

Consumer Council

Former Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons

消費者委員會 — 歷屆主席及副主席

Year 年份	Former Chairpersons 歷屆主席
1974.04 – 1975.03	Sir KAN Yuet-keung, GBE, CBE, JP 簡悅強爵士, GBE, CBE, 太平紳士
1975.04 – 1980.03	Dr LO Kwee-seong, CBE, OBE, JP 羅桂祥博士, CBE, OBE, 太平紳士
1980.04 – 1984.10	Dr Gallant HO Yiu-tai, JP 何耀棣博士, 太平紳士
1984.10 – 1988.10	Mrs Selina CHOW LIANG Shuk-ye, GBS, JP 周梁淑怡女士, 金紫荊星章, 太平紳士
1988.10 – 1991.10	Mr Martin LEE Chu-ming, SC, JP 李柱銘資深大律師, 太平紳士
1991.10 – 1997.10	Prof. Edward CHEN Kwan-yiu, GBS, JP 陳坤耀教授, 金紫荊星章, 太平紳士
1997.10 – 1999.07	Ms Anna WU Hung-yuk, GBS, JP 胡紅玉女士, 金紫荊星章, 太平紳士
1999.09 – 2005.09	Prof. Andrew CHAN Chi-fai, SBS, JP 陳志輝教授, 銀紫荊星章, 太平紳士
2005.09 – 2007.06	Prof. K C CHAN, GBS, JP 陳家強教授, 金紫荊星章, 太平紳士
2007.07 – 2012.06	Prof. Anthony CHEUNG Bing-leung, GBS, JP 張炳良教授, 金紫荊星章, 太平紳士
2013.01 – 2018.12	Prof. WONG Yuk-shan, SBS, BBS, JP 黃玉山教授, 銀紫荊星章, 銅紫荊星章, 太平紳士

Year 年份	Former Vice Chairpersons 歷屆副主席
1987.04 – 1989.03	Mr TANG Kwai-nang, BBS, JP 鄧桂能先生, 銅紫荊星章, 太平紳士
1989.04 – 1991.10	Prof. Edward CHEN Kwan-yiu, GBS, JP 陳坤耀教授, 金紫荊星章, 太平紳士
1991.10 – 1993.10	Mr Justein WONG Chun, BBS, JP 王津先生, 銅紫荊星章, 太平紳士
1993.10 – 1997.10	Ms Anna WU Hung-yuk, GBS, JP 胡紅玉女士, 金紫荊星章, 太平紳士
1997.10 – 2001.10	Dr John HO Dit-sang 何秩生博士
2001.10 – 2007.10	Mr Larry KWOK Lam-kwong, BBS, JP 郭琳廣律師, 銅紫荊星章, 太平紳士
2007.10 – 2013.10	Mr Ambrose HO, SBS, SC, JP 何沛謙資深大律師, 銀紫荊星章, 太平紳士
2013.11 – 2017.10	Mr Philip LEUNG Kwong-hon, MH 梁光漢先生, 榮譽勳章

Membership of the Consumer Council

消費者委員會委員

Chairman 主席

Prof. WONG Yuk-shan, SBS, BBS, JP
黃玉山教授，銀紫荊星章，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SC 林定國資深大律師
(since 2019.01.01 起)

Vice Chairman 副主席

Mr Samuel CHAN Ka-yan, JP 陳家殷大律師，太平紳士

Members 委員

Ms Linda CHAN Ching-fan, SC 陳靜芬資深大律師
Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH 陳錦榮先生，榮譽勳章
Ms Grace CHAN Man-yee 陳文宜女士 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
Ms Jo Jo CHAN Shuk-fong 陳淑芳女士 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
Dr Wilton FOK Wai-tung 霍偉棟博士
Ms Amy FUNG Dun-mi, MH 馮丹媚女士，榮譽勳章
The Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
何俊賢議員，銅紫荊星章
Mr Edward HO Man-tat 何閏達先生 (since 2019.01.01 起)
Mr Marvin HSU Tsun-fai 徐晉暉先生
Mr Antonio KWONG Cho-shing, MH
鄭祖盛律師，榮譽勳章
Mr Victor LAM Hoi-cheung, JP 林凱章先生，太平紳士
(since 2019.01.01 起)
Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH 林建康先生，榮譽勳章
(since 2019.01.01 起)
Mr Ambrose LAM San-keung, JP 林新強律師，太平紳士
Mr Kevin LAM Sze-cay 林詩棋先生
Ms Vanessa LAU Chi-wan 劉子芸女士
Ms Kitty LEE Wing-lan 李泳蘭女士
Dr Raymond LEUNG Siu-hong 梁少康博士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Keith LIE Kin-fu 李健虎先生 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Alan LUI Siu-lun 雷紹麟先生 (since 2019.01.01 起)
Dr LUI Wing-cheong 雷永昌醫生 (since 2019.01.01 起)
Dr Karen SHUM Hau-yan 沈孝欣醫生 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Kyrus SIU King-wai 蕭景威先生
Prof. Nora TAM Fung-yee, BBS, JP
譚鳳儀教授，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士
Ms Iris WAN Lai-size 溫麗司女士 (since 2019.01.01 起)
Prof. WONG Kam-fai, MH 黃錦輝教授，榮譽勳章
(up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Kent WONG Siu-kee 黃紹基先生

