

DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2017



	Note	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
Income			
Contributions		438,937,497	415,283,153
Interest income from cash and balances with banks and the Exchange Fund	10	10,622,289	2,656,509
Interest income from available-for-sale securities		—	3,340,069
Net realised losses on disposal of available-for-sale securities		—	(428,832)
Exchange gains		404	10,167,341
Other income		77,397	60,000
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		3,000	—
		449,640,587	431,078,240
Expenditure			
Staff costs	5	10,831,037	10,208,888
Premises costs		5,857,366	5,847,164
Depreciation and amortisation		3,876,885	4,008,740
Office supplies		128,623	53,480
Overseas travel		151,373	230,752
Transport and travelling		6,651	4,055
Operating expenses reimbursable to the HKMA	10	25,277,800	26,698,235
Hire of services		6,859,793	9,123,428
Communications		158,965	160,260
Publicity and printing		10,567,624	11,619,924
Other expenses		5,200,591	5,052,959
		68,916,708	73,007,885
Surplus for the year		380,723,879	358,070,355
Total comprehensive income for the year		380,723,879	358,070,355

The notes on pages 41 to 58 form part of this statement of accounts.

DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017



	Note	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	6	1,901,113	3,524,159
Intangible assets	7	4,406,819	6,533,138
		6,307,932	10,057,297
Current assets			
Other receivables	8	1,942,210	2,487,709
Cash and balances with banks and the Exchange Fund	10	3,559,180,636	3,140,759,803
		3,561,122,846	3,143,247,512
Current liabilities			
Contributions received in advance		356,016,451	320,313,602
Other payables	9	28,023,934	30,324,693
		384,040,385	350,638,295
Net current assets		3,177,082,461	2,792,609,217
Net assets		3,183,390,393	2,802,666,514
Represented by			
Accumulated surplus		3,183,390,393	2,802,666,514
		3,183,390,393	2,802,666,514

Approved and authorised for issue by the Hong Kong Deposit Protection Board on 29 June 2017

Professor Hui King-man, Michael

Chairperson

The notes on pages 41 to 58 form part of this statement of accounts.

DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2017



	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
Fund balance as at 1 April	2,802,666,514	2,444,596,159
Surplus for the year	380,723,879	358,070,355
Fund balance as at 31 March	3,183,390,393	2,802,666,514

The notes on pages 41 to 58 form part of this statement of accounts.

DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2017



	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
Operating activities		
Surplus for the year	380,723,879	358,070,355
Interest income	(10,622,289)	(5,996,578)
Exchange gains on available-for-sale securities	—	(9,188,561)
Net realised losses on disposal of available-for-sale securities	—	428,832
Depreciation and amortisation	3,876,885	4,008,740
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(3,000)	—
Cash from operating surplus before changes in operating assets and liabilities	373,975,475	347,322,788
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables	568,926	(517,504)
Increase in contributions received in advance	35,702,849	11,683,406
(Decrease)/increase in other payables	(2,300,759)	2,117,747
Net cash from operating activities	407,946,491	360,606,437
Investing activities		
Purchase of intangible assets	(33,920)	(525,700)
Purchase of fixed assets	(93,600)	(311,532)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	3,000	—
Interest received	10,598,862	2,882,050
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	—	(2,243,822,253)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale securities	—	2,255,922,051
Net cash from investing activities	10,474,342	14,144,616
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	418,420,833	374,751,053
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	3,140,759,803	2,766,008,750
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	3,559,180,636	3,140,759,803
Analysis of balance of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and balances with banks and the Exchange Fund	3,559,180,636	3,140,759,803

The notes on pages 41 to 58 form part of this statement of accounts.

DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS



1 PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES

The Deposit Protection Scheme Fund (the Fund) is established under the Deposit Protection Scheme Ordinance (the Ordinance) for the purpose of providing compensation to depositors under certain circumstances in respect of deposits maintained with banks that are members of the Deposit Protection Scheme (the Scheme or the DPS). Currently, the protection limit is set at HK\$500,000 per depositor per bank. The Hong Kong Deposit Protection Board (the Board) manages the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. The Fund mainly consists of contributions collected from Scheme members and returns on investments of the Fund. Expenditure incurred in the establishment and maintenance of the Scheme, as well as the management and administration of the Fund are paid from the Fund.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The statement of accounts of the Fund has been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs” is a collective term which includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (HKASs) and Hong Kong (IFRIC) Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA), and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. The statement of accounts has been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of statement of accounts in conformity with HKFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Fund’s accounting policies.

The Fund makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions made in the preparation of these accounts do not have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.



2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(a) Basis of preparation *(continued)*

(i) *New and amended standards adopted by the Fund*

There are no HKFRS or Hong Kong (IFRIC) Interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 April 2016 that would have a material impact on the Fund.

(ii) *New and amended standards have been issued but are not effective for the financial year beginning 1 April 2016 and have not been early adopted.*

The Fund has chosen not to early adopt the following new and revised HKFRSs which have been issued but are not yet effective.

- HKFRS 9, Financial Instruments
- HKFRS 16, Leases

The Fund is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Fund's results of operations and financial position.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be measured reliably.

Contributions and exemption fees are collected from Scheme members as specified in Schedule 4 to the Ordinance. They are accounted for on an accrual basis.



2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(b) Revenue recognition *(continued)*

Contributions are calculated based on the amount of relevant deposits and the respective supervisory rating of each non-exempted bank applicable at a specified date. Contributions are collected annually in advance for each calendar year.

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

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

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(c) Expenses

All expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accrual basis.



2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Computer hardware/software costs:	
■ Servers	5
■ Others, e.g. personal computers, printers and accessories	3
Office furniture, equipment and fixtures	5

Only items costing HK\$10,000 or more are capitalised. Gains or losses arising from the disposal of a fixed asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the month of disposal.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's net selling price and value in use.

(e) Intangible assets

Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique systems controlled and used by the Fund, and that will probably generate economic benefit exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Intangible assets include expenditures on development of the Payout System. Such expenditure is capitalised if the systems are technically and commercially feasible. The expenditure capitalised includes the direct labour and costs of materials. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

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



2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(f) Financial assets

Classification

The Fund classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Fund's loans and receivables comprise "other receivables" and "cash and balances with banks and the Exchange Fund" in the balance sheet.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the other categories.

Recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(f) Financial assets *(continued)*

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(g) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund or the counterparty.

(h) Impairment of financial assets

The Fund assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

If any such evidence exists for loans and receivables, an impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.



2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(h) Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale securities, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in statement of comprehensive income, is removed from reserve and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt security classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of transaction including: cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks, other financial institutions and the Monetary Authority (MA) for the account of the Exchange Fund, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(j) Other payables

Other payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost.

(k) Translation of foreign currencies

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the statement of accounts are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates (the functional currency). The statement of accounts is presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.



2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(k) Translation of foreign currencies *(continued)*

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

Changes in the fair value of debt securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available-for-sale 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 surplus, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets are included in other comprehensive income.

(l) Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events where it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.



2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities *(continued)*

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to 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.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) *Employee leave entitlements*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date. Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are recognised when the absence occurs.

(ii) *Pension obligations*

The Fund offers a mandatory provident fund scheme, the assets of which are generally held in separate trustee-administered funds. These pension plans are generally funded by payments from employees and by the Fund. The Fund's contributions to the mandatory provident fund scheme are expensed as incurred.

(o) Related parties

Related parties are those parties which have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or entities.



3 RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Governance

The Fund is established under the Ordinance for the purpose of providing compensation to depositors under certain circumstances in respect of deposits maintained with banks which are members of the Scheme. Under Part 4 of the Ordinance, the Fund is to consist of:

- contributions and late payment fees collected from Scheme members;
- money recovered by the Board from, or out of the assets of, failed Scheme members;
- returns on investments;
- money borrowed by the Board for the purpose of performing its functions; and
- any other money lawfully paid into the Fund.

