

Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Report of the Securities Compensation Fund Committee

The members of the Securities Compensation Fund Committee (the Committee) present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Establishment of the Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Part X of the repealed Securities Ordinance (Chapter 333) established the Unified Exchange Compensation Fund (the Fund). However, when the Securities and Futures Ordinance (SFO) and its subsidiary legislation came into effect from 1 April 2003, a new single Investor Compensation Fund (ICF) was formed to ultimately replace the Fund and the Commodity Exchange Compensation Fund. Up to 31 March 2018, the Fund transferred \$994,718,000 to the ICF. After settlement of all claims against the Fund and its other liabilities, the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) will eventually transfer the remaining balance of the Fund to the ICF.

Part X of the repealed Securities Ordinance remains effective in respect of the operation of the Fund to the extent described in Section 74 of Schedule 10 of the SFO.

Financial statements

The financial performance of the Fund for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 and the financial position of the Fund as at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 152 to 162.

Members of the Committee

The members of the Committee during the year ended 31 March 2018 and up to the date of this report were:

Mr Keith Lui (Chairman)
Ms Mak Po Shuen
Ms Teresa Ko Yuk-yin, JP
Mr Lee Kwok Keung
Mr Thomas Allan Atkinson

Interests in contracts

No contract of significance to which the Fund was a party and in which a Committee member of the Fund had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the financial year or at any time during the financial year.

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of PwC as auditor of the Fund is to be proposed at the forthcoming committee meeting.

By order of the Committee

Keith Lui
Chairman

28 May 2018

Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Independent Auditor's Report To the Securities and Futures Commission

Opinion

What we have audited

The financial statements of Unified Exchange Compensation Fund (the Fund) established under Section 99 of the repealed Hong Kong Securities Ordinance set out on pages 152 to 162, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the cash flow statement for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 March 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (HKSA) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements 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 Fund 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the fact that the Fund is in the process of terminating its business and operations and is no longer considered to be a going concern. Details about the basis of preparation of the financial statements are set out in the significant accounting policies note 3(b) to the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors of the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors of the SFC for the financial statements

The directors of the SFC are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the directors of the SFC determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independent Auditor’s Report (continued) To the Securities and Futures Commission

In preparing the financial statements, the directors of the SFC are responsible for assessing the Fund’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The directors of the SFC consider that the Fund is no longer operating on a going concern basis and have prepared the financial statements on the basis as set out in note 3 thereto.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, 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 these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for 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.

- 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 Fund’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the SFC.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors of the SFC’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 Fund’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 financial statements 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 Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors of the SFC 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
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 28 May 2018

Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Income		
Interest income	691	560
	691	560
Expenses		
Recoveries re-distributed	–	1,152
Auditor's remuneration	77	74
Bank charge	–	3
Sundry expenses	1	1
	78	1,230
Surplus/(loss) and total comprehensive income for the year	613	(670)

The notes on pages 156 to 162 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

At 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current assets			
Equity securities received under subrogation		1	1
Interest receivable		98	77
Accounts receivable		9	–
Fixed deposits with banks		86,525	83,744
Cash at bank		224	332
		86,857	84,154
Current liabilities			
Creditors and accrued charges	5	10,303	10,663
Relinquished trading rights payable to SEHK	6	750	600
		11,053	11,263
Net current assets		75,804	72,891
Net assets		75,804	72,891
Representing:			
Compensation fund		75,804	72,891

Approved and authorised for issue by the Securities Compensation Fund Committee on behalf of the Securities and Futures Commission on 28 May 2018 and signed on its behalf by

Keith Lui
Chairman

Lee Kwok Keung
Committee Member

The notes on pages 156 to 162 form part of these financial statements.

Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Trading rights deposits from SEHK \$'000 (see note 6)	Excess transaction levy from SEHK \$'000 (see note 8)	Additional contributions from SEHK and the SFC \$'000 (see note 9)	Other contributions \$'000 (see note 10)	Accumulated surplus \$'000	Contributions to Investor Compensation Fund \$'000 (see note 11)	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 April 2016	49,050	353,787	630,000	6,502	26,790	(994,718)	71,411
Net contributions from SEHK	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	2,150
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(670)	-	(670)
Balance at 31 March 2017	51,200	353,787	630,000	6,502	26,120	(994,718)	72,891
Balance at 1 April 2017	51,200	353,787	630,000	6,502	26,120	(994,718)	72,891
Net contributions from SEHK	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	2,300
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	613	-	613
Balance at 31 March 2018	53,500	353,787	630,000	6,502	26,733	(994,718)	75,804

The notes on pages 156 to 162 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(loss) for the year	613	(670)
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	(691)	(560)
	(78)	(1,230)
Increase in accounts receivable	(9)	–
(Decrease)/increase in creditors and accrued charges	(360)	357
Increase/(decrease) in relinquished trading rights payable to SEHK	150	(200)
Net cash used in operating activities	(297)	(1,073)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	670	542
Net cash generated from investing activities	670	542
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net trading rights deposits from SEHK	2,300	2,150
Net cash generated from financing activities	2,300	2,150
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,673	1,619
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	84,076	82,457
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	86,749	84,076

Analysis of the balance of cash and cash equivalents

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Fixed deposits with banks	86,525	83,744
Cash at bank	224	332
	86,749	84,076

The notes on pages 156 to 162 form part of these financial statements.

Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. Purpose, limitation and principal activity

The Fund provides compensation to investors who suffer a loss due to the default of an exchange participant of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (SEHK). Part X of the repealed Securities Ordinance governs its operation.

SEHK receives and determines claims against the Fund. The Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) maintains and invests the money of the Fund and makes payments to claimants. Upon making payment to a claimant, the SFC is subrogated to the claimant's rights against the defaulter.

The repealed Securities Ordinance limits the total compensation amount that may be paid per exchange participant default to \$8 million. If allowed claims exceed the limit, payments are made proportionally to claimants. SEHK, with the approval of the SFC, can decide to exceed the limit if it considers, among other things, that the assets of the Fund so permit. For eight defaults since 1998, SEHK proposed and the SFC approved exceeding the limit via payment of up to \$150,000 per claimant or, if higher, the claimant's proportional share of the \$8 million limit.

If amounts owed to claimants against the Fund exceed the Fund's net assets, the SFC would apportion compensation payments to claimants as provided in the repealed Securities Ordinance. Unpaid claim amounts would be charged against future receipts by the Fund and paid when funds are available.

After the Securities and Futures Ordinance (SFO) and its subsidiary legislation came into effect from 1 April 2003, a new single Investor Compensation Fund (ICF) was formed to ultimately replace the Fund and the Commodity Exchange Compensation Fund. After settlement of all claims against the Fund and its other liabilities, the SFC will eventually transfer the remaining balance of the Fund into the ICF. Claims for any defaults occurring after 31 March

2003 should be made against the ICF. If the sum of money in the Fund is not sufficient to meet its liabilities, the SFC shall pay into the Fund from the ICF the appropriate sum of money according to Section 242 of the SFO.

Apart from the above change and Section 112 of the repealed Securities Ordinance, under Section 74 of Schedule 10 of the SFO, Part X of the repealed Securities Ordinance remains effective in respect of the operation of the Fund.

2. Money constituting the Fund

Before 1 April 2003, SEHK was required to keep deposited with the SFC \$50,000 for each SEHK trading right under the repealed Securities Ordinance. When the SFC makes compensation payments out of the deposits, the SFC may require SEHK to replenish the net amount paid after the SFC has exhausted its subrogated rights against the defaulter. The SFC pays to SEHK the investment return earned on any remaining deposits net of the Fund expenses. During the year, the SFC did not make such payment as the total of the compensation payments exceeded the deposits received from SEHK (2017: Nil).

SEHK and the SFC have made contributions of their own money to the Fund. The SFC determined it would retain investment returns earned on these contributions in the Fund.

Other sources of money for the Fund include: recoveries; SEHK replenishments detailed in note 14; Contributions to Investor Compensation Fund detailed in note 11; and excess transaction levy received before the SFO became effective from 1 April 2003 detailed in note 8.

The Fund defines "capital" as including all elements of the Fund less contributions to the ICF and less contributions from SEHK (trading rights deposits from SEHK) as disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (HKASs) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA) and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. Significant accounting policies adopted by the Fund are set out below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Fund. Note 3(i) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Fund for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

The Fund has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (see note 15).

