

7 財務狀況

Financial Results

2017 / 18 年度財務狀況

1. 對通訊辦營運基金而言，2017 / 18年度是充滿挑戰的一年。年度盈利由2016 / 17年度的7,200萬港元下跌至4,090萬港元*。固定資產平均淨值回報率亦由一年前的22.3%減少至11.9%。這主要是由於收入減少和營運支出增加，而部分收入的減幅和支出的增幅因固定資產平均淨值減少而抵銷。
2. 全年總收入為4.762億港元，較去年的4.913億港元為低，原因是牌照費收入和外匯基金存款利息收入減少。
3. 在支出方面，2017 / 18年度總支出上升3.8%至4.353億港元，主要由於員工成本和行政開支增加。
4. 展望未來，我們對本港通訊業持續興旺蓬勃感到樂觀。通訊辦憑着穩健的財政基礎和克盡厥職的專業團隊，定能應付來年的種種挑戰。

Financial Results 2017/18

1. 2017/18 was a challenging year for the OFCA Trading Fund. The profit for the year fell to HK\$40.9 million from HK\$72.0 million in 2016/17*. The rate of return on average net fixed assets ("ANFA") decreased to 11.9% from 22.3% a year before. This was primarily the result of decreased revenue and increased operating expenditure, partly offset by a decrease in ANFA.
2. The total revenue at HK\$476.2 million was lower than the amount of HK\$491.3 million last year due to decrease in revenue from licence fees and interest income from the placement with the Exchange Fund.
3. On the expenditure side, the total expenditure rose by 3.8% to HK\$435.3 million in 2017/18 mainly due to increase in staff costs and administrative expenses.
4. Looking ahead, we are optimistic that the communications sector in Hong Kong will remain vibrant and dynamic. With solid financial fundamentals and a dedicated and professional team in OFCA, we are well placed to face the challenges in the coming year.

* 由2017年12月27日起，營運基金無須向政府支付名義利得稅，因此，2016 / 17年度的比較盈利（即7,200萬港元）為稅前盈利。
Since the Fund is no longer required to pay notional profits tax to the Government with effect from 27 December 2017, the comparative profit for 2016/17 (i.e. HK\$72.0 million) is the profit before tax.

2017 / 18 年度財務狀況

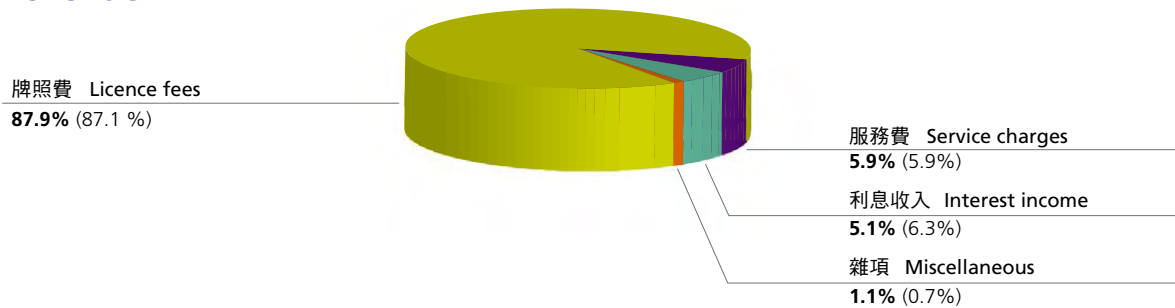
Financial Results 2017/18

財務概要：

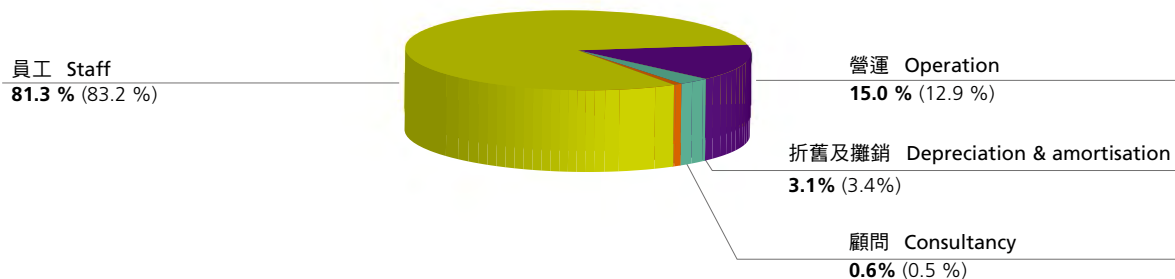
Highlights of the financial performance:

		2017/18 百萬港元 HK\$'m	2016/17 百萬港元 HK\$'m
收入	Revenue	476.2	491.3
支出	Expenditure	435.3	419.3
稅前盈利	Pre-tax profit	40.9	72.0
擬發股息	Proposed dividend	0.0	59.8
固定資產平均淨值回報	Return on ANFA	11.9%	22.3%

收入 Revenue

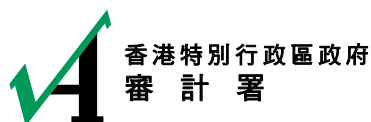


支出 Expenditure



* 括號內為2016/17年度數字
In parentheses are 2016/17 figures

審計署署長報告



獨立審計師報告 致立法會

意見

茲證明我已審核及審計列載於第49至82頁通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金的財務報表，該等財務報表包括於2018年3月31日的財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的全面收益表、權益變動表和現金流量表，以及財務報表的附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我認為，該等財務報表已按照香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金於2018年3月31日的狀況及截至該日止年度的運作成果及現金流量，並已按照《營運基金條例》（第430章）第7(4)條所規定的方式妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

我已按照《營運基金條例》第7(5)條及審計署的審計準則進行審計。我根據該等準則而須承擔的責任，詳載於本報告「審計師就財務報表審計而須承擔的責任」部分。根據該等準則，我獨立於通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金，並已按該等準則履行其他道德責任。我相信，我所獲得的審計憑證是充足和適當地為我的審計意見提供基礎。

Report of the Director of Audit

Audit Commission
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Independent Auditor's Report To the Legislative Council

Opinion

I certify that I have examined and audited the financial statements of the Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund set out on pages 49 to 82, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 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 state of affairs of the Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund as at 31 March 2018, and of its results of operations 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 the manner provided in section 7(4) of the Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430).

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with section 7(5) of the Trading Funds 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 Office of the Communications Authority Trading 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.

審計署署長報告

通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理就財務報表而須承擔的責任

通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理須負責按照香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》及《營運基金條例》第7(4)條擬備真實而中肯的財務報表，以及落實其認為必要的內部控制，使財務報表不存有因欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

在擬備財務報表時，通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理須負責評估通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金持續經營的能力，以及在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，並以持續經營作為會計基礎。

審計師就財務報表審計而須承擔的責任

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

Report of the Director of Audit

Responsibilities of the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund for the financial statements

The General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and section 7(4) of the Trading Funds Ordinance, and for such internal control as the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund 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 General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund is responsible for assessing the Office of the Communications Authority Trading 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.