The Board established an Investment Committee and delegated its power to the Committee to place, or invest, money of the Fund that is not immediately required by the Board for the performance of its functions. In particular, the Investment Committee:

- makes recommendations on the investment policy and strategy in respect of the Fund;
- monitors the investment performance of the Fund and establishes proper risk management controls for the investment activities of the Board; and
- works on any other investment-related matters as determined from time to time by the Board.

Operating within the requirements under the Ordinance and policies endorsed by the Investment Committee, the Board's staff conduct the day-to-day investment management and risk management of the Fund.



3 RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(b) Investment management and control

Under section 21 of the Ordinance, the Fund or any part of it may be invested in the following investment instruments:

- deposits with the MA for the account of the Exchange Fund;
- Exchange Fund Bills;
- US Treasury Bills; and
- any other investment approved by the Financial Secretary.

In December 2008, the Financial Secretary approved an expansion of the investment scope of the Fund to cover Exchange Fund Notes and US Treasury Notes with remaining term to maturity of not more than 2 years, and Hong Kong dollar and US dollar deposits of up to 3 months in tenor with financial institutions.

Investment activities of the Fund are conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in the Ordinance and the policies endorsed by the Investment Committee to ensure the investment objectives of capital preservation and maintaining sufficient liquidity are met.

The Board's Management Team is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Fund. Investment reports showing the latest market values, rate of return, maturity profile, types of financial instruments held and limits versus exposures are regularly submitted to the Investment Committee for control purpose.



3 RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(c) Financial risk management

Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Since the majority of the financial assets represent the cash balances with bank and the Exchange Fund, the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the Fund is considered minimal.

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The investments held by the Fund are denominated either in Hong Kong dollars or US dollars. Because of the linked exchange rate with the US dollar, the exchange risk to the Fund is considered minimal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Fund may not have sufficient funds available to meet its liabilities as they fall due. In addition, the Fund may not be able to liquidate its financial assets at a price close to the fair value within a short period of time.

Given that the Fund can only make deposits with the MA for the account of the Exchange Fund or with financial institutions approved by the Investment Committee or invest in the highly liquid Exchange Fund Bills and Notes and US Treasury Bills and Notes, the liquidity of the Fund is maintained at a high level at all times.



3 RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(c) Financial risk management *(continued)*

Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk as a borrower or a counterparty may not be able or willing to perform its contractual obligations in full when due. The credit risk of the Fund can be broken into (i) counterparty risk from placement activities; (ii) counterparty risk from investment transactions; (iii) issuer risk arising from debt securities holdings; and (iv) country risk.

Counterparty credit exposures arise mainly from the Fund's deposit placements with the MA for the account of the Exchange Fund and financial institutions approved by the Investment Committee and securities transactions with financial institutions. In this respect, the Fund will only conduct securities transactions with counterparties approved by the Investment Committee. Issuer risk arises from investments in debt securities. The types of investment securities of the Fund are limited to Exchange Fund Bills and Notes and US Treasury Bills and Notes, both with minimal default risk. In addition to the counterparty and issuer risks, the Fund is exposed to country risk, which is confined to the sovereign risk of Hong Kong and the US and the country risk of financial institutions approved by the Investment Committee given the Fund's limited types of investments. The Fund's credit exposures are reported regularly to the Investment Committee based on its delegated authority from the Board.



3 RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(c) Financial risk management *(continued)*

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of the financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Fund is the current bid price. In the absence of such quoted market prices, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, with inputs based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Fund's balance sheet at their fair value are estimated as follows:

(i) Bank balances and balances with the Exchange Fund

The fair values of bank balances and balances with the Exchange Fund are their carrying amounts.

(ii) Other receivables

The estimated fair value of other receivables, which are non-interest bearing balances, is their carrying value.

(iii) Other payables

The estimated fair value of other payables, which are non-interest bearing balances, is their carrying value.