Co-opted Members 增選委員

Ms Elisa CHAN Chi-ying 陳芝瑛女士
Dr Jason CHAN Kai-yue, JP 陳繼宇博士，太平紳士
Mr CHANG Kwong-tak 張廣德校長
Mr Thomas CHENG Kin-hon, MH 鄭建韓先生，榮譽勳章
(up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr John CHIU Chi-yeung, JP 趙志洋先生，太平紳士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Raymond CHOY Wai-shek, MH, JP
蔡偉石先生，榮譽勳章，太平紳士
Mr Johnny FEE Chung-ming, JP 費中明律師，太平紳士
Mr Francis FONG Po-kiu 方保僑先生 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Ambrose HO, SBS, SC, JP
何沛謙資深大律師，銀紫荊星章，太平紳士
Prof. Michael HUI King-man, MH 許敬文教授，榮譽勳章
Mr Richard KHAW Wei-kiang, SC 許偉強資深大律師
Mr Kelvin KWOK Hiu-fai 郭曉暉先生
Mr Alex LAI Ting-hong 黎庭康律師
Mr Daniel C. LAM, SBS, JP
林濬先生，銀紫荊星章，太平紳士
Ms Queenie Fiona LAU 劉恩沛大律師
Dr LAW Cheung-kwok 羅祥國博士
Mr LEUNG Chun-kit 梁俊傑校長
Dr LO Pui-yin 羅沛然大律師
Prof. Angela NG Lai-ping 吳麗萍教授
Mr Gabriel PANG Tsz-kit 彭子傑先生
Prof. PUN Kong-pang 潘江鵬教授
Mr SHIH Wing-ching, JP 施永青先生，太平紳士
Ms Rachael SIU Suk-yu 蕭淑瑜大律師 (since 2019.01.30 起)
Mr Tony TANG Kwok-wai 鄧國偉先生
Ms Sara TONG See-pui 唐思佩大律師 (since 2019.01.30 起)
Mrs Susanna TSOI LAI Yuet-sum, MH
蔡黎悅心女士，榮譽勳章
Dr Michael TSUI Fuk-sun, MH 徐福燊醫生，榮譽勳章
Mr WONG Kam-leung 黃錦良校長
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Mr Alvin WONG Tak-wai 黃德偉先生
Dr Max WONG Wai-lun 王慧麟博士 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Martin WONG Wing-hoi 王永愷大律師
(since 2019.01.30 起)
Dr Eunice YIM Pui-yu 嚴沛瑜博士

Membership of the Committees, Working Groups and Advisory Group

小組委員

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Prof. WONG Yuk-shan, SBS, BBS, JP
黃玉山教授，銀紫荊星章，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Mr Paul LAM Ting-kiwok, SC
林定國資深大律師
(since 2019.01.01 起)

Vice Chairman 副主席

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Ms Amy FUNG Dun-mi, MH 馮丹媚女士，榮譽勳章
Mr Edward HO Man-tat 何聞達先生 (since 2019.01.30 起)
Mr Marvin HSU Tsun-fai 徐晉暉先生 (since 2019.01.30 起)
Mr Antonio KWONG Cho-shing, MH 鄺祖盛律師，榮譽勳章
(since 2019.01.30 起)
Dr LUI Wing-cheong 雷永昌醫生 (since 2019.01.30 起)
Dr Karen SHUM Hau-yan 沈孝欣醫生 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
Prof. WONG Kam-fai, MH 黃錦輝教授，榮譽勳章
(up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Kent WONG Siu-kee 黃紹基先生

Audit Committee 審核小組

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Mr Antonio KWONG Cho-shing, MH 鄺祖盛律師，榮譽勳章
Mr Ambrose LAM San-keung, JP 林新強律師，太平紳士
Dr Karen SHUM Hau-yan 沈孝欣醫生
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Competition Policy Committee 競爭政策研究小組

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Mr Edward HO Man-tat 何聞達先生 (since 2019.01.30 起)
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Mr Antonio KWONG Cho-shing, MH
鄺祖盛律師，榮譽勳章
Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH
林建康先生，榮譽勳章 (since 2019.01.30 起)
Mr Kevin LAM Sze-cay 林詩棋先生
Dr Raymond LEUNG Siu-hong 梁少康博士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Keith LIE Kin-fu 李健虎先生 (up to 至 2018.12.31)

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Mr Thomas CHENG Kin-hon, MH 鄭建韓先生，榮譽勳章
(up to 至 2018.12.31)
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何沛謙資深大律師，銀紫荊星章，太平紳士
Mr Kelvin KWOK Hiu-fai 郭曉暉先生
Dr LAW Cheung-kiwok 羅祥國博士
Dr LO Pui-yin 羅沛然大律師
Mr SHIH Wing-ching, JP 施永青先生，太平紳士

Legal Protection Committee 法律保障事務小組

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 Mr Antonio KWONG Cho-shing, MH 鄭祖盛律師, 榮譽勳章
 Mr Victor LAM Hoi-cheung, JP 林凱章先生, 太平紳士
 (since 2019.01.30 起)
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 譚鳳儀教授, 銅紫荊星章, 太平紳士
 Ms Iris WAN Lai-size 溫麗司女士 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Co-opted Members 增選委員

Ms Rachael SIU Suk-yu 蕭淑瑜大律師 (since 2019.01.30 起)
 Mr Tony TANG Kwok-wai 鄧國偉先生
 Ms Sara TONG See-pui 唐思佩大律師 (since 2019.01.30 起)
 Mr Alvin WONG Tak-wai 黃德偉先生
 Mr Martin WONG Wing-hoi 王永愷大律師
 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Publicity and Community Relations Committee 宣傳及社區關係小組