審計署署長報告

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

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

Report of the Director of Audit

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 Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund;

審計署署長報告

- 判定通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理以持續經營作為會計基礎的做法是否恰當，並根據所得的審計憑證，判定是否存在與事件或情況有關，而且可能對通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金持續經營的能力構成重大疑慮的重大不確定性。如果我認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在審計師報告中請使用者留意財務報表中的相關資料披露。假若所披露的相關資料不足，我便須發出非無保留意見的審計師報告。我的結論是基於截至審計師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事件或情況可能導致通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金不能繼續持續經營；以及
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露資料，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。

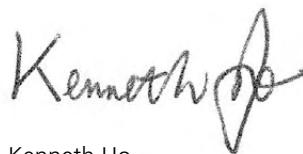
審計署署長
(審計署助理署長何作柱代行)

審計署
香港灣仔告士打道7號
入境事務大樓26樓

2018年9月24日

Report of the Director of Audit

- conclude on the appropriateness of the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund'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 Office of the Communications Authority Trading 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 Office of the Communications Authority Trading 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

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

24 September 2018

7 財務狀況

Financial Results

財務報表

全面收益表

截至2018年3月31日止年度
(以港幣千元位列示)

Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2018	2017
營業額	Turnover	3	447,129	457,442
運作成本	Operating costs	4	(435,287)	(419,303)
運作盈利	Profit from operations		11,842	38,139
其他收入	Other income	5	29,096	33,819
名義利得稅前盈利	Profit before notional profits tax		40,938	71,958
名義利得稅	Notional profits tax	6	-	(12,123)
年度盈利	Profit for the year		40,938	59,835
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income		-	-
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year		40,938	59,835
固定資產回報率	Rate of return on fixed assets	7	11.9%	22.3%

第53至82頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 53 to 82 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表

財務狀況表


於2018年3月31日
(以港幣千元位列示)

Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2018	2017
非流動資產	Non-current assets			
物業、設備及器材	Property, plant and equipment	8	134,783	141,918
無形資產	Intangible assets	9	1,562	2,528
外匯基金存款	Placement with the Exchange Fund	10	487,880	480,000
			624,225	624,446
流動資產	Current assets			
應收帳款、按金及預付款項	Debtors, deposits and advance payments	11	3,445	18,871
應收外匯基金存款利息	Interest receivable from placement with the Exchange Fund		5,534	6,242
其他應收利息	Other interest receivable		711	702
外匯基金存款	Placement with the Exchange Fund	10	-	424,166
銀行存款	Bank deposits		713,500	225,900
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances		3,218	3,277
			726,408	679,158
流動負債	Current liabilities			
應付帳款及應計費用	Creditors and accruals		17,832	36,252
僱員福利撥備	Provision for employee benefits	13	9,324	8,596
應付關連人士帳款	Amounts due to related parties	21	29,525	27,519
遞延收入	Deferred income	14	203,097	171,887
應付名義利得稅	Notional profits tax payable		-	6,436
			259,778	250,690
流動資產淨值	Net current assets		466,630	428,468
總資產減去流動負債	Total assets less current liabilities		1,090,855	1,052,914
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities			
遞延稅款	Deferred tax	12	-	473
僱員福利撥備	Provision for employee benefits	13	87,517	90,041
			87,517	90,514
淨資產	NET ASSETS		1,003,338	962,400
資本與儲備	CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
營運基金資本	Trading fund capital	15	212,400	212,400
發展儲備	Development reserve	16	690,165	690,165
保留盈利	Retained earnings	17	100,773	-
擬發股息	Proposed dividend	18	-	59,835
			1,003,338	962,400



王天子
通訊事務管理局辦公室
營運基金總經理
2018年9月24日

Agnes Wong
General Manager,
Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund
24 September 2018

第53至82頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 53 to 82 form part of these financial statements.

7 財務狀況

Financial Results

財務報表

Financial Statements

權益變動表

Statement of Changes in Equity

截至2018年3月31日止年度
(以港幣千元位列示)

for the year ended 31 March 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

		2018	2017
年初結餘	Balance at beginning of year	962,400	966,329
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	40,938	59,835
年內已付股息	Dividend paid during the year	-	(63,764)
年終結餘	Balance at end of year	1,003,338	962,400

第53至82頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 53 to 82 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表

Financial Statements

現金流量表

Statement of Cash Flows

截至2018年3月31日止年度
(以港幣千元位列示)for the year ended 31 March 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2018	2017
營運項目之現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
運作盈利	Profit from operations	11,842	38,139
雜項收入	Sundry income	206	2,941
出售／註銷物業、設備及器材的虧損	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	2
物業、設備及器材折舊	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12,382	13,272
無形資產攤銷	Amortisation of intangible assets	995	1,217
應收帳款、按金及預付款項減少／(增加)	Decrease / (Increase) in debtors, deposits and advance payments	15,426	(16,163)
應付帳款及應計費用(減少)／增加	(Decrease) / Increase in creditors and accruals	(22,320)	13,982
應付關連人士帳款增加	Increase in amounts due to related parties	2,006	555
遞延收入增加	Increase in deferred income	31,210	10,841
僱員福利撥備(減少)／增加	(Decrease) / Increase in provision for employee benefits	(1,796)	712
已付名義利得稅	Notional profits tax paid	(2,197)	(13,881)
營運項目所得現金淨額	Net cash from operating activities	47,774	51,617
投資項目之現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
外匯基金存款減少／(增加)	Decrease / (Increase) in placement with the Exchange Fund	416,286	(28,885)
原有限期為三個月以上的銀行存款(增加)／減少	(Increase) / Decrease in bank deposits with original maturities over three months	(497,100)	20,000
購置物業、設備及器材及無形資產	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,393)	(5,758)
出售／註銷物業、設備及器材(所涉開支)／所得淨收益	(Expenses for) / Net proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3)	18
已收利息	Interest received	24,877	31,630
投資項目(所用)／所得現金淨額	Net cash (used in) / from investing activities	(57,333)	17,005
融資項目之現金流量	Cash flows from financing activity		
已付股息	Dividend paid	-	(63,764)
融資項目所用現金淨額	Net cash used in financing activity	-	(63,764)
現金及等同現金的(減少)／增加淨額	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,559)	4,858
年初的現金及等同現金	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	21,277	16,419
年終的現金及等同現金	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11,718	21,277

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第53至82頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 53 to 82 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表

財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

1. 總論

前立法局在1995年5月10日依據《營運基金條例》(第430章)第3、4及6條通過決議，於1995年6月1日成立電訊管理局(電訊局)營運基金。電訊局營運基金根據在2012年4月1日開始實施的《通訊事務管理局條例》(第616章)第25條的規定，於同日重新命名為「通訊事務管理局辦公室(通訊辦)營運基金」(營運基金)。通訊事務管理局(通訊局)是根據《通訊事務管理局條例》成立的法定機構，通訊辦則是通訊局的執行部門。通訊局負責實施和執行《廣播條例》(第562章)、《廣播(雜項條文)條例》(第391章)、《通訊事務管理局條例》、《電訊條例》(第106章)與《非應邀電子訊息條例》(第593章)，並根據或憑藉任何條例履行任何職能。營運基金隸屬於香港特別行政區政府(政府)的商務及經濟發展局，支援通訊局的主要業務，包括：

