



Education Development Fund

Financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2018

Report of the Director of Audit



Audit Commission

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated

Opinion

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Education Development Fund set out on pages 4 to 13, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 August 2018, and the statement of 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 my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Education Development Fund as at 31 August 2018, and of its financial performance and 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 accordance with section 8(3) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance (Cap. 1098).

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with section 8(5) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance and the Audit Commission auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Education Development Fund in accordance with those standards, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those standards. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated for the financial statements

The Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated 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 section 8(3) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance, and for such internal control as the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated is responsible for assessing the Education Development Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Audit Commission auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

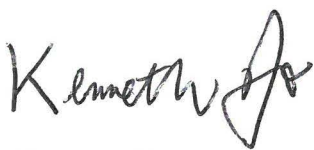
As part of an audit in accordance with the Audit Commission auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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



of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Education Development Fund's internal control;

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated'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 Education Development Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Education Development Fund to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.



Kenneth Ho
Assistant Director of Audit
for Director of Audit

25 February 2019

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

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2018	2017
INCOME		
Interest income	2,312	3,180
EXPENDITURE		
Expenses for implementing school-based professional support programmes	<u>(90,011)</u>	<u>(104,732)</u>
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	(87,699)	(101,552)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	<u>(87,699)</u>	<u>(101,552)</u>

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

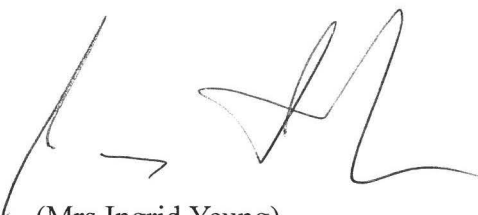
EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2018	2017
CURRENT ASSETS		
Interest receivable	403	799
Other receivables and prepayments	4,306	19,192
Bank deposits with original maturities over three months	68,000	186,000
Bank deposit with original maturity within three months	30,000	—
Cash at bank	33,362	20,546
	<u>136,071</u>	<u>226,537</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables and accruals	—	(2,767)
	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,767)</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>136,071</u>	<u>223,770</u>
Representing:		
FUND BALANCE		
Accumulated surplus	<u>136,071</u>	<u>223,770</u>

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

Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated
Trustee of the Education Development Fund


(Mrs Ingrid Yeung)

Permanent Secretary for Education
25 February 2019

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2018	2017
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
Balance at beginning of year	223,770	325,322
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(87,699)</u>	<u>(101,552)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u><u>136,071</u></u>	<u><u>223,770</u></u>

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

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	2,708	3,494
Expenses paid for implementing school-based professional support programmes	(77,892)	(126,403)
Decrease in bank deposits with original maturities over three months	118,000	91,000
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	42,816	(31,909)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	20,546	52,455
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	63,362	20,546
ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank deposit with original maturity within three months	30,000	—
Cash at bank	33,362	20,546
	63,362	20,546

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

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT FUND

Notes to the financial statements

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

1. General

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

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

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

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition

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

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

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

(ii) Categorisation and subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

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

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

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

Other financial liabilities

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

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset

together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

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

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

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

(d) Revenue recognition

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

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

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

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(g) Impact of new and revised HKFRSs

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

3. Commitments

As at 31 August 2018, expenses for implementing school-based professional support programmes approved but not yet due for payment (note 2(e)) amounted to HK\$112 million (2017: HK\$138 million).

4. Financial risk management

(a) Investment policy

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

(b) Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate risk

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

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

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

(ii) Currency risk

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

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

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or a counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The Fund's financial assets which

are potentially subject to credit risk consist principally of bank balances. The Fund selects counterparty with good credit standing, strong financial strength and sizeable capital. The Fund also limits the individual exposure, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy, and monitors credit risk on a continuous basis. Hence the Fund does not have significant exposure to or concentration of credit risk.

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

	2018	2017
Aa3 to Aa1	45,019	16
A3 to A1	86,343	206,530
	<u>131,362</u>	<u>206,546</u>

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

(d) Liquidity risk

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

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

As at 31 August 2018, the remaining contractual maturities of all financial liabilities, based on contractual undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date on which the Fund can be required to pay, were two months or less (2017: three months or less).

5. Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 August 2018

Up to the date of issue of the financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 August 2018 and which have not been early adopted in the financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Fund:

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

HKFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

1 January 2018

HKFRS 9 replaces HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, including the measurement of impairment for financial assets. HKFRS 9 contains three primary categories for measuring financial assets: (1) amortised cost, (2) fair value through profit or loss and (3) fair value through other comprehensive income. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

HKFRS 9 also introduces a new expected credit loss model to replace the incurred loss impairment model used in HKAS 39. Under the expected credit loss model, it will no longer be necessary for a loss event to occur before an impairment loss is recognised. Instead, an entity is required to recognise and measure either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on the assets and the facts and circumstances.

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