



財務報告 Financial Statements

平等機會委員會
截至二零二零年三月三十一日
止財政年度的財務報表

獨立核數師報告
致平等機會委員會
全體大會

(依據《性別歧視條例》在香港成立)

Equal Opportunities Commission
Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2020

Independent auditor's report to
the Board of Commission Members of
Equal Opportunities Commission

(Established in Hong Kong pursuant to the Sex Discrimination Ordinance)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審計列載於第84至125頁平等機會委員會(以下簡稱「委員會」)的財務報表，此財務報表包括於2020年3月31日的資產負債表，截至該日止年度的收支結算表、全面收益表、資金變動表和現金流量表，以及財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映委員會於2020年3月31日的財政狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會頒布的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」)，我們獨立於委員會，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Equal Opportunities Commission ("the Commission") set out on pages 84 to 125, which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2020, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Commission as at 31 March 2020 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 ("HKSAs") 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 are independent of the Commission 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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財務報表及其核數師報告以外的信息

委員會需對其他信息負責。其他信息包括刊載於年報內的全部信息，但不包括財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦不對該等其他信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。

基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

委員會就財務報表須承擔的責任

委員會須負責根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》擬備真實而中肯的財務報表，並對其認為為使財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所必需的內部控制負責。

在擬備財務報表時，委員會負責評估委員會持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非委員會有意將委員會清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Commission is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than 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 the Commission for the financial statements

The Commission is 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 Commission determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Commission is responsible for assessing the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Commission either intends to liquidate the Commission or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



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核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們是按照雙方同意的受聘條款，僅向委員會報告。除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或滙總起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴帳項所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對委員會內部控制的有效性發表意見。

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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, 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 HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 Commission's internal control.



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- 評價委員會所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對委員會採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對委員會的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致委員會不能持續經營。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Commission.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Commission'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 Commission'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 Commission 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.

除其他事項外，我們與委員會溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

We communicate with the Commission 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.

畢馬威會計師事務所

執業會計師

香港中環

遮打道10號

太子大廈8樓

2020年9月7日

KPMG

Certified Public Accountants

8th Floor, Prince's Building

10 Chater Road

Central, Hong Kong

7 September 2020



財務報告 Financial Statements

收支結算表 截至2020年3月31日止 財政年度

(所有數額均以港元為單位)

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2020	2019 ¹
收入	Income			
政府補助	Government subventions	3	119,946,906	115,034,339
其他收入	Other income		2,384,902	3,296,047
			122,331,808	118,330,386
支出	Expenditure			
職員薪酬	Staff salaries		78,344,598	74,335,324
職員約滿酬金、其他福利及津貼	Staff gratuity, other benefits and allowances		23,118,876	21,795,275
強積金供款	Mandatory provident fund contributions		1,701,399	1,620,723
未使用年假的準備的增加／(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in provision for unutilised annual leave		556,933	(265,383)
法律費用	Legal fees		1,370,720	1,641,201
宣傳及公眾教育支出	Publicity and public education expenses		4,292,214	4,364,725
研究計劃	Research projects		1,423,918	2,099,908
涉及辦公室物業的支出	Expenses in respect of office premises		2,013,185	7,976,185
租賃作自用的物業作為辦公室的折舊	Depreciation of property leased for own use as office premises	4	6,128,781	—
其他物業、機器及設備的折舊	Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment	4	2,867,564	2,710,481
外訪及會議	Overseas visits and conferences		53,185	17,509
職員本地培訓	Staff local training		455,401	186,270
核數師酬金	Auditor's remuneration		103,200	100,300
租賃負債利息	Interest on lease liabilities		1,593,218	—
其他營運費用	Other operating expenses		2,313,703	2,285,693
			126,336,895	118,868,211
財政年度虧損	Deficit for the year	11	(4,005,087)	(537,825)

1: 委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號。根據此方法，比較資料並無重列(見附註2(c))。

1: The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 at 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 2(c).

第91至125頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 91 to 125 form part of these financial statements.



財務報告 Financial Statements

全面收益表 截至2020年3月31日止 財政年度

(所有數額均以港元為單位)

委員會於任一所呈列的年度期間，除「財政年度虧損」以外便沒有全面收益的組成項目。因此，委員會於兩個年度期間均沒有分開呈列全面收益表，委員會的「全面收入總額」和「財政年度虧損」相同。

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

The Commission had no components of comprehensive income other than “deficit for the year” in either of the years presented. Accordingly, no separate statement of comprehensive income is presented as the Commission’s “total comprehensive income” was the same as the “deficit for the year” in both years.

第91至125頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 91 to 125 form part of these financial statements.



財務報告 Financial Statements

資產負債表

於2020年3月31日

(所有數額均以港元為單位)

Statement of assets and liabilities

as at 31 March 2020

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

			附註 Note	2020	2019 ¹
資產	ASSETS				
非流動資產	Non-current asset				
物業、機器及設備	Property, plant and equipment	4		47,341,069	11,249,341
流動資產	Current assets				
應收政府的未使用年假補助	Unutilised annual leave subventions receivable from the Government			3,846,089	3,289,156
其他應收帳款、按金及預付款項	Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	5		3,118,369	2,819,473
存款期超過三個月的銀行存款	Bank deposits with original maturity over three months			21,082,532	14,187,515
現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents	6		15,580,695	14,700,228
				43,627,685	34,996,372
總資產	Total assets			90,968,754	46,245,713
負債	LIABILITIES				
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities				
職員約滿酬金的準備	Provision for staff gratuity	8		8,480,242	7,172,115
預收政府補助	Government subventions received in advance	3		2,579,081	389,126
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	10		35,584,278	–
資本補助基金	Capital subvention fund	7		4,782,788	6,274,507
				51,426,389	13,835,748
流動負債	Current liabilities				
職員約滿酬金的準備	Provision for staff gratuity	8		9,114,343	6,606,159
未使用年假的準備	Provision for unutilised annual leave			3,846,089	3,289,156
預收政府補助	Government subventions received in advance	3		11,507,090	6,147,262
其他應付帳項及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	9		3,472,579	4,990,849
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	10		4,902,849	–
資本補助基金	Capital subvention fund	7		1,811,719	2,483,756
				34,654,669	23,517,182
總負債	Total liabilities			86,081,058	37,352,930



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		附註 Note	2020	2019 ¹
資金 儲備	FUNDS Reserves	11	4,887,696	8,892,783
總資金	Total funds		4,887,696	8,892,783
總資金及負債	Total funds and liabilities		90,968,754	46,245,713

於2020年9月7日批准並授權公布本財務報表。

Approved and authorised for issue on 7 September 2020 by

朱敏健先生, IDS
Mr Ricky CHU Man-kin, IDS
委員會主席
Chairperson of the Commission

謝偉鴻博士
Dr Henry SHIE Wai-hung
行政及財務專責小組召集人
Convenor of the Administration and
Finance Committee

鄧伊珊小姐
Miss Kerrie TENG
高級會計經理
Senior Accounting Manager

1: 委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號。根據此方法，比較資料並無重列(見附註2(c))。

1: The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 at 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 2(c).

