

**臨時保險業監管局**  
**二零一七至一八年度收支預算**

		二零一六至 一七年度 預算	二零一六至 一七年度 修訂預算	二零一七至 一八年度 建議預算	建議預算 與修訂預算 的差額
	註釋	(i) 港元 百萬	(ii) 港元 百萬	(iii) 港元 百萬	(iii) – (ii) 港元 百萬
<b>A. 收支報表</b>					
<b>收入</b>	1				
(a) 利息收入	2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1
(b) 徵費及收費	3	7.7	0	65.5	65.5
<b>總收入</b>		<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>
<b>經營開支</b>					
(a) 員工開支	4	52.5	11.3	179.8	168.5
(b) 辦公室租金及有關開支	5	29.4	1.1	35.0	33.9
(c) 僱用專業服務的開支	6	12.7	4.9	12.1	7.2
(d) 保監局成員報酬		2.5	2.5	2.5	0
(e) 折舊	7	1.6	0.1	2.5	2.4
(f) 雜項開支	8	1.5	0.9	10.4	9.5
(g) 非經常開支項目	9	0	1.4	10.4	9.0
<b>總經營開支</b>		<b>100.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>230.5</b>
<b>年度(虧絀) / 盈餘</b>		<b>(92.4)</b>	<b>(21.3)</b>	<b>(186.2)</b>	
<b>B. 非經營開支報表</b>					
(a) 設立辦公室所需開支	10	28.7	0.3	31.6	31.3

## 二零一七至一八年度建議預算註釋

### 1. 政府撥款

政府委聘顧問進行的研究<sup>1</sup>顯示，保監局在運作首四年會出現約 6.5 億元赤字；其中首兩年的赤字預計為 4.5 億元。因此，政府建議分兩期撥款，協助保監局應付運作首數年入不敷支的情況。立法會在二零一六年五月十三日審批《2016 年撥款條例草案》時，批准向保監局撥款 4.5 億元。保監局在二零一六年六月初收到撥款。政府暫定於二零一八至一九年度申請批撥餘下的 2 億元。

### 2. 利息收入

保監局獲財政司司長批准<sup>2</sup>作出過渡期投資安排，把並非即時需用的資金以港元定期存款方式投資，賺取利息收入。當保監局對現金流量的需求較為明確時，便會為儲備金制訂長遠投資策略。

### 3. 徵費及收費

如獲立法會批准，由二零一八年一月一日起，保單持有人須按保單保費 0.04% 的比率繳付徵費。徵費率按年調升，直至達到 0.1% 的目標水平。徵費上限會設定為每年保費為 500 萬元或以上的一般保險保單，以及整付保費或年付保費為 10 萬元或以上的長期保險保單。專屬自保保險、再保險合約，以及海運、空運和貨運業務，可獲豁免徵費。

新的每年授權費涵蓋兩項費用，即 30 萬元的定額費用（專屬自保保險公司的定額費用為 3 萬元，經營綜合業務的保險公司為 60 萬元），以及按保險負債額計算的非定額費用，後者上限為 700 萬元。非定額費用收費率定為 0.0001%，按年調升，直至達到 0.0039% 的目標水平。

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<sup>1</sup> 有關顧問研究由羅兵咸永道會計師事務所進行。

<sup>2</sup> 根據《修訂條例》第 13 條增訂的《保險公司條例》(第 41 章)第 4B(2)(h)條，保監局可按財政司司長批准的方式，把並非即時需用的資金用作投資。

現階段保監局會就 11 項特定服務收取服務費，以收回成本，其中 10 項只適用於保險公司。

#### 4. 員工開支

主要包括薪金、強制性公積金計劃供款、員工保險和僱員補償保險的開支。根據顧問的建議，保監局初期會有 299 名員工。二零一六至一七年度的修訂預算用以支付核心小組的員工開支。小組約有十名員工，全部已於二零一六年七月到任，負責進行必要的行政、法律和財務工作。

