16.79	

Income Received (1991 – 2017)

Total : \$2,446.39 million
 Lowest : \$15.78 million
 Highest : \$214.84 million ^^

Remark:

- * Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$115.85 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers
- # Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$25.45 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers
- ^ Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$20.63 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers
- ~ Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$0.35 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers
- ** Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$37.67 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers
- ## Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$12.13 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers
- ^^ Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$12.13 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers
- ~~ Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$7.28 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers
- ++ Inclusion of a dividend payment of \$4.96 million from the Appointed Provisional Liquidators of the 3 insolvent insurers

Appendix 2 – Assistance payment analysis (1991 – 2017)

(a) Amount of assistance payments approved

Year	Employees' compensation HK\$(M)	Common law damages HK\$(M)	Legal costs HK\$(M)	Total HK\$(M)
2016–17	18.47	26.35	9.20	54.02
2015–16	17.17	64.84	11.81	93.82
2014–15	6.87	26.44	9.00	42.31
2013–14	14.66	24.26	14.72	53.64
2012–13	12.38	24.18	10.49	47.05
2011–12	12.83	28.16	9.90	50.89
2010–11	14.16	19.02	12.10	45.28
2009–10	18.43	11.60	11.39	41.42
2008–09	8.88	11.85	15.83	36.56
2007–08	11.46	30.88	7.66	50.00
2006–07	8.33	17.72	16.87	42.92
2005–06	15.16	42.93	24.84	82.93
2004–05	45.78	70.67	53.53	169.98
2003–04	56.40	55.15	17.73	129.28
2002–03	44.69	24.43	5.11	74.23
2001–02	26.56	31.54	7.81	65.91
2000–01	5.72	15.28	7.07	28.07
1999–00	6.97	23.11	7.65	37.73
1998–99	9.47	12.81	4.23	26.51
1997–98	2.01	36.07	9.19	47.27
1996–97	2.98	27.06	4.12	34.16
1995–96	6.01	1.91	2.51	10.43
1994–95	1.24	7.66	1.50	10.40
1993–94	2.42	18.53	2.65	23.60
1992–93	0.79	2.56	0.77	4.12
1991–92	1.33	0.83	0.33	2.49

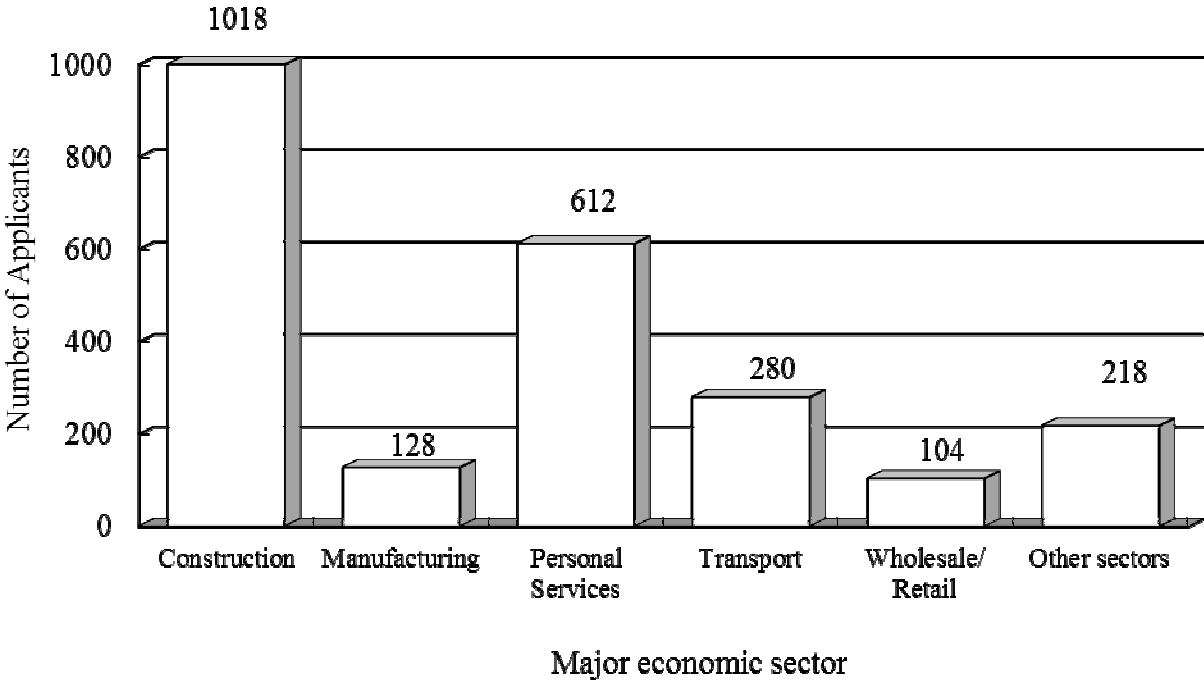
Appendix 2 – Assistance payment analysis (1991 – 2017)