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資金變動表
截至2020年3月31日止
財政年度
(所有數額均以港元為單位)

Statement of changes in funds
for the year ended 31 March 2020
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		收支結算表 Statement of income and expenditure	儲備 Reserves (附註11) (note 11)	總數 Total
於2018年4月1日的結餘	Balance at 1 April 2018	–	9,430,608	9,430,608
2018/2019年度資金變動：		Changes in funds for 2018/2019:		
財政年度虧損及全面收入總額	Deficit and total comprehensive income for the year	(537,825)	–	(537,825)
轉撥	Transfer	537,825	(537,825)	–
於2019年3月31日及 2019年4月1日的結餘	Balance at 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019	–	8,892,783	8,892,783
2019/2020年度資金變動：		Changes in funds for 2019/2020:		
財政年度虧損及全面收入總額	Deficit and total comprehensive income for the year	(4,005,087)	–	(4,005,087)
轉撥	Transfer	4,005,087	(4,005,087)	–
於2020年3月31日的結餘	Balance at 31 March 2020	–	4,887,696	4,887,696

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現金流量表 截至2020年3月31日止 財政年度

(所有數額均以港元為單位)

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

			2020	2019 ²
		附註 Note		
營運活動	Operating activities			
財政年度虧損	Deficit for the year		(4,005,087)	(537,825)
調整：	Adjustments for:			
折舊	Depreciation	4	8,996,345	2,710,481
利息收入	Interest income		(518,985)	(423,053)
租賃負債利息	Interest on lease liabilities		1,593,218	—
營運資金變動前經營盈餘	Operating surplus before changes in working capital		6,065,491	1,749,603
應收政府的未使用年假補助的 (增加)/減少	(Increase)/decrease in unutilised annual leave subventions receivable from the Government	3	(556,933)	265,383
其他應收帳款、按金及預付款項的 (增加)/減少	(Increase)/decrease in other receivables, deposits and prepayments		(221,670)	33,999
其他應付帳項及應計費用的減少	Decrease in other payables and accruals		(947,185)	(50,766)
職員約滿酬金的準備的增加/ (減少)	Increase/(decrease) in provision for staff gratuity		3,816,311	(15,112)
未使用年假的準備的增加/(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in provision for unutilised annual leave		556,933	(265,383)
預收政府補助的增加	Increase in Government subventions received in advance	3	7,549,783	128,293
資本補助基金的減少	Decrease in capital subvention fund	3	(2,163,756)	(2,993,015)
營運活動所產生/(耗用)的現金淨額	Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities		14,098,974	(1,146,998)



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		附註 Note	2020	2019 ²
投資活動	Investing activities			
已收利息	Interest received		441,759	427,047
存款期超過三個月的銀行存款的 (增加)/減少	(Increase)/decrease in bank deposits with original maturity over three months		(6,895,017)	6,919,947
購置物業、機器及設備	Payment for the purchase of property, plant and equipment		(234,561)	(947,079)
投資活動所(耗用)/產生的現金淨 額	Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities		(6,687,819)	6,399,915
融資活動	Financing activities			
支付租賃租金的資本部分	Capital element of lease rentals paid	6(b)	(4,937,470)	—
支付租賃租金的利息部分	Interest element of lease rentals paid	6(b)	(1,593,218)	—
用於融資活動的現金淨額	Net cash used in financing activities		(6,530,688)	—
現金及現金等價物的淨增加	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		880,467	5,252,917
年初的現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	6(a)	14,700,228	9,447,311
年末的現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6(a)	15,580,695	14,700,228

² 委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號，並於2019年4月1日調整期初結餘，以確認之前按照《香港會計準則》第17號歸類為營運租賃的租賃相關使用權資產和租賃負債。之前，委員會作為承租人以現金支付的營運租賃6,339,220元，在現金流量表下歸類為營運活動。按照《香港財務報告準則》第16號，除了短期租賃付款外，所有其他支付租賃租金的款額現分為資本部分及利息部分(見附註6(b))，並歸類為融資現金流出。根據經修訂的追溯法，比較資料並無重列。有關過渡至《香港財務報告準則》第16號的影響的進一步詳情，載列於附註2(c)。

² The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 April 2019 to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. Previously, cash payments under operating leases made by the Commission as a lessee of \$6,339,220 were classified as operating activities in the cash flow statement. Under HKFRS 16, except for short-term lease payments, all other rentals paid on leases are now split into capital element and interest element (see note 6(b)) and classified as financing cash outflows. Under the modified retrospective approach, the comparative information is not restated. Further details on the impact of the transition to HKFRS 16 are set out in note 2(c).

第91至125頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 91 to 125 form part of these financial statements.



財務報告 Financial Statements

財務報表附註

(所有數額均以港元為單位)

Notes to the financial statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1 背景

平等機會委員會(「委員會」)是法定機構，於1996年成立，負責執行《性別歧視條例》、《殘疾歧視條例》、《家庭崗位歧視條例》及《種族歧視條例》。委員會致力消除基於性別、婚姻狀況、懷孕、殘疾、家庭崗位及種族而產生的歧視。此外，委員會亦致力消除性騷擾及基於殘疾及種族的騷擾及中傷行為，並促進男女之間、傷健之間、不同家庭崗位及不同種族人士之間的平等機會。

委員會按法例在香港成立，辦事處註冊地址為香港黃竹坑香葉道41號16樓。

Background

Equal Opportunities Commission ("the Commission") is a statutory body set up in 1996 to implement the Sex Discrimination Ordinance, the Disability Discrimination Ordinance, the Family Status Discrimination Ordinance and the Race Discrimination Ordinance. The Commission works towards the elimination of discrimination on the grounds of sex, marital status, pregnancy, disability, family status and race. The Commission also aims to eliminate sexual harassment, and harassment and vilification on the grounds of disability and race, and promote equality of opportunities between men and women, between persons with and without a disability and irrespective of family status and race.

The Commission is established by statute in Hong Kong. The address of its registered office is 16/F, 41 Heung Yip Road, Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong.

2 主要會計政策

(a) 遵例聲明

本財務報表是根據香港會計師公會頒布所有適用的《香港財務報告準則》(此統稱包括適用的個別《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》及詮釋)，以及香港公認會計原則而編製。委員會採納的主要會計政策如下披露。

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 Commission are disclosed below.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(a) 遵例聲明(續)

香港會計師公會已頒布數項新增及經修訂的《香港財務報告準則》，並於本年度委員會的會計期間首次生效或可供提早採用。附註2(c)提供因首次應用該等準則而引致會計政策變動的資料，而該等資料只包括與委員會有關而須反映在本期及去年會計期的財務報表。

(b) 財務報表編製基準

本財務報表是以歷史成本作為計量基準而編製的。

在編製符合香港財務報告準則的財務報表時，管理層需要作出影響會計政策的應用及資產、負債、收入和支出的呈報數額的判斷、估計和假設。這些估計和相關假設是根據過往經驗及管理層因應當時情況下屬合理的各項其他因素為基礎而作出，所得結果是構成管理層就目前未能從其他資料來源即時得知資產及負債帳面值時所作出判斷的基礎。實際的結果可能與這些估計有差異。

管理層會不斷修訂各項估計及相關假設。如果會計估計的修訂僅影響某一期間，則該修訂會在該期間內確認入帳，或如果會計估計的修訂同時影響當前及未來期間，則該修訂會在修訂期間及未來期間內確認入帳。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

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 Commission. Note 2(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Commission for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis.

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 expenditure. 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.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策的變動

香港會計師公會頒布了一項新增的《香港財務報告準則》第16號 – 租賃，以及數項《香港財務報告準則》的修訂，並於本年度委員會的會計期間首次生效。

除了《香港財務報告準則》第16號 – 租賃，這些新訂及經修訂準則並未對委員會在當前會計期間或以往期間已編製或呈列的結果及財務狀況產生任何重大影響。委員會沒有採納任何在當前的會計年度尚未生效的新準則或詮釋。

《香港財務報告準則》第16號 – 租賃

《香港財務報告準則》第16號取代《香港會計準則》第17號 – 租賃及相關詮釋，包括香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)詮釋第4號 – 確定安排是否包含租賃、香港(常設詮釋委員會)解釋公告第15號 – 經營租賃 – 優惠及香港(常設詮釋委員會)解釋公告第27號 – 評估涉及租賃法律形式的交易的實質。該準則為承租人引入單一會計模式，要求承租人確認所有租賃的使用權資產及租賃負債，但租賃期為12個月或以下的租賃(短期租賃)及低價值資產租賃除外。出租人的會計要求轉承自《香港會計準則》第17號，大致維持不變。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued a new HKFRS, HKFRS 16, *Leases*, and a number of amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Commission.

