

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE WEST KOWLOON CULTURAL DISTRICT AUTHORITY**
(established in Hong Kong pursuant to
the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority Ordinance)

羅兵咸永道

獨立核數師報告
致西九文化區管理局
(按照《西九文化區管理局條例》於香港成立)

Opinion

What we have audited

The statement of accounts of West Kowloon Cultural District Authority (the "Authority") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") set out on pages 125 to 181 (the "Statement of Accounts"), which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet of the Group and the balance sheet of the Authority as at 31 March 2019;
- the consolidated profit and loss account of the Group and the profit and loss account of the Authority for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the Group and the statement of comprehensive income of the Authority for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Authority for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of cash flows of the Authority for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the Statement of Accounts, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Authority as at 31 March 2019, and of the Group's and the Authority's loss 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 (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority Ordinance.

意見

我們已審計的內容

西九文化區管理局(「管理局」)及其附屬公司(統稱「集團」)列載於第125至181頁的帳目報表(「帳目報表」)，包括：

- 於2019年3月31日的集團綜合資產負債表及管理局資產負債表；
- 截至該日止年度的集團綜合損益表及管理局損益表；
- 截至該日止年度的集團綜合全面收益表及管理局全面收益表；
- 截至該日止年度的集團綜合權益變動表及管理局權益變動表；
- 截至該日止年度的集團綜合現金流轉表及管理局現金流轉表；及
- 帳目報表附註，包括主要會計政策摘要。

我們的意見

我們認為，該等帳目報表已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了集團與管理局於2019年3月31日的財務狀況，以及集團與管理局截至該日止年度的虧損和現金流量，並已遵照《西九文化區管理局條例》的規定妥為擬備。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE WEST KOWLOON CULTURAL DISTRICT AUTHORITY (CONTINUED)
 (established in Hong Kong pursuant to
 the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority Ordinance)

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Statement of Accounts section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other Information

The Authority is responsible for the other information ("Other Information"). The Other Information comprises the information included in the statement of accounts of M+ Collections Trust and our auditor's report thereon (but does not include the Statement of Accounts and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and all other information to be included in the 2018/19 Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the Statement of Accounts does not cover the Other Information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Statement of Accounts, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Statement of Accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Other Information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Authority and take appropriate action considering our legal rights and obligations.

獨立核數師報告
致西九文化區管理局(續)
 (按照《西九文化區管理局條例》於香港成立)

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計帳目報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

獨立性

根據香港會計師公會頒布的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」)，我們獨立於集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。

其他信息

管理局須對其他信息(「其他信息」)負責。我們於本核數師報告日已取得的其他信息包括M+ Collections Trust帳目報表及我們的核數師報告內的信息(但不包括帳目報表及我們的核數師報告)，以及預期於該日之後向我們提供2018/19周年報告內的所有其他信息。

我們對帳目報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦不會對該等信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對帳目報表的審計，我們的責任是在獲提供上文所識別的其他信息時閱讀有關信息，並在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與帳目報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。

當我們閱讀其他信息的時候，如果我們認為當中存在重大錯誤陳述，我們須就有關事項與管理局溝通，並考慮我們的法律權利及義務後採取適當行動。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 獨立核數師報告

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE WEST KOWLOON CULTURAL DISTRICT AUTHORITY (CONTINUED) (established in Hong Kong pursuant to the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority Ordinance)

獨立核數師報告 致西九文化區管理局(續) (按照《西九文化區管理局條例》於香港成立)

Responsibilities of the Authority for the Statement of Accounts

The Authority is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts that gives a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority Ordinance, and for such internal control as the Authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Statement of Accounts that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Authority is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authority either intend to liquidate the Group and the Authority or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

管理局就帳目報表須承擔的責任

管理局須負責根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》及《西九文化區管理局條例》擬備真實而中肯的帳目報表，並對管理局認為為使帳目報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所必需的內部控制負責。

在擬備帳目報表時，管理局負責評估集團及管理局持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非管理局有意將集團及管理局清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

負責管治的人士須負責監督集團的財務報告過程。

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Statement of Accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement of Accounts as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 29 of the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's 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 the Statement of Accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Statement of Accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

核數師就審計帳目報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對帳目報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們僅按照《西九文化區管理局條例》第29條向閣下(作為整體)報告我們的意見，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響帳目報表使用者依賴帳目報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致帳目報表存在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，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE WEST KOWLOON CULTURAL DISTRICT AUTHORITY (CONTINUED)

(established in Hong Kong pursuant to
the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority Ordinance)

- 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 Group's and Authority's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Authority.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Group's and the Authority'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 Group's and the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Statement of Accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Statement of Accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the Statement of Accounts represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Statement of Accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
羅兵咸永道會計師事務所
Certified Public Accountants
執業會計師

Hong Kong, 25 June 2019
香港, 2019年6月25日

獨立核數師報告 致西九文化區管理局(續)

(按照《西九文化區管理局條例》於香港成立)

- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對集團及管理局內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價管理局所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對集團及管理局採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對集團及管理局的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提醒使用者注意帳目報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致集團或管理局不能持續經營。
- 評價帳目報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及帳目報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就集團內實體或業務活動的財務資料獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對帳目報表發表意見。我們負責集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

除其他事項外，我們與管理局溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

損益表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
	Note 附註	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Income					
Revenue					
Income from placements with the Exchange Fund	3	18,747	11,673	73,884	62,399
Bank interest income		524,085	396,309	524,085	396,309
Other investment income (net)		83,165	115,267	83,165	115,267
Net fair value gain/(loss) on forward foreign exchange contracts	4	1,574	4,331	1,574	4,331
Net exchange (losses)/gains		7,791	(55,470)	7,791	(55,470)
		(9,183)	67,521	(9,183)	67,521
		626,179	539,631	681,316	590,357
Expenses					
Staff costs					
Programmes and research	5	(278,644)	(209,219)	(213,237)	(162,645)
Other operating expenses	8	(84,048)	(63,360)	(53,623)	(33,948)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	17	(230,914)	(162,253)	(193,104)	(135,233)
		—	—	(443,959)	—
		(593,606)	(434,832)	(903,923)	(331,826)
Profit/(loss) before depreciation, amortisation and income tax					
		32,573	104,799	(222,607)	258,531
Depreciation and amortisation		(88,892)	(29,875)	(88,892)	(29,875)
Income tax	9	—	—	—	—
(Loss)/profit for the year		(56,319)	74,924	(311,499)	228,656

The notes on pages 133 to 181 are an integral part of this statement of accounts.

第133至181頁的附註為本帳目報表的整體部分。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

全面收益表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
(Loss)/profit for the year	年度(虧損)/利潤	(56,319)	74,924	(311,499)	228,656
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the profit and loss account:	其後可能重新分類至損益表之項目：				
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債務證券				
– Transferred to the profit and loss account on redemption	– 贖回時轉撥至損益表	418	–	418	–
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資				
– Changes in fair value	– 公允價值變動	–	(576)	–	(576)
– Transferred to the profit and loss account on redemption	– 贖回時轉撥至損益表	–	(81)	–	(81)
		–	(657)	–	(657)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	年度全面(虧損) / 收益總額	(55,901)	74,267	(311,081)	227,999

The notes on pages 133 to 181 are an integral part of this statement of accounts.

第133至181頁的附註為本帳目報表的整體部分。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

BALANCE SHEETS

資產負債表

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019
於2019年3月31日

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
	Note 附註	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Non-current assets					
Investments in subsidiaries	10	–	–	50	50
Property, plant and equipment	11	11,105,306	7,830,364	11,105,306	7,830,364
Intangible assets	13	137,299	95,655	137,299	95,655
Placements with the Exchange Fund	14(a)	6,500,000	10,300,000	6,500,000	10,300,000
		17,742,605	18,226,019	17,742,655	18,226,069
Current assets					
Museum collection	12	43,925	53,011	–	10,180
Placements with the Exchange Fund	14(a)	6,602,763	2,278,678	6,602,763	2,278,678
Amounts due from subsidiaries	17	–	–	19,865	290,826
Other current financial assets	15	–	106,367	–	106,367
Bank interest receivables		8,424	45,842	8,424	45,842
Income receivables from debt securities		–	1,755	–	1,755
Trade and other receivables	16	351,259	304,283	350,539	302,290
Forward foreign exchange contracts	14(b)	–	55	–	55
Cash and bank balances	18	2,190,121	5,275,762	2,190,121	5,275,762
		9,196,492	8,065,753	9,171,712	8,311,755
Current liabilities					
Forward foreign exchange contracts	14(b)	–	6,589	–	6,589
Amount due to a subsidiary	17	–	–	291,270	50
Amount due to M+ Collections Trust	19	485,713	552,757	485,713	552,757
Trade and other payables	20	1,729,616	1,124,058	1,408,962	1,111,975
		2,215,329	1,683,404	2,185,945	1,671,371
Net current assets		6,981,163	6,382,349	6,985,767	6,640,384
Total assets less current liabilities		24,723,768	24,608,368	24,728,422	24,866,453
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred income	21	206,717	34,949	206,717	34,949
Accrued contract gratuity		12,473	12,940	10,054	8,772
		219,190	47,889	216,771	43,721
Net assets		24,504,578	24,560,479	24,511,651	24,822,732

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

BALANCE SHEETS

資產負債表

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019
於2019年3月31日

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
	Note 附註	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Equity					
Capital – Endowment from the Government of HKSAR	22(a)	21,600,000	21,600,000	21,600,000	21,600,000
Distribution reserve to M+ Collections Trust	22(b)	(1,214,000)	(1,214,000)	(1,214,000)	(1,214,000)
Retained profits and other reserves		4,118,578	4,174,479	4,125,651	4,436,732
		24,504,578	24,560,479	24,511,651	24,822,732

The statement of accounts on pages 125 to 181 was approved by the Board of the Authority on 25 June 2019 and was signed on its behalf by:

The Honourable Henry TANG Ying-yen, GBM, GBS, JP

唐英年先生，大紫荊勳賢，GBS, JP

Chairman of the Board

董事局主席

第125至181頁的帳目報表於2019年6月25日獲管理局董事局核准，並由以下人士代表簽署：

Mr Duncan PESCOD, GBS, JP

栢志高先生，GBS, JP

Chief Executive Officer

行政總裁

The notes on pages 133 to 181 are an integral part of this statement of accounts.

第133至181頁的附註為本帳目報表的整體部分。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

權益變動表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

		The Group 集團						
		Capital – Endowment from the Government of HKSAR 資金－香港特別 行政區政府撥款 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Distribution reserve to M+ Collections Trust M+ Collections Trust 之分派儲備 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Fair value reserve 公允價值儲備 HK\$'000 港幣千元	FVOCI Reserve 以公允價值計量 且其變動計入 其他全面收益 的儲備 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Total reserves 儲備總計 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Balance at 1 April 2017	於2017年4月1日的結餘	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	239	–	4,099,973	4,100,212	24,486,212
Profit for the year	年度利潤	–	–	–	–	74,924	74,924	74,924
Other comprehensive income Available-for-sale investments: net movement in fair value reserve	其他全面收益 可供出售投資： 公允價值儲備之 淨變動	–	–	(657)	–	–	(657)	(657)
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度全面收益 總額	–	–	(657)	–	74,924	74,267	74,267
Balance at 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日的結餘	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	(418)	–	4,174,897	4,174,479	24,560,479
Balance at 1 April 2018, as previously reported	於2018年4月1日的結餘， 先前呈報	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	(418)	–	4,174,897	4,174,479	24,560,479
Change in accounting policy – HKFRS 9	會計政策變動－《香港財務 報告準則》第9號	–	–	418	(418)	–	–	–
Balance at 1 April 2018, as restated	於2018年4月1日的結餘， 經重列	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	–	(418)	4,174,897	4,174,479	24,560,479
Loss for the year	年度虧損	–	–	–	–	(56,319)	(56,319)	(56,319)
Other comprehensive income Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: net movement in fair value reserve	其他全面收益 按以公允價值計量且其 變動計入其他全面 收益的債務證券： 公允價值儲備之 淨變動	–	–	–	418	–	418	418
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	年度全面(虧損)/收益 總額	–	–	–	418	(56,319)	(55,901)	(55,901)
Balance at 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日的結餘	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	–	–	4,118,578	4,118,578	24,504,578

The notes on pages 133 to 181 are an integral part of this statement of accounts.

第133至181頁的附註為本帳目報表的整體部分。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

權益變動表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

		The Authority 管理局						
		Capital – Endowment from the Government of HKSAR 資金 – 香港特別 行政區政府撥款 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Distribution reserve to M+ Collections Trust M+ Collections Trust 之分派儲備 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Fair value reserve 公允價值儲備 HK\$'000 港幣千元	FVOCI Reserve 以公允價值計量 且其變動計入 其他全面收益 的儲備 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Retained profits 保留溢利 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Total reserves 儲備總計 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Balance at 1 April 2017	於2017年4月1日的結餘	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	239	–	4,208,494	4,208,733	24,594,733
Profit for the year	年度利潤	–	–	–	–	228,656	228,656	228,656
Other comprehensive income Available-for-sale investments: net movement in fair value reserve	其他全面收益 可供出售投資： 公允價值儲備之 淨變動	–	–	(657)	–	–	(657)	(657)
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度全面收益 總額	–	–	(657)	–	228,656	227,999	227,999
Balance at 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日的結餘	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	(418)	–	4,437,150	4,436,732	24,822,732
Balance at 1 April 2018, as previously reported	於2018年4月1日的結餘， 先前呈報	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	(418)	–	4,437,150	4,436,732	24,822,732
Change in accounting policy – HKFRS 9	會計政策變動 – 《香港財務 報告準則》第9號	–	–	418	(418)	–	–	–
Balance at 1 April 2018, as restated	於2018年4月1日的結餘， 經重列	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	–	(418)	4,437,150	4,436,732	24,822,732
Loss for the year	年度虧損	–	–	–	–	(311,499)	(311,499)	(311,499)
Other comprehensive income Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: net movement in fair value reserve	其他全面收益 按以公允價值計量且其 變動計入其他全面 收益的債務證券： 公允價值儲備之 淨變動	–	–	–	418	–	418	418
Total comprehensive income for the year	年度全面收益 總額	–	–	–	418	(311,499)	(311,081)	(311,081)
Balance at 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日的結餘	21,600,000	(1,214,000)	–	–	4,125,651	4,125,651	24,511,651

The notes on pages 133 to 181 are an integral part of this statement of accounts.