(b) Basis of preparation

Under the SFO, the Fund will continue in operation until all claims against it and all its liabilities have been settled. As the Fund will eventually cease operation, we have prepared these financial statements on a non-going concern basis. We expect that the operations of the Fund will be maintained until all claims and recoveries from liquidators in relation to the broker defaults that happened on or before 31 March 2003 have been fully settled. We have not provided for potential future claims and recoveries as these cannot be reliably estimated. We have also not provided in the financial statements for all expenses expected to be incurred subsequent to the end of the reporting period and up to the date operations will cease and these are estimated to be immaterial.

We prepare the financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs which require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. We make estimates and associated assumptions 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.

We review estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis. We recognise revisions to accounting estimates 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.

(c) Recognition of income

(i) Interest income

We record interest income as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(ii) Recoveries

We recognise recoveries pursuant to Section 118 of the repealed Securities Ordinance as income to the Fund and recoveries re-distributed to claimants as expenses. We record recoveries received and re-distributed when and only when we can be virtually certain that the recoveries will be received and paid.

(iii) Replenishments from SEHK

We record replenishments from SEHK pursuant to Section 107 of the repealed Securities Ordinance as income of the Fund on a receipt basis. For the purpose of calculating the amount to be replenished by SEHK, we deem compensation payments up to the amount of \$8 million for each default to be charged to the contribution from SEHK.

Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Impairment

The carrying amount of the Fund's assets are reviewed at each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Fund about one or more of the following loss events which have an impact on the future cash flows of the assets that can be estimated reliably:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the borrower;
- disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties; and
- a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

If any such evidence exists, the carrying amount of financial assets held at amortised cost is reduced to the estimated recoverable amount by means of a charge to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions.

(f) Creditors and accrued charges

We state creditors and accrued charges initially at fair value and thereafter at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

We recognise a provision in the statement of financial position when the Fund has a legal or constructive obligation of uncertain timing or amount as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Fund will require an outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably.

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(h) Related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Fund if:

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Fund if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Fund;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Fund; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Fund.
- (b) An entity is related to the Fund if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Fund are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the group or an entity related to the group.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Fund.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

(i) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued a number of amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Fund. None of these developments have had a material effect on how the Fund's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented.

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

4. Taxation

The interest and profits on investment earned by the Fund are not subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax under Section 14 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

5. Creditors and accrued charges

Creditors and accrued charges comprised mainly compensation payments re-established for those cheque payments that were not cleared over six months from the cheque issuing date and accrued auditor's remuneration.

These liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in accordance with the determination in HKAS 39, *Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement* unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. They are due on demand or within one year and are unsecured.

6. Trading rights deposits from SEHK/ Relinquished trading rights payable to SEHK

According to Section 104 of the repealed Securities Ordinance, SEHK contributes to the Fund in respect of each trading right at the rate of \$50,000 per trading right. In the absence of claims or other provisions as set out in Section 106 of the repealed Securities Ordinance, the SFC must refund to SEHK the deposit within six months after the trading right was relinquished. During the year, deposits of \$2,700,000 in respect of 54 new trading rights were received from SEHK and deposits of \$250,000 in respect of 5 relinquished trading rights were refunded to SEHK. As at 31 March 2018, there were 15 trading rights in total of \$750,000 that have been relinquished but not yet refunded.

The movement of trading rights deposits from SEHK during the year was as follows:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Balance brought forward	51,200	49,050
Add: new trading rights issued	2,700	2,750
Less: relinquished trading rights refunded	(250)	(800)
Adjustment for: (increase)/decrease in relinquished trading rights payable to SEHK	(150)	200
Balance carried forward	53,500	51,200

7. Contingent liabilities

As at the date of this report, there is no outstanding claim against the Fund.

In relation to the default cases, any excess of recovered amounts, will be re-distributed to claimants. As the timing of any future re-distribution and amount of these potential excess amounts are uncertain at the date of this report, we disclose this as a contingent liability.