保監局現時的目標，是在二零一七年第二季接手保險業監理處（“保監處”）的法定職能。二零一七至一八年度的預算用以支付約 180 名人員（包括上述核心小組成員）的員工開支，該些員工將會是保監局接手保監處的法定職能後的重要支柱。

#### 5. 辦公室租金及有關開支

包括辦公室租金、管理費、公用設施收費、地租 / 差餉，以及一般辦公室保險和電話租用費等其他相關開支。在顧問協助下，保監局已開始為 299 名員工物色長期辦公室。同時，保監局正與政府磋商，爭取在二零一七年下半年長期辦公室可供使用前，使用保監處現有的辦公地方設置臨時辦公室。二零一七至一八年度的預算已計及與臨時和長期辦公室相關的開支。

#### 6. 僱用專業服務的開支

主要包括僱用各類服務供應商的費用，所需服務為行政人員招聘、辦公室項目管理、法律和審計服務。二零一七至一八年度的預算高於二零一六至一七年度的修訂預算，主要由於僱用的專業服務增加，以及招聘其餘 120 名員工需要額外開支所致。

7. 折舊

折舊的估算方法是用固定資產(例如家具和固定裝置、辦公室設備和資訊科技設備等)的成本值，除以其預計可使用年期(三或五年)，以直線法攤銷。

8. 雜項開支

二零一六至一七年度的修訂預算主要用以支付網站開發和臨時辦公室員工涉及的行政開支。二零一七至一八年度的預算用以支付保監局接手保監處的法定職能後所需的額外開支(例如公眾教育及推廣計劃、系統維修保養和員工培訓)。

9. 非經常開支項目

主要包括保監局為接手法定職能(例如收取徵費和各項收費，以及規管保險中介人)而設立不同系統的開支。

10. 設立辦公室所需開支

包括為預期於二零一七年可供使用的長期辦公室進行裝修和裝置工程，以及購置家具、辦公室設備和資訊科技設備的一筆過費用。

二零一六年十二月

## Provisional Insurance Authority

### Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 2017-18

		Estimates 2016-17	Revised Estimates 2016-17	Proposed Estimates 2017-18	Variance Proposed Estimates vs. Revised Estimates
	<u>Note</u>	(i) HK\$ million	(ii) HK\$ million	(iii) HK\$ million	(iii) – (ii) HK\$ million
<b>A. <u>Income and Expenditure Statement</u></b>					
<b><u>Income</u></b>	1				
(a) Interest income	2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1
(b) Levy and Fees	3	7.7	0	65.5	65.5
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>
<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>					
(a) Staff cost	4	52.5	11.3	179.8	168.5
(b) Office rental and related expenses	5	29.4	1.1	35.0	33.9
(c) Engagement of professional services	6	12.7	4.9	12.1	7.2
(d) Remuneration to Members		2.5	2.5	2.5	0
(e) Depreciation	7	1.6	0.1	2.5	2.4
(f) Miscellaneous expenses	8	1.5	0.9	10.4	9.5
(g) Non-recurrent projects	9	0	1.4	10.4	9.0
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>		<b>100.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>230.5</b>
<b>Result for the year</b>		<b>(92.4)</b>	<b>(21.3)</b>	<b>(186.2)</b>	
<b>B. <u>Capital Expenditure Statement</u></b>					
(a) Office set-up	10	28.7	0.3	31.6	31.3

## Notes to the Proposed Estimates for 2017-18

### 1. Provision from the Government

According to the consultancy study<sup>1</sup> commissioned by the Government, the Authority will face a deficit of about \$650 million in the first four years of operation. Of the \$650 million, it is expected that there will be a deficit of \$450 million in the first two years. The Government will therefore provide the provision in two instalments to help the Authority meet the shortfall in its initial years of operation. On 13 May 2016, the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) approved the provision of \$450 million to the Authority in the context of the Appropriation Bill 2016. The provision was received in early June 2016. The remaining \$200 million will be sought in 2018-19 tentatively.

