

Self-financing Post-secondary Education Fund

Financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2013

Report of the Director of Audit



Audit Commission
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Self-financing Post-secondary Education Fund

Independent Audit Report

To the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Self-financing Post-secondary Education Fund set out on pages 3 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 August 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with section 8(3) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance (Cap. 1098) and Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

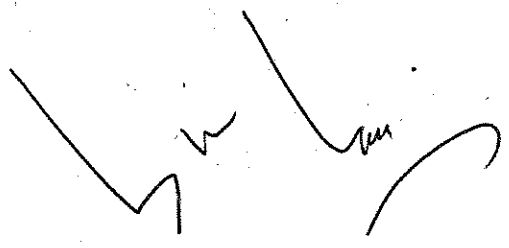
My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with section 8(5) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance and the Audit Commission auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Self-financing Post-secondary Education Fund as at 31 August 2013, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with section 8(3) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance.



LAU Sun-wo
Assistant Director of Audit
for Director of Audit

24 February 2014

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

SELF-FINANCING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2013
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	Year ended 31 August 2013	Period from 26 August 2011 to 31 August 2012
INCOME			
Government grants	4	20,000	3,500,000
Interest income	5	39,669	23,124
Dividend income	6	13,020	—
Net realised and revaluation (losses)/gains on:			
— securities		(21,204)	—
— trading financial instruments		395	—
— deposits with banks and other financial institutions		12,652	(1,155)
		<u>(8,157)</u>	<u>(1,155)</u>
		<u>64,532</u>	<u>3,521,969</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Grants	7	(54,880)	(35,840)
Operating expenses	8	(4,051)	(921)
		<u>(58,931)</u>	<u>(36,761)</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD		5,601	3,485,208
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD		<u>5,601</u>	<u>3,485,208</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

SELF-FINANCING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2013
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2013	2012
ASSETS			
Cash at bank		1,230	441
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	9	1,197,764	2,402,661
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	9	940,378	1,080,436
Securities	10	1,345,273	—
Receivables and other assets	11	10,983	2,111
		3,495,628	3,485,649
LIABILITIES			
Payables and other liabilities	12	(4,819)	(441)
NET ASSETS		3,490,809	3,485,208
Representing:			
FUND BALANCE			
Accumulated surplus		3,490,809	3,485,208

The accompanying notes 1 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated
Trustee of the Self-financing Post-secondary Education Fund



(Mrs Cherry TSE)
Permanent Secretary for Education
24 February 2014

SELF-FINANCING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2013
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	Year ended 31 August 2013	Period from 26 August 2011 to 31 August 2012
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
Balance at beginning of year/period	3,485,208	—
Total comprehensive income for the year/period	<u>5,601</u>	<u>3,485,208</u>
Balance at end of year/period	<u><u>3,490,809</u></u>	<u><u>3,485,208</u></u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

SELF-FINANCING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2013
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	Year ended 31 August 2013	Period from 26 August 2011 to 31 August 2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year/period	5,601	3,485,208
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(39,669)	(23,124)
Dividend income	(13,020)	—
Decrease/(Increase) in deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	140,058	(1,080,436)
Increase in investments in securities	(1,345,273)	—
Increase in receivables and other assets	(3,257)	—
Increase in payables and other liabilities	4,378	441
Elimination of foreign exchange differences in revaluation of cash and cash equivalents	6,273	1,155
Interest received	37,480	21,013
Dividends received	9,594	—
NET CASH (USED IN)/FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,197,835)	2,404,257
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
AT BEGINNING OF YEAR/PERIOD	2,403,102	—
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES	(6,273)	(1,155)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
AT END OF YEAR/PERIOD	<u>1,198,994</u>	<u>2,403,102</u>
ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	1,197,764	2,402,661
Cash at bank	1,230	441
	<u>1,198,994</u>	<u>2,403,102</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

SELF-FINANCING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FUND

Notes to the financial statements

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

1. General

The Self-financing Post-secondary Education Fund (the Fund) was established by a declaration of trust made on 26 August 2011 by the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated (the Trustee) to support worthwhile initiatives and schemes that aim to enhance the quality of self-financing post-secondary education in Hong Kong.

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 except that financial assets designated at fair value and trading financial instruments are stated at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

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: trading financial instruments, financial assets designated at fair value, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus, for loans and receivables and other financial liabilities, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or the issue of the financial liabilities. Transaction costs on trading financial instruments and financial assets designated at fair value are expensed immediately.