Except for HKFRS 16, *Leases*, none of the developments have had a material effect on how the Commission's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The Commission has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

HKFRS 16, *Leases*

HKFRS 16 replaces HKAS 17, *Leases*, and the related interpretations, HK(IFRIC) 4, *Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*, HK(SIC) 15, *Operating leases – incentives*, and HK(SIC) 27, *Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease*. It introduces a single accounting model for lessees, which requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases, except for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less ("short-term leases") and leases of low-value assets. The lessor accounting requirements are brought forward from HKAS 17 substantially unchanged.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策的變動(續)

《香港財務報告準則》第16號 – 租賃(續)

《香港財務報告準則》第16號亦引入了額外的定性及定量披露規定，旨在讓財務報表使用者評估租賃對某實體的財務狀況、財務表現及現金流的影響。

委員會於2019年4月1日起首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號。委員會選擇使用經修訂的追溯法，因此已確認首次應用所產生的累積影響，作為2019年4月1日權益期初結餘的調整。比較資料沒有重列，並繼續按照《香港會計準則》第17號報告。

有關過往會計政策變動的性質及影響，以及所應用過渡方法的進一步詳情載列如下：

a. 承租人會計處理及過渡影響

過渡至《香港財務報告準則》第16號當日（即2019年4月1日），委員會釐定餘下租賃年期，並按剩餘租賃付款的現值就之前歸類為營運租賃的租賃計量租賃負債，以2019年4月1日的相關遞增借貸利率貼現。釐定餘下租賃付款現值所使用的遞增借貸利率為3.69%。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

HKFRS 16, Leases (continued)

HKFRS 16 also introduces additional qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which aim to enable users of the financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 as from 1 April 2019. The Commission has elected to use the modified retrospective approach and has therefore recognised the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 April 2019. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under HKAS 17.

Further details of the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies and the transition options applied are set out below:

a. Lessee accounting and transitional impact

At the date of transition to HKFRS 16 (i.e. 1 April 2019), the Commission determined the length of the remaining lease terms and measured the lease liabilities for the leases previously classified as operating leases at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the relevant incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019. The incremental borrowing rate used for determination of the present value of the remaining lease payments was 3.69%.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策的變動(續)

《香港財務報告準則》第16號 – 租賃(續)

a. 承租人會計處理及過渡影響(續)

為順利過渡至《香港財務報告準則》第16號，委員會於首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號當日應用以下實際權宜方法：

- 當計量於首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號當日的使用權資產時，委員會倚賴先前於2019年3月31日對虧損合約撥備的評估以替代減值檢討。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

HKFRS 16, Leases (continued)

a. Lessee accounting and transitional impact (continued)

To ease the transition to HKFRS 16, the Commission applied the following practical expedient at the date of initial application of HKFRS 16:

- when measuring the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application of HKFRS 16, the Commission relied on the previous assessment for onerous contract provisions as at 31 March 2019 as an alternative to performing an impairment review.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策的變動(續)

《香港財務報告準則》第16號－租賃(續)

a. 承租人會計處理及過渡影響(續)

下表為於2019年3月31日的營運租賃承擔(在附註14(b)披露)與於2019年4月1日確認的租賃負債期初結餘的對帳：

		2019年 4月1日 1 April 2019
2019年3月31日的營運租賃承擔	Operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019	8,643,584
加：委員會認為合理確定將予行使延期選擇權時，額外租賃期的租賃款額	Add: lease payments for the additional periods where the Commission considers it reasonably certain that it will exercise the extension options	43,603,920
		52,247,504
減：未來利息支出總額	Less: total future interest expenses	(6,822,907)
餘下租賃款額的現值(以2019年4月1日的遞增借貸利率貼現)，以及於2019年4月1日確認的租賃負債總額	Present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019 and total lease liabilities recognised at 1 April 2019	45,424,597

之前歸類為營運租賃的租賃相關使用權資產，已按相等於2019年4月1日就餘下租賃負債確認的金額確認，並根據2019年3月31日的資產負債表中確認的租賃相關的任何應計租賃款項進行調整。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

HKFRS 16, Leases (continued)

a. Lessee accounting and transitional impact (continued)

The following table reconciles the operating lease commitments as disclosed in note 14(b) as at 31 March 2019 to the opening balance for lease liabilities recognised as at 1 April 2019:

	2019年 4月1日 1 April 2019
Operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019	8,643,584
Add: lease payments for the additional periods where the Commission considers it reasonably certain that it will exercise the extension options	43,603,920
	52,247,504
Less: total future interest expenses	(6,822,907)
Present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019 and total lease liabilities recognised at 1 April 2019	45,424,597

The right-of-use assets in relation to leases previously classified as operating leases have been recognised at an amount equal to the amount recognised for the remaining lease liabilities at 1 April 2019, adjusted by the amount of any accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2019.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策的變動(續)

《香港財務報告準則》第16號 – 租賃(續)

a. 承租人會計處理及過渡影響(續)

下表概述採納《香港財務報告準則》第16號對委員會的資產負債表的影響：

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

HKFRS 16, Leases (continued)

a. Lessee accounting and transitional impact (continued)

The following table summarises the impacts of the adoption of HKFRS 16 on the Commission's statement of assets and liabilities:

		於2019年 3月31日的 帳面金額 Carrying amount at 31 March 2019		資本化營運 租賃合約 Capitalisation of operating lease contracts	於2019年 4月1日的 帳面金額 Carrying amount at 1 April 2019
受採納《香港財務報告準則》第16號影響的資產負債表中的項目	Line items in the statement of assets and liabilities impacted by the adoption of HKFRS 16:				
物業、機器及設備	Property, plant and equipment	11,249,341	44,944,389	56,193,730	
總非流動資產	Total non-current asset	11,249,341	44,944,389	56,193,730	
總資產	Total assets	46,245,713	44,944,389	91,190,102	
其他應付帳項及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	(4,990,849)	480,208	(4,510,641)	
租賃負債(流動)	Lease liabilities (current)	–	(4,937,470)	(4,937,470)	
流動負債	Current liabilities	(23,517,182)	(4,457,262)	(27,974,444)	
租賃負債(非流動)	Lease liabilities (non-current)	–	(40,487,127)	(40,487,127)	
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities	(13,835,748)	(40,487,127)	(54,322,875)	
總負債	Total liabilities	(37,352,930)	(44,944,389)	(82,297,319)	
總資金及負債	Total funds and liabilities	(46,245,713)	(44,944,389)	(91,190,102)	



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 會計政策的變動(續)

《香港財務報告準則》第16號 – 租賃(續)

b. 對委員會收入、支出和現金流的影響

於2019年4月1日首次確認使用權資產和租賃負債後，委員會作為承租人必須確認未償還的租賃負債餘額所產生的利息支出，以及使用權資產的折舊，而不是根據以往的政策，即在租賃期內以直線法確認在營運租賃下產生的租金支出。這對委員會的呈報收入和支出，與假如在年內應用《香港會計準則》第17號相比，造成負面的影響。

在現金流量表內，委員會作為承租人必須把按資本化租賃支付的租金分為資本部分及利息部分（見附註6(b)）。有關部分歸類為融資現金流出，與之前按照《香港會計準則》第17號把租賃歸類為融資租賃的做法相似，而不是如按照《香港會計準則》第17號的做法把營運租賃歸類為營運現金流出。雖然總現金流量不受影響，但採納《香港財務報告準則》第16號對於在現金流量表列報現金流量方面有重大轉變（見附註6(c)）。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

HKFRS 16, Leases (continued)

b. Impact on the income and expenditure and cash flows of the Commission

After the initial recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019, the Commission as a lessee is required to recognise interest expense accrued on the outstanding balance of the lease liability, and the depreciation of the right-of-use asset, instead of the previous policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This results in a negative impact on the Commission's reported income and expenditure, as compared to that if HKAS 17 had been applied during the year.