- (a) 電訊服務與廣播服務的發牌和規管；
- (b) 香港無線電頻譜的管理；
- (c) 就電訊、廣播及反濫發訊息事宜向政府提供諮詢、策劃和支援服務；
- (d) 監督技術標準和在國際事務上擔任政府代表；
- (e) 執行《非應邀電子訊息條例》；以及
- (f) 確保電訊業與廣播業採取公平營商手法和進行公平競爭。

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

1. General

The Office of the Telecommunications Authority (OFTA) Trading Fund was established on 1 June 1995 under the Legislative Council Resolution passed on 10 May 1995 pursuant to sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430). By virtue of section 25 of the Communications Authority Ordinance (CAO) (Cap. 616) which came into operation on 1 April 2012, the OFTA Trading Fund was renamed as the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA) Trading Fund (the Fund) on the same date. The OFCA serves as the executive arm of the Communications Authority (CA), which is a statutory body set up under the CAO to administer and enforce the Broadcasting Ordinance (Cap. 562), the Broadcasting (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 391), the CAO, the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106) and the Unsolicited Electronic Messages Ordinance (UEMO) (Cap. 593), and to perform any function under or by virtue of any Ordinance. The Fund, which is under the policy portfolio of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the Government), supports the principal activities of the CA, as follows:

- (a) licensing and regulating telecommunications services and broadcasting services;
- (b) managing Hong Kong's radio frequency spectrum;
- (c) providing advisory, planning and support services on telecommunications, broadcasting, anti-spamming matters to the Government;
- (d) overseeing technical standards and representing the Government on international affairs;
- (e) enforcing the UEMO; and
- (f) ensuring the enforcement of fair trading practices and fair competition in relation to telecommunications and broadcasting sectors.

財務報表

財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

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

2. 主要會計政策

(a) 符合準則聲明

本財務報表是按照香港公認的會計原則及所有適用的香港財務報告準則（此詞是統稱，當中包括香港會計師公會頒布的所有適用的個別香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及詮釋）編製。營運基金採納的主要會計政策摘要如下。

(b) 編製財務報表的基礎

本財務報表的編製基礎均以原值成本法計量。

編製符合香港財務報告準則的財務報表，需要管理層作出判斷、估計及假設。該等判斷、估計及假設會影響會計政策的實施，以及資產與負債和收入與支出的呈報款額。該等估計及相關的假設，均按以往經驗及其他在有關情況下被認為合適的因素而制訂。倘若沒有其他現成數據可供參考，則會採用該等估計及假設作為判斷有關資產及負債的帳面值的基礎。估計結果或會與實際價值有所不同。

該等估計及相關假設會被不斷檢討修訂。如修訂只影響本會計期，會在作出修訂的期內確認，但如影響本期及未來的會計期，有關修訂便會在該期及未來期間內確認。

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs), a collective term which 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 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 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.

財務報表

財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(b) 編製財務報表的基礎 (續)

營運基金在實施會計政策方面並不涉及任何關鍵的會計判斷。無論對未來作出的假設，或在報告期結束日估計過程中所存在的不明朗因素，皆不足以構成重大風險，導致資產和負債的帳面值在來年大幅修訂。

(c) 固定資產

於1995年6月1日撥歸營運基金的固定資產，最初的成本值是按前立法局在1995年5月10日通過的決議中所列的估值入帳。自1995年6月1日起購置的固定資產，均按其購置或裝設的實際開支入帳。

(i) 物業、設備及器材

下列物業、設備及器材項目按成本值扣除累計折舊及任何減值虧損列帳 (附註 2(d))：

- 持有被列為融資租賃的土地及位於其上的自用物業；及
- 設備及器材，包括電訊與廣播設備、電腦系統、傢具、裝置及車輛。

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

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, or 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) Fixed assets

The fixed assets appropriated to the Fund on 1 June 1995 were measured initially at deemed cost equal to the value contained in the Resolution of the Legislative Council passed on 10 May 1995. Fixed assets acquired since 1 June 1995 are capitalised at the actual costs of acquisition or installation.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The following items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses (note 2(d)):

- land classified as held under a finance lease and building held for own use situated thereon; and
- plant and equipment, including telecommunications and broadcasting equipment, computer systems, furniture, fixtures and motor vehicles.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

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

2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 固定資產 (續)

(i) 物業、設備及器材 (續)

折舊是按照各物業、設備及器材的估計可使用年期，在減去其估計剩餘值，再以直線法攤銷其成本值。有關的可使用年期如下：

- 被列為融資 按租約剩餘年
租賃的土地 期計算
- 位於租賃土 按剩餘租賃年
地的房產 期及可使用年
期兩者中的較
短者計算
- 設備 5至12年
- 電腦系統 5年
- 傢具及裝置 5年
- 車輛 5年

出售／註銷物業、設備及器材所產生的損益是以出售所得淨額與資產帳面值之差額來釐定，並於出售／註銷當日在全面收益表內確認。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Fixed assets (continued)

(i) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Land classified as held under a finance lease | over the unexpired term of lease |
| - Buildings situated on leasehold land | over the shorter of the unexpired term of lease and their useful lives |
| - Equipment | 5 to 12 years |
| - Computer systems | 5 years |
| - Furniture and fixtures | 5 years |
| - Motor vehicles | 5 years |

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

財務報表

財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(c) 固定資產 (續)

(ii) 無形資產

無形資產包括購入的電腦軟件牌照及已資本化的電腦軟件程式開發成本值。如電腦軟件程式在技術上可行，而營運基金有足夠資源及有意完成開發工作，有關的開發費用會被資本化。資本化費用包括直接工資及物料費用。無形資產按成本值扣除累計攤銷及任何減值虧損列帳（附註2(d)）。

無形資產的攤銷按5年至12年的資產估計可使用年期以直線法列入全面收益表。

(d) 固定資產的減值

固定資產（包括物業、設備及器材和無形資產）的帳面值在每個報告期結束日評估，以確定有否出現減值跡象。

如出現減值跡象，每當資產的帳面值高於可收回數額時，則有關減值虧損會在全面收益表內確認。資產的可收回數額為其公平值減出售成本與使用值兩者中的較高者。

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Fixed assets (continued)

(ii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include acquired computer software licences and capitalised development costs of computer software programs. Expenditure on development of computer software programs is capitalised if the programs are technically feasible and the Fund has sufficient resources and intention to complete development. The expenditure capitalised includes direct labour and cost of materials. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses (note 2(d)).

Amortisation of intangible assets is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives of 5 to 12 years.

(d) Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of fixed assets, including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

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2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(e) 金融資產與金融負債

(i) 初始確認

營運基金按最初取得資產或引致負債時的用途將金融資產及金融負債分為貸款及應收帳款，以及其他金融負債。

金融資產及金融負債最初按公平值計量，公平值通常相等於成交價，加上因購買金融資產或產生金融負債而直接引致的交易成本。

營運基金在成為有關金融工具的合約其中一方之日確認有關金融資產及金融負債。

(ii) 分類

貸款及應收帳款

貸款及應收帳款為有固定或可以確定支付金額，但在活躍市場沒有報價，且營運基金無意持有作交易用途的非衍生金融資產。此類項目包括應收帳款、應收利息、外匯基金存款、銀行存款、現金及銀行結餘。

貸款及應收帳款採用實際利率法按攤銷成本值扣除減值虧損（如有）列帳（附註2(e)(iv)）。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) 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, which normally equals to the transaction prices plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or 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

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 debtors, interest receivable, placement with the Exchange Fund, bank deposits and cash and bank balances.