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

(ii) Categorisation and subsequent measurement

Trading financial instruments

These comprise forward currency contracts used by the Fund to manage its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting and are categorised as “trading” under HKAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Trading financial instruments are carried at fair value, and presented as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value are included in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets designated at fair value

Financial assets designated at fair value consist of equity securities that are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management and investment strategy.

Financial assets designated at fair value are carried at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise.

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, other than those that the Fund, upon initial recognition, designates at fair value. This category includes cash at bank, deposits with banks and other financial institutions, receivables and other assets.

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

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 other liabilities. They are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets are priced at current bid prices, while financial liabilities are priced at current asking prices.

If there is no publicly available latest traded price nor a quoted market price on a recognised stock exchange or a price from a broker/dealer for non-exchange-traded financial instruments, or if the market for it is not active, the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability is estimated using valuation techniques that provide a reliable estimate of prices which could be obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where other pricing models are used, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period.

(iv) 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.

The Fund uses the weighted average method to determine realised gains and losses to be recognised in surplus or deficit on derecognition.

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

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(vi) 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 carry amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

(d) Revenue recognition

(i) Government grants

Government grants are recognised as income in the period in which they are receivable.

(ii) Interest income

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

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income from equity securities is recognised in surplus or deficit when the share price is quoted ex-dividend.

(iv) Net realised and revaluation gains/losses

Realised gains or losses on financial instruments are recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial instruments are derecognised. Changes in fair value of trading financial instruments and financial assets designated at fair value are recognised as revaluation gains or losses in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise.

(e) Grants recognition

Grants are recognised as expenditure when they are approved by the Trustee.

(f) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at 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 at the closing exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. All foreign currency translation differences are recognised in surplus or deficit.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months.

3. Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period. Of these, the following is relevant to the Fund's financial statements:

Amendments to HKAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to HKAS 1 require entities to present separately the items of other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to surplus or deficit in the future if certain conditions are met from those that would never be reclassified to surplus or deficit. There is no impact on the Fund's financial statements as the Fund does not have items of other comprehensive income.

The amendments also introduce a new terminology for the "Statement of Comprehensive Income" to be renamed as the "Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income". The use of this new terminology is not mandatory. The Fund has chosen to retain the title of "Statement of Comprehensive Income".

The Fund has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (note 16).

4. Government grants

During the year, the Fund obtained government grants of HK\$20 million (2012: HK\$3.5 billion) as approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council.

5. Interest income

	Year ended 31 August 2013	Period from 26 August 2011 to 31 August 2012
This represents interest income from deposits denominated in:		
— Hong Kong dollar	23,145	16,102
— other currencies	16,524	7,022
Total	<u>39,669</u>	<u>23,124</u>

6. Dividend income

	Year ended 31 August 2013	Period from 26 August 2011 to 31 August 2012
This represents dividend income from equity securities listed:		
— in Hong Kong	9,351	—
— outside Hong Kong	3,669	—
Total	<u>13,020</u>	<u>—</u>

7. Grants

	Year ended 31 August 2013	Period from 26 August 2011 to 31 August 2012
Grants to institutions	<u>54,880</u>	<u>35,840</u>

8. Operating expenses

	Year ended 31 August 2013	Period from 26 August 2011 to 31 August 2012
Fees for custodians	332	—
Fees for investment managers	790	—
Investment transaction costs	1,699	—
Staff costs	1,172	920
Others	58	1
Total	<u>4,051</u>	<u>921</u>

9. Deposits with banks and other financial institutions

	2013	2012
Hong Kong dollar fixed deposits	1,239,150	2,708,000
Foreign currency fixed deposits	871,954	775,097
Foreign currency call deposits and balances with custodians	<u>27,038</u>	<u>—</u>
	2,138,142	3,483,097
Less: Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	<u>(940,378)</u>	<u>(1,080,436)</u>
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	<u>1,197,764</u>	<u>2,402,661</u>

10. Securities

	2013	2012
Equity securities listed:		
— in Hong Kong	664,057	—
— outside Hong Kong	681,216	—
Total	<u>1,345,273</u>	<u>—</u>

11. Receivables and other assets

	2013	2012
Proceeds receivable from investments sold	2,197	—
Interest and dividends receivable	7,726	2,111
Other debtors	1,060	—
	<u>10,983</u>	<u>2,111</u>

12. Payables and other liabilities

	2013	2012
Unsettled purchases of investments	3,513	—
Amount due to the Government	183	441
Other creditors and accruals	1,123	—
	<u>4,819</u>	<u>441</u>

13. Commitments

As at 31 August 2013, grants approved but not yet due for payment (see note 2(e)) amounted to HK\$73.7 million (2012: Nil).