In the cash flow statement, the Commission as a lessee is required to split rentals paid under capitalised leases into their capital element and interest element (see note 6(b)). These elements are classified as financing cash outflows, similar to how leases previously classified as finance leases under HKAS 17 were treated, rather than as operating cash outflows, as was the case for operating leases under HKAS 17. Although total cash flows are unaffected, the adoption of HKFRS 16 therefore results in a significant change in presentation of cash flows within the cash flow statement (see note 6(c)).



Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets arising from leases of underlying property, plant and equipment (see note 2(e)), are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

- The Commission's interests in buildings situated on leasehold land are depreciated over the unexpired term of lease.

- Leasehold improvements The shorter of the lease term and 6 years

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| – Office furniture and equipment | 5 and 3 years respectively |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|

- Motor vehicles 7 years

- Computer software 3 to 5 years

- Computer hardware 4 to 5 years

- Audio & visual and simultaneous interpretation system 6 years

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



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 物業、機器及設備(續)

委員會在每個匯報期間終結時審閱物業、機器及設備的帳面金額，以確定有否減值跡象。減值虧損只限於當資產或所附屬的現金產生單位的帳面金額超過可收回金額時在收支結算表內確認。資產或所附屬的現金產生單位的可收回金額是其公允價值減清理費用與使用值兩者中的較高額。在評估使用值時，估計未來現金流量會按折讓率折讓至現值，而該折讓率應反映市場當時所評估的貨幣時間價值和該資產的獨有風險。假如用以釐定可收回數額的估計基準出現利好的變化，有關的減值虧損便會撥回。

報廢或出售任何物業、機器及設備所產生的損益以出售所得淨額與資產的帳面金額之間的差額釐定，並於報廢或出售日在收支結算表內確認入帳。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds 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 discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure on the date of retirement or disposal.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃資產

(A) 由2019年4月1日起適用的政策

訂立合約時，委員會會評估合約是否屬於或包含租賃。如果合約賦予在一段時間內可控制對已識別資產的使用權以換取對價，則合約屬於或包含租賃。如客戶有權主導已識別資產的使用，同時有權從該使用中獲取當中大部分經濟利益，便即獲賦予了控制權。

在租賃開始日期，委員會會確認使用權資產和租賃負債，但租賃期為12個月或以下的短期租賃和低價值資產租賃除外。委員會就一項低價值資產訂立租賃時，會按每項租賃情況決定是否將租賃資本化。與未資本化租賃相關的租賃付款，在租賃期內有系統地確認為支出。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leased assets

(A) Policy applicable from 1 April 2019

At inception of a contract, the Commission assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

At the lease commencement date, the Commission recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. When the Commission enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Commission decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃資產(續)

(A) 由2019年4月1日起適用的政策(續)

如租賃資本化，租賃負債初始按租賃期內應付的租賃付款的現值確認，以租賃隱含的利率貼現；或如無法輕易確定利率，則使用相關遞增借貸利率。於初始確認後，租賃負債按攤銷成本計量，而利息支出則使用實際利率法計量。並非取決於某一指數或比率的可變租賃款項，不包括在租賃負債的計量，故於其產生的會計期間於收支扣除。

租賃資本化時確認的使用權資產按成本進行初始計量，當中包括租賃負債的初始金額加上於開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款，以及所產生的任何初始直接成本。在適用情況下，使用權資產的成本亦包括拆除及移除相關資產或恢復相關資產或其所在場地的成本估算，有關估算貼現至其現值，並減去任何已收取的租賃優惠。使用權資產其後按成本減去累計折舊及減值虧損列帳(見附註2(d))。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leased assets (continued)

(A) Policy applicable from 1 April 2019 (continued)

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to income and expenditure in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 2(d)).



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃資產(續)

(A) 由2019年4月1日起適用的政策(續)

當指數或利率變動導致未來租賃款項有所變動，或委員會於剩餘價值擔保下預計應付金額估計有所變動，或重新評估委員會能否合理地確定會行使購買、延長或終止選擇權導致發生變動時，委員會會重新計量租賃負債。在這些情況下重新計量租賃負債時，需對使用權資產的帳面值作出相應調整，或如果使用權資產的帳面值已減至零，相應調整則計入損益。

在資產負債表內，委員會把使用權資產與類似相關資產列在同一行項目中，而租賃負債則另行列報。

(B) 於2019年4月1日之前適用的政策

於比較期間，凡擁有權所涉及的風險及利益大部分由出租人承擔的租賃，均作為營運租賃入帳。根據營運租賃所支付的費用，在扣除收到出租人提供的任何優惠之後，以直線法按租賃期在會計期間在收支結算表中進行攤銷。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leased assets (continued)

(A) Policy applicable from 1 April 2019 (continued)

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Commission's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Commission will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

In the statement of assets and liabilities, the Commission presents right-of-use assets within the same line item as similar underlying assets and presents lease liabilities separately.

(B) Policy applicable prior to 1 April 2019

In the comparative period, leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of assets remain with the lessor were accounted for as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases net of any incentives received from the lessor were charged to the statement of income and expenditure on a straight-line basis over the accounting periods covered by the lease term.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 其他應收帳款

應收帳款於委員會擁有無條件收取代價的權利時確認。如果該代價僅隨時間推移即會到期支付，則收取該代價的權利視為無條件。

其他應收帳款採用實際利率法按攤銷成本減信貸虧損作出的撥備列帳，具體情況如下：

虧損撥備的計算金額相等於全期預期信貸虧損，即預期在應收帳款預計年限內出現的損失。虧損撥備按委員會過往的信貸虧損經驗採用撥備矩陣進行估計，並根據債務人特有的因素及於報告日期評估當前和預測一般經濟狀況的因素作出調整。

預期信貸虧損在每個報告日期重新計量，任何變更均於收支結算表中確認為減值損益。委員會確認減值損益，並通過虧損準備帳對其他應收帳款的帳面金額作出相應調整。

其他應收帳款的帳面總額在沒有實際償付可能的情況下（部分或全部）予以沖銷。該情況一般出現在委員會確定債務人沒有資產或收入來源可產生足夠現金流量以償還沖銷金額時。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Commission has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

Other receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for credit losses as determined below:

The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECLs"), which are those losses that are expected to occur over the expected life of the receivables. The loss allowance is estimated using a provision matrix based on the Commission's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date with any changes recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of income and expenditure. The Commission recognises an impairment gain or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of other receivables through a loss allowance account.

The gross carrying amount of other receivable is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Commission determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行存款及現金、存放於銀行及其他財務機構的活期存款，及短期和高流動性的投資，此等投資可隨時換算為已知的、價值變動方面的風險不大，及於購入後三個月內到期的現金額。

(h) 其他應付帳項及應計費用

其他應付帳項及應計費用初值按公允價值確認，其後按攤銷成本列帳；除非在貼現的影響非常微小時，則按成本列帳。

(i) 僱員福利

(i) 僱員假期及約滿酬金享有權

僱員應享有的年假及約滿酬金於確立時確認。截至年結日止，因僱員已提供服務而產生的未放年假及約滿酬金已撥出準備。

僱員應享有的病假、分娩假及侍產假於放假時才確認。

(ii) 退休金責任

委員會已在香港成立一個強制性公積金計劃（「計劃」）。該計劃之資產分開存放於信託人管理之基金內。委員會支付供款後便沒有進一步的付款責任。當供款到期時確認為僱員福利。只有能確定現金退款或將來付款的減少時，預繳的供款才可確認為資產。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in 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) Other payables and accruals

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

(i) Employee benefits

(i) *Employee leave and gratuity entitlements*

Employee entitlements to annual leave and gratuities are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for untaken annual leave and gratuities as a result of services rendered by employees up to the year end date.