第133至181頁的附註為本帳目報表的整體部分。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

現金流轉表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

	Note 附註	The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Operating activities	營運活動				
(Loss)/profit for the year	年度(虧損)/利潤	(56,319)	74,924	(311,499)	228,656
Adjustments for:	調整項目：				
Net impairment losses on financial assets	金融資產減值虧損淨額	—	—	443,959	—
Depreciation and amortisation	折舊及攤銷	88,892	29,875	88,892	29,875
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損/(收益)	149	(1)	149	(1)
Income from placements with the Exchange Fund	外匯基金存款收入	(524,085)	(396,309)	(524,085)	(396,309)
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	(83,165)	(115,267)	(83,165)	(115,267)
Other investment income (net)	其他投資收入(淨額)	(1,574)	(4,331)	(1,574)	(4,331)
Net fair value (gain)/loss on forward foreign exchange contracts	遠期外匯合約之公允價值(收益)/虧損淨額	(7,791)	55,470	(7,791)	55,470
Net exchange losses/(gains)	匯兌虧損/(收益)淨額	9,183	(67,521)	9,183	(67,521)
Changes in working capital:	營運資金變動：				
Decrease/(increase) in museum collection	博物館藏品減少/(增加)	9,086	(18,364)	10,180	8,234
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收款(增加)/減少	(46,976)	5,356	(48,249)	6,867
Increase in amount due from subsidiaries	應收附屬公司之金額增加	—	—	(172,998)	(149,207)
Decrease in amount due to M+ Collections Trust	應付M+ Collections Trust之金額減少	(67,044)	(51,535)	(67,044)	(79,043)
Increase in trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款增加	144,844	77,389	127,493	74,882
Increase/(decrease) in non-current liabilities	非流動負債增加/(減少)	6,076	2,008	7,825	(611)
Net cash used in operating activities	營運活動所用的現金淨額	(528,724)	(408,306)	(528,724)	(408,306)
Investing activities	投資活動				
Purchases/construction of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	購置/建造物業、廠房及設備和無形資產	(2,944,923)	(3,193,884)	(2,944,923)	(3,193,884)
Donations received from Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust	已收香港賽馬會慈善信託基金捐贈	165,225	21,104	165,225	21,104
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備所得款項	10	1	10	1
Proceeds from disposal or redemption of other current financial assets	出售或贖回其他流動金融資產所得款項	105,539	104,600	105,539	104,600
Net receipt from time deposits with original maturities over three months	原到期日超過三個月之定期存款的收款淨額	4,281,171	3,427,811	4,281,171	3,427,811
Interest received	已收利息	123,355	151,454	123,355	151,454
Net cash generated from investing activities	投資活動產生的現金淨額	1,730,377	511,086	1,730,377	511,086
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物增加淨額	1,201,653	102,780	1,201,653	102,780
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	年初的現金及現金等價物	105,004	2,083	105,004	2,083
Effect of exchange rate changes	匯率變動之影響	965	141	965	141
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	年終的現金及現金等價物	1,307,622	105,004	1,307,622	105,004

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

現金流轉表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

Major non-cash transactions:

- (a) The Group did not withdraw but reinvested the income of HK\$572 million (2018: HK\$339 million) which was earned from the placements with the Exchange Fund for January to December 2018. The income will be repaid by Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") together with the principal amount on the maturity dates in 2019 or 2022 (2018: 2019 or 2022) unless the Authority gives notice to HKMA for withdrawal of the income amount prior to maturity dates. Details of the arrangement are disclosed in note **14(a)**.
- (b) Upon the establishment of the M+ Collections Trust ("the Trust") in March 2017 (note **12(a)**), the Authority made a non-cash contribution of HK\$1,214 million from the endowment fund to the Trust. Settlement of the contribution is by way of transfer to the Trust of the museum collection held by the Authority, and the payment by the Authority for the Trust in respect of future acquisition of museum collection.
- (c) The cash reimbursement from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, in the form of cash donation, was received to finance the construction costs of Hong Kong Palace Museum included in the "Purchases/construction of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets".

主要非現金交易：

- (a) 集團未有提取其2018年1月至12月期間，在外匯基金存款所賺取的收入5.72億港元(2018年：3.39億港元)，並已全數再投資於外匯基金存款。除非管理局於到期日前通知香港金融管理局(「金管局」)提取有關收入，否則該等收入將於2019年或2022年(2018年：2019年或2022年)的到期日連同本金交還予管理局。詳細安排於附註**14(a)**披露。
- (b) 在M+ Collections Trust(「信託」)於2017年3月成立後(附註**12(a)**)，管理局從撥款資金中向信託作出12.14億港元非現金出資。出資結算方式將透過向信託轉撥管理局持有的博物館藏品，以及未來管理局就購買博物館藏品而支付信託的款項。
- (c) 收取香港賽馬會慈善信託基金以現金捐贈形式提供的現金償付，用作撥付「購置/建造物業、廠房及設備和無形資產」中的香港故宮文化博物館的建築費用。

The notes on pages 133 to 181 are an integral part of this statement of accounts.

第133至181頁的附註為本帳目報表的整體部分。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

1 General information

The West Kowloon Cultural District Authority (the "Authority") and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "Group" in the statement of accounts. The Authority was established as a body corporate in Hong Kong under the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority Ordinance (the "WKCD Ordinance"), Cap. 601, which was enacted on 11 July 2008. The address of the principal office of the Authority is Units 608-613, Level 6, Core C, Cyberport 3, 100 Cyberport Road, Hong Kong.

The functions and objectives of the Authority are stipulated in sections (4)(1) and (4)(2) of the WKCD Ordinance respectively. In brief, the principal activities of the Group are the planning, development, operation and maintenance of the arts and cultural facilities, related facilities or ancillary facilities of the West Kowloon Cultural District ("WKCD").

The WKCD Development Plan ("DP") was approved by the Chief Executive-in-Council on 8 January 2013. The approved DP provides a statutory land use planning framework to guide the development and redevelopment of land within the WKCD. Subsequently, the Authority applied for a 15% increase in the total gross floor areas of the WKCD site under section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance. The planning application was approved by the Town Planning Board on 14 November 2014.

As announced in the January 2017 Policy Address, the Government decided to provide the Authority with an enhanced financial arrangement by granting it the development rights over all of the hotel/office/residential portion of the WKCD. On 28 May 2019, the Chief Executive in Council decided to grant the site to be known as "Kowloon Inland Lot No. 11260" ("Lot") to the Authority at a nominal premium of \$1,000, free of administrative fee, for a lease term of 50 years subject to the approved basic terms and conditions for the Land Grant of the Lot. The Authority is working on the Land grant and related provisions for the WKCD site to meet the development needs of the Authority.

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The statement of accounts has been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual HKFRS, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"), and the requirements of the WKCD Ordinance. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of this statement of accounts are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to both years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1 一般資料

西九文化區管理局(「管理局」)及其附屬公司在本帳目報表統稱為「集團」。管理局是根據於2008年7月11日頒布的《西九文化區管理局條例》(「《西九條例》」)(第601章)在香港成立的法人團體。管理局的主要辦事處地址為香港數碼港道100號數碼港3座C區6樓608至613室。

管理局的職能及目標分別載列於《西九條例》第(4)(1)及(4)(2)條。簡略而言，集團主要負責規劃、發展、營運及維持西九文化區(「西九」)的藝術文化設施、相關設施或附屬設施。

行政長官會同行政會議於2013年1月8日核准西九發展圖則(「發展圖則」)。該核准發展圖則提供一個法定土地用途規劃大綱，為西九內的發展及重建計劃提供指引。其後，管理局根據《城市規劃條例》第16條申請把西九用地的整體總樓面面積增加15%。該規劃申請於2014年11月14日獲城市規劃委員會批准。

誠如2017年1月發表的《施政報告》所公布，政府決定透過將西九區內的所有酒店/辦公室/住宅部分發展權授予管理局，從而強化其財務安排。於2019年5月28日，行政長官會同行政會議決定批出擬稱為「九龍內地段第11260號」的用地(「地段」)予管理局，並收取象徵式地價1,000元和豁免行政費，契約年期為50年，惟須符合獲批的基本條款及該地段批地文件的條件規限。管理局現正進行有關西九用地批地和相關供應的工作，務求滿足管理局的發展需要。

2 主要會計政策

(a) 合規聲明

本帳目報表乃按照香港會計師公會頒布所有適用的《香港財務報告準則》(此統稱包括所有適用的個別《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》和詮釋)，以及《西九條例》之規定而編製。適用於編製此帳目報表的主要會計政策載於下文。除另有說明外，此等政策在所列報的兩個年度內貫徹應用。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation

The statement of accounts has been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments, which are carried at fair value.

The preparation of the statement of accounts in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure. 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 of making the 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 year in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revisions affect both current and future years.

(i) New and revised standards adopted

The following new and revised standards have been adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 April 2018:

- HKFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"
- HKFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"
- Amendments to HKFRS 15 "Clarifications to HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers"
- HK(IFRIC) 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"

Except for the impact of HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 15 as explained in note 2(c), the adoption of these new and revised standards does not have a significant impact on the Group's nor the Authority's results and state of affairs nor any substantial changes in the Group's accounting policies and the presentation of the statement of accounts.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 編製基準

本帳目報表是按照歷史成本作為編製基準，並就以公允價值列帳之「以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或負債」及「可供出售投資」的重估而作出修訂。

管理層在編製符合《香港財務報告準則》的帳目報表時，須作出判斷、估計和假設，而這些判斷、估計和假設會對會計政策應用，以及對資產、負債、收入和支出的報告數額構成影響。此等估計和相關假設是根據以往經驗和管理層因應當時情況認為合理的多項其他因素作出的，其結果構成了管理層在無法從其他途徑即時得知資產與負債的帳面值時所作出判斷的基礎。實際結果可能有別於估計數額。

各項估計和相關假設會持續不斷檢討。如果會計估計的修訂只影響某一年度，其影響便會在該年度內確認；如果修訂對當前和未來年度均有影響，則在作出修訂的年度和未來的年度確認。

(i) 採納新訂及已修訂的準則

集團於2018年4月1日或之後開始的財政年度首次採納了以下新訂及經修訂的準則：

- 《香港財務報告準則》第9號「金融工具」
- 《香港財務報告準則》第15號「客戶合約收益」
- 《香港財務報告準則》第15號之修訂「澄清《香港財務報告準則》第15號客戶合約收益」
- 《香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）》第22號「外幣交易和預付交易款」

除了如附註2(c)說明的《香港財務報告準則》第9號和《香港財務報告準則》第15號的影響外，採納以上新訂及已修訂準則並未對集團及管理層的業績及事務狀況帶來重大影響，亦未對集團的會計政策及帳目報表的列報帶來任何重大改變。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation (Continued)

- (ii) Standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective

Up to the date of issue of the statement of accounts, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2019 and which have not been adopted in the statement of accounts. These include the following which may be relevant to the Group:

		Effective for accounting years beginning on or after			在以下日期 或之後開始的 會計年度 生效
HKFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019	《香港財務報告準則》 第16號	租賃	2019年1月1日
HK(IFRIC) 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019	《香港(國際財務報告 詮釋委員會)》第23號	所得稅處理之 不確定性	2019年1月1日
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle		1 January 2019	《香港財務報告準則》2015-2017週期的 年度改進		2019年1月1日

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these standards, amendments and interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far the Group has identified some aspects of the new standards which may have a significant impact on the financial statements. Further details of the expected impacts are discussed below. The actual impact upon the initial adoption of the standards may differ as the assessment completed to date is based on the information currently available to the Group, and further impact may be identified before the standards are initially applied in the Group's statement of accounts for the year ending 31 March 2020. The Group may also change its accounting policy elections, including the transition options, until the standards are initially applied in the statement of accounts.

- HKFRS 16 "Leases"

HKFRS 16 replaces HKAS 17 "Leases", HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease", HK(SIC)-Int 15 "Operating Leases – Incentives" and HK(SIC)-Int 27 "Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease". The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard includes two elective recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of low-value assets and short-term leases.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 編製基準(續)

- (ii) 仍未生效的準則、修訂和詮釋

截至帳目報表發布日期，香港會計師公會已頒布多項修訂、新準則和詮釋，且於截至2019年3月31日止年度尚未生效，以及尚未於帳目報表採納。當中包括以下或與集團相關者：

集團正在評估這些準則、修訂和詮釋於初次應用時期的預期影響。至目前為止，集團已識別新準則中有些方面可能對帳目報表構成重大影響。下文會討論預期影響的進一步詳情。由於至今完成的評估是依據集團的現有資料進行，加上在有關準則於集團截至2020年3月31日止年度的帳目報表初次應用前或會識別進一步影響，因此初次採納有關準則時所出現的實際影響可能會有不同。集團亦可能更改所選用的會計政策(包括過渡方案)，直至帳目報表初次應用有關準則為止。

- 《香港財務報告準則》第16號「租賃」

《香港財務報告準則》第16號取代《香港會計準則》第17號「租賃」、《香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)詮釋》第4號「釐定安排是否包含租賃」、《香港(準則詮釋委員會)詮釋》第15號「營運租賃—獎勵」及《香港(準則詮釋委員會)詮釋》第27號「評估涉及租賃法律形式的交易本質」。該準則載列確認、計量、列報及披露租賃的原則，並要求承租人就大多數租賃確認資產及負債。該準則包括給予承租人兩項確認豁免選項—低價值資產的租賃及短期租賃。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation (Continued)

(ii) Standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective (Continued)

- HKFRS 16 "Leases" (Continued)

At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses unless the right-of-use asset meets the definition of investment property in HKAS 40, or relates to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the revaluation model is applied. The lease liability is subsequently increased to reflect the interest on the lease liability and reduced for the lease payments. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will also be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events, such as change in the lease term and change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments. Lessees will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting under HKFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from the accounting under HKAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in HKAS 17 and distinguish between operating leases and finance leases. HKFRS 16 requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under HKAS 17. Lessees can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach.

The Group will apply the standard from its mandatory adoption date of 1 April 2019. The Group intends to apply the simplified transition approach and will not restate comparatives amounts for the year prior to first adoption. All right-of-use assets will be measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption (adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease expenses). The Group plans to use the exemptions allowed by the standard on lease contracts whose lease terms end within 12 months as of the date of initial application.

During the current year, the Group has performed an assessment on the impact of adoption of HKFRS 16. The Group has estimated that after taking account the effects of short-term and low-value leases, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of approximately HK\$13 million will be recognised at 1 April 2019.

The Group's activities as a lessor are not material and hence the Group does not expect any significant impact on the statements of accounts. However, some additional disclosures will be required from next year.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 編製基準(續)

(ii) 仍未生效的準則、修訂和詮釋(續)

- 《香港財務報告準則》第16號「租賃」(續)

於租賃開始日期，承租人會確認作出租賃款的負債(即租賃負債)及確認代表於租期內使用相關資產的權利的資產(即使用權資產)。除非使用權資產符合《香港會計準則》第40號中投資物業的定義或與應用重估模型的物業、廠房及設備類別有關，否則該使用權資產其後按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損計量。租賃負債其後會就反映租賃負債利息而增加及支付租賃款而減少。承租人將須分別確認租賃負債的利息開支及使用權資產的折舊開支。承租人亦將須於發生若干事件時(例如租期變更、用於釐定未來租賃款的指數或比率變更而導致租賃款變更)重新計量租賃負債。承租人一般將重新計量租賃負債的數額確認為使用權資產的調整。《香港財務報告準則》第16號大致保留《香港會計準則》第17號內出租人的會計處理規定。出租人將繼續使用與《香港會計準則》第17號相同的分類原則將所有租賃分類為營運租賃及融資租賃。《香港財務報告準則》第16號規定承租人及出租人作出更廣泛的披露。承租人可選擇利用全面追溯或經修改追溯方法應用該準則。

集團將在其生效日2019年4月1日採納該準則。集團擬應用簡易過渡方法，不會就今年首次採納新準則而重列上一年度的比較金額。所有使用權資產將按照採納日的租賃負債金額(根據任何預付或累計的租賃開支進行調整)進行計量。集團計劃使用該準則所允許的豁免，將首次執行日後12個月的租賃合約移除及另作計算。

於本年度，集團已對採納《香港財務報告準則》第16號的影響進行評估。集團在考慮短期和低價值租賃的影響後，估計於2019年4月1日將予確認的使用權資產和租賃負債約為1,300萬港元。

集團作為出租人的業務規模並不重大，因此應用該準則對集團的財務報表預計不會造成任何重大影響。然而，下一年將需要作出若干額外披露。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of preparation (Continued)

- (ii) Standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective (Continued)

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future accounting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

This note explains the impact of the adoption of HKFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and HKFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" on the Group's statement of accounts.

- (i) HKFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

HKFRS 9 replaces HKAS 39 "Financial instruments: recognition and measurement". It sets out the requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.

The adoption of HKFRS 9 from 1 April 2018 resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the statement of accounts. The new accounting policies are set out in notes 2(i) and 2(j) below. In accordance with the transitional provisions in HKFRS 9, comparative figures have not been restated.

The adoption of HKFRS 9 has no significant impact on the recognition of financial instruments. Furthermore, it has no material impact on opening balances as at 1 April 2018 and hence does not result in an adjustment of opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2018.