14. Financial risk management

(a) Investment management and control

The Trustee may invest moneys of the Fund in accordance with section 5 of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance. She has appointed the Director of Accounting Services to manage the investments of the Fund.

The Steering Committee, established under the declaration of trust, may advise the Secretary for Education on policies and procedures governing the operation and development of the Fund. Members of the Steering Committee are appointed by the Secretary for Education.

The Fund's investment objective is to generate a reasonable growth in the value of the funds whilst producing recurrent income to meet regular funding requests in order to support worthwhile initiatives and schemes that aim to enhance the quality of self-financing post-secondary education in Hong Kong.

The investment performance of the Fund is monitored through the Investment Committee which meets regularly to review investment reports prepared by the Director of Accounting Services and to interview the Fund's external investment managers. The Investment Committee also formulates guidelines on asset allocation in order to meet the

investment objective. Members of the Investment Committee are appointed by the Secretary for Education.

The investment management and control of the Fund are set out in a documented risk management and investment strategy and are reviewed on a regular basis by the Investment Committee.

(b) Market risk

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

(i) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in equity prices. The Fund's equities are subject to the equity price risk inherent in all equity securities i.e. the value of holdings may fall as well as rise. As at 31 August 2013, the equities were included in securities as shown in note 10. The risk is primarily addressed through diversification of investment portfolio in accordance with a documented risk management and investment strategy, and the Fund monitors the risk on a continuous basis.

It was estimated that, as at 31 August 2013, a 10% increase/decrease in the market bid prices of the equities, with all other variables held constant, would decrease/increase the revaluation losses for the year by HK\$134.5 million (2012: Nil).

(ii) 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 deposits with banks and other financial institutions 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.

(iii) 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's non-Hong Kong dollar investments are exposed to currency risk. The Fund only

makes investments denominated in Hong Kong dollar, US dollar, Renminbi and currency of a country whose foreign currency long-term debt has a high credit rating. The Fund's exposure to currency risk is handled in accordance with a documented risk management and investment strategy, and the Fund monitors the risk on a continuous basis.

The net exposure to each currency at the end of the reporting period arising from recognised assets and liabilities after taking into account the effect of forward currency contracts is shown below:

	2013	2012
Hong Kong dollar	1,906,181	2,709,341
US dollar	939,808	504,123
Euro	80,515	—
Japanese yen	66,935	—
Renminbi	365,577	271,744
Pound sterling	55,738	—
Others	76,055	—
	<u>3,490,809</u>	<u>3,485,208</u>

It was estimated that, as at 31 August 2013, a 0.5% increase/decrease in the exchange rate of US dollar against Hong Kong dollar, with all other variables held constant, would increase/decrease the exchange gains as included in net revaluation gains/losses for the year by HK\$4.7 million (2012: HK\$2.5 million).

It was estimated that, as at 31 August 2013, a 5% increase/decrease in the exchange rates of other currencies against Hong Kong dollar, with all other variables held constant, would increase/decrease the exchange gains as included in net revaluation gains/losses for the year by HK\$32.2 million (2012: HK\$13.6 million).

(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. Investments in trading financial instruments and loans and receivables are potentially subject to credit risk. The Fund selects issuer or 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 and investment 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 deposits with banks and other financial institutions at the end of the reporting period, analysed by the ratings designated by Moody's or their equivalents, is shown below:

	2013	2012
Cash at bank and deposits with banks and other financial institutions, by credit rating:		
Aa3 to Aa1	1,449,476	2,214,512
A3 to A1	<u>689,896</u>	<u>1,269,026</u>
	<u>2,139,372</u>	<u>3,483,538</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 monitors the liquidity requirements on a continuous basis and maintains a level of short-term deposits and cash to pay grants and operating expenses as necessary. Hence the Fund does not have significant exposure to liquidity risk.

As at 31 August 2013, 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 three months or less (2012: two months or less).

15. Fair values of financial instruments

(a) Fair values

The fair values of financial instruments quoted in active markets are 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.

(b) The carrying amount of financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period according to the fair value hierarchy is shown below:

2013	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value	<u>1,345,187</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>1,345,273</u>
2012	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

No financial assets or liabilities were classified under Level 3.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1: fair values of financial instruments are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: fair values of financial instruments are determined involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3: fair values of financial instruments are determined with inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

16. Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 August 2013

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 2013 and which have not been early adopted in the financial statements.

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 results of operations and financial position.

The following developments may result in new or amended disclosures in future financial statements:

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to HKAS 32, <i>Financial Instruments: Presentation</i> — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014
Amendments to HKFRS 7, <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> — Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2013
HKFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	Unspecified
HKFRS 13, <i>Fair Value Measurements</i>	1 January 2013