



Hong Kong Trustees' Association
Limited
(Limited by Guarantee)

30 June 2016

Executive Committee's Report

The members of the Executive Committee submit herewith their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the association for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Principal place of business

Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited ("the association") is an association incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at 6/F, Alexandra House, Chater Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the association is to further the general interests of trust companies in Hong Kong.

Financial statements

The surplus of the association for the year ended 30 June 2016 and the state of the association's affairs at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 6 to 23.

Transfer to accumulated surplus

The surplus of HK\$ 84,627 (2015: HK\$194,884) has been transferred to accumulated surplus.

Fixed assets

Details of movements in fixed assets during the year are set out in note 7 to the financial statements.

Charitable donation

Charitable donations made by the association during the year amounted to HK\$50,000 (2015: HK\$Nil).

Executive Committee's Report (continued)

Executive Committee

The members of the Executive Committee during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Michael Shue	(Chairman)
Ka Shi Lau	(Vice Chairman)
Andrew Law	
Carolyn Butler	
Elaine Lau	
Fan Choi	
Fanny Wong	
Jacqueline Shek	
Loretta Ma	
Pamela Yuen	
Rebecca Chow	
Stefano Mariani	(appointed on 16 September 2015)

In accordance with article 38 of the association's articles of association, all members of the Executive Committee retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

At no time during the year was the association a party to any arrangement to enable the members of the Executive Committee to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of any body corporate.

Indemnity of the members of the Executive Committee

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in section 469 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the directors of the association is currently in force and was in force throughout this year.

Executive Committee members' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts


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

Executive Committee's Report (continued)

Auditors

KPMG retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as its honorary auditor is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

By order of the Executive Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive script that appears to be the initials 'SH' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Hong Kong,

27 OCT 2016

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

We have audited the financial statements of Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited ("the association") set out on pages 6 to 23, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Executive Committee members' responsibility for the financial statements

The Executive Committee members of the association are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for such internal control as the Executive Committee members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we 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 judgement, 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 the 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 Executive Committee members, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



Independent auditor's report to the members of
Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited (continued)

(Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the association as at 30 June 2016 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 compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Certified Public Accountants

8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

27 OCT 2016

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2016

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2016	2015
Revenue			
Annual subscription fees	13	\$ 353,300	\$ 359,200
Dinner and meeting income		99,000	97,375
Interest income		3,303	2
Realised gain on sale of investment		70,927	41,400
Other income		12,048	235
		<u>\$ 538,578</u>	<u>\$ 498,212</u>
Expenditure			
Consultancy fee		\$ 175,525	\$ 156,188
Dinner and meeting expenses		30,640	33,598
Professional fee		121,235	23,700
Legal advisory fee		17,617	13,727
Depreciation	7	2,544	2,721
Sundry expenses		98,849	54,210
		<u>\$ 446,410</u>	<u>\$ 284,144</u>
Surplus before taxation	4, 6(b)	\$ 92,168	\$ 214,068
Tax expense	6(a)	<u>(7,541)</u>	<u>(19,184)</u>
Surplus after taxation transferred to accumulated surplus		\$ 84,627	\$ 194,884
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:</i>			
Available-for-sale securities:			
– Changes in fair value during the year		417	25,700
– Fair value reserve transferred to profit or loss		<u>(70,927)</u>	<u>(41,400)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 14,117</u>	<u>\$ 179,184</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position at 30 June 2016

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2016	2015
Non-current asset			
Fixed assets	7	\$ 6,833	\$ 9,377
Current assets			
Investments	8	\$ -	\$ 609,150
Accounts receivables		1,950	33,425
Interest receivables		1,162	-
Other receivables	14	-	77,791
Bank deposits		600,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,015,105	874,505
		<u>\$ 1,618,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,594,871</u>
Current liabilities			
Amount due to STEP Hong Kong Limited		\$ -	\$ 3,500
Accrued expenses		92,285	34,028
Tax payables		26,725	19,184
Other payables	14	11,000	62,813
Unearned annual subscription fees		163,350	167,150
		<u>\$ 293,360</u>	<u>\$ 286,675</u>
Net current assets		<u>\$ 1,324,857</u>	<u>\$ 1,308,196</u>
Net assets		<u>\$ 1,331,690</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,573</u>