Further details of the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies and the transition approach are set out below:

- Classification and measurement

HKFRS 9 categorises financial assets into three principal classification categories: measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"). These supersede HKAS 39's categories of held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets measured at FVPL. The classification of financial assets under HKFRS 9 is based on the business model under which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Under HKFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are not separated from the host. Instead, the hybrid instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 編製基準(續)

- (ii) 仍未生效的準則、修訂和詮釋(續)

概無尚未生效且預期對集團於目前或未來會計期間及對可見未來交易造成重大影響的其他準則。

(c) 會計政策變動

本附註解釋採納《香港財務報告準則》第9號「金融工具」和《香港財務報告準則》第15號「客戶合約收益」後對集團帳目報表的影響。

- (i) 《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號取代了《香港會計準則》第39號「金融工具：確認及計量」。該準則載列確認和計量金融資產、金融負債以及若干買賣非金融項目合約的規定。

由2018年4月1日起採納《香港財務報告準則》第9號導致會計政策出現變動，以及於帳目報表確認的金額有所調整。新會計政策載於下文附註2(i)及2(j)。根據《香港財務報告準則》第9號的過渡性條文，上一年度的比較金額並無重列。

採納《香港財務報告準則》第9號對確認金融工具並無重大影響。此外，該準則對於2018年4月1日的期初結餘並無造成重大影響，因此毋須調整。

有關變動性質和對過往會計政策的影響以及過渡方法的詳情載列如下：

- 分類和計量

《香港財務報告準則》第9號把金融資產分為三大類別：按攤銷成本計量；按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益；及按以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益。該等分類取代《香港會計準則》第39號的類別，包括持有至到期投資、貸款及應收款、可供出售金融資產及按以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產。《香港財務報告準則》第9號項下的金融資產乃根據管理金融資產的業務模式及其合約現金流特性分類。根據《香港財務報告準則》第9號，嵌入於主體為準則範圍內的金融資產合約的衍生工具不會跟有關主體分拆。相反，混合工具會整體評估進行分類。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (Continued)

(i) HKFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (Continued)

- Classification and measurement (Continued)

The following table shows the original measurement categories for each class of the Group's and the Authority's financial assets under HKAS 39 and reconciles the carrying amounts of those financial assets determined in accordance with HKAS 39 to those determined in accordance with HKFRS 9:

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策變動(續)

(i) 《香港財務報告準則》第9號「金融工具」(續)

- 分類和計量(續)

下表列示根據《香港會計準則》第39號集團及管理局各類金融資產的最初計量類別及金融資產帳面值與根據《香港財務報告準則》第9號釐定者進行對帳。

		HKAS 39 Carrying amount at 31 March 2018 《香港會計準則》 第39號 於2018年3月31日 的帳面值 HK\$'000 港幣千元		HKFRS 9 Carrying amount at 1 April 2018 《香港財務報告準則》 第9號 於2018年4月1日 的帳面值 HK\$'000 港幣千元
			Reclassification 重新分類 HK\$'000 港幣千元	
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	按攤銷成本列帳的金融資產			
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	5,275,762	—	5,275,762
Trade and other receivables	貿易及其他應收款	304,283	—	304,283
Income receivables from debt securities	應收債務證券收入	1,755	—	1,755
Bank interest receivables	應收銀行利息	45,842	—	45,842
		<u>5,627,642</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,627,642</u>
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	按以公允價值計量且其變動計入 其他全面收益的金融資產			
Debt securities (note)	債務證券(註解)	—	106,367	106,367
Financial assets measured at FVPL	按以公允價值計量且其變動計入 損益的金融資產			
Placements with the Exchange Fund	外匯基金存款	12,578,678	—	12,578,678
Forward foreign exchange contracts	遠期外匯合約	55	—	55
		<u>12,578,733</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,578,733</u>
Financial asset classified as available-for-sale under HKAS 39 (note)	根據《香港會計準則》第39號分類 為可供出售的金融資產(註解)	106,367	(106,367)	—

Note:

Listed debt securities were reclassified from available-for-sale to FVOCI, as the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling of these assets. The contractual cash flows of these investments are solely principal and interest. As a result, listed debt securities with a fair value of HK\$106,367,000 were reclassified from available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets at FVOCI and fair value loss of HK\$418,000 were reclassified from the fair value reserve to the FVOCI reserve on 1 April 2018.

The measurement categories for all financial liabilities remain the same. The carrying amounts for all financial liabilities at 1 April 2018 have not been impacted by the initial application of HKFRS 9.

註解：

上市債務證券由「可供出售」重新分類至「按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益」，原因是集團的業務模式乃透過收取合約現金流和出售這些資產而進行。這些投資的合約現金流僅為本金和利息。因此於2018年4月1日，公允價值106,367,000港元的上市債務證券由「可供出售的金融資產」重新分類至「按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的金融資產」，而公允價值虧損418,000港元的上市債務證券由「公允價值儲備」重新分類至「按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的儲備」。

所有金融負債的計量類別維持不變。於2018年4月1日，所有金融負債的帳面值並無受到初次應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號的影響。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (Continued)

(i) HKFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (Continued)

- Impairment of financial assets

HKFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in HKAS 39 with the "expected credit loss" ("ECL") model. The ECL model requires an ongoing measurement of credit risk associated with a financial asset and therefore recognises ECLs earlier than under the "incurred loss" accounting model in HKAS 39.

For further details on the Group's accounting policy for accounting for impairment of financial assets, see respective accounting policy note **2(m)(i)**.

The Group's management has assessed the above financial assets based on the impairment methodology under HKFRS 9. The closing loss allowance determined in accordance with HKAS 39 as at 1 April 2018 has not been impacted by the initial application of HKFRS 9.

- Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of HKFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below:

- Information relating to comparative periods has not been restated. Accordingly, the information presented for 2018 continues to be reported under HKAS 39 and thus may not be comparable with the current year.
- The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at 1 April 2018 (the date of initial application of HKFRS 9 by the Group):
 - o the determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held; and
 - o the designation of placements with the Exchange Fund to be classified as financial assets at FVPL.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策變動(續)

(i) 《香港財務報告準則》第9號「金融工具」(續)

- 金融資產減值

《香港財務報告準則》第9號將《香港會計準則》第39號的「已產生虧損」模型取代為「預期信貸虧損」模型。預期信貸虧損模型規定持續計量與金融資產相關的信貸虧損，因此確認預期信貸虧損的時間早於根據《香港會計準則》第39號的「已產生虧損」會計模型。

有關集團的金融資產減值會計處理的會計政策的進一步詳情，見附註**2(m)(i)**。

集團管理層已根據《香港財務報告準則》第9號的減值方法評估上述金融資產。於2018年4月1日根據《香港會計準則》第39號釐定的期末虧損準備並無受到初次應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號的影響。

- 過渡

除下文所述外，因採納《香港財務報告準則》第9號而引致的會計政策變動已追溯應用：

- 比較期間的相關資料並無重列。因此，就2018年列報的資料繼續根據《香港會計準則》第39號呈報，故或不可與本年度比較。
- 以下評估乃根據於2018年4月1日（集團初次應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號的日期）存在的事實和情況而作出：
 - o 釐定所持金融資產的業務模式；及
 - o 指定外匯基金存款分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (Continued)

(ii) HKFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

HKFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for recognising revenue and some costs from contracts with customers. HKFRS 15 replaces HKAS 18 "Revenue" which covered revenue arising from sale of goods and rendering of services, and HKAS 11 "Construction contracts" which specified the accounting for construction contracts.

HKFRS 15 also introduces additional qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which aim to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The Group has adopted HKFRS 15 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Group has elected to apply the standard to contracts that are not completed as at 1 April 2018. The adoption of HKFRS 15 has no significant impact on the recognition of income by the Group. Except for the separate presentation of contract liabilities, it has no material impact on opening balances as at 1 April 2018 and hence does not result in an adjustment of opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2018. The comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported based on the requirements of HKAS 18 and related interpretations.

The following table shows the reclassification of contract liabilities from deposits received included in trade and other payables.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策變動(續)

(ii) 《香港財務報告準則》第15號「客戶合約收益」

《香港財務報告準則》第15號建立一個確認自客戶合約所產生的收益和若干成本的綜合框架。《香港財務報告準則》第15號取代《香港會計準則》第18號「收益」(涵蓋銷售商品及提供服務產生的收益)以及《香港會計準則》第11號「建造合約」(訂明建造合約的會計處理)。

《香港財務報告準則》第15號亦引入額外質化和量化的披露要求，藉以讓帳目報表使用者能了解來自客戶合約的收益和現金流的性質、金額、時間及不確定性。

集團已以修訂式追溯採納法來應用《香港財務報告準則》第15號。根據此方法，該準則可應用於初次應用日期的所有合約或僅應用於當日尚未完成的合約。集團已選擇將該準則應用於2018年4月1日尚未完成的合約。採納《香港財務報告準則》第15號並無對集團確認收入造成任何重大影響。除了單獨列報合約負債外，該準則對於2018年4月1日的期初結餘並無造成重大影響，因此不會導致調整。比較資料並無重列，並繼續根據《香港會計準則》第18號和相關詮釋呈報。

下表顯示將貿易及其他應付款中的合約負債及已收按金重新分類的情況。

		31 March 2018 as previously reported 2018年3月31日， 如先前呈報 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Reclassification 重新分類 HK\$'000 港幣千元	1 April 2018 as restated 2018年4月1日， 經重列 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Trade and other payables	貿易及其他應付款			
Deposits received	已收按金	1,224	(1,224)	—
Contract liabilities	合約負債	—	1,224	1,224
		<u>1,224</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,224</u>

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) Consolidation

A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group's accounting policies.

In the Authority's Balance Sheet, the investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provision for impairment losses, if any. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Authority on the basis of dividend received and receivable.

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the statement of accounts of each of the Authority's subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated statement of accounts is presented in Hong Kong dollar ("HK\$"), which is the Authority's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of debt securities denominated in foreign currency are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in the profit and loss account, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 綜合帳目

附屬公司指集團對其具有控制權的實體(包括結構性實體)。當集團因為參與該實體而承擔可變回報的風險或享有可變回報的權益,並有能力透過其對該實體的權力影響此等回報時,集團即對該實體具有控制權。附屬公司在控制權轉移至集團之日起綜合入帳,並在控制權終止之日起停止綜合入帳。

集團公司之間的集團內部交易、結餘及交易之未變現收益會予以對銷。未變現虧損亦會對銷,惟交易證明所轉撥資產出現減值者除外。附屬公司報告之數額已於需要時作出調整,以確保符合集團之會計政策。

在管理局的資產負債表中,於附屬公司之投資按成本減去減值虧損準備(如有)入帳。附屬公司的業績由管理局按已收及應收股息基準入帳。

(e) 外幣換算

(i) 功能和列報貨幣

管理局旗下各附屬公司的帳目報表所列項目均以實體營運所在的主要經濟環境的貨幣(「功能貨幣」)計量。綜合帳目報表以港幣列報,港幣為管理局的功能貨幣及列報貨幣。

(ii) 交易及結餘

外幣交易按交易日的匯率換算為功能貨幣。結算此等交易所產生的匯兌收益和虧損,及以外幣計值的貨幣資產和負債按年終匯率折算時所產生的匯兌收益和虧損,則一般在損益中確認。

以外幣計值的債務證券的公允價值變動,按照證券的攤銷成本變動所產生的匯兌差額與該證券帳面值的其他變動進行分析。與攤銷成本變動有關的匯兌差額在損益表確認,而帳面值的其他變動則於其他全面收益中確認。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, other than assets under construction, are stated in the balance sheet at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The historical cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over its estimated useful life, as follows:

Buildings	
• Temporary Pavilion, Nursery Park and site office	3 to 7 years
• Xiqu Centre, Art Park and M+ Pavilion	
– Foundation & structure	50 years
– Hard & soft landscape	15 to 30 years
– Electrical and mechanical equipment inside the building	15 to 20 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years or the unexpired lease term, whichever is shorter
Furniture and equipment	3 years
Computer equipment	3 to 8 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Construction in progress is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. Costs comprise direct costs of construction, such as materials, direct staff costs, production overheads, the initial estimate, where relevant, of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Capitalisation of these costs ceases and the asset concerned is transferred to the appropriate property, plant and equipment category when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are completed.

No depreciation is provided for construction in progress.

The estimated useful life of an asset is reviewed annually.

The gain or loss arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised as income or expenses in the profit and loss account on the date of retirement or disposal.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 物業、廠房及設備

除在建工程外，物業、廠房及設備按歷史成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損記入資產負債表。物業、廠房及設備項目的歷史成本包括其購買價及令資產運送至其運作地點及達致其現時營運狀況作擬定用途之任何直接應佔成本。後續成本只有在很可能為集團帶來與該項目有關的未來經濟利益，而該項目的成本能可靠計量時，才包括在資產的帳面值或確認為一項單獨資產(如適用)。所有其他維修和保養費用在其產生的年度內記入損益表。

各項物業、廠房及設備的折舊以直線法計算並按其估計可使用年期將成本分攤如下：

樓房	
• 臨時展亭、苗圃公園及項目辦公室	3至7年
• 戲曲中心、藝術公園及M+展亭	
– 地基及結構	50年
– 硬景觀及軟景觀	15至30年
– 樓房內的機電設備	15至20年
租賃物業裝修	5年或剩餘的租賃年期(以較短者為準)
傢具及設備	3年
電腦設備	3至8年
汽車	5年

在建工程按成本減任何累計減值虧損入帳。成本包括工程直接成本，如材料、直接員工成本、生產經常開支、相關拆卸與移除項目及還原工地的初期估計成本(如適用)。當資產投入擬定用途所需的絕大部分準備工作完成後，上述費用便會停止資本化，並會轉列為適當的物業、廠房及設備類別。

在建工程不計提折舊。

資產的估計可使用年期於每年予以檢討。

報廢或出售物業、廠房及設備項目所產生的收益或虧損是以出售資產所得款項淨額與其帳面金額之間的差額釐定，並於報廢或出售日在損益表確認為收入或支出。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Museum collection

Museum collection acquired by purchase are stated at cost less any impairment losses while those acquired by donation are stated at nominal value. Capitalised artworks are not depreciated because they are deemed to have indefinite lives, but are subject to impairment reviews where damage or deterioration is reported.

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment charges. Identifiable intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computer software, licences and systems	5 years
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Computer software, licences and systems in progress are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. Costs mainly comprise system development expenditure and other direct costs attributable to the development of the system. Capitalisation of these costs ceases and the asset concerned is transferred to the appropriate intangible asset category when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are completed.

No amortisation is provided for computer software, licences and systems in progress.

The estimated useful life of an intangible asset is reviewed annually.

(i) Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has designated the placements with the Exchange Fund and has included the forward foreign exchange contracts under "financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". The Group determines the classification of its financial assets or liabilities at initial recognition, and such classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets or liabilities are acquired.

Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis. These financial assets or liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed to the profit and loss account. They are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets or liabilities are subsequently carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 博物館藏品

購買的博物館藏品按成本減去任何減值虧損入帳，而獲捐贈的博物館藏品則按象徵式價值入帳。已資本化之藝術品因被視為具有無限之可用年期，故不計提折舊，惟當發現藝術品有損壞或變質時，會對其進行減值評估。

(h) 無形資產

無形資產按歷史成本減去累計攤銷及任何減值準備在資產負債表列帳。具有有限可使用年期的可識別無形資產在其預期可使用年期内按直線法攤銷如下：

電腦軟件、使用權及系統	5年
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開發中的電腦軟件、使用權及系統按成本減去任何累計減值虧損入帳。成本主要包括系統開發開支以及系統開發中產生的其他直接成本。當資產投入擬定用途所需的絕大部分準備工作完成後，上述費用便會停止資本化，而有關資產會轉列為適當的無形資產類別。

開發中的電腦軟件、使用權及系統不會進行攤銷。

無形資產的估計可使用年期於每年予以檢討。

(i) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或負債

管理局指定外匯基金存款及把遠期外匯合約列為「以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或負債」。集團在初始確認金融資產或負債時決定其類別，此分類取決於購入該金融資產或負債的目的。

以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或負債乃於集團成為該等工具合約條文之其中一方時及按交易日之基準確認。有關金融資產或負債最初按公允價值確認，而交易成本則記入損益表。當收取現金流的權利已屆滿或已轉讓並且集團已轉讓擁有權的絕大部分風險和回報時，金融資產或負債即被終止確認。金融資產或負債其後按公允價值列帳，而公允價值的變動則在產生的年度於損益表確認。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Investments in debt securities

The Group's investments in debt securities are recognised / derecognised on the date the Group commits to purchase / sell the investments or they expire. Investments in debt securities are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. These investments are subsequently accounted for as follows, depending on their classification.