(b) Number of assisted applicants

Year	Total
2016 – 17	68
2015 – 16	70
2014 – 15	60
2013 – 14	72
2012 – 13	67
2011 – 12	55
2010 – 11	66
2009 – 10	57
2008 – 09	52
2007 – 08	62
2006 – 07	65
2005 – 06	123
2004 – 05	232
2003 – 04	469
2002 – 03	680
2001 – 02	469
2000 – 01	34
1999 – 00	45
1998 – 99	35
1997 – 98	27
1996 – 97	22
1995 – 96	26
1994 – 95	21
1993 – 94	14
1992 – 93	32
1991 – 92	27
Total	2 950*

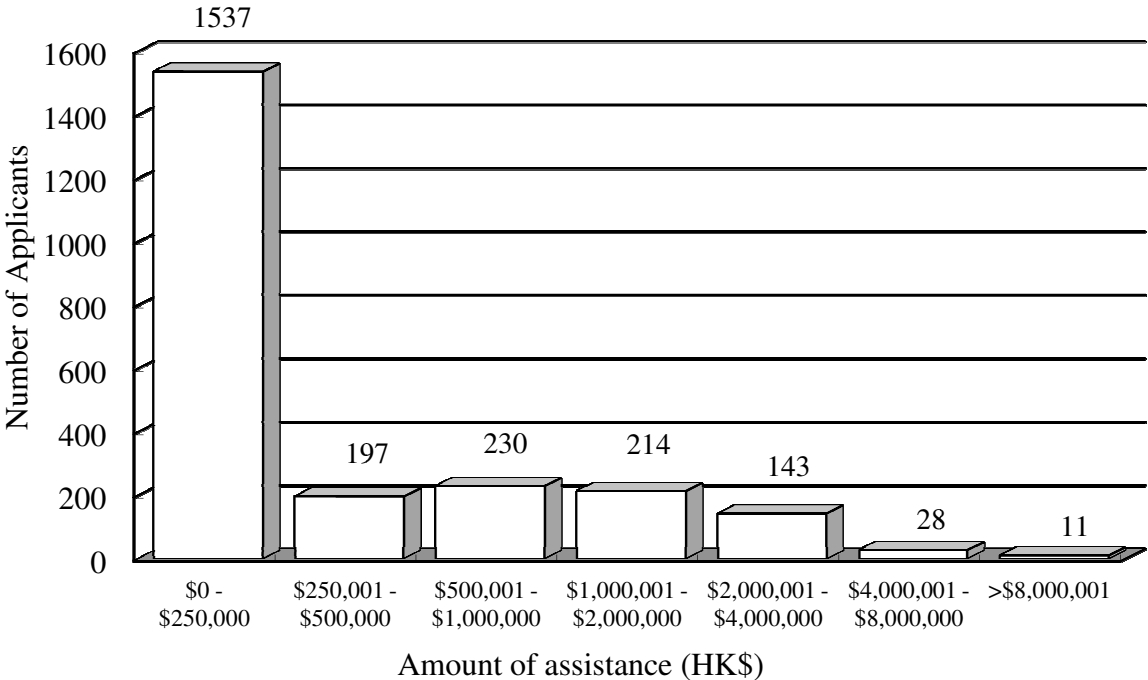
* The Board had assisted 2 360 applicants since establishment, of which 590 applicants were approved to receive the assistance for statutory compensation, common law damages and legal costs in different financial years.

Appendix 3—Number of assisted applicants by economic sector (1991—2017)



Total number of assisted applicants: 2 360

Appendix 4 – Number of assisted applicants by amount of assistance (1991 - 2017)



Amount of Assistance (1991 – 2017)

Total : \$1,305,015,978
 Average : \$552,973
 Lowest : \$93
 Highest : \$18,289,594

僱員補償援助基金管理局
Employees Compensation Assistance Fund Board

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