Employee entitlements to sick leave, maternity leave and paternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

(ii) *Pension obligations*

The Commission has established a mandatory provident fund scheme ("MPF Scheme") in Hong Kong. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held in separate trustee-administered funds. The Commission has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 準備及或有負債

假如委員會須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定義務，而履行該義務預期會導致含有經濟效益的資源外流，並且可作可靠的估計，便會計提準備。如果貨幣時間價值重大，則準備會按預計履行義務所需資源的現值列帳。

假如含有經濟效益的資源外流的可能性較低，或是無法對有關數額作出可靠的估計，該義務便會披露為或有負債，但如果資源外流的可能性極低則除外。須視乎會否發生某宗或多宗未來事件才能確定存在與否的義務，亦會披露為或有負債，但如果資源外流的可能性極低則除外。

(k) 收入的確認

委員會收入的確認政策詳情如下：

(i) 政府補助

如能合理確定政府補助將收到、且委員會將遵照附帶條件時，於收支結算表內初始確認政府補助。補償委員會開支的政府補助，會在開支產生同期有系統的在收支結算表內確認為收入。

與特定計劃有關的政府補助已包括在資本補助基金內，並在配合補助打算補償成本需要的期間遞延及確認在收支結算表上。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Commission has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

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

(k) Income recognition

Details of the Commission's income recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Government subventions

Government subventions are recognised initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Commission will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Government subventions that compensate the Commission for expenses incurred are recognised as income in the statement of income and expenditure on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

Government subventions relating to specific projects are included in the capital subvention fund and are deferred and recognised in the statement of income and expenditure over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 收入的確認(續)

(i) 政府補助(續)

與購置物業、機器及設備有關的政府補助已包括在資本補助基金內，並按有關資產的預計可用年限，以直線法記入收支結算表內。

(ii) 利息收入

利息收入按照實際利率法累計確認。利率是可準確將金融工具在預計年期內產生之未來現金收入折算為該金融資產總帳面值的利率。

(iii) 雜項收入

雜項收入是以應計制確認。

(l) 關聯人士

(a) 個人或該個人的近親家庭成員，如該個人在以下情況下視為與委員會有關聯：

- (i) 可控制或共同控制委員會；
- (ii) 對委員會有重大影響力；或
- (iii) 是委員會的主要管理人員的成員。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Income recognition (continued)

(i) Government subventions (continued)

Government subventions relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in the capital subvention fund and are credited to the statement of income and expenditure on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues under the effective interest method using the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(iii) Sundry income

Sundry income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(l) Related parties

(a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Commission if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Commission;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Commission; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Commission.



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(I) 關聯人士(續)

(b) 在以下任何情況下，一實體會視為與委員會有關聯：

- (i) 該實體及委員會皆是同一集團成員(即每一間母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司與其他有關聯)。
- (ii) 一實體是另一實體的聯營公司或合營公司(或該聯營公司或合營公司與該另一實體均屬同一集團)。
- (iii) 兩個實體是同一第三者的合營公司。
- (iv) 一實體是一第三者的合營公司而另一實體則是該第三者的聯營公司。
- (v) 該實體是提供福利予委員會或與委員會有關聯實體的僱員離職後的福利計劃。
- (vi) 該實體受在(I)(a)項中所辨別的個人所控制或共同控制。
- (vii) 在(I)(a)(i)項中所辨別的個人而該個人對該實體有重大影響力，或該個人是該實體(或是該實體的母公司)的主要管理人員的成員。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) Related parties (continued)

(b) An entity is related to the Commission if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Commission 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 Commission or an entity related to the Commission.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly-controlled by a person identified in (I)(a).
- (vii) A person identified in (I)(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).



財務報告 Financial Statements

2 主要會計政策(續)

(I) 關聯人士(續)

(b) 在以下任何情況下－實體會視為與委員會有關聯：(續)

(viii) 該實體或所屬集團內的任何成員為向委員會提供主要管理人員服務。

個人的近親家庭成員指可影響，或受該個人影響，他們與該實體交易的家庭成員。

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) Related parties (continued)

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

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

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 政府補助及預收政府補助

政府補助代表政府撥款予委員會提供服務的資金。預收政府補助是有關於年結日後才提供的各項服務而預收的款項。

財政年度獲批的政府補助與在收支結算表內確認的政府補助對帳表：

Government subventions and Government subventions received in advance

Government subventions represent the funds granted by the Government for the Commission's services. Government subventions are received in advance in connection with various services to be provided after year end.

Reconciliation between Government subventions granted for the year and Government subventions recognised in the statement of income and expenditure:

		2020	2019
財政年度獲批的政府補助	Government subventions granted for the year	124,776,000	112,435,000
調整：	Adjustments for:		
未使用年假的準備的增加／(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in provision for unutilised annual leave	556,933	(265,383)
預收政府補助的增加	Increase in Government subventions received in advance	(7,549,783)	(128,293)
資本補助基金的減少(附註7)	Decrease in capital subvention fund (note 7)	2,163,756	2,993,015
在收支結算表內確認的政府補助	Government subventions recognised in the statement of income and expenditure	119,946,906	115,034,339



財務報告 Financial Statements

4 物業、機器及設備

Property, plant and equipment

(a) 帳面值的對帳

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

		租賃作 自用的 物業 Property leased for own use	租賃 物業裝修 Leasehold improvements	辦公室 傢俬及 設備 Office furniture and equipment	汽車 Motor vehicles	電腦軟件 Computer software	電腦硬件 Computer hardware	視聽及即時 傳譯系統 Audio & visual and simultaneous interpretation system	總數 Total
成本：	Cost:								
於2018年4月1日	At 1 April 2018	–	10,930,777	3,710,152	782,128	2,489,371	1,627,445	1,046,280	20,586,153
增置	Additions	–	48,450	473,440	–	–	391,439	33,750	947,079
減少	Disposals	–	–	(561,288)	–	–	(144,858)	–	(706,146)
於2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	–	10,979,227	3,622,304	782,128	2,489,371	1,874,026	1,080,030	20,827,086
對首次應用《香港 財務報告準則》 第16號的影響 (註)	Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16 (Note)	44,944,389	–	–	–	–	–	–	44,944,389
於2019年4月1日	At 1 April 2019	44,944,389	10,979,227	3,622,304	782,128	2,489,371	1,874,026	1,080,030	65,771,475
增置	Additions	–	51,596	97,368	–	–	85,597	–	234,561
轉出	Transfer out	–	(152,166)	–	–	–	–	–	(152,166)
減少	Disposals	–	–	(13,715)	–	–	(64,039)	–	(77,754)
於2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	44,944,389	10,878,657	3,705,957	782,128	2,489,371	1,895,584	1,080,030	65,776,116
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:								
於2018年4月1日	At 1 April 2018	–	759,082	2,970,024	254,626	2,226,892	1,290,128	72,658	7,573,410
年度折舊	Charge for the year	–	1,824,596	337,172	111,733	101,626	160,505	174,849	2,710,481
減少時撥回	Written back on disposals	–	–	(561,288)	–	–	(144,858)	–	(706,146)
於2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	–	2,583,678	2,745,908	366,359	2,328,518	1,305,775	247,507	9,577,745
於2019年4月1日	At 1 April 2019	–	2,583,678	2,745,908	366,359	2,328,518	1,305,775	247,507	9,577,745
年度折舊	Charge for the year	6,128,781	1,833,583	411,367	111,732	97,687	233,190	180,005	8,996,345
轉出時撥回	Written back on transfer out	–	(61,289)	–	–	–	–	–	(61,289)
減少時撥回	Written back on disposals	–	–	(13,715)	–	–	(64,039)	–	(77,754)
於2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	6,128,781	4,355,972	3,143,560	478,091	2,426,205	1,474,926	427,512	18,435,047
帳面淨值：	Net book value:								
於2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	38,815,608	6,522,685	562,397	304,037	63,166	420,658	652,518	47,341,069
於2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	–	8,395,549	876,396	415,769	160,853	568,251	832,523	11,249,341

註：委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號。根據此方法，比較資料並無重列（見附註2(c)）。

Note: The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 at 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 2(c).