(i) Policy applicable from 1 April 2018

Debt securities held by the Group are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), if the contractual cash flows of the investment comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition in profit or loss of expected credit losses, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the investment is derecognised, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(ii) Policy applicable prior to 1 April 2018

Debt securities which did not fall into any of the categories of financial assets measured at profit or loss nor held-to-maturity securities were classified as available-for-sale investments. Available-for-sale investments were initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that were directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets were added to the initial fair value. If an available-for-sale financial asset had fixed or determinable payments and did not have an indefinite life, the transaction costs were amortised to the profit and loss account using the effective interest method. They were measured at fair value with changes in value recognised as a separate component of equity until the assets were sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the assets were determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income was reclassified to the profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 於債務證券之投資

集團於債務證券之投資於集團承諾購買 / 出售投資或有關投資到期當日確認 / 終止確認。於債務證券之投資在初始時按公允價值加直接應佔交易成本入帳。有關投資其後視乎其分類入帳如下。

(i) 由2018年4月1日起適用的政策

倘投資的合約現金流僅包括支付本金和利息，而且有關投資乃於透過同時收取合約現金流和出售達致目標的業務模式內持有，集團持有的債務證券被分類為以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的金融資產。公允價值變動於其他全面收益中確認，惟於損益中確認預期信貸虧損、利息收入(使用實際利率法計算)以及匯兌收益和虧損者除外。當投資終止確認時，於其他全面收益中累計的金額會由權益重新分類至損益。

(ii) 2018年4月1日前適用的政策

債務證券如不屬於「以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產」或「持有至到期證券」的任何類別，則會被分類為「可供出售投資」。可供出售投資最初按公允價值確認。有關購買該等資產所直接產生的交易成本會計入其初始公允價值。如可供出售金融資產有固定或可釐定付款金額且沒有設定持有期限，其交易成本按實際利率法在損益表攤銷。可供出售投資均按公允價值計量，而公允價值之變動則被確認為權益中的一個獨立組成部分，直至該等資產被出售、收取或另行處置為止，或當該等資產被釐定將予減值時，先前於其他全面收益中呈報之累積收益或虧損將重新分類至損益表中作為重新分類調整。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(k) Bank interest receivables, income receivables from debt securities, amounts due from subsidiaries and trade and other receivables

Bank interest receivables, income receivables from debt securities, amounts due from subsidiaries and trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment (note 2(m)).

(l) Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a leased asset to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

(m) Impairment of assets

(i) Impairment of financial assets

- Policy applicable from 1 April 2018
 - General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 應收銀行利息、應收債務證券收入、應收附屬公司之金額，以及貿易及其他應收款

應收銀行利息、應收債務證券收入、應收附屬公司之金額，以及貿易及其他應收款最初按公允價值確認，其後按實際利率法計算的攤銷成本減去任何減值準備入帳(附註2(m))。

(l) 租賃

如租賃條款把擁有權的絕大部分風險和回報轉給承租人時，此租賃便被分類為融資租賃。除此以外的所有其他租賃分類為營運租賃。

營運租賃之應付租金在有關租賃之租賃期內以直線法記入損益表。

(m) 資產減值

(i) 金融資產減值

- 由2018年4月1日起適用的政策
 - 一般方式

預期信貸虧損分兩階段確認。就自初始確認以來信貸風險未有顯著增加的信貸風險項目而言，未來12個月(12個月預期信貸虧損)內可能發生違約事件導致的信貸虧損會被計提預期信貸虧損。就自初始確認以來信貸風險顯著增加的信貸風險項目而言，不論違約時間(全期預期信貸虧損)，須就預期於風險項目剩餘期間產生的信貸虧損計提虧損準備。

於每個資產負債表結帳日，集團評估自初始確認以來金融工具的信貸風險是否顯著增加。進行評估時，集團將於報告日期金融工具發生之違約風險與初始確認日期金融工具發生之違約風險進行比較，並考慮合理且可支持以及不需要付出不必要的成本或努力而可得的資料，包括歷史及前瞻性資料。

倘合約付款逾期90天，集團視金融資產為違約。然而，於若干情況下，集團亦可能在計及集團持有的任何信貸增值前，於有內部或外部資料顯示集團可能無法全數收回未償還合約款項時視金融資產為違約。當概無合理預期可收回合約現金流時，金融資產將予撇銷。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(m) Impairment of assets (Continued)

(i) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

- Policy applicable from 1 April 2018 (Continued)
 - General approach (Continued)

Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables and contract assets which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

Stage 1: Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs

Stage 2: Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

Stage 3: Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

- Simplified approach

For trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each balance sheet date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 資產減值(續)

(i) 金融資產減值(續)

- 由2018年4月1日起適用的政策(續)
 - 一般方式(續)

根據一般方式，以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債務投資以及按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產須計提減值並按下列階段分類以計量預期信貸虧損，惟貿易應收款及合約資產則除外，該等項目採用下文詳述之簡化方式計量。

第一階段：自初始確認以來信貸風險未有顯著增加及虧損準備按等同12個月預期信貸虧損金額計量的金融工具

第二階段：自初始確認以來信貸風險顯著增加但並非信貸已減值的金融資產及虧損準備按等同全期預期信貸虧損金額計量的金融工具

第三階段：於報告日期信貸已減值(但並非購入或源生的信貸已減值)及虧損準備按等同全期預期信貸虧損金額計量的金融資產

- 簡化方式

就並無重大融資成分或集團應用權宜方法不調整重大融資成分的貿易應收款而言，集團應用簡化方式計算預期信貸虧損。根據簡化方式，集團並不記錄信貸風險的變動，而是根據每個資產負債表結帳日的全期預期信貸虧損確認虧損準備。集團已根據其過往信貸虧損經驗設立準備矩陣，並根據債務人特定的前瞻性因素及經濟環境作出調整。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(m) Impairment of assets (Continued)

(i) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

- Policy prior to 1 April 2018

– Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments were reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there was objective evidence of impairment. If such evidence existed, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in the fair value reserve was reclassified to the profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment. The amount of the cumulative loss that was recognised in the profit and loss account was the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in the profit and loss account.

Impairment losses in respect of available-for-sale debt securities investments were reversed through the profit and loss account if the subsequent increase in fair value could be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the profit and loss account.

- Bank interest receivables, income receivables from debt securities, other receivables, prepayments and deposits and amounts due from subsidiaries

A provision for impairment was established when there was objective evidence that the Authority would not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of provision was the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision was recognised in the profit and loss account.

Such impairment loss was reversed in subsequent periods through the profit and loss account when an increase in the asset's recoverable amount could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to a restriction that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment was reversed did not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 資產減值(續)

(i) 金融資產減值(續)

- 2018年4月1日前的政策

– 可供出售投資

於每個資產負債表結帳日會檢視可供出售投資是否有減值的客觀證據。如存在該等證據，於公允價值儲備內確認之累積虧損須重新分類至損益表作為一項重新分類調整。於損益表內確認之累積虧損為購買成本與現時公允價值之差額，並減去過往已於損益表內為該資產確認之任何減值虧損。

倘其後公允價值之增加客觀上與於損益表確認減值虧損後發生之事件相關，有關的可供出售債務證券投資減值虧損會於損益表轉回。

- 應收銀行利息、應收債務證券收入、其他應收款、預付帳款及按金，以及應收附屬公司之金額

當有客觀證據顯示管理局將未能在應收帳款到期時按照原定條款收回全數金額，須設立減值準備。準備之金額按金融資產的帳面值與根據實際利率貼現的預計未來現金流現值之差額計算。準備金額在損益表被確認。

倘資產可收回數額之增加客觀上與確認減值後發生之事件有關，則減值虧損將於往後的期間在損益表轉回，惟於減值轉回當日，資產之帳面值不得高於假若未有確認其減值時之攤銷成本。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(m) Impairment of assets (Continued)

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each balance sheet date to identify indications that the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

The carrying amount of each item of museum collection is reviewed where there is an indication of impairment, for example where it has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or new doubts arise as to its authenticity.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where the assets do not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined only for the cash-generating unit which is the smallest group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows independently.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a positive change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the assets' carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in previous years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the profit and loss account in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, and time deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

(o) Amount due to a subsidiary, amount due to M+ Collections Trust, trade and other payables

Amount due to a subsidiary, amount due to M+ Collections Trust, trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 資產減值(續)

(ii) 非金融資產減值

在每個資產負債表結帳日，內部和外間資料來源會被審閱，以識別物業、廠房及設備和無形資產是否出現減值跡象，或以往確認的減值虧損是否已經不再存在或可能已經減少。

當博物館藏品有減值跡象，例如出現損耗或破損，或對其真偽出現新的存疑情況，其資產帳面金額會被檢視。

如果出現任何這類跡象，須估計資產的可收回數額。當資產帳面金額高於可收回數額，將確認減值虧損。

資產的可收回數額是其淨售價與使用價值兩者中的較高者。在評估使用價值時，須以稅前折現率將預計其未來的現金流折算為現值，而採用的折現率則應反映當時市場評估的貨幣的時間價值和該資產的相關風險。如果資產所產生的現金流入基本上不受其他資產所產生的現金流入所影響，則可收回數額會僅就包含該資產並產生獨立現金流入的最小資產類別的現金產生單位來釐定。

如果用作釐定可收回數額的估計出現利好變化，有關的減值虧損便會轉回。

所轉回的減值虧損僅限於在過往年度倘沒有確認任何減值虧損的資產帳面金額。所轉回的減值虧損在確認轉回的年度內計入損益表。

(n) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物乃短期高流動性的投資，此等投資可隨時轉換為已知悉數額的現金，而其價值變動之風險甚低。現金及現金等價物包括銀行存款、現金及原到期日三個月或以內之定期存款。

(o) 應付附屬公司之金額、應付M+ Collections Trust之金額、貿易及其他應付款

應付附屬公司之金額、應付M+ Collections Trust之金額、貿易及其他應付款最初按公允價值確認，其後以實際利率法計算的攤銷成本入帳；如果貼現計算的影響並不重大，則按成本入帳。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(p) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise 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 arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Apart from differences which arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised.

(q) Revenue and other income

(i) Policy applicable from 1 April 2018

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods, the provision of services or the use by others of the Group's assets under leases in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer, at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 所得稅

本年度所得稅包括本期稅項和遞延稅項資產與負債的變動。本期稅項和遞延稅項資產與負債的變動在損益中確認，但如果是在其他全面收益或直接在權益中確認的相關項目，則相關稅款分別在其他全面收益或直接在權益中確認。

本期稅項是按本年度應課稅收入，根據在報告期末已執行或實質上已執行的稅率計算的預計應付稅項，加上以往年度應付稅項的任何調整。

遞延稅項資產與負債分別由可抵扣和應課稅暫時差異產生。暫時差異是指資產和負債在財務報告中的帳面金額與這些資產與負債的計稅基礎的差異。遞延稅項資產也可以由未使用稅項虧損和未使用稅款抵減產生。除了初始確認資產和負債產生的差異外，所有遞延稅項負債和所有遞延稅項資產只限於很可能獲得未來應課稅利潤以使該遞延稅項資產得以使用的情況下均予確認。

(q) 收益及其他收入

(i) 由2018年4月1日起適用的政策

當銷售商品、提供服務或其他方根據一般業務過程租賃使用集團的資產而產生收入時，集團會將收入分類為收益。

當對產品或服務的控制轉移予客戶時，收益便會確認，金額為集團預期可得到的承諾代價，但不包括代表第三方收取的金額。收益不包括增值稅或其他銷售稅，並已扣除任何貿易折扣的扣減額。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Revenue and other income (Continued)

(i) Policy applicable from 1 April 2018 (Continued)

Further details of the Group's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

- Revenue from contracts with customers
 - WKCDA performance programmes
Revenue from WKCDA performance programmes is recognised in the accounting period at a point in time when the programmes are rendered to the customers.
 - Ticketing operation revenue of external hires
Ticketing operation revenue of external hires is recognised in the accounting period at a point in time when the services are rendered on the sale of tickets to the customers.
 - Sale of goods – retail
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when the Group sells the products to the customers.
 - Facilities management services income
Facilities management services income is recognised over time when the services are rendered to the tenants.
 - Sponsorships
Sponsorships are recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Sponsorship for specific purposes are recognized initially as deferred income and that the Group complies with the conditions attached to the sponsorship, generally having benefits to the sponsors. Sponsorships that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss over time on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Sponsorships that compensate the Group for the purchase or construction of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are recognised as income in profit or loss over time on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.
 - Management fee income from subsidiaries
Management fee income is recognised over time when the services are rendered to the subsidiaries.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(q) 收益及其他收入(續)

(i) 由2018年4月1日起適用的政策(續)

集團的收益和其他收入確認政策的進一步詳情如下：

- 客戶合約收益
 - 管理局表演節目
管理局表演節目的收益於為客戶提供節目之時的會計期間確認。
 - 對外出租場地的票務營運收益
對外出租場地的票務營運收益於向客戶提供門票銷售服務之時的會計期間確認。
 - 銷售商品 – 零售
銷售商品收益於集團向客戶銷售產品之時確認。
 - 設施管理服務收入
設施管理服務收入於向租戶提供服務之時確認。
 - 贊助
贊助於收取款項權利成立之時確認。作特定用途的贊助最初確認為遞延收入，而集團須遵守贊助所附帶的條件，並一般會獲得贊助所帶來的利益。資助集團支付所產生的費用的贊助，會在費用產生的相同期間根據系統性基準而隨著時間於損益中確認為收入。資助集團支付購買或建造物業、廠房及設備和無形資產的費用的贊助，會根據相關資產的估計可使用年期按直線法而隨著時間於損益中確認為收入。
 - 附屬公司管理費收入
管理費收入於向附屬公司提供服務之時確認。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Revenue and other income (Continued)

(i) Policy applicable from 1 April 2018 (Continued)

- Revenue and income from other sources
 - Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling) that are not credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset. For credit impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) of the asset (note 2(m)(i)).
 - Changes in fair value of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Changes in fair value of the placements with the Exchange Fund and forward foreign exchange contracts, which are designated and included as “financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss”, are recognised as gain or loss in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.
 - Rental income from operating leases

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in profit or loss in equal instalments over the periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the use of the leased asset. Lease incentives granted are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.
 - Donations

Donations are recognised in the balance sheet initially when there is reasonable assurance that they are received and that the Group complies with the conditions attached with the donations. Donations that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Donations that compensate the Group for the purchase or construction of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are recognised as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Donations that compensate the Group for the cost of museum collection are deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(q) 收益及其他收入(續)

(i) 由2018年4月1日起適用的政策(續)

- 來自其他來源的收益及收入
 - 利息收入

利息收入於產生時使用實際利率法確認。就並非信貸已減值的按攤銷成本計量或按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益(可轉回)的金融資產而言，實際利率應用於資產的帳面總值。就信貸已減值的金融資產而言，實際利率應用於已攤銷成本(即帳面總值扣除虧損準備)(附註2(m)(i))。
 - 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或負債的公允價值變動

被指定為並納入「以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或負債」的外匯基金存款及遠期外匯合約的公允價值變動在其產生年度之損益表確認為收入或虧損。
 - 營運租賃租金收入

營運租賃的應收租金收入在租賃期內所有期間按等額分期在損益中確認，惟替代基準更能代表租賃資產使用所產生的利益模式者除外。已授出的租賃優惠於損益確認為應收租賃淨付款總額的組成部分。或有租金在其賺取的會計期間確認為收入。
 - 捐贈

捐贈在收到捐贈獲得合理保證時於資產負債表初始確認，而集團須遵守捐贈所附帶的條件。補償集團所產生的費用的捐贈，會在費用產生的相同期間根據系統性基準而於損益中確認為收入。補償集團購買或建造物業、廠房及設備和無形資產的費用的捐贈，會根據相關資產的估計可使用年期按直線法而於損益中確認為收入。補償集團博物館藏品成本的捐贈，會自資產的帳面值扣減。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(q) Revenue and other income (Continued)

(ii) Policy prior to 1 April 2018

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

- Interest income

Interest income from bank deposits and available-for-sale investments was recognised on a time-apportioned basis using the effective interest method.