Chairman 主席

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH 陳錦榮先生, 榮譽勳章

Vice Chairman 副主席

Ms Amy FUNG Dun-mi, MH 馮丹媚女士, 榮譽勳章

Members 委員

Ms Grace CHAN Man-ye, 陳文宜女士 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
 Ms Jo Jo CHAN Shuk-fong 陳淑芳女士 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
 The Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
 何俊賢議員, 銅紫荊星章
 Mr Victor LAM Hoi-cheung, JP 林凱章先生, 太平紳士
 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Ms Vanessa LAU Chi-wan 劉子芸女士
 Ms Kitty LEE Wing-lan 李泳蘭女士
 Mr Alan LUI Siu-lun 雷紹麟先生 (since 2019.01.30 起)
 Mr Keith LIE Kin-fu 李健虎先生 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
 Mr Kyrus SIU King-wai 蕭景威先生
 Ms Iris WAN Lai-size 溫麗司女士 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Co-opted Members 增選委員

Dr Jason CHAN Kai-yue, JP 陳繼宇博士, 太平紳士
 Dr Max WONG Wai-lun 王慧麟博士 (up to 至 2018.12.31)

Research and Testing Committee 研究及試驗小組

Chairman 主席

Dr Karen SHUM Hau-yan 沈孝欣醫生 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
 Prof. Nora TAM Fung-ye, BBS, JP
 譚鳳儀教授, 銅紫荊星章, 太平紳士 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Vice Chairman 副主席

Prof. Nora TAM Fung-ye, BBS, JP
 譚鳳儀教授, 銅紫荊星章, 太平紳士 (up to 至 2019.01.29)
 Dr LUI Wing-cheong 雷永昌醫生 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Members 委員

Mr Clement CHAN Kam-wing, MH 陳錦榮先生, 榮譽勳章
 Dr Wilton FOK Wai-tung 霍偉棟博士
 The Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS 何俊賢議員, 銅紫荊星章
 Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH 林建康先生, 榮譽勳章
 (since 2019.01.30 起)
 Mr Ambrose LAM San-keung, JP 林新強律師, 太平紳士
 Mr Kevin LAM Sze-cay 林詩棋先生
 Ms Vanessa LAU Chi-wan 劉子芸女士
 Ms Kitty LEE Wing-lan 李泳蘭女士
 Dr Raymond LEUNG Siu-hong 梁少康博士
 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
 Mr Kent WONG Siu-kee 黃紹基先生

Co-opted Members 增選委員

Mr Raymond CHOY Wai-shek, MH, JP
蔡偉石先生，榮譽勳章，太平紳士

Prof. PUN Kong-pang 潘江鵬教授

Dr Michael TSUI Fuk-sun, MH 徐福燦醫生，榮譽勳章

Mr Alvin WONG Tak-wai 黃德偉先生

Trade Practices and Consumer Complaints Review Committee 商營手法研究及消費者投訴審查小組

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Prof. WONG Kam-fai, MH 黃錦輝教授，榮譽勳章
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Mr Antonio KWONG Cho-shing, MH 鄭祖盛律師，榮譽勳章
(since 2019.01.30 起)

Vice Chairman 副主席

Mr Kevin LAM Sze-cay 林詩棋先生

Members 委員

Mr Samuel CHAN Ka-yan, JP 陳家殷大律師，太平紳士

Ms Grace CHAN Man-ye 陳文宜女士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Ms Amy FUNG Dun-mi, MH 馮丹媚女士，榮譽勳章

Mr Marvin HSU Tsun-fai 徐晉暉先生

Mr Antonio KWONG Cho-shing, MH 鄭祖盛律師，榮譽勳章
(up to 至 2019.01.29)

Mr Victor LAM Hoi-cheung, JP 林凱章先生，太平紳士
(since 2019.01.30 起)

Mr Alan LUI Siu-lun 雷紹麟先生 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Mr KyruS SIU King-wai 蕭景威先生

Mr Kent WONG Siu-kee 黃紹基先生

Co-opted Members 增選委員

Prof. Michael HUI King-man, MH 許敬文教授，榮譽勳章

Mr Kelvin KWOK Hiu-fai 郭曉暉先生 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Prof. Angela NG Lai-ping 吳麗萍教授

IT Expert Advisory Group 資訊科技專家諮詢小組

Convenor 召集人

Prof. WONG Kam-fai, MH 黃錦輝教授，榮譽勳章
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Mr KyruS SIU King-wai 蕭景威先生 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Members 委員

Dr Wilton FOK Wai-tung 霍偉棟博士

Ms Vanessa LAU Chi-wan 劉子芸女士 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Mr Keith LIE Kin-fu 李健虎先生 (up to 至 2018.12.31)

Co-opted Members 增選委員

Dr Jason CHAN Kai-yue, JP 陳繼宇博士，太平紳士

Mr John CHIU Chi-yeung, JP 趙志洋先生，太平紳士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Mr Francis FONG Po-kiu 方保僑先生
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Preliminary Working Group on Class Actions 集體訴訟初步研究工作小組

Chairman 主席

Prof. WONG Yuk-shan, SBS, BBS, JP
黃玉山教授，銀紫荊星章，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SC 林定國資深大律師
(since 2019.01.30 起)

Vice Chairman 副主席

Mr Samuel CHAN Ka-yan, JP 陳家殷大律師，太平紳士

Members 委員

Mr Matthew LAM Kin-hong, MH 林建康先生，榮譽勳章
(since 2019.01.30 起)

Mr Alan LUI Siu-lun 雷紹麟先生 (since 2019.01.30 起)

Member and CLAF Management Committee Member

委員及消費者訴訟基金管理委員會成員

Mr Kevin LAM Sze-cay 林詩棋先生

CLAF Management Committee Members 消費者訴訟基金管理委員會成員

Mr Johnny FEE Chung-ming, JP 費中明律師，太平紳士

Mr Richard KHAW Wei-kiang, SC 許偉強資深大律師

Ms Queenie Fiona LAU 劉恩沛大律師

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Mr Ambrose HO, SBS, SC, JP
何沛謙資深大律師，銀紫荊星章，太平紳士