財務報告 Financial Statements

4 物業、機器及設備(續)

(b) 使用權資產

使用權資產的帳面淨值分析如下：

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(b) Right-of-use assets

The analysis of the net book value of right-of-use assets is as follows:

		2020年 3月31日 31 March 2020	2019年 4月1日 1 April 2019
租賃作自用的物業，按已折舊 成本列帳	Property leased for own use, carried at depreciated cost	38,815,608	44,944,389

委員會透過租賃協議已取得使用物業的權利作其辦公室。該租賃最初為期三年，可選擇在合約期完結後續約。在租賃開始日期，委員會認為可合理確定將行使續租選擇權，因此續租期間的未來租賃款項已包括在租賃負債的計量內。租賃不包括任何可變租賃款項。

The Commission has obtained the right to use a property as its office through tenancy agreement. The lease runs for an initial period of three years with options to renew for additional periods after the end of the contract term. The Commission assesses at lease commencement date that it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options and hence the future lease payments during the extension periods are included in the measurement of lease liabilities. The lease does not include any variable lease payments.



財務報告 Financial Statements

4 物業、機器及設備(續)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(b) 使用權資產(續)

(b) Right-of-use assets (continued)

在損益內確認與租賃有關的支出項目的分析如下：

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

		2020	2019 (註) (Note)
租賃作自用的物業下的使用權資產的折舊支出	Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets under property leased for own use	6,128,781	—
租賃負債利息	Interest on lease liabilities	1,593,218	—
之前按照《香港會計準則》第17號歸類為營運租賃的租賃的未來最低租賃總款項	Total minimum lease payments for leases previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17	—	6,339,220

註：委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號，並於2019年4月1日調整期初結餘，以確認之前按照《香港會計準則》第17號歸類為營運租賃的租賃相關的使用權資產。於2019年4月1日首次確認使用權資產後，委員會作為承租人必須確認使用權資產的折舊，而不是根據以往的政策，即在租賃期內以直線法確認在營運租賃下產生的租金支出。根據此方法，比較資料並無重列(見附註2(c))。

Note: The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 April 2019 to recognise right-of-use assets relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. After initial recognition of right-of-use assets at 1 April 2019, the Commission as a lessee is required to recognise the depreciation of right-of-use assets, instead of the previous policy of recognising rental expenses incurred under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 2(c).

租賃的總現金流出量的詳情和租賃負債的到期日分析分別載於附註6(c)及10。

Details of total cash outflow for leases, the maturity analysis of lease liabilities are set out in notes 6(c) and 10 respectively.



財務報告 Financial Statements

5 其他應收帳款、按金及預付款項

Other receivables, deposits and prepayments

		2020	2019
按金及預付款項	Deposits and prepayments	2,118,243	2,442,891
其他應收帳款	Other receivables	1,000,126	376,582
		3,118,369	2,819,473

除按金691,722元(2019年: 691,722元)預期於一年以上收回外, 所有其他應收帳款、按金及預付款項預期於一年內收回或確認為支出。

All of the other receivables, deposits and prepayments are expected to be recovered or recognised as expense within one year except for deposits of \$691,722 (2019: \$691,722) which are expected to be recovered after more than one year.

6 現金及現金等價物及其他現金流量資料

Cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information

(a) 現金及現金等價物包括:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

		2020	2019
銀行結存及現金	Bank balances and cash	2,519,390	7,669,961
原本存款期不超過三個月的短期銀行存款	Short-term bank deposits with original maturity not more than three months	13,061,305	7,030,267
現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents	15,580,695	14,700,228



財務報告 Financial Statements

6 現金及現金等價物及其他現金流量資料(續)

(b) 融資活動所產生的負債的對帳：

下表載列了委員會融資活動所產生的負債變動詳情，包括現金流及非現金流變動。融資活動所產生的負債是指其現金流量或未來現金流量將在現金流量表內歸類為融資活動所產生的現金流量。

Cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

The table below details changes in the Commission's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the cash flow statement as cash flows from financing activities.

		租賃負債 Lease liabilities (附註10) (Note 10)
於2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	—
對首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號的影響 ³	Impact on initial application of HKFRS 16 ³	45,424,597
於2019年4月1日	At 1 April 2019	45,424,597
融資現金流量產生的變動：	Changes from financing cash flows:	
支付租賃租金的資本部分	Capital element of lease rentals paid	(4,937,470)
支付租賃租金的利息部分	Interest element of lease rentals paid	(1,593,218)
融資現金流量產生的變動總額	Total changes from financing cash flows	(6,530,688)
其他變動：	Other change:	
租賃負債利息	Interest on lease liabilities	1,593,218
於2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	40,487,127

3: 委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號，並於2019年4月1日調整期初結餘，以確認之前按照《香港會計準則》第17號歸類為營運租賃的租賃相關的租賃負債(見附註2(c))。

3: The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method and adjusted the opening balances at 1 April 2019 to recognise lease liabilities relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. See notes 2(c).



財務報告 Financial Statements

6 現金及現金等價物及其他現金流量資料(續)

Cash and cash equivalents and other cash flow information (continued)

(c) 租賃的總現金流出量

已計入現金流量表的租賃款項包括：

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

Amounts included in the cash flow statement for leases comprise the following:

		2020	2019 (註) (Note)
於營運現金流量之內	Within operating cash flows	–	6,339,220
於融資現金流量之內	Within financing cash flows	6,530,688	–
		6,530,688	6,339,220

註：正如在現金流量表的「註」所解釋，採納《香港財務報告準則》第16號後，已付的若干租賃租金的現金流量分類出現變動。比較金額並無重列。

Note: As explained in the note to the cash flow statement, the adoption of HKFRS 16 introduces a change in classification of cash flows of certain rentals paid on leases. The comparative amounts have not been restated.



財務報告 Financial Statements

7 資本補助基金

Capital subvention fund

		宣傳《種族歧視條例》、 《性別歧視條例》和 少數族裔的 平等機會 Promotion of RDO*, SDO* and equal opportunities for ethnic minorities	購置物業、 機器及設備 Purchase of property, plant and equipment	總數 Total
於2018年4月1日 已收政府補助	At 1 April 2018 Subventions received from the Government	2,400,523	9,350,755	11,751,278
轉至收支結算表作為收入 以配合：	Transfer to statement of income and expenditure as income to match with:	–	529,000	529,000
– 經費來自政府資本 補助基金的 物業、機器及 設備折舊	– Depreciation of property, plant and equipment financed by Government capital subvention fund	–	(1,751,214)	(1,751,214)
– 宣傳《種族歧視 條例》、《性別 歧視條例》和少數 族裔的平等機會 的費用	– Promotion expense of RDO, SDO and equal opportunities for ethnic minorities			
		(1,770,801)	–	(1,770,801)
於2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	629,722	8,128,541	8,758,263
代表：	Representing:			
流動部分	Current portion			2,483,756
非流動部分	Non-current portion			6,274,507
				8,758,263
於2019年4月1日 已收政府補助	At 1 April 2019 Subventions received from the Government	629,722	8,128,541	8,758,263
轉至收支結算表作為收入 以配合：	Transfer to statement of income and expenditure as income to match with:	–	320,000	320,000
– 經費來自政府資本 補助基金的 物業、機器及 設備折舊	– Depreciation of property, plant and equipment financed by Government capital subvention fund	–	(1,854,034)	(1,854,034)
轉至經常性資助	Transfer to recurrent subventions	(629,722)	–	(629,722)
於2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	–	6,594,507	6,594,507
代表：	Representing:			
流動部分	Current portion			1,811,719
非流動部分	Non-current portion			4,782,788
				6,594,507

資本補助基金指就特定計劃已收取但仍未使用的非經常性政府資本補助結餘。此項基金轉至收支結算表作為收入，以配合於產生期間的有關成本。

The capital subvention fund represents the unutilised balance of non-recurrent Government capital subvention received for special projects. The funds are released to the statement of income and expenditure as income to match with the related costs when incurred.