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

財務報表

財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(e) 金融資產與金融負債 (續)

(ii) 分類 (續)

貸款及應收帳款 (續)

實際利率法是計算金融資產或金融負債的攤銷成本值，以及攤分在有關期間的利息收入或支出的方法。實際利率是指可將金融工具在預計有效期間（或適用的較短期間）內的預計現金收入及支出，折現成該金融資產或金融負債的帳面淨值所適用的貼現率。營運基金在計算實際利率時，會考慮金融工具的所有合約條款以估計現金流量，但不考慮日後的信貸虧損。有關計算包括與實際利率相關的所有收取自或支付予合約各方的費用、交易成本及所有其他溢價或折讓。

其他金融負債

其他金融負債採用實際利率法按攤銷成本值列帳。

(iii) 註銷確認

當從金融資產收取現金流量的合約權利屆滿時，或當金融資產連同擁有權的所有主要風險及回報已被轉讓時，該金融資產會被註銷確認。

當合約指明的債務被解除、取消或到期時，該金融負債會被註銷確認。

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Categorisation (continued)

Loans and receivables (continued)

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 instruments 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

Other financial liabilities 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 or cancelled, or when it expires.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

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2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(e) 金融資產與金融負債 (續)

(iv) 金融資產的減值

貸款及應收帳款的帳面值於每個報告期結束日進行評估。如有客觀證據顯示資產減值，便會確認減值虧損。虧損金額以資產的帳面值與按資產原來實際利率用貼現方式計算預計日後現金流量的現值之間的差額計量。任何減值虧損均在損益內確認，並在備抵帳戶反映。若減值虧損於其後的期間減少，而客觀上與減值虧損確認後發生的事件相關，則在損益內作出回撥。當營運基金認為沒有實際機會收回資產，有關金額會被註銷。

(f) 名義利得稅

根據《稅務條例》(第112章)，營運基金並無稅務責任。不過，在2017年12月27日之前，政府要求營運基金向政府支付一筆款項以代替利得稅(即名義利得稅)，而該款項是根據《稅務條例》的條文規定計算。以下是營運基金就名義利得稅所採納的會計政策：

- (i) 年度名義利得稅支出包括本期稅款及遞延稅款資產及負債的變動。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that an asset is impaired. The amount of the loss is measured 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. Any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. 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 the profit or loss. When the Fund considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off.

(f) Notional profits tax

The Fund has no tax liability under the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112). However, prior to 27 December 2017, the Government had required the Fund to pay to the Government an amount in lieu of profits tax (i.e. notional profits tax) calculated on the basis of the provisions of the Inland Revenue Ordinance. The accounting policies adopted by the Fund for notional profits tax were as follows:

- (i) Notional profits tax expense for the year comprised current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

財務報表

財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(f) 名義利得稅 (續)

- (ii) 本期稅款為該年度對應課稅收入按報告期結束日已生效或基本上已生效的稅率計算的預計應付稅款，並包括以往年度應付稅款的任何調整。
- (iii) 遞延稅款資產及負債分別由可扣稅及應課稅的暫時性差異產生。暫時性差異是指資產及負債的帳面值與其計稅基礎間的差異。遞延稅款資產亦可由未使用稅務虧損及稅項抵免而產生。

所有遞延稅款負債及所有未來可能會有應課稅盈利而使其能被用以抵銷有關盈利的遞延稅款資產，均予確認。

遞延稅款的確認數額乃根據資產或負債的帳面值的預期變現或清償方式，以報告期結束日已生效或基本上已生效的稅率計算。遞延稅款資產及負債均不作貼現計算。

遞延稅款資產的帳面值於每個報告期結束日進行檢討，倘若認為可能並無足夠應課稅盈利以實現該等稅務利益，則須將其帳面值相應削減。該削減數額可在有足夠應課稅盈利可能出現時回撥。

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Notional profits tax (continued)

- (ii) Current tax was the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.
- (iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities arose from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arose from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

All deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it was probable that future taxable profits would be available against which the assets could be utilised, were recognised.

The amount of deferred tax recognised was measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities were not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset was reviewed at the end of each reporting period and was reduced to the extent that it was no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit would be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such deduction was reversed to the extent that it became probable that sufficient taxable profit would be available.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

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2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(f) 名義利得稅 (續)

不過，由2017年12月27日起，營運基金無須支付名義利得稅。在2017年12月27日應付名義利得稅及遞延稅款負債結餘已被註銷確認，相應產生的收入已在全面收益表內確認（見附註5、6及12）。

(g) 收入確認

已收牌照費記入遞延收入，並在牌照有效期內在損益中攤銷。服務費收入則在提供服務後被確認。利息收入採用實際利率法以應計方式確認。

其他收入按應計基礎確認。

(h) 僱員福利

營運基金的僱員包括公務員及合約僱員。薪金、約滿酬金及年假開支均在僱員提供有關服務的年度內以應計基準確認入帳。就公務員而言，僱員附帶福利開支包括由政府提供予僱員的退休金及房屋福利，均在僱員提供相關服務的年度支銷。

就按可享退休金條款受聘的公務員長俸負債已於付予政府有關附帶福利開支時支付。就其他僱員向強制性公積金計劃的供款在全面收益表中支銷。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Notional profits tax (continued)

However, the Fund is no longer required to pay notional profits tax with effect from 27 December 2017. The balance of notional profits tax payable and the balance of deferred tax liabilities as at 27 December 2017 was derecognised, with the corresponding income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (see notes 5, 6 and 12).

(g) Revenue recognition

Licence fees received are credited to deferred income and amortised to profit and loss over the validity period of the licences. Service income is recognised when services have been provided. Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(h) Employee benefits

The employees of the Fund comprise civil servants and contract staff. Salaries, staff gratuities, and annual leave entitlements are accrued and recognised as expenditure in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the staff. For civil servants, staff on-costs, including pensions and housing benefits provided to the staff by the Government, are charged as expenditure in the year in which the associated services are rendered.

For civil servants employed on pensionable terms, their pension liabilities are discharged by reimbursement of the staff on-cost charged by the Government. For other staff, contributions to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(i) 關連人士

營運基金是根據《營運基金條例》成立，屬於政府轄下的一個獨立會計單位。本年內在營運基金的日常業務中曾與不同的關連人士進行交易，其中包括各決策局及政府部門、營運基金，以及受政府所控制或政府對其有重大影響力的財政自主機構。

(j) 外幣換算

年內以外幣為單位的交易按交易日的現貨匯率換算為港元。以港元以外的貨幣為單位的貨幣資產及負債均以報告期結束日的收市匯率換算為港元。所有外幣換算差額均在全面收益表內確認。

(k) 現金及等同現金

現金及等同現金包括現金及銀行結餘，以及屬短期和流通性高的其他投資。該等投資可隨時轉換為已知數額的現金，且所涉及的價值變動風險不大，並在存入或購入時距到期日不超過三個月。

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Related parties

The Fund is a separate accounting entity within the Government established under the Trading Funds Ordinance. During the year, the Fund has entered into transactions with various related parties, including government bureaux and departments, trading funds and financially autonomous bodies controlled or significantly influenced by the Government, in the ordinary course of its business.