Mr Alex LAI Ting-hong 黎庭康律師

Working Group on Office Premises Accommodation and Enhancement Projects

辦公室配置及改善計劃工作小組

Convenor 召集人

Prof. Michael HUI King-man, MH (Co-opted Member)

許敬文教授，榮譽勳章 (增選委員)

Members 委員

Ms Amy FUNG Dun-mi, MH 馮丹媚女士，榮譽勳章

Mr Marvin HSU Tsun-fai 徐晉暉先生

Co-opted Member 增選委員

Mr Daniel C. LAM, SBS, JP

林濬先生，銀紫荊星章，太平紳士

Working Group on Sustainable Consumption Programme

可持續消費計劃工作小組

Chairman 主席

Prof. WONG Yuk-shan, SBS, BBS, JP

黃玉山教授，銀紫荊星章，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士
(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Prof. Nora TAM Fung-yee, BBS, JP

譚鳳儀教授，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士
(since 2019.01.30 起)

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Ms Kitty LEE Wing-lan 李泳蘭女士

Mr Kyros SIU King-wai 蕭景威先生

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譚鳳儀教授，銅紫荊星章，太平紳士
(up to 至 2019.01.29)

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(up to 至 2018.12.31)

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Co-opted Members 增選委員

Prof. Michael HUI King-man, MH 許敬文教授，榮譽勳章

Prof. Angela NG Lai-ping 吳麗萍教授

Advisory Committee on Consumer Education for Primary Schools

小學消費教育諮詢委員會

Chairman 主席

Ms Amy FUNG Dun-mi, MH 馮丹媚女士，榮譽勳章

Members 委員

Mr Keith LIE Kin-fu 李健虎先生

(up to 至 2018.12.31)

Ms Kitty LEE Wing-lan 李泳蘭女士

(since 2019.01.30 起)

Mr Kyros SIU King-wai 蕭景威先生

Ms Iris WAN Lai-sze 溫麗司女士

(since 2019.01.30 起)