### 2. Interest income

With the approval of the Financial Secretary (“FS”)<sup>2</sup>, the Authority has adopted an interim investment arrangement whereby funds not required for immediate use would be invested in the form of placement of Hong Kong Dollars fixed deposits to earn interest income. A long term investment strategy of the Authority’s reserve funds will be worked out when there is more certainty on the Authority’s cash flow requirements.

### 3. Levy and Fees

Subject to the necessary approval of LegCo, it is assumed that starting from 1 January 2018, a levy of 0.04% on premiums of insurance policies will be payable by policy holders. The levy rate will gradually increase until it reaches its target level of 0.1%. A cap will be imposed on the levy on general insurance policies with annual premiums at or above \$5 million and long term insurance policies with single or annualized premiums at or above \$100,000. Captive insurance, contracts of reinsurance and marine, aviation and goods in transits are exempt from the levy.

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<sup>1</sup> The consultancy study was carried out by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

<sup>2</sup> Under the new section 4B(2)(h) of the Insurance Companies Ordinance (Cap. 41) added by section 13 of the Insurance Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2015, the Authority may invest, in the manner approved by FS, its funds that are not required for immediate use.

The new annual authorization fees payable by insurance companies consist of two elements, namely, a fixed fee of \$300,000 (for captive insurance company, \$30,000; and for composite insurance company, \$600,000) and a variable fee, subject to a cap of \$7 million, on insurance liabilities. The variable fee rate is initially set at 0.0001% and will increase gradually until it reaches its target rate of 0.0039%.

At this stage, the Authority will charge service fees to recover the cost of providing 11 specific services. Of them, ten will only be applicable to insurance companies.

#### 4. Staff cost

The staff cost involves mainly salary, contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund schemes, staff insurance and employees' compensation insurance. Based on the Consultant's recommendations, the Authority will have an initial establishment of 299 staff members. The revised estimate for 2016-17 is to cover the staff cost of a core team of about ten staff members who have assumed office since July 2016 to carry out some essential administrative, legal and finance work.

The current target is for the Authority to assume the statutory functions of the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance ("OCI") in the second quarter of 2017. The estimate for 2017-18 is to cater for the staff cost of about 180 staff members (including those in the above-mentioned core team) who will form the Authority's backbone upon taking over OCI's statutory functions.

#### 5. Office rental and related expenses

This item includes office rental, management fees, utility charges, government rent/rates as well as other related expenses such as general office insurance and telephone rental. With the assistance of a consultant, the Authority has started the process of identifying a long term office suitable for accommodating the 299 staff members. In the meantime, the Authority is working out an arrangement with the Government such that offices being occupied by OCI can be secured as

the Authority's temporary offices as an interim measure before the expected availability of the long term office in the latter half of 2017. The estimate for 2017-18 takes into account expenses related to the temporary and long term offices.

6. Engagement of professional services

This item involves mainly engagement of services providers in connection with executive search services for staff recruitment, project management of office accommodation, legal and audit services. The estimate for 2017-18 is higher than the revised estimate for 2016-17 mainly due to increased professional services engaged and additional recruitment expenses necessary for employing the remaining 120 staff members.

7. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets (such as furniture and fixtures as well as office and information technology equipment) using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of either three or five years.

8. Miscellaneous expenses

The revised estimate for 2016-17 mainly covers expenses on website development and administrative expenses incurred for staff working in the temporary office. The estimate for 2017-18 caters for additional requirements (such as public education and promotional programmes, system maintenance and staff training) upon the Authority taking over OCI's statutory functions.

9. Non-recurrent projects

This item involves mainly the implementation of various systems necessary for the Authority to take over its statutory functions (e.g. collection of levy and fees as well as supervising insurance intermediaries).



#### 10. Office set-up

This item includes one-off expenses in respect of office renovation and fitting-out works, acquisition of furniture as well as office and information technology equipment for the long term office expected to be available in 2017.

December 2016