(j) Foreign currency translation

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

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances, and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity when placed or acquired.

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2. 主要會計政策 (續)

(l) 撥備及或有負債

如須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定責任，而又可能需要付出經濟代價以履行該項責任，並能夠可靠地估計涉及的金額時，為該項在時間上或金額上尚未確定的責任撥備。

如金錢的時間價值重大，則會按預計履行該項責任所需開支的現值作出撥備。

若承擔有關責任可能無須付出經濟代價，或無法可靠地估計涉及的金額，該責任便會以或有負債的形式披露，除非須付出經濟代價的可能性極低。至於只能在日後是否發生某宗或多宗事件才能確定是否出現的或然責任，亦會以或有負債的形式披露，除非須付出經濟代價的可能性極低。

(m) 新訂或經修訂的香港財務報告準則的影響

香港會計師公會已頒布了若干新訂或經修訂的香港財務報告準則，於本會計期生效或供提前採納。適用於本財務報表所呈報的年度的會計政策，並未因該等發展而出現改變。

營運基金並沒有採納任何在本會計期尚未生效的新香港財務報告準則（附註 24）。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when there is a 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 expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

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

(m) 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 these 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 24).

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3. 營業額

3. Turnover

		2018	2017
電訊牌照費	Telecommunications licence fees		
牌照－專用	Licences – Private	43,625	42,307
牌照－公共	Licences – Public	333,973	330,414
廣播牌照費	Broadcasting licence fees	41,204	55,344
向關連人士提供服務（附註 21(a)）	Services provided to related parties (note 21(a))	28,033	29,069
雜項收入	Miscellaneous revenue	294	308
		447,129	457,442

4. 運作成本

4. Operating costs

		2018	2017
員工成本	Staff costs	353,908	348,846
辦公室地方成本	Accommodation costs	19,647	19,060
運作開支	Operating expenses	25,278	24,787
行政開支	Administrative expenses	19,671	9,405
顧問費	Consultancy fees	2,842	2,074
物業、設備及器材折舊	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12,382	13,272
無形資產攤銷	Amortisation of intangible assets	995	1,217
審計費用	Audit fees	564	642
		435,287	419,303

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5. 其他收入

5. Other income

		2018	2017
非以公平值列帳的金融資產的利息收入	Interest income from financial assets not at fair value		
外匯基金存款	Placement with the Exchange Fund	17,645	27,945
銀行存款	Bank deposits	6,532	2,933
銀行結餘	Bank balances	1	-
		24,178	30,878
註銷確認的應付名義利得稅及遞延稅款負債（附註6及12）	Derecognition of notional profits tax payable and deferred tax liabilities (notes 6 and 12)	4,712	-
雜項收入	Sundry income	206	2,941
		29,096	33,819

6. 名義利得稅

6. Notional profits tax

於2017年12月27日前，政府要求所有營運基金向政府支付名義利得稅及股息。在2017年12月27日，終審法院就一宗關於營運基金的司法覆核案作出判決。根據該判決，將《營運基金條例》理解為准許在營運基金的預算中包括名義稅收或股息的推算犯了法律上的錯誤。

Prior to 27 December 2017, the Government had required all trading funds to pay notional profits tax and dividends to the Government. On 27 December 2017, the Court of Final Appeal handed down its judgement in a judicial review case concerning the Fund. According to the judgement, it was an error of law to construe the Trading Funds Ordinance as permitting the inclusion in budgets of the Fund of projections for notional tax or dividends.

在法院作出該判決後，政府更改了財務安排，由2017年12月27日起，所有營運基金無須向政府支付名義利得稅及股息。因此，營運基金並無就截至2018年3月31日止年度作出名義利得稅撥備。於2017年12月27日，為數423.9萬港元的應付名義利得稅結餘已被註銷確認，而相關收入則在全面收益表中確認（附註5）。

Subsequent to the judgement, the Government made a change in financial arrangement whereby all trading funds are no longer required to pay notional profits tax and dividends to the Government with effect from 27 December 2017. Accordingly, no notional profits tax has been provided by the Fund for the year ended 31 March 2018. The balance of notional profits tax payable as at 27 December 2017 of HK\$4,239,000 was derecognised, with corresponding income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (note 5).

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

6. 名義利得稅 (續)

- (a) 於截至2017年3月31日止年度的全面收益表內扣除的名義利得稅如下：

本期稅款
本年度名義利得稅的撥備
遞延稅款
暫時性差異的產生及回撥
名義利得稅

- (b) 截至2017年3月31日止年度的稅項支出與會計盈利按適用稅率計算的對帳如下：

名義利得稅前盈利
按香港利得稅率16.5%計算的稅項
一次過寬減稅項
不可扣減開支的稅項影響
非應課稅收入的稅項影響
名義稅項支出

7. 固定資產回報率

固定資產回報率是以總全面收益除以固定資產平均淨值所得的百分率。總全面收益已予調整，不包括利息收入和利息支出（2017年：不包括利息收入、利息支出和按外匯基金存款的利息收入須繳的名義利得稅）。固定資產包括物業、設備及器材，以及無形資產。由財政司司長釐定，預期營運基金可以達到的每年固定資產目標回報率為5.5%（2017年：6.7%）。

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6. Notional profits tax (continued)

- (a) The notional profits tax charged to the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017 represented:

Current tax	
Provision for notional profits tax for the year	13,026
Deferred tax	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(903)
Notional profits tax	<u>12,123</u>

- (b) The reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rate for the year ended 31 March 2017 was as follows:

Profit before notional profits tax	<u>71,958</u>
Tax at Hong Kong profits tax rate of 16.5%	11,873
One-off tax reduction	(20)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	754
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	(484)
Notional tax expense	<u>12,123</u>

7. Rate of return on fixed assets

The rate of return on fixed assets was calculated as total comprehensive income divided by average net fixed assets and expressed as a percentage. Total comprehensive income is adjusted by excluding interest income and interest expenses (2017: excluding interest income, interest expense and notional profits tax on interest income from placement with the Exchange Fund). Fixed assets include property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The Fund is expected to meet a target rate of return on fixed assets of 5.5% per year (2017: 6.7%) as determined by the Financial Secretary.