Co-opted Members 增選委員

Ms Elisa CHAN Chi-ying 陳芝瑛女士

Mr CHANG Kwong-tak 張廣德校長

Mr LEUNG Chun-kit 梁俊傑校長

Mr Gabriel PANG Tsz-kit 彭子傑先生

Mrs Susanna TSOI LAI Yuet-sum, MH

蔡黎悅心女士，榮譽勳章

Mr WONG Kam-leung 黃錦良校長

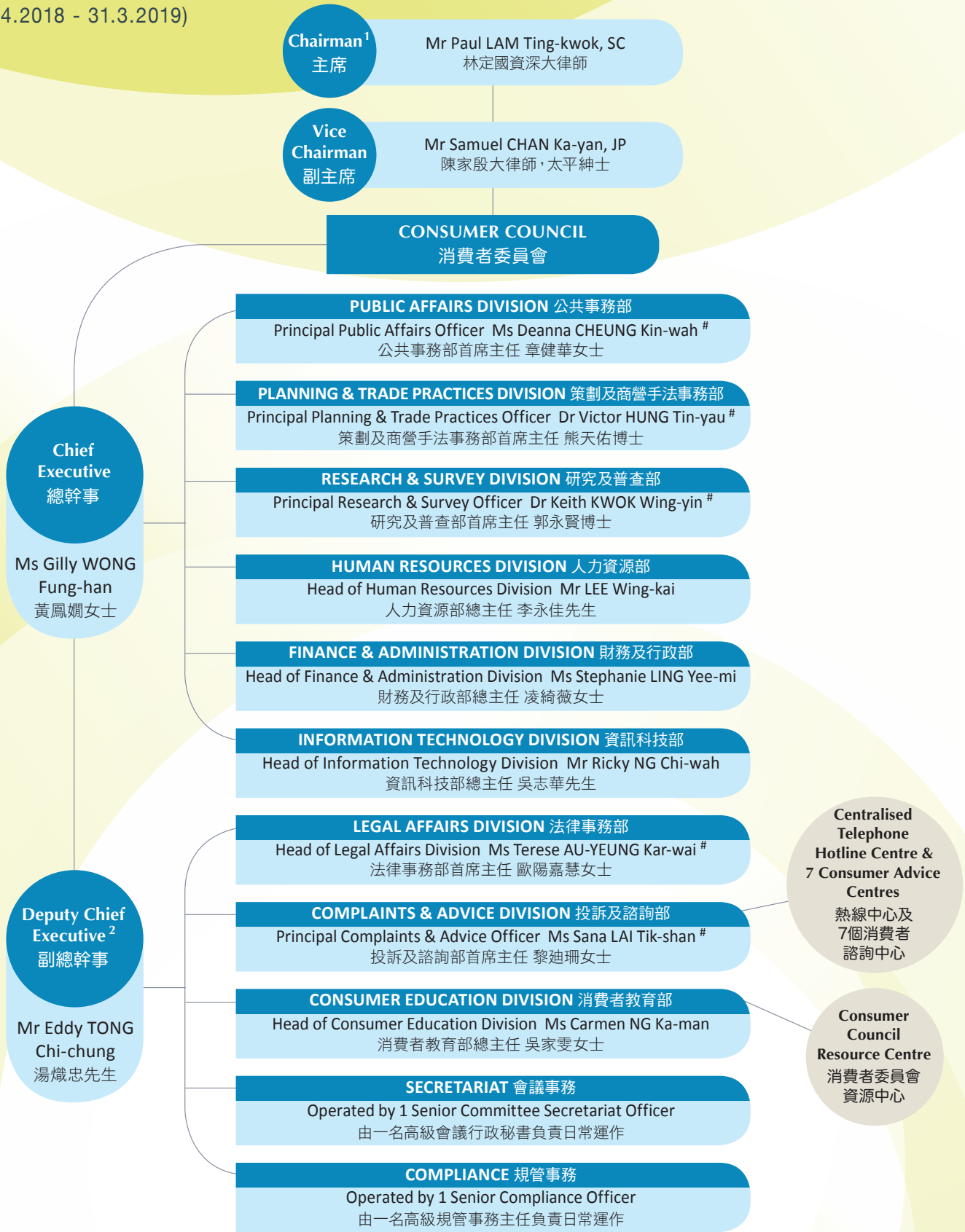
Ms WONG Mei-ling 王美玲女士

Dr Eunice YIM Pui-yu 嚴沛瑜博士

Management Team of the Consumer Council

消費者委員會管理層

(1.4.2018 - 31.3.2019)



¹ **Chairman 主席**
Prof. WONG Yuk-shan, SBS, BBS, JP 黃玉山教授, 銀紫荊星章, 銅紫荊星章, 太平紳士 (up to 至 2018.12.31)
Mr Paul LAM Ting-kwok, SC 林定國資深大律師 (since 2019.01.01 起)

² **Deputy Chief Executive 副總幹事**
Mr Simon CHUI Chun-king 徐振景先生 (up to 至 2019.01.01)
Mr Eddy TONG Chi-chung 湯熾忠先生 (since 2018.11.13 起)

Remuneration for top 3 tiers of staff in the Consumer Council
消委會首3級職員薪酬
Chief Executive – Directorate Pay Scale Point D3 總幹事 – 首長級薪級表薪點D3
Deputy Chief Executive – Directorate Pay Scale Point D1 副總幹事 – 首長級薪級表薪點D1
Principal Officer/ Senior Legal Counsel – Master Pay Scale Point 45-49
首席主任 – 總薪級表薪點45-49

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告書

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSUMER COUNCIL

(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

致消費者委員會委員

(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Consumer Council (the "Council") set out on pages 78 to 107, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the income and expenditure statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows 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 state of the Council's affair as at 31 March 2019, and of its deficit and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA").

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Council's members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已完成審核消費者委員會(「委員會」)列載於第78頁至第107頁的財務報表,包括於二零一九年三月三十一日的財務狀況表,及截至該日止年度的收支結算表、權益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,上述財務報表均已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》,真實而公平地反映委員會於二零一九年三月三十一日的事務狀況以及委員會截至該日止年度的虧損及現金流量。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布之香港審核準則進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔之責任於本報告「核數師就審核財務報表承擔之責任」一節中進一步闡述。根據香港會計師公會之《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」),我們獨立於委員會,且我們已按照守則履行其他道德責任。我們相信,我們所獲得的審核證據能充分及適當地為我們的意見提供依據。

其他資料

委員會委員須對其他資料負責。其他資料包括年報所載的資料,但不包括財務報表及我們就此編製的核數師報告。

我們對財務報表的意見不涵蓋其他資料,我們亦不對該等其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

就我們對財務報表的審核而言,我們的責任是閱讀其他資料,在此過程中,考慮其他資料是否與有關財務報表或我們在審核過程中所瞭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,如果我們認為其他資料存在重大錯誤陳述,我們須報告該事實。在此方面,我們沒有任何須報告之事項。

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告書

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSUMER COUNCIL - continued
(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

Responsibilities of Council's Members for the Financial Statements

The Council's members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the Council's members determine 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 Council's members are responsible for assessing the Council'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 Council's members either intend to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Council's members are responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

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 solely to you, as a body, in accordance with the 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 HKSAAs 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 HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Council's internal control;

致消費者委員會委員 - 續
(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

委員會委員就財務報表須承擔的責任

委員會委員須遵照香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》編製真實及公平之財務報表，以及實行其認為必要的內部控制，以使財務報表之編製不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述。

在編製財務報表時，委員會委員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，除非委員會委員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。

委員會委員負責監督委員會的財務報告流程。

核數師就審核財務報表承擔之責任

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，並按照議定的聘用條款，僅向委員會發出納入我們意見的核數師報告，除此之外，本報告並無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何法律責任。合理保證屬高度保證，但不能保證按照香港審核準則進行的審核，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能被發現。錯誤陳述可由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴此等財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審核準則》進行審核的過程中，我們於整個審核過程中運用專業判斷，並抱持專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別及評估財務報表由於欺詐或錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述風險，設計及執行審核程序以應對該等風險，以及獲取充分及適當審核憑證為我們的意見提供基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述或僭越內部控制，故因未能發現欺詐而導致之重大錯誤陳述風險高於因未能發現錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述風險；
- 瞭解有關審核之內部控制，以設計在各類情況下適當之審核程序，但並非旨在對委員會內部控制之成效發表意見；

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告書

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSUMER COUNCIL - continued
(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

致消費者委員會委員 - 續
(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued

核數師就審核財務報表承擔之責任 - 續

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council's members;
- 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Council's members' 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 Council'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 Council to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 評估委員會委員所採用會計政策之恰當性及作出會計估計及相關披露之合理性；
- 總結委員會委員採用持續經營會計基礎是否恰當，並根據已獲得的審核憑證，總結是否存在重大不明朗因素涉及可能令委員會之持續經營能力嚴重成疑之事件或情況。倘我們得出結論認為存在重大不明朗因素，我們須於核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表內之相關披露，或倘相關披露不足，則修訂我們的意見。我們的結論以截至核數師報告日期所獲得的審核憑證為基礎。然而，未來事件或情況可能導致委員會不再持續經營；及
- 評估財務報表（包括披露）之整體列報方式、結構和內容，以及財務報表是否中肯反映相關交易和事項。

We communicate with Council's members 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.

