KPMG

Hong Kong Trustees' Association Limited

(Limited by Guarantee)

30 June 2013

Report of the Executive Committee

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 2013.

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 2013 and the state of the association's affairs at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 5 to 21.

Transfer to accumulated surplus

The surplus of HK$70,018 (2012: deficit of HK$135,170) has been transferred to accumulated surplus.

Fixed assets

Details of movements in fixed assets during the year are set out in note 6 to the financial statements.

Executive Committee

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

Ka Shi Lau	(Chairman)
Jacqueline Shek	
James Bertram	
Carolyn Butler	
Fan Choi	
Elaine Lau	

Executive Committee (continued)

Loretta Lam	
Angelyn Lim	
Michael Shue	
Fanny Wong	
Andrew Law	(appointed on 16 July 2012)
Rebecca Chow	(appointed on 6 December 2012)
Caroline Chan	(resigned on 6 December 2012)

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.

No contracts 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.

Auditor

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

Hong Kong,

17 OCT 2013

KPMG

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 5 to 21, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2013, the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure, the 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 141 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.

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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 state of the association's affairs as at 30 June 2013 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

KPMG

Certified Public Accountants

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

17 OCT 2013

Statement of comprehensive income and expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2013

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	*2013*	*2012*
Income			
Annual subscription fees	10	$ 248,250	$ 217,000
Dinner and meeting income		165,200	189,650
Interest income		2	2
Dividend income		8,040	7,680
Other income		3,000	25
		$ 424,492	$ 414,357
Expenditure			
Consultancy fee		$ 149,960	$ 169,800
Dinner and meeting expenses		98,590	83,274
Professional fee		21,200	19,200
Legal advisory fee		45,585	229,762
Depreciation	6	237	237
Sundry expenses		30,778	47,254
		$ 346,350	$ 549,527
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	3	$ 78,142	$ (135,170)
Tax expense	5(a)	(8,124)	-
Surplus/(deficit) after taxation transferred to accumulated surplus		$ 70,018	$ (135,170)
Other comprehensive income			
Available-for-sale securities:			
– Changes in fair value during the year		17,666	(33,770)
Total comprehensive income for the year		$ 87,684	$ (168,940)

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 30 June 2013

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	*2013*	*2012*
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	6	$ 534	$ 771
Deferred tax asset	5(c)	-	8,124
		$ 534	$ 8,895
Current assets			
Investments	7	$ 863,265	$ 845,599
Accounts receivable		110,250	29,650
Amount due from STEP Hong Kong Limited		-	790
Other receivable		100,531	-
Cash and cash equivalents		186,914	265,728
		$ 1,260,960	$ 1,141,767
Current liabilities			
Amount due to STEP Hong Kong Limited		$ 300	$ -
Accrued expenses		105,472	11,991
Other payable		-	93,633
Unearned annual subscription fees		130,000	107,000
		$ 235,772	$ 212,624
Net current assets		$ 1,025,188	$ 929,143
Net assets		$ 1,025,722	$ 938,038

Balance sheet at 30 June 2013 (continued)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	*2013*	*2012*
Represented by:			
Accumulated surplus		$ 969,297	$ 899,279
Fair value reserve		56,425	38,759
		$ 1,025,722	$ 938,038

Approved and authorised for issue by the Executive Committee on **17 OCT 2013**

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The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in funds for the year ended 30 June 2013

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Accumulated surplus	*Fair value reserve*	*Total*
At 1 July 2012	$ 899,279	$ 38,759	$ 938,038
Total comprehensive income for the year	70,018	17,666	87,684
At 30 June 2013	$ 969,297	$ 56,425	$ 1,025,722
At 1 July 2011	$ 1,034,449	$ 72,529	$ 1,106,978
Total comprehensive income for the year	(135,170)	(33,770)	(168,940)
At 30 June 2012	$ 899,279	$ 38,759	$ 938,038

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 30 June 2013

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	2013	2012
Operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	$ 78,142	$ (135,170)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	237	237
Interest income	(2)	(2)
Operating surplus/(deficit) before changes in working capital	$ 78,377	$ (134,935)
Increase in accounts receivable	(80,600)	(22,150)
Increase in other receivable	(100,531)	-
Increase in unearned annual subscription fees	23,000	12,000
Decrease/(increase) in net amount due from STEP Hong Kong Limited	1,090	(6,290)
(Decrease)/increase in other payable	(93,633)	93,633
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses	93,481	(16,130)
Cash used in operations	$ (78,816)	$ (73,872)
Hong Kong Profits Tax refund received	-	16,874
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (78,816)	$ (56,998)
Investing activities		
Interest received	$ 2	$ 2
Cash generated from investing activities	$ 2	$ 2
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	$ (78,814)	$ (56,996)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	265,728	322,724
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	$ 186,914	$ 265,728

The notes on pages 10 to 21 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. However, none of these developments are relevant to the association's operations.