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8. 物業、設備及器材

8. Property, plant and equipment

		土地及 房產 Land and buildings	設備 Equipment	電腦系統 Computer systems	傢具及 裝置 Furniture and fixtures	車輛 Motor vehicles	總額 Total
成本	Cost						
於2016年4月1日	At 1 April 2016	220,243	54,789	42,665	48,767	4,921	371,385
添置	Additions	-	1,029	842	-	-	1,871
出售／註銷	Disposals	-	(321)	(525)	(63)	-	(909)
於2017年3月31日	At 31 March 2017	220,243	55,497	42,982	48,704	4,921	372,347
於2017年4月1日	At 1 April 2017	220,243	55,497	42,982	48,704	4,921	372,347
添置	Additions	-	3,875	1,088	-	301	5,264
出售／註銷	Disposals	-	(777)	(809)	(260)	(167)	(2,013)
於2018年3月31日	At 31 March 2018	220,243	58,595	43,261	48,444	5,055	375,598
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation						
於2016年4月1日	At 1 April 2016	89,071	51,002	34,689	39,258	4,042	218,062
年內折舊	Charge for the year	4,849	969	2,651	4,255	548	13,272
出售／註銷回撥	Written back on disposal	-	(321)	(525)	(59)	-	(905)
於2017年3月31日	At 31 March 2017	93,920	51,650	36,815	43,454	4,590	230,429
於2017年4月1日	At 1 April 2017	93,920	51,650	36,815	43,454	4,590	230,429
年內折舊	Charge for the year	4,849	994	2,412	3,824	303	12,382
出售／註銷回撥	Written back on disposal	-	(777)	(799)	(253)	(167)	(1,996)
於2018年3月31日	At 31 March 2018	98,769	51,867	38,428	47,025	4,726	240,815
帳面淨值	Net book value						
於2018年3月31日	At 31 March 2018	121,474	6,728	4,833	1,419	329	134,783
於2017年3月31日	At 31 March 2017	126,323	3,847	6,167	5,250	331	141,918

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9. 無形資產

9. Intangible assets

電腦軟件牌照及系統開發費用
Computer software licences and
system development costs

		2018	2017
成本	Cost		
年初	At beginning of year	13,817	13,550
添置	Additions	29	267
年終	At end of year	13,846	13,817
累計攤銷	Accumulated amortisation		
年初	At beginning of year	11,289	10,072
年內攤銷	Charge for the year	995	1,217
年終	At end of year	12,284	11,289
帳面淨值	Net book value		
年終	At end of year	1,562	2,528

10. 外匯基金存款

當7億港元的外匯基金存款於2017年5月到期時，營運基金續存4億8,000萬港元的本金，為期六年，並提取餘下2億2,000萬港元的本金和所有已入帳的利息。

存款結餘為4億8,788萬港元（2017年：9億416.6萬港元），其中4億8,000萬港元為本金（2017年：7億港元），788萬港元（2017年：2億416.6萬港元）為報告期結束日已入帳但尚未提取的利息。該存款為期六年（由存款日起計），期內不能提取本金。

10. Placement with the Exchange Fund

Upon maturity of the placement with the Exchange Fund of HK\$700,000,000 in May 2017, the Fund renewed the placement with a principal sum of HK\$480,000,000 for another six years. The remaining principal sum of HK\$220,000,000 and all interest paid were withdrawn.

The balance of the placement amounted to HK\$487,880,000 (2017: HK\$904,166,000), being the principal sum of HK\$480,000,000 (2017: \$700,000,000) plus interest paid of HK\$7,880,000 (2017: HK\$204,166,000) but not yet withdrawn at the end of the reporting period. The term of the placement is six years from the date of placement, during which the amount of principal sum cannot be withdrawn.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

10. 外匯基金存款 (續)

外匯基金存款利息按每年1月釐定的固定息率計算。該息率為基金投資組合過往六年的平均年度投資回報，或三年期政府債券在上一個年度的平均年度收益，以兩者中較高者為準，下限為0%。2018年的固定息率為每年4.6%，2017年為每年2.8%。

11. 應收帳款、按金及預付款項

		2018	2017
應收帳款	Debtors	7,929	23,189
減：減值虧損備抵帳	Less: allowance for impairment loss	(5,097)	(5,097)
		2,832	18,092
按金及預付款項	Deposits and advance payments	613	779
		3,445	18,871

年內減值虧損備抵帳變動如下：

		2018	2017
年初	At beginning of year	5,097	5,097
已確認減值虧損	Impairment loss recognised	-	-
年終	At end of year	5,097	5,097

營運基金就一家有財政困難的公司所欠的款項確認減值虧損。

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10. Placement with the Exchange Fund (continued)

Interest on the placement is payable at a fixed rate determined every January. The rate is the average annual investment return of the Exchange Fund's Investment Portfolio for the past six years or the average annual yield of three-year Government Bond for the previous year subject to a minimum of zero percent, whichever is the higher. The interest rate has been fixed at 4.6% per annum for the year 2018 and at 2.8% per annum for the year 2017.

11. Debtors, deposits and advance payments

The movement in the allowance for impairment loss during the year is as follows:

Impairment loss was recognised on an amount due from a company in financial difficulties.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

12. 遞延稅款

由2017年12月27日起，營運基金無須向政府支付名義利得稅（見附註6）。因此，營運基金再無遞延稅款資產或負債。於2017年12月27日為數47.3萬港元的遞延稅款負債結餘已被註銷確認，相應產生的收入已在全面收益表內確認（附註5）。

截至2017年3月31日止年度的遞延稅款變動呈列如下：

年初結餘
於全面收益表內回撥
年終結餘

13. 僱員福利撥備

此為在計至報告期結束日就所提供的服務給予僱員年假及合約僱員約滿酬金的估計負債（另見附註2(h)）。

14. 遞延收入

此為將於牌照的餘下有效期攤銷的牌照費收入結餘。

15. 營運基金資本

此為政府對營運基金的投資。

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12. Deferred tax

With effect from 27 December 2017, the Fund is no longer required to pay notional profits tax to the Government (see note 6). Accordingly, the Fund no longer has deferred tax assets or liabilities. The balance of deferred tax liabilities as at 27 December 2017 of HK\$473,000 was derecognised, with corresponding income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (note 5).

The movements of deferred tax for the year ended 31 March 2017 were as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	1,376
Credited to statement of comprehensive income	(903)
Balance at end of year	<u>473</u>

13. Provision for employee benefits

This represents the estimated liability for employees' annual leave and obligations on contract-end gratuities payable to contract staff for services rendered up to the end of the reporting period (also see note 2(h)).

14. Deferred income

This represents the balance of licence fee income to be amortised over the remaining validity period of the licences.

15. Trading fund capital

This represents the Government's investment in the Fund.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

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16. 發展儲備

此儲備乃用作為達致目標回報的調節機制，並減低日後增加收費的需要。

16. Development reserve

This is a reserve serving as a regulating mechanism to meet the target return as well as to reduce the need for future fee increases.

		2018	2017
年初及年終結餘	Balance at beginning and end of year	690,165	690,165

17. 保留盈利

		2018	2017
年初結餘	Balance at beginning of year	-	-
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	40,938	59,835
撥自／(出)擬發股息(見附註18)	Transferred from/(to) proposed dividend (see note 18)	59,835	(59,835)
年終結餘	Balance at end of year	100,773	-

17. Retained earnings

於2018年3月31日積存的保留盈利，包括政府就截至2018年3月31日止兩個年度所規定，總額為1,781.4萬港元的目標回報（見附註7）。儘管營運基金受託保留目標回報，根據《營運基金條例》第6(6)(c)條，目標回報屬政府所有，不受營運基金支配。政府會在適當情況下發出指示，把目標回報撥回政府一般收入。

The retained earnings as at 31 March 2018 included the target returns required by the Government totalling HK\$17,814,000 for the two years ended 31 March 2018 (see note 7). While the target returns are entrusted to be retained in the Fund, they belong to the Government pursuant to section 6(6)(c) of the Trading Funds Ordinance and are not subject to the Fund's disposal. The Government will direct the transfer of the sum into general revenue when appropriate.