8. Excess transaction levy from SEHK

SEHK paid these amounts to the Fund from 1992 to 1994 under an agreement with the SFC and the Financial Secretary concerning SEHK's budget and its receipt of transaction levy.

9. Additional contributions from SEHK and the SFC

Following the relaxation of the compensation rules and compensation limit in 1998, the SFC and SEHK had injected \$330 million and \$300 million respectively to the Fund during the years 1998 to 2001.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

10. Other contributions

In October 1993, a member of SEHK made a special contribution to the Fund \$3,500,000 in recognition of the SFC's concerns about its misconduct in handling its client trading activities. In November 2000, the former Financial Services Bureau of the HKSAR Government transferred to the Fund \$3,002,000 under the provisions of the Exchanges (Special Levy) Ordinance.

11. Contributions to Investor Compensation Fund

When the SFO and its subsidiary legislation came into effect from 1 April 2003, a new single Investor Compensation Fund (ICF) was formed to ultimately replace the Fund and the Commodity Exchange Compensation Fund. Under Section 74(2) of Schedule 10 of the SFO, the SFC may after 1 April 2003 pay into the ICF, which came into operation after 1 April 2003, such sum of money from the Fund as it considers appropriate. Total contributions paid into the ICF up to 31 March 2018 amounted to \$994,718,000 (2017: \$994,718,000).

12. Material related party transactions

The Fund has related party relationships with the ICF and the SFC. There were no significant related party transactions other than those disclosed in the financial statements of the Fund for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2017.

13. Financial risk management

The Fund's interest bearing assets mainly comprise deposits at banks which mature or re-price in the short term, as a result of which the Fund is subject to a limited exposure to interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing market rates. At 31 March 2018, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 100 basis points in the interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would increase/decrease the Fund's surplus and accumulated surplus by approximately \$865,000 (2017: \$837,000). Other components of accumulated surplus would not be affected (2017: Nil) by the changes in interest rates. The exposure to credit and liquidity risks arises in the normal course of the Fund's operation. The Fund is not exposed to any foreign exchange risk as all transactions and balances are denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

The Fund's credit risk is primarily attributable to amounts at bank. Management's policy is that bank balances are placed only with licensed banks rated P-1 or A-1 by Moody's or S&P respectively. There are no amounts past due or impaired.

The Fund's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

Unified Exchange Compensation Fund

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

14. Replenishments from SEHK

Under Section 107 of the repealed Securities Ordinance, the SFC may require SEHK to replenish the Fund with an amount that is equal to that paid in connection with the satisfaction of the claim (limited to \$8,000,000 per each defaulted case) after the SFC has exhausted all relevant rights of action and other legal remedies against the defaulter.

Up to 31 March 2018, SEHK replenished \$16,361,000 to the Fund. In compliance with Section 107 of the repealed Securities Ordinance, if no further recoveries were to be collected, the SFC may require SEHK to further replenish \$70,816,000 to the Fund as follows:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Compensation paid up to the \$8 million limit as set out in Section 109(3) of the repealed Securities Ordinance	100,738	100,738
Less: recoveries received for compensation paid up to \$8 million	(29,946)	(29,946)
Add: recoveries re-distributed to claimants	16,385	16,385
Less: replenishments from SEHK	(16,361)	(16,361)
Net amount the SFC may request SEHK for replenishment	70,816	70,816

Under Section 74(3) of Schedule 10 of the SFO, the SFC having allowed sufficient funds to meet claims, may reimburse SEHK for the deposits paid by SEHK into the Fund for each trading right. The reimbursement of these SEHK deposits may be set off against further replenishments required from SEHK.

Replenishments from SEHK are not recognised in the statement of financial position given that the Fund is not aware of any need for requesting SEHK for replenishment in the near future.

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

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

	Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i>	1 January 2018

HKFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, calculation of impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Based on the preliminary assessment, the Fund expects that its financial assets currently measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss will continue with their respective classification and measurements upon the adoption of HKFRS 9.

The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions on the Fund's financial assets classified as amortised cost based on expected credit losses rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under HKAS 39. Based on the assessments undertaken to date, the Fund expects that the adoption of the new standard would not have a significant effect on the loss allowance in relation to financial assets held at amortised cost.