The association has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (see note 11).

(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 the financial instruments classified as available-for-sale securities which 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.

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.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet 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 each balance sheet date. 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 net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the 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.

(d) Investments

Available-for-sale securities

Investments in securities, being that held for non-trading purpose, are classified as available-for-sale securities and is initially recognised at fair value. At each balance sheet date 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. Dividend income from these investments is recognised in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(h)(iv) and where these investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(h)(ii). When these investments are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Investments (continued)

Available-for-sale securities (continued)

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.

(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.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(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, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(h) Income 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.

(ii) Interest income

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

(iii) Dinner and meeting income, and other income

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

(iv) Dividend income

- Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.
- Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend.

(i) 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.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Income tax (continued)

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, 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 balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(j) 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).

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Related parties (continued)

(ii) An entity is related to the association if any of the following conditions applies: (continued)

(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).

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 Surplus/(deficit) before taxation

No auditor's remuneration was paid for the year (2012: $Nil).

4 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 (2012: $Nil).

5 Taxation

(a) Taxation expense to profit or loss:

	2013	*2012*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$ 8,124	$ -

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2013 is calculated at 16.5% (2012: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year.

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements as the association utilised accumulated tax losses to offset the profit for taxation purposes during the current year. The association sustained a loss for taxation purposes in prior year.

5 Taxation (continued)

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting surplus/(deficit) at applicable tax rates:

	2013	*2012*
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	$ 78,142	$ (135,170)
Notional tax on surplus/(deficit) before taxation, calculated at the rate of 16.5% (2012: 16.5%)	$ 12,893	$ (22,303)
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(1,328)	(1,268)
Tax effect of recognition of unused tax losses not recognised in prior years	(11,551)	-
Tax effect of recognition of temporary differences not recognised in prior years	(14)	-
Reversal of deferred tax asset recognised in prior years	8,124	-
Temporary difference not recognised	-	23,571
Tax expense	$ 8,124	$ -

(c) Deferred tax assets recognised:

The deferred tax assets recognised in the balance sheet and the movements during the year are as follows:

Deferred tax arising from:	*Depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation*	*Future benefits of tax losses recognised*	*Total*
At 1 July 2012	$ (174)	$ (7,950)	$ (8,124)
Charged to profit or loss	174	7,950	8,124
At 30 June 1013	$ -	$ -	$ -
At 1 July 2011 and 30 June 1012	$ (174)	$ (7,950)	$ (8,124)

(d) Deferred tax assets not recognised:

The association has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of $121,202 (2012: $191,209) as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available in the relevant tax jurisdiction and entity. The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

6 Fixed assets

	Office equipment	*Computer equipment*	*Total fixed assets*
Cost:			
At 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2013	$ 67,350	$ 23,046	$ 90,396
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 July 2012	$ 67,350	$ 22,275	$ 89,625
Charge for the year	-	237	237
At 30 June 2013	$ 67,350	$ 22,512	$ 89,862
Net book value:			
At 30 June 2013	$ -	$ 534	$ 534

	Office equipment	*Computer equipment*	*Total fixed assets*
Cost:			
At 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012	$ 67,350	$ 23,046	$ 90,396
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 July 2011	$ 67,350	$ 22,038	$ 89,388
Charge for the year	-	237	237
At 30 June 2012	$ 67,350	$ 22,275	$ 89,625
Net book value:			
At 30 June 2012	$ -	$ 771	$ 771

7 Investments

	2013	2012
Unit trust, listed	$ 256,200	$ 239,520
Unit trust, quoted	607,065	606,079
	$ 863,265	$ 845,599

Investments represent 3,790.837 units (2012: 3,790.837 units) in JF Money Fund and 12,000 units (2012: 12,000 units) in Tracker Fund of Hong Kong.

8 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 balance sheet date 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.

9 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 balance sheet.

Substantially all of the cash held by the association is held by Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited. Bankruptcy or insolvency by the bank may cause the association's rights with respect to the cash held by the bank 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 2013 and 2012 that would expose the association to interest rate risk.

(d) Market price risk

At 30 June 2013, a 10% increase in net asset value of the unit trusts held by the association would have increased net assets of the association by $86,327 (2012: $84,560); 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.

9 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 7, *Financial instruments: Disclosures*, with the fair value of each financial instrument categorised in its entirely 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.

	2013 *Level 1*	*2012* *Level 1*
Investment assets		
Unit trusts	$ 863,265	$ 845,599

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 30 June 2013 and 2012. There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 2012.

10 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 $30,650 (2012: $30,800).

11 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the annual accounting year ended 30 June 2013

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments and several new standards which are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2013 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 13, *Fair value measurement*	1 January 2013
HKFRS 9, *Financial instruments*	1 January 2015

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.