* Representing abbreviations of Race Discrimination Ordinance and Sex Discrimination Ordinance respectively.



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8 職員約滿酬金的準備

Provision for staff gratuity

		2020	2019
於2019/2018年4月1日	At 1 April 2019/2018	13,778,274	13,793,386
撥出準備	Provisions made	13,133,305	12,679,097
取消	Forfeitures	(2,745)	(960,523)
財政年度已支付／應付的金額	Amounts paid/payable during the year	(9,314,249)	(11,733,686)
於2020/2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2020/2019	17,594,585	13,778,274
減：流動部分	Less: Current portion	(9,114,343)	(6,606,159)
非流動部分	Non-current portion	8,480,242	7,172,115

職員約滿酬金的準備是為了支付由受僱日期起計已完成三年合約的委員會僱員的約滿酬金而設立的。

Provision for staff gratuity is set up for the gratuity payments which will be payable to employees of the Commission who complete their three-year contracts commencing from the date of their employment.

9 其他應付帳項及應計費用

Other payables and accruals

		2020年 3月31日 31 March 2020	2019年 4月1日 1 April 2019	2019年 3月31日 31 March 2019
其他應付帳項	Other payables	2,892,445	4,141,646	4,141,646
應計費用(註)	Accrued expenses (note)	518,147	283,383	763,591
預收款項	Receipts in advance	61,987	85,612	85,612
		3,472,579	4,510,641	4,990,849

註：過渡至《香港財務報告準則》第16號當日，之前計入「應計費用」的480,208元應計租賃款項已調整至於2019年4月1日確認的使用權資產(見附註2(c))。

Note: On the date of transition to HKFRS 16, accrued lease payments of \$480,208 previously included in "Accrued expenses" were adjusted to right-of-use assets recognised at 1 April 2019. See note 2(c).

所有其他應付帳項及應計費用預期於一年內清繳。

All of the other payables and accruals are expected to be settled within one year.



財務報告 Financial Statements

10 租賃負債

下表載列委員會租賃負債於報告期末及過渡至《香港財務報告準則》第16號當日的剩餘合約年期。

Lease liabilities

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Commission's lease liabilities at the end of the current reporting period and at the date of transition to HKFRS 16:

		2020年3月31日 31 March 2020		2019年4月1日(註) 1 April 2019 (Note)	
		租賃款項 的現值 Present value of the lease payments	租賃款項 總額 Total lease payments	租賃款項 的現值 Present value of the lease payments	租賃款項 總額 Total lease payments
一年內	Within 1 year	4,902,849	6,319,496	4,937,470	6,530,688
一年後至兩年內	After 1 year but within 2 years	5,282,793	6,509,800	4,902,849	6,319,496
兩年後至五年內	After 2 years but within 5 years	20,160,266	22,479,200	18,157,470	21,182,760
五年後	After 5 years	10,141,219	10,408,320	17,426,808	18,214,560
		35,584,278	39,397,320	40,487,127	45,716,816
		40,487,127	45,716,816	45,424,597	52,247,504
減：未來利息支出總額	Less: total future interest expenses		(5,229,689)		(6,822,907)
租賃負債現值	Present value of lease liabilities		40,487,127		45,424,597

註：委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號，並於2019年4月1日調整期初結餘，以確認之前按照《香港會計準則》第17號歸類為營運租賃的租賃相關租賃負債。於2019年3月31日的比較資料並無重列。有關過渡至《香港財務報告準則》第16號的影響的進一步詳情，載列於附註2(c)。

Note: The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 April 2019 to recognise lease liabilities relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. Comparative information as at 31 March 2019 has not been restated. Further details on the impact of the transition to HKFRS 16 are set out in note 2(c).



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11 儲備

Reserves

		2020	2019
於2019/2018年4月1日	At 1 April 2019/2018	8,892,783	9,430,608
轉出至收支結算表	Transfer to statement of income and expenditure	(4,005,087)	(537,825)
於2020/2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2020/2019	4,887,696	8,892,783

委員會界定儲備為總資金。委員會在管理資金時，基本目的是確保委員會的財政持續穩健。財政年度終結時的儲備上限為委員會下個財政年度每年的經常性資助的25%，加上物業、機器及設備賬面淨額，和減去應計的修復成本（「儲備上限」）。儲備可作一般用途，委員會有權自行運用上限內的儲備，超出的金額需歸還政府，除非得到政制及內地事務局常任秘書長的批准，或獲政制及內地事務局常任秘書長，經諮詢財經事務及庫務局局長後提高儲備額上限。

The Commission defines reserves as Total Funds. The Commission's primary objectives when managing its funds are to safeguard the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. The reserves at the end of the financial year are capped at 25% of the Commission's annual recurrent subvention of the next financial year, plus the net book value of property, plant and equipment less accrued reinstatement cost ("the reserve ceiling"). The reserves are available for general use and can be spent at the discretion of the Commission within the reserve ceiling, exceeding which would need to be returned to the Government, except with the approval of the Permanent Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs ("PSCMA") or the reserve ceiling is raised by PSCMA following consultation with the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury.

12 主要管理層報酬

Key management compensation

		2020	2019
職員福利	Employee benefits	15,760,701	15,126,566
聘用期結束後福利	Post-employment benefits	2,433,641	2,585,476
		18,194,342	17,712,042



財務報告 Financial Statements

13 所得稅支出

委員會是政府補助機構，可根據《稅務條例》(香港法例第112章)豁免繳交稅務局的一切徵稅。

Taxation

The Commission is a Government subvented body exempted from payment of all taxes administered by the Inland Revenue Department by virtue of the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Chapter 112).