Statement of changes in funds
for the year ended 30 June 2016
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Accumulated surplus</i>	<i>Fair value reserve</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 1 July 2015	<u>\$ 1,247,063</u>	<u>\$ 70,510</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,573</u>
Surplus after taxation	\$ 84,627	\$ -	\$ 84,627
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>(70,510)</u>	<u>(70,510)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 84,627</u>	<u>\$ (70,510)</u>	<u>\$ 14,117</u>
At 30 June 2016	<u>\$ 1,331,690</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,690</u>
At 1 July 2014	<u>\$ 1,052,179</u>	<u>\$ 86,210</u>	<u>\$ 1,138,389</u>
Surplus after taxation	\$ 194,884	\$ -	\$ 194,884
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,700)</u>	<u>(15,700)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 194,884</u>	<u>\$ (15,700)</u>	<u>\$ 179,184</u>
At 30 June 2015	<u>\$ 1,247,063</u>	<u>\$ 70,510</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,573</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 30 June 2016 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2016	2015
Operating activities			
Surplus before taxation		\$ 92,168	\$ 214,068
Adjustments for:			
Realised gain on sale of investment		(70,927)	(41,400)
Depreciation		2,544	2,721
Interest income		(3,303)	(2)
Operating surplus before changes in working capital		\$ 20,482	\$ 175,387
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivables		31,475	(14,725)
Decrease in prepayment		-	625
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables		77,791	(77,791)
Increase in bank deposits		(600,000)	-
(Decrease)/increase in unearned annual subscription fees		(3,800)	5,650
(Decrease)/increase in amount due to STEP Hong Kong Limited		(3,500)	3,200
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses		58,257	(2,226)
Decrease in other payables		(51,813)	(262,187)
Net cash used in operating activities		\$ (471,108)	\$ (172,067)
Investing activities			
Interest received		\$ 2,141	\$ 2
Proceed from sale of investments		609,567	309,600
Cash generated from investing activities		\$ 611,708	\$ 309,602
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		\$ 140,600	\$ 137,535
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		874,505	736,970
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	11	\$ 1,015,105	\$ 874,505

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1 Association's status

The association is a company limited by guarantee. In the event that the association is wound up, each member's guaranteed contribution to the assets of the association is limited to \$100.

2 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"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the association is 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 association. Note 3 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from the initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the association for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in the financial statements.

The association 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 of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that financial instruments classified as available-for-sale securities are stated at their fair values as explained in the accounting policies in note 2(d).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, 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 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.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

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.

(c) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Office and computer equipment 5 years

Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

The carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, is more than its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset, or of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of fixed assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Investments

Available-for-sale securities

Investments in securities for non-trading purpose are classified as available-for-sale securities and initially recognised at fair value. At the end of each reporting period the fair value is remeasured, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in the fair value reserve, except foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from changes in the amortised cost of monetary items such as debt securities which are recognised directly in profit or loss. When these investments are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale securities are measured initially at fair value, which normally will be equal to the transaction price plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or issue of the financial liabilities. The association recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

When there is objective evidence that available-for-sale securities are impaired, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in the fair value reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in profit or loss. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of the association concerning the underlying financial stability of the investee as well as a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost.

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in respect of available-for-sale equity securities are not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in the fair value of such assets is recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses in respect of available-for-sale debt securities are reversed if the subsequent increase in fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. Reversals of impairment losses in such circumstances are recognised in profit or loss.

When the investments are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts, except where the receivables are interest-free loans made to related parties without any fixed repayment terms or the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts.

Impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts are recognised when there is objective evidence of impairment and are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate where the effect of discounting is material. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of the association about events that have an impact on the asset's estimated future cash flows such as significant financial difficulty of the debtor.

(f) Payables

Payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, 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, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(h) Bank deposits

Bank deposits comprise cash at banks placed with a reputable banking institution with an original maturity over three months.

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the association and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in profit or loss as follows:

(i) Annual subscription fees

Annual subscription fees cover a twelve month period from 1 July to 30 June and are recognised as income in the accounting periods to which the fees relate.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Revenue recognition (continued)

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(iii) Dinner and meeting income, and other income

Dinner and meeting income, and other income are accounted for on accruals basis.

(j) Income tax

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

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the date of statement of financial position, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

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

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the date of statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Related parties

- (i) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the association if that person:
 - (1) has control or joint control over the association;
 - (2) has significant influence over the association; or
 - (3) is a member of the key management personnel of the association.
- (ii) An entity is related to the association if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (1) The entity and the association are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (2) 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).
 - (3) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (4) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (5) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the association or an entity related to the association.
 - (6) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).
 - (7) A person identified in (i)(1) 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).
 - (8) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the association or to the association's parent.

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.

3 Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued a number of new HKFRSs and amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the association. None of these amendments are relevant to the association's results and financial position. The association has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

4 Surplus before taxation

No auditor's remuneration was paid for the year (2015: \$Nil).

5 Executive Committee members' remuneration

None of the members of the Executive Committee received or was due any remuneration for services rendered to the association during the year (2015: \$Nil).

6 Taxation

(a) Taxation charged to profit or loss

	2016	2015
Current Tax - Hong Kong Profits Tax		
Provision for the year	\$ 7,541	\$ 19,184

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2016 is calculated at 16.5% (2015: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year.

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense charged to profit or loss and accounting surplus at applicable tax rates:

	2016	2015
Surplus before taxation	\$ 92,168	\$ 214,068
Notional tax on surplus before taxation, calculated at the rate of 16.5% (2015: 16.5%)	\$ 15,207	\$ 35,321
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(12,247)	(6,831)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	4,189	-
Tax effect of tax losses utilised	-	(9,720)
Temporary difference not recognised	392	414
Tax expense	\$ 7,541	\$ 19,184

(c) Deferred tax assets not recognised:

The association does not have (2015: \$Nil) cumulative tax losses during the year.

7 Fixed assets

	<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Total fixed assets</i>
Cost:			
At 1 July 2015	\$ 67,350	\$ 35,469	\$ 102,819
Additions	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2016	\$ 67,350	\$ 35,469	\$ 102,819
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 July 2015	\$ 67,350	\$ 26,092	\$ 93,442
Charge for the year	-	2,544	2,544
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2016	\$ 67,350	\$ 28,636	\$ 95,986
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value:			
At 30 June 2016	\$ -	\$ 6,833	\$ 6,833
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Total fixed assets</i>
Cost:			
At 1 July 2014	\$ 67,350	\$ 35,469	\$ 102,819
Additions	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2015	\$ 67,350	\$ 35,469	\$ 102,819
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 July 2014	\$ 67,350	\$ 23,371	\$ 90,721
Charge for the year	-	2,721	2,721
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2015	\$ 67,350	\$ 26,092	\$ 93,442
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value:			
At 30 June 2015	\$ -	\$ 9,377	\$ 9,377
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

8 Investments

	2016	2015
Unit trust, quoted	\$ -	\$ 609,150
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 609,150</u>

The association disposed all of its investments in JP Morgan Money Fund during the year (2015: 3,790.837 units).

9 Capital and reserves

(a) *Nature and purpose of reserves*

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale securities held at the date of statement of financial position and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies in note 2(d).

(b) *Capital management*

The association's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard the association's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide benefits for members and other stakeholders.

The association is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and its activities are mainly funded by annual subscription fees and training and dinner meeting income.

