

Report of the Director of Audit



Audit Commission

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

HKSAR Government Scholarship Fund

Independent Audit Report

To the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the HKSAR Government Scholarship Fund set out on pages 3 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 August 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

The Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with section 8(3) of the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporation Ordinance (Cap. 1098) and Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

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



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

24 February 2014

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

HKSAR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2013
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2013	2012
INCOME			
Government grant	4	20,000	1,000,000
Interest income	5	28,965	20,843
Dividend income	6	21,329	8,588
Net realised and revaluation gains		15,756	44,014
Net exchange losses		<u>(3,765)</u>	<u>(18,683)</u>
		<u>82,285</u>	<u>1,054,762</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Scholarship grants	7	(69,563)	(32,070)
Operating expenses	8	<u>(4,659)</u>	<u>(3,181)</u>
		<u>(74,222)</u>	<u>(35,251)</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		8,063	1,019,511
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>8,063</u>	<u>1,019,511</u>


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

HKSAR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2013
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2013	2012
ASSETS			
Cash at bank		692	25
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	9	593,515	737,560
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	9	299,298	635,619
Securities	10	1,451,480	931,281
Trading financial instruments	11	3,221	2,754
Receivables and other assets	12	15,101	10,728
		2,363,307	2,317,967
LIABILITIES			
Trading financial instruments	11	(1,885)	(4,781)
Payables and other liabilities	13	(48,206)	(8,033)
		(50,091)	(12,814)
NET ASSETS		2,313,216	2,305,153
Representing:			
FUND BALANCE			
Accumulated surplus		2,313,216	2,305,153

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

Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated
Trustee of the HKSAR Government Scholarship Fund



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

HKSAR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2013
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2013	2012
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
Balance at beginning of year	2,305,153	1,285,642
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,063	1,019,511
Balance at end of year	<u>2,313,216</u>	<u>2,305,153</u>

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

HKSAR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2013
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	8,063	1,019,511
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(28,965)	(20,843)
Dividend income	(21,329)	(8,588)
Decrease / (Increase) in deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	336,321	(635,619)
Increase in investments in securities	(520,199)	(36,445)
Change in trading financial instruments	(3,363)	1,515
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables and other assets	(4,432)	17,391
Increase / (Decrease) in payables and other liabilities	40,173	(12,015)
Elimination of foreign exchange differences in revaluation of cash and cash equivalents	701	(231)
Interest received	30,636	19,974
Dividends received	19,717	8,508
NET CASH (USED IN) / FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(142,677)	353,158
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	737,585	384,196
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES	(701)	231
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	594,207	737,585
 ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	593,515	737,560
Cash at bank	692	25
	594,207	737,585

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

HKSAR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Notes to the financial statements

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

1. General

The HKSAR Government Scholarship Fund (the Fund) was established by a declaration of trust made on 3 March 2008 by the Permanent Secretary for Education Incorporated (the Trustee). The Fund provides scholarships to students studying in full-time sub-degree and degree or above programmes funded by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in recognition of their achievements and talents, to attract and retain such students to pursue their studies in Hong Kong.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

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

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is historical cost except that financial assets designated at fair value and trading financial instruments are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

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

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

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

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition

The Fund classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into different categories at inception, depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired or the liabilities were incurred. The categories are: trading financial instruments, financial assets designated at fair value, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity securities and other financial liabilities.

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

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

(ii) Categorisation and subsequent measurement

Trading financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets designated at fair value

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

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

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which the Fund has no intention of trading, other than those that the Fund, upon initial recognition, designates at fair value. This category includes cash at bank, deposits with banks and other financial institutions, receivables and other assets.

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

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

Held-to-maturity securities

Held-to-maturity securities are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity which the Fund has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than (a) those that the Fund, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value; and (b) those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Held-to-maturity securities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses, if any (note 2(c)(vi)).

Other financial liabilities

These are financial liabilities other than trading financial instruments. This category includes payables and other liabilities. They are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future

selling costs. Financial assets are priced at current bid prices, while financial liabilities are priced at current asking prices.

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

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

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

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

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

(v) Offsetting

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

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables and held-to-maturity securities are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If in a subsequent period the amount of such impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through surplus or deficit. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that

would have been determined had no impairment losses been recognised in prior years.