4 TAXATION

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made as the Board is exempt from Hong Kong Profits Tax pursuant to section 10 of the Ordinance.

DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS



5 STAFF COSTS

	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
Salaries	9,563,912	8,943,548
Gratuity	292,116	261,294
Other employee benefits	975,009	1,004,046
	10,831,037	10,208,888

6 FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment, furniture and fixtures HK\$	Computer hardware/ software HK\$	Total HK\$
Cost			
As at 1 April 2016	1,589,192	16,734,386	18,323,578
Additions	93,600	—	93,600
Disposals	(34,800)	—	(34,800)
As at 31 March 2017	1,647,992	16,734,386	18,382,378
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2016	1,365,122	13,434,297	14,799,419
Charge for the year	114,781	1,601,865	1,716,646
Written back on disposal	(34,800)	—	(34,800)
As at 31 March 2017	1,445,103	15,036,162	16,481,265
Net book value			
As at 31 March 2017	202,889	1,698,224	1,901,113
As at 31 March 2016	224,070	3,300,089	3,524,159

DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS



7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Development costs of Payout System HK\$
Cost	
As at 1 April 2016	30,671,518
Additions	33,920
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As at 31 March 2017	30,705,438
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Accumulated amortisation	
As at 1 April 2016	24,138,380
Charge for the year	2,160,239
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As at 31 March 2017	26,298,619
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Net book value	
As at 31 March 2017	4,406,819
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As at 31 March 2016	6,533,138
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8 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
Prepayment	1,848,546	2,417,472
Interest receivables	31,164	7,737
Others	62,500	62,500
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	1,942,210	2,487,709
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DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS



9 OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
Hire of services	(a)	26,699,359	27,962,409
Staff expenses		1,120,361	1,186,719
Others		204,214	1,175,565
		28,023,934	30,324,693

- (a) This amount includes operating expenses of HK\$25,277,800 (2016: HK\$26,698,235) reimbursed to the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA), services fee for payout rehearsal of HK\$1,032,410 (2016: HK\$626,031) and fees for other hire of services of HK\$389,149 (2016: HK\$638,143).

10 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to section 6 of the Ordinance, the Board shall perform its functions through the MA unless indicated otherwise by the Financial Secretary. The HKMA has assigned a team of staff to assist the Board in discharging its functions. The team is headed by an Executive Director of the HKMA, who is designated as the Chief Executive Officer of the Board. The HKMA also supports the Board on aspects such as accounting, administration, human resources, and information technology.

The related party transactions with the HKMA are as follows:

	Note	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
Aggregate amounts outstanding at the year end			
Balances with the Exchange Fund	(a)	3,554,639,283	3,137,581,589
Transactions during the year			
Interest income from balances with the Exchange Fund	(a)	10,622,267	709,888
Operating expenses reimbursed to the HKMA	(b)	25,277,800	26,698,235

DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME FUND — NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS



10 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

- (a) During the year, the Fund placed deposits with the Exchange Fund amounting to HK\$3,554,639,283 (2016: HK\$3,137,581,589) and earned interest amounting to HK\$10,622,267 (2016: HK\$709,888) at a rate which is referenced to the market interest rates.
- (b) Certain operating expenses are reimbursed to the HKMA on a cost recovery basis in accordance with the provisions set out in the Ordinance. The expenses include the cost of staff and supporting services incurred by the HKMA for assisting the Board in carrying out its functions.
- (c) During the year, the HKMA provided the Board a standby facility from the Exchange Fund for meeting the necessary liquidity required for payment of compensation in the event of a bank failure. The maximum amount which may be drawn under the facility is HK\$120 billion (2016: HK\$120 billion) of which nil (2016: nil) was drawn during the year.

11 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet date, but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	2017 HK\$	2016 HK\$
No later than 1 year	1,507,363	3,876,075
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	—	—
	1,507,363	3,876,075

12 APPROVAL OF STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The statement of accounts was approved by the Board on 29 June 2017.