我們與委員會委員溝通（其中包括）審核工作之計劃範圍、時間安排及重大審核發現，包括我們於審核期間識別出內部控制之任何重大缺陷。

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
29 July 2019

德勤·關黃陳方會計師行
執業會計師
香港
二零一九年七月二十九日

Income and Expenditure Statement 收支結算表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		NOTES 附註	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ 港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ 港元
Income	收入			
Government subvention	政府撥款		110,785,000	106,917,000
Non-recurrent projects subventions	非經常性項目撥款	5	10,340,232	10,093,630
Sales of CHOICE magazine	銷售《選擇》月刊	6	2,673,888	2,708,714
Administrative service income	行政服務收入	22	1,181,698	1,393,000
Interest on bank deposits	銀行存款利息		787,064	572,720
Sundry income	雜項收入		258,101	260,335
			<u>126,025,983</u>	<u>121,945,399</u>
Less:	減：			
Expenditure	支出			
Staff costs	員工成本	7	94,077,430	88,645,418
Non-recurrent projects expenses	非經常性項目支出	8	7,881,409	8,169,027
Testing and research	測試和研究		6,480,414	7,923,673
Office accommodation and related expenses	辦事處及相關費用		4,892,621	4,252,942
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備的折舊		3,767,507	3,550,233
Production and marketing cost of CHOICE magazine	《選擇》月刊的出版及推廣費		2,391,347	2,363,682
Office equipment and maintenance	辦事處設備及維修		2,835,764	2,545,499
Consumer international membership fees	國際消費者聯會會員會費		537,596	452,048
Consumer education	消費者教育		418,776	524,933
Publicity and public relations	宣傳及公關		748,766	529,376
International conferences and duty visits	國際會議和外訪		378,689	162,554
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金		178,500	170,000
Council member expenses	委員會委員開支		46,400	45,200
Interest expenses on secured bank borrowing	有抵押銀行貸款利息支出		10,824	11,747
Other administrative expenses	其他行政費用		2,504,825	2,857,244
			<u>127,150,868</u>	<u>122,203,576</u>
Deficit for the year	本年度虧損		<u>(1,124,885)</u>	<u>(258,177)</u>

Statement of Financial Position 財務狀況表

AT 31 MARCH 2019 於二零一九年三月三十一日

		NOTES 附註	2019 二零一九年 HK\$ 港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ 港元
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	9	57,675,895	52,481,410
Prepayments	預付款項		352,230	282,464
			<u>58,028,125</u>	<u>52,763,874</u>
Current assets	流動資產			
Account receivables, deposits and prepayments	應收賬款、按金及預付款項	10	2,576,397	2,225,541
Advances to staffs	提供予員工的預支	10	24,948	20,924
Amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund	消費者訴訟基金的應收款項	10	1,181,698	1,393,000
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	11	47,478,077	46,649,742
			<u>51,261,120</u>	<u>50,289,207</u>
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Subscriptions received in advance	預收訂閱費用		1,329,907	1,178,649
Account payables and accrued expenses	應付賬款及應計費用	12	3,429,571	5,820,937
Provision for untaken leaves	未放取之有薪年假撥備		5,802,489	5,530,392
Secured bank borrowing	有抵押銀行貸款	13	286,201	375,510
Subventions received in advance	預收撥款	14	21,109,622	14,397,038
			<u>31,957,790</u>	<u>27,302,526</u>
Net current assets	流動資產淨值		<u>19,303,330</u>	<u>22,986,681</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	資產總值減流動負債		<u>77,331,455</u>	<u>75,750,555</u>
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Secured bank borrowing	有抵押銀行貸款	13	-	283,867
Subventions received in advance	預收撥款	14	4,196,543	1,206,891
			<u>4,196,543</u>	<u>1,490,758</u>
			<u>73,134,912</u>	<u>74,259,797</u>
Represented by:	折合：			
Leasehold property control account	租賃物業統制賬項	15	47,039,037	47,487,225
Equipment control account	設備統制賬項	16	1,426,555	3,008,004
Designated fund for approved projects	核准項目之指定基金	17	4,966,954	3,762,960
Accumulated surplus	累積盈餘		19,702,366	20,001,608
			<u>73,134,912</u>	<u>74,259,797</u>

The financial statements on pages 78 to 107 were approved and authorised for issue by the members of Consumer Council on 29 July 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

載於第 78 頁至第 107 頁的財務報表已於二零一九年七月二十九日獲消費者委員會委員批准並授權發布，並由下列代表簽署：

Ms. Gilly Wong Fung-han
黃鳳嫻女士
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
總幹事

Statement of Changes in Equity 權益變動表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		Leasehold property control account 租賃物業 統制賬項 HK\$ 港元 (Note 15) (附註 15)	Equipment control account 設備 統制賬項 HK\$ 港元 (Note 16) (附註 16)	Designated fund for approved projects 核准項目之 指定基金 HK\$ 港元 (Note 17) (附註 17)	Accumulated surplus 累積 盈餘 HK\$ 港元	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	48,558,761	4,706,958	4,594,368	16,657,887	74,517,974
Deficit for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	(258,177)	(258,177)
Current year addition	本年度增加金額	-	557,870	876,590	(1,434,460)	-
Current year utilisation	本年度使用金額	<u>(1,071,536)</u>	<u>(2,256,824)</u>	<u>(1,707,998)</u>	<u>5,036,358</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	47,487,225	3,008,004	3,762,960	20,001,608	74,259,797
Deficit for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	(1,124,885)	(1,124,885)
Current year addition	本年度增加金額	576,584	616,166	2,080,584	(3,273,334)	-
Current year utilisation	本年度使用金額	<u>(1,024,772)</u>	<u>(2,197,615)</u>	<u>(876,590)</u>	<u>4,098,977</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	<u>47,039,037</u>	<u>1,426,555</u>	<u>4,966,954</u>	<u>19,702,366</u>	<u>73,134,912</u>