(d) Revenue recognition

(i) Government grant

Government grant is recognised as income in the period in which it is receivable.

(ii) Interest income

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

(iii) Dividend income

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

(iv) Net realised and revaluation gains / losses

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

(e) Scholarship grants recognition

Scholarship grants are recognised as expenditure when they are approved.

(f) Foreign currency translation

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

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

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

3. Changes in accounting policies

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

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

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

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

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

4. Government grant

During the year ended 31 August 2013, the Fund received a government grant of HK\$20 million (2012: HK\$1,000 million) as approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council.

5. Interest income

	2013	2012
This represents interest income from:		
— held-to-maturity debt securities	464	443
— debt securities designated at fair value denominated in:		
— Hong Kong dollar	1,056	1,068
— other currencies	11,579	12,726
	12,635	13,794
— deposits denominated in:		
— Hong Kong dollar	8,929	3,987
— other currencies	6,937	2,619
	15,866	6,606
Total	28,965	20,843

6. Dividend income

	2013	2012
This represents dividend income from equity securities listed:		
— in Hong Kong	12,797	4,613
— outside Hong Kong	8,532	3,975
	<u>21,329</u>	<u>8,588</u>

7. Scholarship grants

	2013	2012
Scholarship grants to institutions	<u>69,563</u>	<u>32,070</u>

8. Operating expenses

	2013	2012
Fees for investment managers	2,570	2,142
Fees for custodian	1,583	815
Investment transaction costs	338	223
Others	168	1
	<u>4,659</u>	<u>3,181</u>

9. Deposits with banks and other financial institutions

	2013	2012
Hong Kong dollar fixed deposits	561,335	1,171,050
Foreign currency fixed deposits	279,298	184,356
Call deposits and balances with the custodian	<u>52,180</u>	<u>17,773</u>
	892,813	1,373,179
Less: Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity over three months	(299,298)	(635,619)
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity within three months	<u>593,515</u>	<u>737,560</u>

10. Securities

	2013	2012
<i>Held-to-maturity securities at amortised cost</i>		
Debt securities denominated in currencies other than Hong Kong dollar		
— maturing after one year	25,324	24,400
<i>Financial assets designated at fair value</i>		
Equity securities listed:		
— in Hong Kong	432,514	144,150
— outside Hong Kong	450,258	204,111
Debt securities denominated in:		
— Hong Kong dollar	48,137	54,536
— other currencies	495,247	504,084
Total	1,451,480	931,281

11. Trading financial instruments

	2013		2012	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Forward currency contracts, at fair value	<u>3,221</u>	<u>1,885</u>	<u>2,754</u>	<u>4,781</u>

All these forward currency contracts would mature within one year and had a total notional amount of HK\$899.6 million as at 31 August 2013 (2012: HK\$804.1 million). The notional amounts of these contracts indicate the volume of outstanding transactions and do not represent the amounts at risk.

12. Receivables and other assets

	2013	2012
Proceeds receivable from investments sold	4,169	2,534
Interest and dividends receivable	8,135	8,194
Other receivables	2,797	—
	<u>15,101</u>	<u>10,728</u>

13. Payables and other liabilities

	2013	2012
Unsettled purchases of investments	46,004	7,235
Other creditors and accruals	<u>2,202</u>	<u>798</u>
	<u>48,206</u>	<u>8,033</u>

14. Financial risk management

(a) Investment management and control

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

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

The Fund's investment aims to maintain capital and generate recurrent income to support the annual grants of scholarships.

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

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

(b) Market risk

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

(i) Equity price risk

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

and the Fund monitors the risk on a continuous basis.

It was estimated that, as at 31 August 2013, a 10% increase / decrease in the market bid prices of the equities, with all other variables held constant, would increase / decrease the revaluation gains for the year by HK\$88.3 million (2012: HK\$34.8 million).

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Since a substantial portion of the Fund's debt securities and all of its deposits with banks and other financial institutions bear interest at fixed rates, their fair values will fall when market interest rates increase. Investments in debt securities are made in accordance with a documented risk management and investment strategy, and the Fund monitors the fair value interest rate risk on a continuous basis.