- Changes in fair value of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Changes in fair value of the placements with the Exchange Fund and forward foreign exchange contracts, which were designated and included as "financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss", were recognised as gain or loss in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arose.

- Donations

Monetary donations that compensated the Group for the cost of an asset were recognised as income in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

Non-monetary donations that compensated the Group for the cost of an asset were deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

- Sponsorships

Sponsorship income was recognised when earned as determined by the sponsorship agreement.

(r) Employee benefits

Salaries, contract gratuity and annual leave entitlements are accrued in the year in which the employees render the associated services.

Contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") scheme are charged as expenses on an accrual basis in the year in which the related employees render the associated services.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(q) 收益及其他收入(續)

(ii) 2018年4月1日前的政策

收益在經濟利益很可能流入集團以及當收益能可靠地計量時按以下基準確認：

- 利息收入

銀行存款及可供出售投資之利息收入以實際利率法按時間比例基準確認。

- 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或負債的公允價值變動

被指定為並納入「以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產或負債」的外匯基金存款及遠期外匯合約的公允價值變動在其產生年度之損益表確認為收入或虧損。

- 捐贈

補償集團資產成本的款項捐贈於相關資產的估計可使用年期按直線法於損益表確認為收入。

補償集團資產成本的非款項捐贈從該資產帳面金額扣除。

- 贊助

贊助收入於按贊助協議釐定賺取款項時確認。

(r) 僱員福利

薪金、約滿酬金及可享有的年假在僱員提供相關服務的年度內累計。

強制性公積金(「強積金」)計劃的供款在有關僱員提供相關服務的年度內累計為費用。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(s) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation of uncertain timing or amount as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Group will require an outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably. 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.

(t) Deferred income

Deferred income includes monetary donations received and receivable by the Group designated for the construction of buildings, which are recognised as income in the profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

(u) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet where the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 主要會計政策(續)

(s) 準備金及或有負債

當集團須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定責任，並能可靠地估計用來償付此等責任所引致的經濟利益外流時，集團會為該時間或數額不定的負債在資產負債表中計提準備金。若貨幣時間值重大，則按預計所需支出的現值計提準備金。

如果經濟利益外流的可能性較低，或無法對有關數額作出可靠的評估，便會披露該責任為或有負債，但引致經濟利益外流的可能性極低則除外。如或有責任的存在與否須視乎一項或多項未來事件的發生而確定，亦會披露為或有負債，但經濟利益外流的可能性極低則除外。

(t) 遞延收入

遞延收入包括集團已收和應收的指定用作興建樓房的款項捐贈，有關款項在相關資產估計可使用年期按直線法於損益表確認為收入。

(u) 抵銷金融工具

集團目前擁有法定執行權利以便抵銷已確認金額，若有意按淨額基準結算或同時變現資產及結算負債時，金融資產與負債則可予抵銷，並於資產負債表中呈報金額淨額。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

3 Revenue

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by major products or service lines is as follows:

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
<u>Revenue from contracts with customers</u>	<u>客戶合約收益</u>				
WKCD performance programmes	管理局表演節目	9,367	—	9,245	—
Ticketing operation of external hires	對外出租場地的票務營運	33	—	33	—
Sale of goods – retail	銷售商品 – 零售	568	—	84	—
Facilities management services income	設施管理服務收入	1,176	—	1,176	—
Sponsorships	贊助	1,753	4,409	881	3,563
Management fee income from subsidiaries (note (a))	附屬公司管理費收入(註解(a))	—	—	58,349	52,087
Others	其他	2,257	1,451	523	936
		15,154	5,860	70,291	56,586
<u>Revenue from other sources</u>	<u>其他來源收益</u>				
Gross rental income	租金收入總額	3,593	5,813	3,593	5,813
		18,747	11,673	73,884	62,399

Notes:

(a) Management fee income represented the recharged costs incurred by the Authority's supporting functions to support the subsidiaries' activities.

(b) Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation of the financial statements.

(b) Performance obligations

Information about the Group's major performance obligations is summarised below:

(i) WKCD performance programmes

The Group operates performing arts programmes. The performance obligation is satisfied upon rendering of the programmes and payment in advance is normally required.

(ii) Ticketing operation of external hires

The Group operates ticket sales operation for external hire performance programmes. The performance obligation is satisfied upon rendering of the services and the payment of the service fee is normally offset against the ticketing proceeds received on behalf of the external hirers.

3 收益

(a) 分列收益

按主要產品或服務類別分列的客戶合約收益如下：

註解：

(a) 管理費收入指管理局轄下的支援職能為該附屬公司的運作所產生的成本回撥。

(b) 若干比較數字已予以重新分類，以符合本年度帳目報表的列報。

(b) 履約責任

有關集團主要履約責任的資料概述如下：

(i) 管理局表演節目

集團舉辦表演藝術節目。履約責任於進行節目時履行，而客戶通常需要預先付款。

(ii) 對外出租場地的票務營運

集團為對外出租場地的表演節目提供售票服務。履約責任於提供服務時履行，而服務費通常以抵銷代表租用場地地方收到的售票所得款項的方式支付。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

3 Revenue (Continued)

(b) Performance obligations (Continued)

(iii) Sale of goods – retail

The Group operates a retail shop to sell products, including gifts and items for the home, clothing and accessories, stationery products, and art books and exhibition catalogues. The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the products to customers. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately.

(iv) Facilities management services income

The Group provides commercial property management services to the tenants. The performance obligation is satisfied upon rendering of the services and generally deposit is normally required.

(v) Sponsorships

Sponsorship obtained to finance campaign expenditure on events which are organised for the advancement of education and culture for the benefit of the community of Hong Kong or to support the activities of the Group. The performance obligation is satisfied upon the Group's compliance with the conditions attached to the sponsorship and payment in advance or payment by instalments is normally required.

(vi) Management fee income from subsidiaries

Management fee income represented the recharged costs incurred by the Authority's supporting functions to support the subsidiaries' activities. The performance obligation is satisfied upon rendering of the services and the fee is payable on demand.

(c) Revenue expected to be recognised in the future arising from contracts with customers in existence at the balance sheet date

Upon adoption of HKFRS15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" on 1 April 2018, the Group reclassified contract liabilities of HK\$1,224,000 from deposits received and included in trade and other payables. These contract liabilities were subsequently recognised as revenue during the current year.

As at 31 March 2019, the aggregated amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) under the Group's existing contracts is HK\$15 million. This amount represents revenue expected to be recognised in the future mainly from WKCDA performance programmes and ticketing operation of external hires. The Group will recognise the expected revenue in future when or as the performance obligation is completed which is expected to occur within one year.

3 收益(續)

(b) 履約責任(續)

(iii) 銷售商品－零售

集團營運零售店銷售產品，包括家居禮品和物品、服裝和配飾、文具產品，以及藝術書本和展覽目錄。履約責任於交付產品予客戶時履行。交易款項需要即時支付。

(iv) 設施管理服務收入

集團向租戶提供商業物業管理服務。履約責任於提供服務時履行，而客戶通常需要繳付按金。

(v) 贊助

取得贊助以支付推廣活動(當中包括為香港社會的利益而舉辦的教育和文化推廣活動)的支出或資助集團的節目活動。履約責任於集團遵守贊助所附帶的條件時履行，而客戶通常需要提前支付款項或分期付款。

(vi) 附屬公司管理費收入

管理費收入指管理局轄下的支援職能為該附屬公司的運作所產生的成本回撥。履約責任於提供服務時履行，而費用按通知即時支付。

(c) 於資產負債表結帳日現有客戶合約產生預期在未來確認的收益

於2018年4月1日採納《香港財務報告準則》第15號「客戶合約收益」後，集團將1,224,000港元合約負債由已收按金重新分類，並納入貿易及其他應付款內。有關合約負債其後於本年度確認為收益。

於2019年3月31日，根據集團現有合約分配至餘下履約責任(未履行或部分未履行)的交易價格總額為1,500萬港元。此金額反映就管理局表演節目和對外出租場地的票務營運而預期在未來確認的收益。集團將於未來在履約責任完成時(預期在1年內)確認預期收益。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

3 Revenue (Continued)

(d) Total future minimum lease payments receivable

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are receivable as follows:

3 收益(續)

(d) 應收未來最低租金總額

不可註銷之營運租賃之未來最低租金總額應收如下：

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Within one year	一年內	5,755	—
After one year but within five years	一年後但五年內	23,639	—
		29,394	—

4 Other investment income (net)

4 其他投資收入(淨額)

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
<u>Debt securities measured at FVOCI</u>	<u>按以公允價值計量且其變動計入 其他全面收益的債務證券</u>		
Interest income	利息收入	1,992	—
Reclassification from equity on redemption	贖回時自權益帳重新分類	(418)	—
<u>Available-for-sale investments</u>	<u>可供出售投資</u>		
Interest income	利息收入	—	4,250
Reclassification from equity on redemption	贖回時自權益帳重新分類	—	81
		1,574	4,331

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

5 Staff costs

Staff costs for employees directly hired by the Group and the Authority as well as secondees from the Government of HKSAR are as follows:

5 員工成本

由集團及管理局直接聘請的僱員以及由香港特別行政區政府借調的人員之員工成本如下：

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Salaries, contract gratuity and other benefits	薪金、約滿酬金及其他福利	342,984	274,337	279,262	228,956
Contributions to MPF scheme	強積金計劃供款	7,384	5,812	5,699	4,619
Total staff costs	員工成本總額	350,368	280,149	284,961	233,575
Less: Direct staff costs capitalised (note 2(f))	減：資本化的直接員工成本 (附註2(f))	(71,724)	(70,930)	(71,724)	(70,930)
		<u>278,644</u>	<u>209,219</u>	<u>213,237</u>	<u>162,645</u>
Representing:	代表：				
Salaries, contract gratuity and other benefits	薪金、約滿酬金及其他福利	272,730	204,778	209,007	159,397
Contributions to MPF scheme	強積金計劃供款	5,914	4,441	4,230	3,248
		<u>278,644</u>	<u>209,219</u>	<u>213,237</u>	<u>162,645</u>

6 Board/Committee/Consultation Panel members' remuneration

The chairman and members of the Board of the Authority, the directors of its subsidiaries, the Committees and the Consultation Panel of the Authority were not entitled to any remuneration for their services rendered to the Authority or its subsidiaries, except as below:

- Chief Executive Officer is appointed as an ex-officio member of the Board of the Authority and his remuneration is stated in note 7.
- Museum Director, M+ is appointed as an ex-officio member of the Board of M Plus Museum Limited and her remuneration is included in the remuneration disclosure for executive directors in note 7.

6 董事局/委員會/諮詢會成員酬金

管理局董事局的主席及成員、其附屬公司的董事、管理局的委員會與諮詢會並無就其向管理局或其附屬公司提供的服務收取任何酬金，惟以下人士除外：

- 行政總裁獲委任為管理局董事局的當然成員，而其酬金載於附註7。
- M+行政總監獲委任為M Plus Museum Limited董事局的當然成員，而其酬金載於附註7行政總監酬金披露。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

7 Remuneration of Senior Executives

Remuneration received and receivable by Senior Executives directly hired by the Group (note) are as follows:

7 高級行政人員酬金

由集團直接聘請的高級行政人員(註解)已收取及應收取之酬金如下：

		Chief Executive Officer 行政總裁 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Other Senior Executives 其他高級行政人員 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 港幣千元
2019	2019年			
Salaries and other emoluments	薪酬及其他酬金	4,961	19,407	24,368
Contract gratuity	約滿酬金	974	2,807	3,781
Contributions to MPF scheme	強積金計劃供款	18	120	138
		5,953	22,334	28,287
2018	2018年			
Salaries and other emoluments	薪酬及其他酬金	4,426	15,295	19,721
Contract gratuity	約滿酬金	867	2,167	3,034
Contributions to MPF scheme	強積金計劃供款	18	90	108
		5,311	17,552	22,863

Note:

Senior Executives comprise Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Corporate Services Officer, Museum Director, M+, Chief Projects Officer (new appointment from 1 January 2019), Executive Director, Performing Arts and General Counsel (appointed on 1 August 2018).

註解：

高級行政人員包括行政總裁、營運總裁、首席財務總監、首席機構事務總監、M+博物館館長、首席工程總監(由2019年1月1日起新獲委任)、表演藝術行政總監及總法律顧問(於2018年8月1日獲委任)。

The remuneration of Senior Executives are shown in the ranges as follows:

高級行政人員之酬金範圍如下：

		2019 Number of individuals 人數	2018 Number of individuals 人數
HK\$5,500,001 – HK\$6,000,000	5,500,001港元 – 6,000,000港元	1	–
HK\$5,000,001 – HK\$5,500,000	5,000,001港元 – 5,500,000港元	–	1
HK\$4,000,001 – HK\$4,500,000	4,000,001港元 – 4,500,000港元	1	1
HK\$3,500,001 – HK\$4,000,000	3,500,001港元 – 4,000,000港元	2	2
HK\$3,000,001 – HK\$3,500,000	3,000,001港元 – 3,500,000港元	2	1
HK\$2,500,001 – HK\$3,000,000	2,500,001港元 – 3,000,000港元	1	1
HK\$2,000,000 or below	2,000,000港元或以下	1	1
		8	7

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

8 Other operating expenses

8 其他營運費用

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Facilities management	設施管理	26,747	13,571	26,747	13,571
Venue operation	場地營運	11,845	–	8,907	–
Museum collection management	博物館藏品管理				
• Operating lease payments	• 營運租賃費用	13,896	12,617	–	–
• Others	• 其他	10,715	8,524	–	–
Office accommodation	辦公場所				
• Operating lease payments	• 營運租賃費用	10,008	7,640	10,008	7,640
• Others	• 其他	4,103	3,269	4,103	3,269
Information and communications technology	資訊及通訊科技	21,832	12,649	21,832	12,649
Consultancy fees	顧問費用	14,217	25,201	14,217	25,201
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金	923	786	923	786
Marketing and communications	市場推廣及傳訊	38,950	27,269	38,950	27,269
Legal fees	法律費用	27,519	10,864	27,519	10,864
Recruitment	招聘	2,730	7,692	2,730	7,692
Office expenses and utilities	辦公室費用和設施	12,037	8,843	12,037	8,843
Others (note)	其他(註解)	35,392	23,328	25,131	17,449
		230,914	162,253	193,104	135,233

Note:

Other expenses mainly included cost of hired services, training and development and other administrative expenses.

註解:

其他費用主要包括租用服務成本、培訓及發展和其他行政費用。

9 Taxation

(a) Pursuant to section 41(1) of the WKCD Ordinance, the Authority is exempt from taxation under the Inland Revenue Ordinance, Cap. 112. Pursuant to section 41(2) of the WKCD Ordinance, the Authority is also exempt from stamp duty under the Stamp Duty Ordinance, Cap. 117 in respect of any instrument relating to (a) the conveyance of any immovable property under which the beneficial interest of the property passes by way of gift to the Authority; or (b) the transfer of any stock within the meaning of the Stamp Duty Ordinance, under which the beneficial interest of the stock passes by way of gift to the Authority.