Statement of Cash Flows 現金流量表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$ 港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ 港元
Operating activities	營運活動		
Deficit for the year	年度虧損	(1,124,885)	(258,177)
Adjustments for:	就以下項目作出調整：		
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	(2,458,823)	(1,924,348)
Interest expenses	利息支出	10,824	11,747
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備的折舊	3,767,507	3,550,233
Interest income	利息收入	(787,064)	(572,720)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營現金流量	(592,441)	806,735
Increase in account receivables, deposits and prepayments	應收賬款、按金及預付款項之增加	(420,622)	(699,586)
Decrease in amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund	消費者訴訟基金應收款項之減少	211,302	429,000
Increase in subscriptions received in advance	預收訂閱費之增加	151,258	257,932
(Decrease) increase in account payables and accrued expenses	應付賬款及應計費用之(減少)增加	(2,391,366)	338,737
Increase in provision for untaken leaves	未放取之有薪年假撥備之增加	272,097	136,475
(Increase) decrease in advances to staffs	提供予員工的預支之(增加)減少	(4,024)	5,271
Cash (used in) generated from operations	(用於)來自營運活動所得之現金額	(2,773,796)	1,274,564
Interest paid	已付利息	(10,824)	(11,747)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	(用於)來自營運活動所得之現金額淨額	(2,784,620)	1,262,817
Investing activities	投資活動		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購置物業、機器及設備	(8,961,992)	(2,765,924)
Placement in time deposits with original maturity over three months	存入到期日逾三個月之定期存款	(28,370,543)	(12,038,276)
Withdrawal of time deposits with original maturity over three months	提取到期日逾三個月之定期存款	44,837,574	11,593,385
Interest received	已收利息	787,064	572,720
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	來自(用於)投資活動之現金淨額	8,292,103	(2,638,095)
Financing activities	融資活動		
Subventions utilised for non-recurrent projects	用於非經常性項目之撥款	(7,881,409)	(8,169,027)
Repayment of bank borrowing	償還銀行貸款	(373,176)	(372,253)
Subventions received for non-recurrent projects	從非經常性項目所得之撥款	20,042,468	4,136,223
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	融資活動所得(動用)之現金淨額	11,787,883	(4,405,057)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目淨額之增加(減少)	17,295,366	(5,780,335)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	於本年初之現金及現金等值項目	9,795,163	15,575,498
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	於本年底之現金及現金等值項目	27,090,529	9,795,163
Total bank balances and cash represented by:	銀行結餘及現金總額折合為：		
Time deposits with original maturity over three months	原到期日逾三個月之定期存款	20,387,548	36,854,579
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	27,090,529	9,795,163
		47,478,077	46,649,742

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

1. OBJECTIVES AND OPERATION OF THE COUNCIL

The Consumer Council (the "Council") is a body corporate with perpetual succession established under the Consumer Council Ordinance 1977 (Chapter 216, Laws of Hong Kong) for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of consumers of goods, immovable property and services. It is mainly funded by Government subventions. The Council is also appointed as trustee for the Consumer Legal Action Fund under a Deed of Trust for the purpose of offering financial assistance to consumers in seeking legal redress, remedies and protection.

The address of the registered office and principal place of operation of the Council is 22nd Floor, K. Wah Centre, 191 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong.

The Council is exempted from profits tax under the provision of section 87 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Council.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

New and amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

The Council has applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") for the first time in the current year:

HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers and the related Amendments
HK(IFRIC) - Int 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Amendments to HKFRS 2	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
Amendments to HKFRS 4	Applying HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments with HKFRS 4 Insurance Contracts
Amendments to HKAS 28	As part of the Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle
Amendments to HKAS 40	Transfers of Investment Property

Except as described below, the application of the new and amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material impact on the Council's financial performance and positions for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements.

1. 委員會目標及營運

消費者委員會（「委員會」）是根據一九七七年《消費者委員會條例》（香港法例第 216 章）成立的永久性法定團體，目的是保護及促進消費者在商品、不動產及服務消費上的權益。資金來源主要是政府撥款資助。委員會亦根據信託聲明獲委任為消費者訴訟基金之受託人，目的是為消費者就依循法律途徑尋求賠償、補償及保障上，提供經濟援助。

本委員會之註冊辦事處及主要營運地點均為香港北角渣華道 191 號嘉華國際中心 22 樓。

委員會根據《稅務條例》第 87 條規定，獲豁免利得稅。

本財務報表以港元列出，港元亦是委員會的功能貨幣。

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》（「《香港財務報告準則》」）

本年度強制生效之新訂及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》

委員會於本年度已首次採用下列由香港會計師公會（「香港會計師公會」）頒布的新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》：

《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號	金融工具
《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號	客戶合約收入及相關修訂
香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）- 詮釋第 22 號	外幣交易及預付代價
《香港財務報告準則》第 2 號（修訂本）	以股份為基礎付款交易的分類及計量
《香港財務報告準則》第 4 號（修訂本）	應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號「金融工具」於《香港財務報告準則》第 4 號「保險合約」
《香港會計準則》第 28 號（修訂本）	《香港財務報告準則》二零一四年至二零一六年週期之年度改進的一部分
《香港會計準則》第 40 號（修訂本）	投資物業的轉讓

除下文所述外，本年度採用的《香港財務報告準則》新訂及經修訂本對委員會於本年度及先前年度的財務表現與狀況及／或該等財務報表所載的披露資料概無重大影響。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") - continued 2. 應用新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》(「《香港財務報告準則》」) - 續

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Council has applied HKFRS 15 for the first time in the current year. HKFRS 15 superseded HKAS 18 Revenue, HKAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations.