It was estimated that, as at 31 August 2013, a 100 basis points increase / decrease in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would decrease / increase the revaluation gains on the debt securities designated at fair value for the year by HK\$30.6 million (2012: HK\$29.9 million). As regards deposits with banks and other financial institutions and held-to-maturity securities, since they are all stated at amortised cost, their carrying amounts will not be affected by changes in market interest rates.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund does not have a significant exposure to cash flow interest rate risk because only a small portion of its debt securities bear interest at rates determined by reference to market interest rates.

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in currency exchange rates. The Fund's non-Hong Kong dollar investments are exposed to currency risk. The Fund only makes investments denominated in Hong Kong dollar, US dollar, Renminbi, and currency of a country whose foreign currency long-term debt has a high credit rating. The Fund's exposure to currency risk is handled in accordance with a documented risk management and investment strategy, and the Fund monitors the risk on a continuous basis.

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

	2013	2012
Hong Kong dollar	1,315,733	1,648,549
US dollar	449,626	285,790
Euro	130,550	99,806
Japanese yen	91,160	67,263
Renminbi	235,696	155,595
Pound sterling	37,471	24,349
Others	52,980	23,801
	<u>2,313,216</u>	<u>2,305,153</u>

It was estimated that, as at 31 August 2013, a 0.5% increase / decrease in the exchange rate of US dollar against Hong Kong dollar, with all other variables held constant, would decrease / increase the exchange losses for the year by HK\$2.2 million (2012: HK\$1.4 million).

It was estimated that, as at 31 August 2013, a 5% increase / decrease in the exchange rates of other currencies against Hong Kong dollar, with all other variables held constant, would decrease / increase the exchange losses for the year by HK\$27.4 million (2012: HK\$18.5 million).

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or a counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. Investments in debt securities, trading financial instruments and loans and receivables are potentially subject to credit risk. The Fund selects issuer or counterparty with good credit standing, strong financial strength and sizeable capital. The Fund also limits the individual exposure, in accordance with a documented risk management and investment strategy, and monitors credit risk on a continuous basis. Hence the Fund does not have significant exposure to or concentration of credit risk.

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

	2013	2012
Cash at bank and deposits with banks and other financial institutions, by credit rating:		
— Aa3 to Aa1	496,426	960,483
— A3 to A1	397,079	412,721
	<u>893,505</u>	<u>1,373,204</u>

	2013	2012
Debt securities, by credit rating:		
— Aaa	318,896	322,366
— Aa3 to Aa1	149,363	119,682
— A3 to A1	61,301	89,952
— Baa3 to Baa1	39,148	51,020
	<u>568,708</u>	<u>583,020</u>

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

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Fund monitors the liquidity requirements on a continuous basis and maintains a level of short-term deposits and cash to pay scholarships and operating expenses as necessary. Hence the Fund does not have significant exposure to liquidity risk.

As at 31 August 2013, the remaining contractual maturities of all financial liabilities, based on contractual undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date on which the Fund can be required to pay, were three months or less (2012: three months or less).

15. Fair values of financial instruments

(a) Fair values

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

(b) The carrying amount and fair value of held-to-maturity securities at the end of the reporting period are shown below:

2013	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets		
Held-to-maturity debt securities	<u>25,324</u>	<u>24,824</u>

2012	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets		
Held-to-maturity debt securities	<u>24,400</u>	<u>23,693</u>

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

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

2013	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value	882,772	543,384	1,426,156
Trading financial instruments	—	3,221	3,221
	<u>882,772</u>	<u>546,605</u>	<u>1,429,377</u>
Liabilities			
Trading financial instruments	—	1,885	1,885
	<u>—</u>	<u>1,885</u>	<u>1,885</u>
2012	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value	348,261	558,620	906,881
Trading financial instruments	—	2,754	2,754
	<u>348,261</u>	<u>561,374</u>	<u>909,635</u>
Liabilities			
Trading financial instruments	—	4,781	4,781
	<u>—</u>	<u>4,781</u>	<u>4,781</u>

No financial assets or liabilities were classified under Level 3.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1: fair values of financial instruments are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: fair values of financial instruments are determined involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3: fair values of financial instruments are determined with inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

Up to the date of issue of the financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 August 2013 and which have not been early adopted in the financial statements.

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

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

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