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18. 擬發股息

於2017年3月31日向政府擬發的股息是根據截至該日止年度的總全面收益及經財經事務及庫務局局長核准的年度營運計劃裏列出的100%目標派息率作出。

由2017年12月27日起，營運基金無須向政府派發股息（見附註6）。因此，於2017年12月27日為數5,983.5萬港元的擬發股息結餘已撥回保留盈利（附註17）。

19. 現金及等同現金

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18. Proposed dividend

The proposed dividend to the Government as at 31 March 2017 was based on the total comprehensive income for the year then ended and the target dividend payout ratio of 100% stated in the annual business plan approved by the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury.

With effect from 27 December 2017, the Fund is no longer required to pay dividends to the Government (see note 6). Accordingly, the balance of proposed dividend as at 27 December 2017 of HK\$59,835,000 was transferred back to the retained earnings (note 17).

19. Cash and cash equivalents

		2018	2017
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	3,218	3,277
銀行存款	Bank deposits	713,500	225,900
		716,718	229,177
減：原有期限為三個月以上的銀行存款	Less: Bank deposits with original maturities over three months	(705,000)	(207,900)
現金及等同現金	Cash and cash equivalents	11,718	21,277

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

20. 資本承擔及其他承擔

於2018年3月31日，營運基金尚未有在財務報表中作出準備的資本承擔如下：

	2018	2017
已獲授權和已簽約	372	-
已獲授權但尚未簽約	113	4,928
	485	4,928

為了在司法制度以外協助解決電訊服務供應商與其客戶之間陷入僵局的計帳爭議，香港通訊業聯會（一個業界聯會）於2012年11月設立屬自願性質的「解決顧客投訴計劃」（計劃）。按照於2015年4月30日簽訂的諒解備忘錄，營運基金將提供每年不超過200萬港元的經常撥款，以供計劃長期運作。年內，營運基金已向計劃提供85.5萬港元（2017年：121.0萬港元）。

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20. Capital commitments and other commitments

At 31 March 2018, the Fund had capital commitments, so far as not provided for in the financial statements, as stated below:

To help resolve billing disputes in deadlock between telecommunications service providers and their customers outside the judicial system, a voluntary Customer Complaint Settlement Scheme (the scheme) was set up in November 2012 by the Communications Association of Hong Kong, the industry association. By a Memorandum of Understanding signed on 30 April 2015, the Fund will provide recurrent funding for the long term operation of the scheme in the amount not exceeding HK\$2,000,000 per annum. During the year, the Fund had contributed HK\$855,000 to the scheme (2017: HK\$1,210,000).

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21. 關連人士的交易

除已在財務報表內另作披露的交易外，與關連人士在本年度進行的其他重要交易摘要如下：

- (a) 向關連人士提供的服務包括總值1,403.2萬港元（2017年：1,524.4萬港元）的諮詢和策劃服務的收費，以及總值1,400.1萬港元（2017年：1,382.5萬港元）的頻率指配和保護服務的收費；
- (b) 獲關連人士提供的服務包括辦公室地方開支、保養和維修、法律意見、中央管理和審計的支出。營運基金就這些服務共支出2,530.5萬港元（2017年：2,313.0萬港元）；以及
- (c) 向關連人士購得的固定資產包括車輛。這些固定資產總值30.1萬港元（2017年：無）。

由關連人士提供或向關連人士提供的服務，如同時亦向公眾提供，則按公眾應支付的金額收費；如該服務只向關連人士提供，則按全部成本收費。由關連人士供應的固定資產按全部成本收費。

於2018年3月31日與關連人士交易的結餘已載於財務狀況表內。

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21. Related party transactions

Apart from those separately disclosed in the financial statements, the other material related party transactions for the year are summarised as follows:

- (a) fees income for services provided to related parties included advisory and project services amounting to HK\$14,032,000 (2017: HK\$15,244,000) and frequency assignment and protection services amounting to HK\$14,001,000 (2017: HK\$13,825,000);
- (b) expenses for services received from related parties included accommodation, repairs and maintenance, legal advice, central administration and auditing. In total, the Fund incurred HK\$25,305,000 on these services (2017: HK\$23,130,000); and
- (c) fixed assets acquired from related parties included motor vehicles. The total amount of these fixed assets amounted to HK\$301,000 (2017: nil).

Services provided by or to related parties were charged at the rates payable by the general public where such services were also available to members of the public, or on a full cost recovery basis where such services were only available to related parties. Fixed assets supplied by related parties were charged at full cost.

Balances with related parties as at 31 March 2018 are set out in the statement of financial position.

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22. 或有負債

截至2018年3月31日，數宗涉及《電訊條例》下持牌機構入稟法院申索由1995年起多付的牌照費的訴訟個案尚未審結。政府擬就這些申索極力提出抗辯，並會負責與營運基金已向政府支付名義利得稅及股息的款項有關的申索。根據所得的法律意見，營運基金認為這些訴訟個案不甚可能導致營運基金付出重大的經濟代價。

23. 財務風險管理

(a) 投資政策

為提供額外收入來源，現金盈餘已投資於金融工具的投資組合。投資組合包括定期存款和外匯基金存款。營運基金政策規定，所有金融工具的投資應屬保本投資。

(b) 貨幣風險

貨幣風險指金融工具的公平值或未來現金流量會因貨幣匯率變動而波動的風險。

由於營運基金絕大部分金融工具均以港元計算，故無須面對重大的貨幣風險。

22. Contingent liabilities

As at 31 March 2018, there were several outstanding litigation cases filed with the court by licensees under the Telecommunications Ordinance, claiming for restitution of excessive licence fees paid by them since 1995. The Government intends to vigorously contest these claims and will be responsible for claims for those amounts related to notional profits tax and dividends which have been paid to the Government by the Fund. The Fund considers that, based on the legal advice obtained, it is less likely that these litigation cases will result in a material outflow of economic benefits from the Fund.

23. Financial risk management

(a) Investment policy

To provide an ancillary source of income, surplus cash is invested in a portfolio of financial instruments. The portfolio includes fixed deposits and placement with the Exchange Fund. It is the Fund's policy that all investments in financial instruments should be principal-protected.

(b) Currency risk

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

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

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23. 財務風險管理 (續)

(c) 信貸風險

信貸風險指金融工具的一方持有者因未能履行責任而引致另一方蒙受財務損失的風險。

營運基金的信貸風險主要取決於應收帳款、銀行存款、銀行結餘和外匯基金存款。

營運基金密切監察應收帳款的信貸風險。應收帳款項目的可收回性按個別基準評估，營運基金會在認為有需要時確認減值虧損。

為盡量減低信貸風險，所有銀行結餘和定期存款均存放於香港的持牌銀行。

至於外匯基金存款，其相關信貸風險為低。

營運基金的金融資產的最高信貸風險相等於在報告期結束日該資產的帳面值。

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23. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Fund's credit risk is primarily attributable to debtors, bank deposits, bank balances and placement with the Exchange Fund.