(b) The subsidiaries of the Group have not recognised deferred tax assets arising from cumulative tax losses of HK\$484 million (2018: HK\$292 million) as it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the tax losses to be utilised in the foreseeable future. The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

9 稅項

(a) 根據《西九條例》第41(1)條，管理局獲豁免而毋須根據《稅務條例》(第112章)繳稅。根據《西九條例》第41(2)條，管理局亦就關於以下事項的文書獲得豁免，而毋須根據《印花稅條例》(第117章)繳交印花稅：(a)任何不動產的轉易，而根據該轉易，該不動產的實益權益是以饋贈方式轉移給管理局的；或(b)任何《印花稅條例》所指的證券轉讓，而根據該轉讓，該證券的實益權益是以饋贈方式轉移給管理局的。

(b) 集團的附屬公司並無確認累計稅務虧損所產生的遞延稅項資產4.84億港元(2018年：2.92億港元)，原因是在可見將來不大可能有足夠的應課稅利潤以使用有關稅項虧損。根據現行稅務法例，稅務虧損並無扣稅期限。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

10 Investments in subsidiaries

10 於附屬公司之投資

As at 31 March 2019, the principal subsidiaries of the Group comprise:

於2019年3月31日，集團的主要附屬公司包括：

Name 名稱	Place of Incorporation and Operations 註冊成立及營運地點	Effective Interest Held by the Group 集團持有的 實際權益	Principal Activities 主要業務
M Plus Museum Limited	Hong Kong 香港	100%	To plan, design, operate, manage, maintain and otherwise deal with the arts and cultural facilities and related or ancillary facilities of M+ Museum 規劃、設計、營運、管理、維持和以其他方式處理M+博物館的文化藝術設施及相關或附屬設施
M Plus Collections Limited	Hong Kong 香港	100%	To act as the Trustee of M+ Collections Trust (the "Trust") under the terms of the Trust Deed and hold the legal interest in the museum collection of M+ Museum 根據信託契約的條款作為M+ Collections Trust (「信託」) 的受託人，並持有M+博物館之博物館藏品的法律權益
Blue Poles Limited	Hong Kong 香港	100%	To execute the main work contract entrusted by the Authority 執行管理局委託的主工程合約
Hong Kong Palace Museum Limited 香港故宮文化博物館有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	100%	To carry out activities to prepare for the opening of the Hong Kong Palace Museum 進行香港故宮文化博物館的籌備工作
West Kowloon Cultural District Foundation Limited 西九文化區基金會有限公司	Hong Kong 香港	100%	Did not commence operations during the period 於期內尚未開始營運

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

11 Property, plant and equipment

11 物業、廠房及設備

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局						
		Note	Buildings (note (a)) 樓房 (註解(a)) HK\$'000 港幣千元	Leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment 租賃物業裝修、 傢具及設備 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Computer equipment 電腦設備 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Motor vehicles 汽車 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Construction in progress (note (b)) 在建工程 (註解(b)) HK\$'000 港幣千元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 港幣千元
2019 Cost	2019年 成本							
At 1 April 2018	於2018年4月1日		129,498	16,646	18,232	3,304	7,720,195	7,887,875
Additions	增置		3,037	5,924	4,327	646	3,324,721	3,338,655
Transfers	轉撥	(c)	3,800,002	171,703	114,612	-	(4,086,317)	-
Disposals	出售 / 註銷		-	-	(1,018)	(496)	-	(1,514)
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日		3,932,537	194,273	136,153	3,454	6,958,599	11,225,016
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊							
At 1 April 2018	於2018年4月1日		35,687	9,667	11,351	806	-	57,511
Charge for the year	年內折舊		40,756	14,739	7,581	637	-	63,713
Written back on disposals	出售 / 註銷後撥回		-	-	(1,018)	(496)	-	(1,514)
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日		76,443	24,406	17,914	947	-	119,710
Net book value	帳面淨值							
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日		3,856,094	169,867	118,239	2,507	6,958,599	11,105,306
2018 Cost	2018年 成本							
At 1 April 2017	於2017年4月1日		129,498	15,179	15,508	779	4,468,646	4,629,610
Additions	增置		-	575	2,667	-	3,255,143	3,258,385
Transfers	轉撥		-	892	177	2,525	(3,594)	-
Disposals	出售 / 註銷		-	-	(120)	-	-	(120)
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日		129,498	16,646	18,232	3,304	7,720,195	7,887,875
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊							
At 1 April 2017	於2017年4月1日		22,617	5,057	8,586	623	-	36,883
Charge for the year	年內折舊		13,070	4,610	2,885	183	-	20,748
Written back on disposals	出售 / 註銷後撥回		-	-	(120)	-	-	(120)
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日		35,687	9,667	11,351	806	-	57,511
Net book value	帳面淨值							
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日		93,811	6,979	6,881	2,498	7,720,195	7,830,364

Notes:

- (a) The buildings include the Xiqu Centre, part of the Art Park, Interfacing Carpark, the M+ Pavilion, Temporary Pavilion, the Nursery Park and the site office.
- (b) The net book value of construction in progress included mainly the costs incurred for the design and construction of M+ Museum, remaining sections of the Art Park, Lyric Theatre Complex and the Hong Kong Palace Museum ("HKPM").
- (c) The transfer from construction in progress during the year ended 31 March 2019 mainly represented the construction cost of Xiqu Centre, part of the Art Park and Interfacing Carpark, which commenced operations and started depreciation from January 2019.

註解:

- (a) 樓房包括戲曲中心、部分藝術公園、停車場、M+展亭、臨時展亭、苗圃公園及項目辦公室。
- (b) 在建工程的帳面淨值主要包括M+博物館、藝術公園餘下部分、演藝綜合劇場及香港故宮文化博物館之設計及建築費用。
- (c) 於截至2019年3月31日止年度，來自在建工程的轉撥主要代表戲曲中心、部分藝術公園及停車場的建築成本，有關項目由2019年1月起投入營運並開始折舊。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

12 Museum collection

12 博物館藏品

		Note 註解	The Group 集團 HK\$'000 港幣千元	The Authority 管理局 HK\$'000 港幣千元
2019	2019年			
Cost	成本			
At 1 April 2018	於2018年4月1日		53,011	10,180
Additions	增置		57,958	—
Assignment	轉讓	(c)	(67,044)	(10,180)
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日		43,925	—
Net book value	帳面淨值			
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日		43,925	—
2018	2018年			
Cost	成本			
At 1 April 2017	於2017年4月1日		34,647	18,414
Additions	增置		69,899	330
Assignment	轉讓		(51,535)	(8,564)
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日		53,011	10,180
Net book value	帳面淨值			
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日		53,011	10,180

Notes:

(a) Pursuant to a Deed of Declaration of Trust dated 28 March 2017 signed between the Authority and M Plus Collections Limited (the "Trustee"), the Trust was established for the following objectives and purposes:

- (i) the development of culture with an emphasis on the development of contemporary visual culture for the benefit of the Hong Kong community;
- (ii) the advancement of learning and education anywhere in the world; and
- (iii) the Trustee shall hold the legal interest in the museum collection whereas the Trust shall hold the beneficial ownership of the museum collection for the benefit of the Hong Kong community.

M Plus Collections Limited was appointed as the Trustee of the Trust in March 2017.

註解：

(a) 根據管理局與M Plus Collections Limited (「受託人」) 於2017年3月28日訂立的信託聲明契約，信託已經成立，目標和目的如下：

- (i) 推動文化發展，並以當代視覺文化發展為重點，令香港社會受惠；
- (ii) 促進世界各地的學習和教育；及
- (iii) 受託人須持有博物館藏品的法律權益，而信託須為香港社會的利益而持有博物館藏品的實益擁有權。

M Plus Collections Limited於2017年3月獲委任為信託的受託人。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

12 Museum collection (Continued)

Notes (Continued):

(b) The Group acquired the museum collection by monetary and non-monetary donations through the followings, the carrying amounts of which are recognised in accordance with the accounting policy in note 2(g):

(i) During the year ended 31 March 2013, the Group entered into a transaction with two agreements signed, one agreement to receive a donation of 1,463 pieces of contemporary Chinese artworks (the "Donated Works") as a gift from Stiftung für Chinesische Gegenwartskunst ("Chinese Contemporary Art Foundation") and Dr. Ulrich Adolf Sigg (the "Donor" or "Seller") and another agreement to acquire 47 pieces of contemporary Chinese artworks (the "Purchased Works") at a cost of around HK\$180 million from Dr. Ulrich Adolf Sigg.

This was treated as a single transaction upon the contemporaneous completion of the Deed of Gift and Deed of Sale and Purchase.

The Donated Works were valued at around HK\$1.3 billion with reference to a valuation report prepared by an independent valuer in May 2012.

(ii) Apart from the museum collection acquired as disclosed in note 12(b)(i), the Authority also acquired other museum collection, some of which were donations in kind from other sources.

(c) During the year ended 31 March 2019, pursuant to deeds of assignment entered into between the Authority, M Plus Museum Limited and the Trustee, the Authority and M Plus Museum Limited assigned the legal interest in part of the museum collection, which were acquired by purchase with the aggregated carrying amount of HK\$67 million (the Authority: HK\$10.2 million) (2018: HK\$51.5 million (the Authority: HK\$8.6 million)), at a consideration of the same amount to the Trustee to hold on behalf of the Trust, the beneficial owner of the museum collection. In addition, pursuant to deeds of assignment of Donated Works entered into between the Authority, M Plus Museum Limited and the Trustee, the Authority and M Plus Museum Limited gifted the legal interest in part of the museum collection, which were acquired by donations with the carrying amounts stated at nominal value, to the Trustee to hold on behalf of the Trust.

(d) No impairment loss was recognised during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018 as the Group considered there is no impairment indicator.

(e) The balance of the museum collection at 31 March 2019 represents museum collection pending for assignment to the Trust.

(f) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group has reclassified the museum collection from non-current assets to current assets on the basis that the Group is required to assign the legal interest in the museum collection to the Trustee. The Trustee hold the legal interest in the museum collection of M+ Museum, whereas the Trust is the beneficial owner of the museum collection for the benefit of the Hong Kong community.

12 博物館藏品(續)

註解(續):

(b) 集團透過款項捐贈和非款項捐贈獲得的博物館藏品如下。其帳面值按照附註2(g)中的會計政策確認:

(i) 於截至2013年3月31日止年度,集團在一項交易中簽署了兩份協議,其中一項協議,集團接收由中國當代藝術基金會和烏利·希克博士(「捐贈方」或「賣方」)捐贈的1,463件當代中國藝術品(「捐贈作品」),另一項協議則以約1.8億港元,向烏利·希克博士購買47件當代中國藝術品(「購買作品」)。

由於捐贈契約與買賣契約同時履行,因此這被視為單項交易。

參考獨立估價師於2012年5月之估價報告,這批捐贈作品價值約13億港元。

(ii) 除了於附註12(b)(i)披露中所獲得的博物館藏品以外,管理局亦從其他來源獲得以實物方式捐贈的其他博物館藏品。

(c) 於截至2019年3月31日止年度,根據管理局、M Plus Museum Limited與受託人訂立的轉讓契約,管理局和M Plus Museum Limited把部分博物館藏品的法律權益(即透過以合計帳面金額6,700萬港元(管理局:1,020萬港元)(2018年:5,150萬港元(管理局:860萬港元))購買所獲得者)按相同金額的代價轉讓予受託人,並由受託人代表信託(博物館藏品的實益擁有人)持有。此外,根據管理局、M Plus Museum Limited與受託人訂立的捐贈作品轉讓契約,管理局和M Plus Museum Limited把部分博物館藏品的法律權益(即透過捐贈所獲得者,而其帳面金額以按象徵式價值入帳)饋贈予受託人,並由受託人代表信託持有。

(d) 於截至2019年及2018年3月31日止年度,由於集團認為並無出現減值跡象,因此並無確認任何減值虧損。

(e) 於2019年3月31日的博物館藏品結餘代表有待轉讓予信託的博物館藏品。

(f) 於截至2019年3月31日止年度,由於集團須把博物館藏品的法律權益轉讓予受託人,因此集團已將博物館藏品由非流動資產重新分類至流動資產。受託人持有M+博物館之博物館藏品的法律權益,而信託為香港社會的利益而實益擁有博物館藏品。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

13 Intangible assets

13 無形資產

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局		
		Computer software, licences and systems 電腦軟件、使用權及系統 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Computer software, licences and systems in progress 開發中的電腦軟件、使用權及系統 HK\$'000 港幣千元	Total 總計 HK\$'000 港幣千元
2019	2019年			
Cost	成本			
At 1 April 2018	於2018年4月1日	68,778	47,887	116,665
Additions	增置	18,832	48,150	66,982
Transfers	轉撥	88,794	(88,794)	-
Disposals	出售 / 註銷	(248)	-	(248)
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日	176,156	7,243	183,399
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷			
At 1 April 2018	於2018年4月1日	21,010	-	21,010
Charge for the year	年內攤銷	25,179	-	25,179
Written back on disposals	出售 / 註銷後撥回	(89)	-	(89)
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日	46,100	-	46,100
Net book value	帳面淨值			
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日	130,056	7,243	137,299
2018	2018年			
Cost	成本			
At 1 April 2017	於2017年4月1日	14,373	35,677	50,050
Additions	增置	34,095	32,520	66,615
Transfers	轉撥	20,310	(20,310)	-
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日	68,778	47,887	116,665
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷			
At 1 April 2017	於2017年4月1日	11,883	-	11,883
Charge for the year	年內攤銷	9,127	-	9,127
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日	21,010	-	21,010
Net book value	帳面淨值			
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日	47,768	47,887	95,655

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

14 Financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss

(a) Placements with the Exchange Fund

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Principal amount	本金	10,300,000	10,300,000
Interest earned but not withdrawn at the reporting date	於報告日期已賺取但未被提取的利息	2,802,763	2,278,678
		13,102,763	12,578,678
Less: Non-current portion	減：非流動部分	(6,500,000)	(10,300,000)
Current portion	流動部分	6,602,763	2,278,678

The placements, by way of credit facilities entered into between the Authority and Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"), have a term of six years from the respective dates of placements. Under general terms, the Group is not able to withdraw the principal amounts before the maturity dates. The principal amounts of HK\$3,800 million and HK\$6,500 million (which was placed on special terms) will be repaid by HKMA in October 2019 and January 2022 respectively.

The rate of return on the placements, which is determined annually in January and payable annually in arrears on 31 December, is calculated on the basis of the average annual rate of return on the Investment Portfolio of the Exchange Fund over the past six years or the average annual yield of three-year Exchange Fund Notes in the previous year (subject to a minimum of zero percent), whichever is the higher. This rate has been fixed at 2.8%, 4.6% and 2.9% per annum for January to December 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

The Group has designated the placements with the Exchange Fund as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss". The financial assets are denominated in HK\$.

14 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產/(負債)

(a) 外匯基金存款

根據管理局與香港金融管理局(「金管局」)的信貸安排，存款期以存款時的各個日期起計為期6年。按照一般條款而言，集團不能於到期日前提取其本金。本金的金額分別為38億港元及65億港元(按特別條款存款)，而金管局將分別於2019年10月及2022年1月交還。

存款的回報率在每年1月釐定並於每年12月31日發放。回報率是按外匯基金的投資組合在過去6年的平均年度投資回報率，或3年期外匯基金債券在上一個年度的平均年度收益率(以0%為下限)計算，以兩者中較高者為準。2017年、2018年及2019年的1月至12月之回報率分別已定為年率2.8%、4.6%及2.9%。

集團將外匯基金存款指定為「以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產」。此金融資產以港幣計值。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

14 Financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)

(b) Forward foreign exchange contracts

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Assets	資產		
Current portion	流動部分		
• Forward foreign exchange contracts	• 遠期外匯合約	—	55
Liabilities	負債		
Current portion	流動部分		
• Forward foreign exchange contracts	• 遠期外匯合約	—	(6,589)

During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Authority had entered into a number of forward foreign exchange contracts. The notional principal amounts of outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts were equivalent to HK\$835 million in total when translating foreign currency amounts using spot rates at the balance sheet date. The maturities of the contracts fall within one year of the balance sheet date. All of the contracts matured during the year ended 31 March 2019. As at 31 March 2019, there were no outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts.

As at 31 March 2018, the fair value of the forward foreign exchange contracts was calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows relating to the difference between the contract rates and the market forward rates at the balance sheet date.