The accumulated surplus of the association is managed according to the financial management guidelines and procedures of the association in meeting the objective of the association with the view of safeguarding the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

10 Financial instruments

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate and market price risks arises in the normal course of the association's business. These risks are limited by the association's financial management policies and practices described below.

(a) Credit risk

The association's exposure to credit risk is primarily attributable to investments and accounts receivable. Investment is normally only in liquid unit trust issued by a counterparty that has a strong credit rating. The Executive Committee has a policy of approving all membership applications and monitors unsettled membership fees and other accounts receivable on a periodic basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Substantially all of the cash held by the association is held by Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited and China Construction Bank. Bankruptcy or insolvency by the banks may cause the association's rights with respect to the cash held by the banks to be delayed or limited.

(b) Liquidity risk

The association's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term. The association's financial liabilities are interest free and payable within one year or on demand.

(c) Interest rate risk

The association does not have any interest-bearing borrowings at 30 June 2016 and 2015 that would expose the association to interest rate risk.

(d) Market price risk

The association does not had any significant financial assets as at 30 June 2016. The market price risks associated with the association are considered to be insignificant.

At 30 June 2015, a 1% increase in net asset value of the unit trusts held by the association would have increased net assets of the association by \$6,092; and an equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased net assets of the association by the same amount. The change in net assets would be recognised as fair value reserve.

10 Financial instruments (continued)

(e) Fair value

The following table presents the carrying value of financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period across the three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined in HKFRS 13, *Fair value measurement*, with the fair value of each financial instrument categorised in its entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to that fair value measurement. The levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 (highest level): fair values measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments.
- Level 2: fair value measured using quoted prices in active markets for similar financial instruments, or using valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly based on observable market data.
- Level 3 (lowest level): fair values measured using valuation techniques in which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

	<i>2016</i> <i>Level 1</i>	<i>2015</i> <i>Level 1</i>
Investment		
Unit trusts	\$ -	\$ 609,150

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 30 June 2015. There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended 30 June 2016 and 2015.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
Cash at bank	\$ 1,015,105	\$ 874,505

12 Involvement with unconsolidated structured entities

The table below describes the types of structured entities that the association does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest.

<i>Type of structured entity</i>	<i>Nature and purpose</i>	<i>Interest held by the association</i>
Unit trusts	To manage assets on behalf of investors and generate fees for the investment manager. These vehicles are financed through the issues of units to investors.	Investments in units issued by the unit trusts

The table below sets out interests held by the association in unconsolidated structured entities. The maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the financial assets held by the association.

	<i>Number of unit trusts</i>	<i>Total net assets</i>	<i>Carrying amount included in "Investments"</i>
30 June 2016			
Investment in unit trusts	-	\$ -	\$ -
30 June 2015			
Investment in unit trusts	1	\$ 960,950,000	\$ 609,150

During 2015, the association did not provide financial support to unconsolidated structured entities and has no intention of providing financial or other support.

The association can redeem units in the above unit trusts on any dealing day.

13 Related party transactions

Each Executive Committee member paid an annual subscription fee as a member of the association. During the year, the total annual subscription fees paid by the Executive Committee members were \$38,550 (2015: \$37,800).

14 Other receivables/payables

The association entered into an advisory agreement (2015: two advisory agreements with two professional firms) with a professional firm on behalf of trustees who are members of the association. As at 30 June 2016, the association has received the payment of \$156,000 (2015: \$195,000) from the relevant members and recognised a payable and receivable of \$1,000 and \$Nil respectively (2015: \$52,813 and \$39,000).

15 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the annual accounting year ended 30 June 2016

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 30 June 2016 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the association:

*Effective for
accounting periods
beginning on or after*

HKFRS 15, *Revenue from contracts with customers* 1 January 2018

HKFRS 9, *Financial instruments* 1 January 2018

The association 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 association's results of operations and financial position.