The credit risk of debtors is closely monitored by the Fund. Recoverability of debt items are assessed on an individual basis and impairment losses are recognised when considered necessary.

To minimise credit risks, all bank balances and fixed deposits are placed with licensed banks in Hong Kong.

For the placement with the Exchange Fund, the credit risk is considered to be low.

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.

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23. 財務風險管理 (續)

(d) 流動資金風險

流動資金風險指機構在履行與金融負債相關的責任時遇到困難的風險。

營運基金透過預計所需的現金款額和監測營運基金的流動資金，來管理流動資金風險，確保可以償付所有到期負債和已知的資金需求。由於營運基金擁有充裕的流動資金，其流動資金風險水平甚低。

(e) 利率風險

利率風險指因市場利率變動而引致虧損的風險。利率風險可進一步分為公平值利率風險及現金流量利率風險。

公平值利率風險是指金融工具的公平值會因市場利率變動而波動的風險。由於營運基金的所有銀行存款按固定利率計算利息，當市場利率上升時，這些存款的公平值將會下跌。然而，由於這些存款均按攤銷成本值列帳，市場利率變動並不會影響其帳面值和基金的盈利及儲備。

現金流量利率風險是指金融工具的未來現金流量會因市場利率變動而波動的風險。營運基金面對的現金流量利率風險很小，因其並無重大的浮息投資。

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity 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 has a very low level of liquidity risk.

(e) 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 all of the Fund's bank deposits bear interest at fixed rates, their fair values will fall when market interest rates increase. However, as they are all stated at amortised cost, changes in market interest rates will not affect their carrying amounts and the Fund's profit and reserves.

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's exposure to cash flow interest rate risk is small as it has no major floating-rate investments.

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23. 財務風險管理 (續)

(f) 其他財務風險

營運基金因於每年1月釐定外匯基金存款息率（附註10）的變動而須面對財務風險，於2018年3月31日，在2017年和2018年的息率增加／減少50個基點（2017年：50個基點）而其他因素不變的情況下，估計年度盈利和儲備將增加／減少243.9萬港元（2017年：377.5萬港元）。

(g) 公平值

在活躍市場交易的金融工具的公平值，是根據其於報告期結束日的市場報價釐定。如沒有該等市場報價，則以現值或其他估值方法按報告期結束日的市況數據評估其公平值。

所有金融工具均以與其公平值相等或相差不大的金額在財務狀況表內列帳。

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23. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Other financial risk

The Fund is exposed to financial risk arising from changes in the interest rate on the placement with the Exchange Fund which is determined every January (note 10). It was estimated that, as at 31 March 2018, a 50 basis point (2017: 50 basis point) increase / decrease in the interest rates for 2017 and 2018, with all other variables held constant, would increase / decrease the profit for the year and reserves by HK\$2,439,000 (2017: HK\$3,775,000).

(g) Fair values

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

All financial instruments are stated in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to or not materially different from their fair values.

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24. 已頒布但於截至2018年3月31日止年度尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋的可能影響

直至本財務報表發出之日，香港會計師公會已頒布多項修訂、新準則及詮釋。其中包括於截至2018年3月31日止年度尚未生效，亦沒有提前在本財務報表中被採納的修訂、新準則及詮釋。當中包括以下可能與營運基金有關的項目：

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

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

於以下日期或之後開始的會計期生效
Effective for accounting periods
beginning on or after

香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」	HKFRS 9, Financial Instruments	2018年1月1日 1 January 2018
香港財務報告準則第15號「來自客戶合約之收入」	HKFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2018年1月1日 1 January 2018

營運基金正就該等修訂、新準則及詮釋在首次採用期間預期會產生的影響進行評估。直至目前為止，營運基金得出的結論為採納該等修訂、新準則及詮釋不大可能會對營運基金的財務報表構成重大影響。

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 Fund's financial statements.

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24. 已頒布但於截至2018年3月31日止年度尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋的可能影響 (續)

香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」

香港財務報告準則第9號取代香港會計準則第39號「金融工具：確認及計量」，引入金融資產分類及計量的新規定，包括有關金融資產減值計量及對沖會計法的新規定。另一方面，香港財務報告準則第9號對香港會計準則第39號有關金融工具的確認及註銷確認的規定，以及金融負債的分類及計量的規定，並未作出重大修訂。香港財務報告準則第9號載有計量金融資產的三個主要分類：(1)攤銷成本值；(2)以公平值計入損益；以及(3)以公平值計入其他全面收益。分類基準視乎機構的業務模式及金融資產的合約現金流量特性而定。

營運基金經過評估後認為，現時按攤銷成本值計量的金融資產會在採納香港財務報告準則第9號後繼續採用其各自的分類及計量至於金融負債，分類及計量則並無改變。

24. Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

HKFRS 9, Financial Instruments

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 and hedge accounting. On the other hand, HKFRS 9 incorporates without substantive changes the requirements of HKAS 39 for recognition and derecognition of financial instruments and the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. 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.

The Fund has assessed that its financial assets currently measured at amortised cost will continue with their respective classifications and measurements under HKFRS 9. There are no changes to classification and measurement for financial liabilities.

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24. 已頒布但於截至2018年3月31日止年度尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋的可能影響 (續)

香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」(續)

香港財務報告準則第9號同時引入新的預期信貸虧損模型，取代香港會計準則第39號所用的已產生虧損減值模型。新模型適用於營運基金的貸款及應收帳款。在預期信貸虧損模型下，減值虧損將無需在發生虧損事件後才可確認。反而，機構須視乎有關資產及事實與情況，確認和計量12個月預期信貸虧損或永久預期信貸虧損。營運基金正就應用新減值模型所產生的影響進行評估。直至目前為止，營運基金得出的結論為根據新減值模型計算所得的減值虧損，預期不會與根據現行做法確認的金額有重大差異。

香港財務報告準則第15號「來自客戶合約之收入」

香港財務報告準則第15號取代所有現時香港財務報告準則下收入確認的規定，並建立一個新五步模式，以將來自客戶合約的收入入賬。根據香港財務報告準則第15號，收入按反映機構預期就向客戶轉讓貨物或服務作交換而有權獲得的代價金額確認。該準則亦引入廣泛的披露規定，包括分拆收入總額、關於履約責任、合約資產及負債帳目結餘的變動，以及主要判斷及估計等資料。營運基金評估採納香港財務報告準則第15號將不大可能會對營運基金的財務報表造成重大影響。

24. Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

HKFRS 9, Financial Instruments (continued)

HKFRS 9 also introduces a new expected credit loss model to replace the incurred loss impairment model used in HKAS 39. This new model will apply to the Fund's loans and receivables. 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 a 12-month expected credit loss or a lifetime expected credit loss, depending on the assets and the facts and circumstances. The Fund is in the process of making an assessment of the impact on applying the new impairment model. So far it has concluded that the impairment losses calculated under the new impairment model are not expected to be significantly different from the amount recognised under the current practice.

HKFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

HKFRS 15 replaces all current revenue recognition requirements under HKFRSs and establishes a new five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. According to HKFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The standard also introduces extensive disclosure requirements, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances and key judgements and estimates. The Fund has assessed that the adoption of HKFRS 15 is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.