14 以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產/(負債)(續)

(b) 遠期外匯合約

於截至2018年3月31日止年度，管理局訂立多份遠期外匯合約。尚未到期的遠期外匯合約之名義本金以資產負債表結帳日現貨匯率換算折合為8.35億港元。該等合約的到期日為資產負債表結帳日後1年內。所有合約於截至2019年3月31日止年度到期。於2019年3月31日，並無尚未到期的遠期外匯合約。

於2018年3月31日，遠期外匯合約的公允價值是按資產負債表結帳日的合約匯率與市場遠期匯率之差額估計相關的未來現金流現值。

15 Other current financial assets

15 其他流動金融資產

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債務證券		
• Listed in Hong Kong	• 在香港上市	—	—
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資		
• Debt securities listed in Hong Kong	• 在香港上市的債務證券	—	106,367

Note:

Available-for-sale investments were reclassified to debt securities measured at FVOCI (recycling) upon the initial application of HKFRS 9 at 1 April 2018 (note 2(c)(i)).

註解：

於2018年4月1日初次應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號後，可供出售投資被重新分類至按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債務證券(可轉回)(附註2(c)(i))。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

16 Trade and other receivables

16 貿易及其他應收款

			The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
			2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
		Note 附註				
Trade receivables	貿易應收款	(a)	3,092	–	3,092	–
Amount due from the Government of HKSAR	應收香港特別行政區政府之金額	(b)	306,007	278,550	306,007	278,550
Amount due from Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust	應收香港賽馬會慈善信託基金之金額		18,448	13,845	18,448	13,845
Other receivables, prepayments and deposits	其他應收款、預付帳款及按金	(c)	23,712	11,888	22,992	9,895
			351,259	304,283	350,539	302,290

(a) Trade receivables

The Group's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit, except for ticketing operation of WKCD programmes, where payment in advance is normally required. The credit period is generally one month. The Group seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by management. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Group's trade receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing. They are stated net of loss allowance.

Impairment of trade receivables (applicable from 1 April 2018)

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit losses have also incorporated forward looking information.

The trade receivables mainly relate to financial institutions and tenants. Their recoverability was assessed with reference to the credit status of the debtors, and the expected credit loss as at 31 March 2019 is considered to be minimal.

(a) 貿易應收款

集團與客戶之間的貿易條款以賒銷為主，但管理局節目的票務營運則通常需要預先付款。信貸期一般為一個月。集團致力嚴格控制其未到期應收款。逾期結欠會由管理層定期審視。鑑於上文所述以及集團的貿易應收款涉及大量不同客戶，因此並無重大信貸集中風險。貿易應收款不計利息，並扣除準備後列帳。

貿易應收款減值(由2018年4月1日起適用)

集團應用簡化方式以就《香港財務報告準則》第9號所規定的預期信貸虧損作出準備(有關準則允許就所有貿易應收款使用全期預期信貸虧損)。為計量預期信貸虧損，貿易應收款已根據共同信貸風險特性和逾期日數分組。此外，預期信貸虧損亦已納入前瞻性資料。

貿易應收款主要涉及金融機構和租戶。其可收回性會參考債務人的信貸狀況評估，而於2019年3月31日的預期信貸虧損被視為屬於輕微。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

16 Trade and other receivables (Continued)

(b) Amount due from the Government of HKSAR

The Authority entered into several agreements with the Government for carrying out government entrustment works on its behalf. The Group agreed with the Government to receive reimbursements from the Government or entrust some construction works of the Group to offset the balance. They are unsecured, interest-free and generally due for settlement in the following month after the work being certified. The expected credit loss is considered to be minimal.

(c) Other receivables, prepayments and deposits

Other receivables, prepayments and deposits mainly included prepayment for operating expenses and deposits for office rental and utilities. The expected credit loss as at 31 March 2019 is considered to be minimal.

17 Amounts due from / (to) subsidiaries

The amounts due from / (to) subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The movements of the amounts due from subsidiaries are as follows:

16 貿易及其他應收款(續)

(b) 應收香港特別行政區政府之金額

管理局與政府訂立多份協議，以代表政府進行數項政府委託工程。集團與政府同意集團將獲政府償還已支付的款項或委託政府進行若干集團工程以抵銷結餘。有關金額是無抵押、免息以及通常在工程獲得認證後的下個月到期應付。預期信貸虧損被視為屬於輕微。

(c) 其他應收款、預付帳款及按金

其他應收款、預付帳款及按金主要包括營運費用的預付帳款以及辦公室租賃和設施的按金。於2019年3月31日的預期信貸虧損被視為屬於輕微。

17 應收 / (付) 附屬公司之金額

應收 / (付) 附屬公司之金額為無抵押、免息及按通知即時償還。

應收附屬公司之金額之變動如下：

		The Authority 管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
At 1 April	於4月1日	290,826	141,619
Additions	增置	172,998	149,207
Impairment losses	減值虧損	(443,959)	—
At 31 March	於3月31日	19,865	290,826

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

18 Cash and bank balances

18 現金及銀行結餘

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Time deposits with original maturities of three months or less	原到期日為三個月或以內之定期存款	1,304,500	100,362
Cash at bank and in hand	銀行存款和現金	3,122	4,642
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	1,307,622	105,004
Time deposits with original maturities over three months	原到期日超過三個月之定期存款	882,499	5,170,758
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	2,190,121	5,275,762

19 Amount due to M+ Collections Trust

The amount due to M+ Collections Trust is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

19 應付M+ Collections Trust之金額

應付M+ Collections Trust之金額為無抵押、免息及按通知即時償還。

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
At 1 April	於4月1日	552,757	604,292	552,757	631,800
Amount due from a subsidiary Assignment	應收附屬公司之金額轉讓	-	-	(56,864)	(70,479)
		(67,044)	(51,535)	(10,180)	(8,564)
At 31 March	於3月31日	485,713	552,757	485,713	552,757

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

20 Trade and other payables

20 貿易及其他應付款

		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
The Group	集團		
Trade payables	貿易應付款	8,960	1,654
Payables and accruals for construction contracts	建造合約之應付款及應計帳款	1,256,954	796,240
Provision for annual leave entitlements and MPF contributions	可享有的年假準備及強積金供款	12,110	6,928
Accrued contract gratuity	應付約滿酬金	19,571	16,287
Contract liabilities	合約負債	14,981	—
Deposits received	已收按金	—	1,224
Other payables and accruals (note)	其他應付款及應計帳款(註解)	417,040	301,725
		1,729,616	1,124,058

		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
The Authority	管理局		
Trade payables	貿易應付款	3,707	1,231
Payables and accruals for construction contracts	建造合約之應付款及應計帳款	965,734	796,240
Provision for annual leave entitlements and MPF contributions	可享有的年假準備及強積金供款	10,856	6,159
Accrued contract gratuity	應付約滿酬金	16,032	16,164
Contract liabilities	合約負債	11,426	—
Deposits received	已收按金	—	1,224
Other payables and accruals (note)	其他應付款及應計帳款(註解)	401,207	290,957
		1,408,962	1,111,975

Note:

As at 31 March 2019, other payables and accruals included payables for construction contracts for government entrustment works amounting to HK\$266 million (2018: HK\$187 million).

註解：

於2019年3月31日，其他應付款及應計帳款包括政府委託工程之建造合約應付款2.66億港元(2018年：1.87億港元)。

21 Deferred income

On 29 June 2017, WKCD signed a Collaborative Agreement with the Palace Museum to develop HKPM at WKCD. The design and construction costs of the HKPM are funded by a donation of HK\$3.5 billion from Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust ("HKJCCT").

As at 31 March 2019, HK\$204.8 million (2018: HK\$34.9 million) out of HK\$206.7 million (2018: HK\$34.9 million) was received / receivable from HKJCCT.

21 遞延收入

於2017年6月29日，管理局與故宮博物院簽訂合作協議，藉以於西九發展香港故宮文化博物館。香港故宮文化博物館的設計和建築費用會由香港賽馬會慈善信託基金的35億港元捐款撥付。

於2019年3月31日，在2.067億港元(2018年：3,490萬港元)中的2.048億港元(2018年：3,490萬港元)為已收 / 應收香港賽馬會慈善信託基金的款項。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

22 Capital and reserves

(a) Capital

On 4 July 2008, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council of HKSAR approved an upfront endowment of HK\$21.6 billion to the Authority for developing WKCD.

Pursuant to section 22(2) of the WKCD Ordinance, the Authority shall (a) manage its finances (including resources) with due care and diligence; and (b) ensure the financial sustainability of the operation and management of arts and cultural facilities, related facilities and ancillary facilities.

(b) Distribution reserve to M+ Collections Trust

In relation to the upfront endowment of HK\$21.6 billion, an amount of HK\$1,214 million has been designated for the acquisition of museum collection. Upon the establishment of the Trust during the year ended 31 March 2017 (note 12(a)), the Authority has set up the distribution reserve to M+ Collections Trust and transferred an amount of HK\$1,214 million from the endowment fund, which was held on behalf of the Trust as the Trust's capital fund, to M Plus Collections Limited to hold on behalf of the Trust as the Trust's capital fund for the acquisition of museum collection.

Details of the assignment of museum collection from the Group to the Trust have been set out in note 12(c).

(c) FVOCI reserve and fair value reserve

The FVOCI reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of debt securities measured at FVOCI under HKFRS 9 held at balance sheet date (note 2(j)(i)). Prior to 1 April 2018, the fair value reserve included the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale investments held at the balance sheet date in accordance with HKAS 39.

23 Banking facilities

The Group has uncommitted money market line facilities of HK\$250 million (2018: HK\$250 million). Interest is payable on amounts drawn down at a rate related to Hong Kong Inter-bank Offered Rate. There was no outstanding balance as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

22 資金及儲備

(a) 資金

於2008年7月4日，香港特別行政區立法會財務委員會通過向管理局提供一筆過撥款216億港元以發展西九。

根據《西九條例》第22(2)條，管理局須(a)以應有的謹慎和盡其應盡的努力，管理其財政(包括資源)；及(b)確保營運和管理藝術文化設施、相關設施及附屬設施在財務上的可持續性。

(b) M+ Collections Trust之分派儲備

就216億港元前期撥款而言，一筆12.14億港元的金額已指定用於購買博物館藏品。在信託於截至2017年3月31日止年度成立後(附註12(a))，管理局已設立信託之分派儲備，並從該撥款中轉撥一筆12.14億港元的金額(代表信託持有作為信託的資本基金)予M Plus Collections Limited(代表信託持有作為信託的資本基金)，用於購買博物館藏品。

集團向信託轉讓博物館藏品的詳情已載於附註12(c)。

(c) 以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的儲備及公允價值儲備

以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的儲備包括於資產負債表結帳日持有之根據《香港財務報告準則》第9號按以公允價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的債務證券之公允價值累計變動淨額(附註2(j)(i))。於2018年4月1日前，公允價值儲備包括根據《香港會計準則》第39號於資產負債表結帳日持有之可供出售投資之公允價值累計變動淨額。

23 銀行信貸安排

集團簽訂了一項價值2.5億港元(2018年：2.5億港元)之非承諾貨幣市場信貸安排。利息以香港銀行同業拆息按已支用金額計算。於2019年3月31日及2018年3月31日並無支用信貸餘額。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

24 Commitments

(a) Operating lease commitments

Commitments for total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

		The Group 集團		The Authority 管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Land and buildings	土地及樓房				
• within one year	• 一年內	14,771	18,961	10,180	9,847
• after one year but within five years	• 一年後但五年內	4,877	8,266	4,189	3,633
		19,648	27,227	14,369	13,480

24 承擔

(a) 營運租賃承擔

不可註銷之營運租賃之未來最低租金承擔總額如下：

(b) Capital commitments

Commitments in respect of capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are as follows:

(b) 資本承擔

為物業、廠房及設備和無形資產資本開支的承擔如下：

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Contracted but not provided for (note)	已簽約但未撥備(註解)		
• Property, plant and equipment	• 物業、廠房及設備	10,182,382	4,920,339
• Intangible assets	• 無形資產	33,813	29,827
		10,216,195	4,950,166
Authorised but not contracted for	已批准但未簽約		
• Property, plant and equipment	• 物業、廠房及設備	—	3,152,800
• Intangible assets	• 無形資產	1,643	400
		1,643	3,153,200

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

24 Commitments (Continued)

(b) Capital commitments (Continued)

Note:

As at 31 March 2019, apart from the foregoing, commitments relating to government entrustment works of HK\$1,951.5 million (2018: HK\$2,065.7 million) were contracted but not provided for.

The Authority terminated the employment of Hsin Chong Construction Company Limited ("Hsin Chong") under the M+ Main works contract on 17 August 2018. On 24 September 2018, the Authority entered into an entrustment agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary, Blue Poles Limited to complete the construction of the M+ Museum project on its behalf, including the novation of subcontracts, the completion of works entrusted under the M+ Main Works Contracts, etc. The Authority also engaged Gammon Construction Limited as the management contractor to oversee the project. Based on the Contract Administrator estimates, the Authority is reassessing the total capital project costs for M+ Museum project and any potential additional costs have not yet been included. Following the termination of the contract with Hsin Chong, the Authority is pursuing to recover the full value of the performance bond of HK\$297 million from AIG Insurance Hong Kong Limited, pending high court judgement.

24 承擔(續)

(b) 資本承擔(續)

註解：

於2019年3月31日，除了前述者以外，有關政府委託工程之承擔價值為19.515億港元(2018年：20.657億港元)已簽約但未撥備。

管理局於2018年8月17日根據M+博物館主要工程合約終止聘用新昌營造廠有限公司(「新昌」)。於2018年9月24日，管理局與其全資附屬公司Blue Poles Limited訂立委託協議，代表其完成M+博物館項目的建築工程，包括分判商的合約更替、完成根據M+博物館主要工程合約委託的工程等。管理局亦委聘金門建築有限公司作為項目管理承建商，負責監督項目。根據合約管理人估計，管理局現正重新評估M+博物館項目的總資本項目成本以及任何尚未包括在內的潛在額外成本。在終止新昌的合約後，管理局現正致力向美亞保險香港有限公司收回全數履約保證金2.97億港元，現正等候高等法院作出判決。

25 Material related party transactions

- (a) Parties are considered to be related to the Group if the parties have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Group or exercise significant influence over the Group in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa. For the purpose of the statement of accounts, transactions between the Group and Government departments, agencies or Government controlled entities, other than those transactions such as the payment of government rent and rates, fees etc. that arise in the normal dealings between the Government and the Group, are considered to be related party transactions. In addition to the balances and transactions detailed elsewhere in this statement of accounts, the Group had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

25 重大關聯方交易

- (a) 如另一方能夠直接或間接控制或行使重大影響力於集團的財務和營運決策，該另一方可視為集團的關聯方，反之亦然。就本帳目報表而言，集團與政府部門、機構或政府控制實體之間的交易，除政府與集團的正常往來例如支付地租、差餉及費用等外，均視作關聯方交易。於本年度，除在本帳目報表其他部分內詳述的結餘及交易，集團與關聯方進行以下重大交易：

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$'000 港幣千元	2018 HK\$'000 港幣千元
Income from placements with the Exchange Fund (note 14(a))	外匯基金存款收入 (附註14(a))	524,085	396,309
Government entrustment works carried out on behalf of the Government of HKSAR	代表香港特別行政區政府進行之 政府委託工程	(710,647)	(520,107)
Reimbursements received from the Government of HKSAR for carrying out some government entrustment works	收取香港特別行政區政府有關委託 工程之償付	683,191	523,669
Salaries and related costs of secondees from the Government of HKSAR	香港特別行政區政府借調員工的 薪金和相關成本	5,906	—

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

25 Material related party transactions (Continued)

(b) Assignment of the museum collection to M+ Collections Trust

The M+ Collections Trust was established for the purposes to hold the beneficial ownership of the museum collection for the benefit of the Hong Kong community whereas M Plus Collections Limited, a subsidiary of the Authority, acting as the Trustee of the Trust holds the legal interest in the museum collection in trust for the Trust.

Details of the assignment of museum collection from the Group to the Trust have been set out in note 12(c).

(c) Key management personnel remuneration

Details of the remuneration of Senior Executives are disclosed in note 7.