14 承擔

(a) 資本性承擔

物業、機器及設備未在財務報表內提撥準備於2020年3月31日的資本性承擔如下：

(a) Capital commitments

Capital commitments outstanding at 31 March 2020 in respect of property, plant and equipment not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

		2020	2019
已簽約	Contracted for	—	—
已核准但未簽約	Authorised but not contracted for	387,420	523,140
		387,420	523,140

(b) 營運租賃承擔

於2019年3月31日計算，按照辦公室樓宇不可撤銷的營運租賃合約未來應繳付的最低租賃付款總額如下：

(b) Operating lease commitments

At 31 March 2019, the total future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of office premises were payable as follows:

		物業 Property
於一年內繳付	Within 1 year	6,482,688
在一年後至五年內繳付	After 1 year but within 5 years	2,160,896
		8,643,584



財務報告 Financial Statements

15 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允價值

風險管理由財務部根據委員會的行政及財務專責小組核准的程序指導方針執行。財務部鑑別和評估財務風險，就整體的風險管理訂定程序指導方針，例如利率風險、金融工具的運用，以及額外流動資金的投资方式。

委員會的運作，並不涉及外匯風險、信貸風險及資金周轉風險。至於利率風險，除按市場利率計算利息的短期銀行存款外，委員會並無其他重大計息資產及負債。因此，委員會的收入及營運現金流量大部分都不受市場利率變動的影響，須面對的現金流量及公允價值利率風險亦較低。

(a) 信貸風險

信貸風險指因交易對手不能履行合約責任，導致委員會蒙受財務損失的風險。委員會在銀行存款、現金及現金等價物，以及其他應收帳款、按金及預付款項面對的信貸風險不大，原因是委員會只在信貸評級良好的金融機構存放現金，並定期審視其他應收帳款、按金及預付款項。委員會認為信貸風險屬於低水平，且預期信貸虧損準備並不重大。

委員會沒有提供任何可引致委員會承受信貸風險的擔保。

(b) 資金周轉風險

委員會的政策是定期監察現時及預計的資金周轉需要，以確保維持足夠現金儲備應付短期及較長期的資金周轉需要。

Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments

Risk management is carried out by the finance department under the procedural guidelines approved by the Members of the Administration and Finance Committee of the Commission. The finance department identifies and evaluates financial risks and provides procedural guidelines for overall risk management such as interest-rate risk, use of financial instruments and investing excess liquidity.

The Commission's activities do not expose it to foreign exchange risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. For interest-rate risk, except for the short-term bank deposits which bear interest at market rates, the Commission has no other significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities. Accordingly, the Commission's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates and the exposure to cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is low.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Commission. The Commission's exposure to credit risk arising from bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other receivables, deposits and prepayments is limited because the Commission only places deposits with financial institutions with sound credit ratings and other receivables, deposits and prepayments are reviewed regularly, for which the Commission considers to have low credit risk and the ECL allowance is considered insignificant.

The Commission does not provide any guarantees which would expose the Commission to credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

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



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15 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允價值(續)

(b) 資金周轉風險(續)

下表載列委員會金融負債在報告期末時的剩餘合約年期，資料根據未貼現合約現金流及委員會可能被要求付款的最早日期編製。

Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Commission's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date the Commission can be required to pay:

		2020					帳面金額 Carrying amount
		未貼現合約現金流出 Contractual undiscounted cash outflow					
		一年以下 或即時到期 Within 1 year or on demand	一年以上 但兩年以下 More than 1 year but less than 2 years	兩年以上 但五年以下 More than 2 years but less than 5 years	五年以上 More than 5 years	總計 Total	
職員約滿 酬金的 準備	Provision for staff gratuity	9,114,343	6,658,831	1,821,411	–	17,594,585	17,594,585
未使用年假 的準備	Provision for unutilised annual leave	3,846,089	–	–	–	3,846,089	3,846,089
預收政府 補助	Government subventions received in advance	11,507,090	2,151,973	427,108	–	14,086,171	14,086,171
其他應付 帳項及 應計費用	Other payables and accruals	3,472,579	–	–	–	3,472,579	3,472,579
租賃負債 (註)	Lease liabilities (note)	6,319,496	6,509,800	22,479,200	10,408,320	45,716,816	40,487,127
		34,259,597	15,320,604	24,727,719	10,408,320	84,716,240	79,486,551



財務報告 Financial Statements

15 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允價值(續)

Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments (continued)

(b) 資金周轉風險(續)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

		2019				
		未貼現合約現金流出				
		Contractual undiscounted cash outflow				
		一年以下 或即時到期	一年以上 但兩年以下	兩年以上 但五年以下	總計	帳面金額
		Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years		
職員約滿酬金的準備	Provision for staff gratuity	6,606,159	5,146,706	2,025,409	13,778,274	13,778,274
未使用年假的準備	Provision for unutilised annual leave	3,289,156	—	—	3,289,156	3,289,156
預收政府補助	Government subventions received in advance	6,147,262	227,726	161,400	6,536,388	6,536,388
資本補助基金	Capital subvention fund	629,722	—	—	629,722	8,758,263
其他應付帳項及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	4,990,849	—	—	4,990,849	4,990,849
		21,663,148	5,374,432	2,186,809	29,224,389	37,352,930

註：委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號，並於2019年4月1日調整期初結餘，以確認之前按照《香港會計準則》第17號歸類為營運租賃的租賃相關租賃負債。租賃負債包括於過渡至《香港財務報告準則》第16號當日，就之前按照《香港會計準則》第17號歸類為營運租賃的租賃而確認的金額。根據此方法，比較資料並無重列(見附註2(c))。

Note: The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and adjusted the opening balances at 1 April 2019 to recognise lease liabilities relating to leases which were previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. Lease liabilities include amounts recognised at the date of transition to HKFRS 16 in respect of leases previously classified as operating leases under HKAS 17. Under this approach, the comparative information is not restated. See note 2(c).



財務報告 Financial Statements

15 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允價值(續)

(c) 利率風險

利率風險指由於市場利率變動導致金融工具的公允價值或未來現金流量出現波動的風險。委員會所涉及的利率風險只有按市場利率計息的短期銀行存款。

敏感度分析

估計假若利率整體上升／下調100(2019年：100)個基點，而其他變數均維持不變，不預期對委員會的虧損及儲備於2020年3月31日有重大影響。

上述敏感度分析是假設利率的變動於財政年度結算日當日出現並已用於計算該日引致委員會承受利率風險的金融工具。100點子的增加或減少幅度，是管理層評估直至下一個年度的財政年度結算日當日期間有可能出現的合理性利率變動。2019年的分析亦根據上述基準進行。

(d) 貨幣風險

委員會所有交易均以港元計價，委員會因而沒有承受貨幣風險。

(e) 公允價值衡量

委員會的金融工具按攤銷成本列帳的帳面金額與其於2020年及2019年3月31日的公允價值並無重大差異。

Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments (continued)

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Commission's only exposure to interest rate risk is via its short-term bank deposits which bear interest at market rates.

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 March 2020, it was estimated that a general increase/decrease of 100 (2019: 100) basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Commission's deficit and reserves is not expected to be material.

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the financial year end date and had been applied to the financial instruments which expose the Commission to interest rate risk at that date. The 100 basis points increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the next annual financial year end date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2019.

(d) Currency risk

The Commission has no exposure to currency risk as all of the Commission's transactions are denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

(e) Fair value measurement

The carrying amounts of the Commission's financial instruments carried at amortised cost were not materially different from their fair values as at 31 March 2020 and 2019.



財務報告 Financial Statements

16 比較數據

委員會於2019年4月1日使用經修訂的追溯法以首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第16號。根據此方法，比較資料並無重列。有關會計政策的變動的進一步詳情於附註2(c)披露。

Comparative figures

The Commission has initially applied HKFRS 16 at 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, comparative information is not restated. Further details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed in note 2(c).

17 截至2020年3月31日止年度已頒布但尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋可能帶來的影響

截至本財務報表公布日期止，香港會計師公會已頒布數項修訂及一項新準則－《香港財務報告準則》第17號－保險合約，惟於截至2020年3月31日止年度尚未生效，本財務報表亦沒有採納該等新準則。這些修訂及新準則包括以下可能會適用於委員會的會計準則：

Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2020

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments and a new standard, HKFRS 17, *Insurance contracts*, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2020 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Commission.

於下列日期或之後
開始的會計期間生效
**Effective for accounting
periods beginning on or after**

修訂《香港會計準則》第1號及《香港會計準則》第8號－
重大的定義
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8, *Definition of material*

2020年1月1日
1 January 2020

委員會現正評估這些修訂及新準則對首次應用期間所造成的影響。至目前為止，委員會認為採納有關修訂及新準則不大可能會對財務報表有重大影響。

The Commission is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments 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 financial statements.