26 Financial risk management

(a) Financial risk factors

Risk management is carried out by the Group under approved policies. The Group identifies and evaluates financial risks, and provides written principles for overall risk management. A treasury team in the Finance Department is dedicated to the day-to-day management and investment of the funds.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Group's functional and presentation currency is HK\$. Its foreign currency risk arises mainly from its financial assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than HK\$.

A set of investment guidelines covering investment limits, risk management and controls is used to manage the Group's foreign currency risk. As at 31 March 2019, the Group did not have any significant foreign currency risk. As at 31 March 2018, the Group's foreign currency risk exposure arose from its bank deposits and investments in debt securities that were denominated in foreign currencies, and forward foreign exchange contracts.

The following table details the Group's exposure at the balance sheet date to currency risk arising from significant financial assets denominated in foreign currencies including United States Dollar ("USD") and Euro ("EUR"). Other than the items set out in the table below, all financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date are denominated in HK\$.

25 重大關聯方交易(續)

(b) 轉讓博物館藏品予M+ Collections Trust

成立M+ Collections Trust之目的是為香港社會的利益持有博物館藏品的實益擁有權，而M Plus Collections Limited (管理局的附屬公司並作為信託的受託人)須為信託持有信託中的博物館藏品的法律權益。

集團向信託轉讓博物館藏品的詳情已載於附註12(c)。

(c) 關鍵管理人員酬金

高級行政人員的酬金詳情於附註7披露。

26 財務風險管理

(a) 財務風險因素

集團根據既定政策進行風險管理。集團識別及評估財務風險，及提供書面原則以作整體的風險管理。財務部之庫務組乃專注負責日常資金管理及投資事項。

(i) 外幣風險

港幣為集團的功能貨幣及列報貨幣。集團的外幣風險主要來自其非以港幣為計值單位的外幣金融資產或負債。

集團設有一套涵蓋投資限制、風險管理及控制的投資指引，用以管理集團的外幣風險。於2019年3月31日，集團並無任何重大外幣風險。於2018年3月31日，集團承擔的外幣風險來自以外幣計值之銀行存款及債務證券投資，以及遠期外匯合約。

下表呈列集團於資產負債表結帳日須承擔以外幣(包括美元及歐元)計價之重大金融資產所引起的外幣風險。除下表所列項目外，所有金融資產及負債在資產負債表結帳日皆以港元計值。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局			
		2019		2018	
		USD 美元 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	EUR 歐元 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	USD 美元 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	EUR 歐元 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
Time deposits with original maturities over three months and cash and cash equivalents	原到期日超過三個月之定期存款和現金及現金等價物	-	-	1,567	105
Bank interest receivables	應收銀行利息	-	-	18	-
Available-for-sale investments	可供出售投資	-	-	106	-
Gross exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities	來自確認資產及負債產生之總風險	-	-	1,691	105
Notional amounts of forward foreign exchange contracts	遠期外匯合約名義金額	-	-	(730)	(105)
Overall net exposures	整體淨風險	-	-	961	-

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by closely monitoring the movement of foreign currency exchange rates against HK\$ as compared to the weighted average conversion rates. Forward currency exchange contracts were also used for managing the Group's currency exposure. It is assumed that the pegged rate between the USD and HK\$ would not give rise to significant foreign currency risk in USD.

集團透過密切監察外幣兌港元匯率對比加權平均換算匯率之變動，以管理外幣風險。集團亦會利用遠期外匯合約以管理其外幣風險。美元與港元之聯繫匯率被假設為不會產生重大美元貨幣風險。

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at 31 March 2019, the Group's interest-bearing assets include the placements with the Exchange Fund and the bank deposits. Whereas the return of the placements with the Exchange Fund is determined annually (note 14(a)), the bank deposits bear interest at fixed rates. Since the bank deposits are all stated at amortised cost, their carrying amounts and the Group's loss for the year will not be affected by changes in market interest rates.

(ii) 利率風險

利率風險指金融工具的公允價值或未來現金流將會因市場利率變動而波動的風險。於2019年3月31日，集團之計息資產包括外匯基金存款和銀行存款。儘管外匯基金存款的回報乃每年釐定(附註14(a))但銀行存款以固定利率計息。由於銀行存款均按攤銷成本入帳，因此其帳面值及集團之年度虧損將不會受市場利率變動影響。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. As at 31 March 2019, the Group's credit risk is the risk that counterparties may default on its placements with the Exchange Fund, bank deposits and trade and other receivables.

The Group believes it is prudent to place part of the funds with the Exchange Fund and expects HKMA to meet its contractual obligations to the Group in respect of the placements.

The Group sets limits on its exposure to the approved list of banks / institutions. To ensure that there is no significant concentration of credit risk to a single counterparty, balance with each bank / institution is subject to a maximum exposure limit based on factors such as overall deposit base and capital base of the bank / institution and funds under management. In addition, based on the prevailing economic and financial development, the approved list of banks / institutions and the exposure limits are regularly monitored, revised and updated.

The trade receivables mainly relate to financial institutions and tenants. In view of the fact that the Group's trade receivables relate to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. Their recoverability was assessed with reference to the credit status of the debtors, and the expected credit loss as at 31 March 2019 is considered to be minimal.

Amount due from the Government of HKSAR mainly relate to the receivables under the entrustment agreements signed with Civil Engineering and Development Department, and these amounts are under back-to-back arrangement which are to be reimbursed from the Government.

(iv) Liquidity risk

The Group's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that the Group maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate undrawn uncommitted banking facilities to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long terms.

Accrued contract gratuity is payable without interest upon satisfactory completion of the employment contract or each successive period as specified in individual employment contract. Other financial liabilities of the Group at the balance sheet date do not bear interest and are payable within one year or on demand.

26 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 財務風險因素(續)

(iii) 信貸風險

信貸風險指對手方將違反其合約責任導致集團出現財務虧損的風險。於2019年3月31日，集團的信貸風險指對手方或不履行其外匯基金存款、銀行存款和貿易及其他應收款條款而造成的風險。

集團相信將部分資金存放於外匯基金是審慎做法，並預期金管局會履行其與集團有關存款之合約條款。

集團對核准銀行 / 機構名單設定其風險承擔限額。為確保沒有信貸風險重大集中於單一對手方，於每家銀行 / 機構的結存均設有最高風險承擔限額，而此限額乃基於該等銀行 / 機構的整體存款額和資本額及管理之資金等因素而定。此外，根據當時經濟和金融的發展，經核准的銀行 / 機構名單以及風險承擔限額會定期監察、修訂和更新。

貿易應收款主要涉及金融機構和租戶。鑑於集團的貿易應收款涉及大量不同客戶，因此並無重大信貸集中風險。其可收回性會參考債務人的信貸狀況評估，而於2019年3月31日的預期信貸虧損被視為屬於輕微。

應收香港特別行政區政府之金額主要涉及與土木工程拓展署簽訂的委託協議的應收款，而有關款項屬背對背安排，並將由政府償付。

(iv) 流動資金風險

集團之政策是定期檢視現時及預期的流動資金需求，以確保集團維持充足的現金儲備以及足夠的未動用非承諾銀行信貸額度以應付其短期及長期的流動資金需求。

應付約滿酬金為不計利息，將於僱傭合約或在個別僱傭合約中指定的每個連續週期圓滿結束後支付。集團於資產負債表結帳日的其他財務負債為不計利息並須於一年內或按通知即時支付的款項。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (Continued)

(v) Sensitivity analysis

- Foreign currency risk

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the Group was not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

- Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to financial risk arising from changes in the rate of return on the placements with the Exchange Fund, which is set annually in January. Based on the balance of the placements with the Exchange Fund as at 31 March 2019, if there were an increase/decrease of 0.1% (or 10 basis points) in the current year rate of return, it is estimated that, with all other variables held constant, the Group's income from the placements with the Exchange Fund would have increased/decreased by approximately HK\$13.1 million (2018: HK\$12.6 million) a year on an annualised basis.

The Group is also exposed to interest rate risk due to the fluctuation of the prevailing market interest rate on bank deposits. Based on the time deposits balance as at 31 March 2019, if there were a general increase/decrease of 0.1% (or 10 basis points) in the annual interest rates on the same date, it is estimated that, with all other variables held constant, it would decrease/increase (2018: increase/decrease) the Group's loss (2018: profit) for the year by approximately HK\$2.2 million (2018: HK\$5.3 million) a year.

The sensitivity analysis on the exposure to interest rate risk stated above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the time deposits in existence at that date.

26 財務風險管理(續)

(a) 財務風險因素(續)

(v) 敏感度分析

- 外幣風險

於2019年及2018年3月31日，集團並無承受重大外幣風險。

- 利率風險

集團承受因外匯基金存款的回報率變動所產生的財務風險，此回報率於每年1月釐定。就2019年3月31日之外匯基金存款結餘而言，假如回報率在本年度增加/減少0.1%(或10計息基點)，以及所有其他因素不變，估計集團之外匯基金存款收入按年度計算每年將會增加/減少約1,310萬港元(2018年：1,260萬港元)。

集團亦須承受銀行存款因市場利率波動而產生的利率風險。就2019年3月31日之定期存款結餘而言，假如年利率在該日普遍增加/減少0.1%(或10計息基點)，以及所有其他因素不變，估計集團該年度之虧損(2018年：利潤)每年將會減少/增加(2018年：增加/減少)約220萬港元(2018年：530萬港元)。

以上有關利率風險的敏感度分析之釐定乃假設利率變動於資產負債表結帳日已經出現並已應用在該日存在的定期存款。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

截至2019年3月31日止年度

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

(b) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and ensure the financial sustainability of the operation and management of the arts and cultural facilities, related facilities or ancillary facilities of WKCD.

The Group's working capital is mainly financed by the Government's upfront endowment. Under the WKCD Ordinance, the Group is required to manage its finances with due care and diligence and invest the capital of the Group in a financially prudent manner.

(c) Fair value estimation

Financial assets/(liabilities) carried at fair value

The following presents the assets and liabilities measured at fair value or required to disclose their fair value in this statement of accounts on a recurring basis at 31 March 2019 across the three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined in HKFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement, with the fair value measurement categorised in its entirety based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The levels of inputs are defined as follows:

- Level 1 (highest level): quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 (lowest level): unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

26 財務風險管理(續)

(b) 資本風險管理

集團的資本管理目標，是保障集團能夠繼續經營及確保營運和管理西九的藝術文化設施、相關設施或附屬設施在財務上的可持續性。

集團的營運資金主要由政府提供的前期撥款融資。根據《西九條例》，集團必須以應有的謹慎和盡其應盡的努力管理其財政及以審慎理財的方式投資其資金。

(c) 公允價值估計

按公允價值列帳的金融資產/(負債)

下表呈列有關於2019年3月31日，按《香港財務報告準則》第13號「公允價值計量」所釐定的公允價值級別架構的三個級別中，以公允價值計量或須定期於帳目報表披露公允價值的資產與負債，其公允價值是以整體價值計量並按最低級別的重要公允價值輸入變量的類別進行歸類。有關輸入變量級別的定義如下：

- 第1級(最高級別)：集團可在計量日在活躍市場上取得相同資產或負債的報價(未經調整)；
- 第2級：除第1級包括的報價外，可直接或間接觀察之資產或負債的輸入變量；
- 第3級(最低級別)：無法觀察之資產或負債的輸入變量。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Fair value estimation (Continued)

Financial assets/(liabilities) carried at fair value (Continued)

26 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 公允價值估計(續)

按公允價值列帳的金融資產/(負債)(續)

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局		
		Level 1 第1級 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Level 2 第2級 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	Level 3 第3級 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
2019	2019年			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產			
Placements with the Exchange Fund (note 14(a))	外匯基金存款 (附註14(a))	-	-	13,103
At 31 March 2019	於2019年3月31日	-	-	13,103
2018	2018年			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產			
Placements with the Exchange Fund (note 14(a))	外匯基金存款 (附註14(a))	-	-	12,579
Available-for-sale debt securities (note 15):	可供出售債務證券(附註15):			
- Listed	- 上市	-	106	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	以公允價值計量且其變動計入損益的金融負債			
Trading derivatives:	對沖交易工具:			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts (note 14(b))	- 遠期外匯合約 (附註14(b))	-	(7)	-
At 31 March 2018	於2018年3月31日	-	99	12,579

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These instruments are included in Level 1.

在活躍市場買賣的金融工具的公允價值根據資產負債表結帳日的市場報價列帳。當報價可即時和定期從證券交易所、交易商、經紀、業內人士、定價服務者或監管機構獲得，而該等報價代表按公平交易基準進行的實際和常規市場交易時，該市場被視為活躍。此等工具包括在第1級。

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Fair value estimation (Continued)

Financial assets/(liabilities) carried at fair value (Continued)

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. Available-for-sale investments and forward foreign exchange contracts of the Group are included in Level 2, which were matured and derecognised during the year ended 31 March 2019.

- Description of the valuation techniques and inputs used in Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurement

As mentioned in note 14(b), at the balance sheet date, the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows relating to the difference between the contract rates and the market forward rates at the balance sheet date.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. The placements with the Exchange Fund are included in Level 3. Its fair value, which is determined with reference to the estimated rates of investment return for future years, approximates its carrying value.

- Movement in Level 3 fair value measurement

26 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 公允價值估計(續)

按公允價值列帳的金融資產/(負債) (續)

沒有在活躍市場買賣的金融工具(例如場外衍生工具)的公允價值，是利用估值技術釐定。此等估值技術盡量利用可觀察市場數據(如有)，並盡量少依賴主體的特定估計。如計算一項金融工具的公允價值所需的所有重大輸入變量為可觀察數據，則該工具被列入第2級。集團的可供出售投資及遠期外匯合約被列入第2級，並於截至2019年3月31日止年度到期和終止確認。

- 於第2級及第3級公允價值計量使用之估值技術與輸入變量描述

誠如附註14(b)所述，於資產負債表結帳日，遠期外匯合約的公允價值是按資產負債表結帳日的合約利率與市場遠期利率之差額估計相關的未來現金流現值。

如一項或多項重大輸入變量並非根據可觀察市場數據，則該工具被列入第3級。外匯基金存款被列入第3級。此公允價值是參考未來數年的估計投資回報率計算決定，其公允價值約為其帳面值。

- 公允價值計量為第3級之變動

		The Group and the Authority 集團及管理局	
		2019 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元	2018 HK\$ million 港幣百萬元
At 1 April	於4月1日	12,579	12,182
Income from placements with the Exchange Fund recognised in the profit and loss account	於損益表中確認之 外匯基金 存款收入	524	397
At 31 March	於3月31日	13,103	12,579

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

帳目報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
截至2019年3月31日止年度

26 Financial risk management (Continued)

(c) Fair value estimation (Continued)

Financial assets/(liabilities) carried at fair value (Continued)

- Quantitative information of the significant unobservable inputs and description of valuation techniques used in Level 3 fair value measurement

The fair value of financial assets that are grouped under Level 3 is determined by reference to the estimated rates of investment return for future years. Changing unobservable inputs used in Level 3 valuation to reasonable alternative assumptions would not have significant impact on the Group's profit and loss account.

During the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, nor transfers into or out of Level 3.

27 Comparative figures

The Group has initially applied HKFRS 15 and HKFRS 9 at 1 April 2018. Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation of the financial statements. Further details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed in note 2(c).

26 財務風險管理(續)

(c) 公允價值估計(續)

按公允價值列帳的金融資產/(負債) (續)

- 重大不可觀察輸入變量之量化資料及第3級公允價值計量使用之估值技術描述

第3級金融資產之公允價值是參考未來數年的估計投資回報率計算決定。於第3級估值的不可觀察輸入變量作出合理假設之更改，將不會對集團之損益表有重大影響。

於截至2019年及2018年3月31日止兩個年度，第1級及第2級並沒有轉撥，而第3級亦沒有轉入或轉出事項。

27 比較數字

集團已於2018年4月1日初次應用《香港財務報告準則》第15號和《香港財務報告準則》第9號。若干比較數字已予以重新分類，以符合本年度帳目報表的列報。有關會計政策變動的進一步詳情於附註2(c)披露。