The Council has applied HKFRS 15 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognised at the date of initial application, 1 April 2018. Any difference at the date of initial application is recognised in the opening accumulated surplus and comparative information has not been restated. Furthermore, in accordance with the transition provisions in HKFRS 15, the Council has elected to apply the standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed at 1 April 2018. Accordingly, certain comparative information may not be comparable as comparative information was prepared under HKAS 18 Revenue and HKAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations. The members of Consumer Council assessed that there is no material impact on the financial statements.

The Council recognises revenue from sale of goods which arise from contracts with customers. Information about the Council's performance obligations and the accounting policies resulting from application of HKFRS 15 are disclosed in notes 3.

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In the current year, the Council has applied HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and the related consequential amendments to other HKFRSs. HKFRS 9 introduces new requirements for 1) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, 2) expected credit losses ("ECL") for financial assets and 3) general hedge accounting.

The Council has applied HKFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in HKFRS 9, i.e. applied the classification and measurement requirements (including impairment under ECL model) retrospectively to instruments that have not been derecognised as at 1 April 2018 (date of initial application) and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 April 2018. The difference between carrying amounts as at 31 March 2018 and the carrying amounts as at 1 April 2018 are recognised in the opening accumulated surplus and other components of equity, without restating comparative information.

Accordingly, certain comparative information may not be comparable as comparative information was prepared under HKAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("HKAS 39").

Accounting policies resulting from application of HKFRS 9 are disclosed in note 3.

《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號「客戶合約收入」

委員會已在本年度首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號。《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號已取代《香港會計準則》第 18 號「收益」、《香港會計準則》第 11 號「建築合約」及相關詮釋。

委員會已追溯應用《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號，並於首次應用日期二零一八年四月一日確認首次應用該準則的累積影響。於首次應用日期的任何差額，於期初累積盈餘中確認，比較資料並無未有重列。此外，根據《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號的過渡條文，委員會已選擇只將該準則追溯應用至於二零一八年四月一日尚未完成的合約。因此，若干比較資料可能無法與根據《香港會計準則》第 18 號「收益」、《香港會計準則》第 11 號「建築合約」及相關詮釋編制的比較資料作出比較。消費者委員會委員認為此對財務報表並無構成重大影響。

委員會確認來自客戶商品銷售合約的收入。有關委員會因採用《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號而產生的履約責任及會計政策的資料披露於附註 3。

《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號金融工具

於本年度，委員會已採用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號「金融工具」及其他《香港財務報告準則》的相應修訂。《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號對下列各項引入新規定：1) 金融資產和金融負債的分類和計量、2) 金融資產的預期信貸虧損（「預期信貸虧損」）及 3) 一般對沖會計。

委員會已跟據《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號所載過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號，即對於二零一八年四月一日（應用日期）未有被註銷的工具，追溯應用對該等分類和計量要求（包括預期信貸虧損模式下之減值），及沒有對於二零一八年四月一日已被註銷的工具，應用該等要求。於二零一八年三月三十一日賬面值與於二零一八年四月一日賬面值之間的差額，於期初累計盈餘及權益的其他部分確認，其比較資料則未有重列。

因此，若干比較資料可能無法與跟據《香港會計準則》第 39 號「金融工具：確認和計量」（「《香港會計準則》第 39 號」）編制的比較資料作出比較。

應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號所引致的會計政策於附註 3 披露。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") - continued

HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* - continued

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Trade receivables arising from contracts with customers are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15.

All recognized financial assets and financial liabilities that are within the scope of HKFRS 9 are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment under ECL model

Except for those which had been determined as credit impaired under HKAS 39, ECL for other financial assets at amortised cost, including bank balances and other receivables, are assessed on 12-month ECL basis as there had been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

As at 1 April 2018, the members of the Council (the "Members") reviewed and assessed the impairment of all financial assets under ECL model, and no additional loss allowance is recognised against accumulated surplus.

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Council has not early applied the following new and amendments to HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

HKFRS 16	Leases ¹
HKFRS 17	Insurance Contract ³
HK(IFRIC) - Int 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business ⁴
Amendments to HKFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ²
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material ⁵
Amendments to HKAS 19	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement ¹
Amendments to HKAS 28	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures ¹
Amendments to HKFRSs	Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2015 - 2017 Cycle ¹

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》(「《香港財務報告準則》」) - 續

《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號 *金融工具* - 續

金融資產及金融負債的分類和計量

從客戶合約產生的買賣應收款項初步根據《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號計量。

所有在《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號範圍之內已確認的金融資產及金融負債其後按攤銷成本計量。

預期信貸虧損模式下的減值

除根據《香港會計準則》第 39 號已確定作出信貸減值的金融資產外，其他按攤銷成本計算的金融資產，包括銀行結餘及應收利息，如初步確定以來信貸風險並無大幅增加，其減值會按 12 個月預期信貸虧損模式進行評估。

於二零一八年四月一日，委員會委員（「委員」）以預期信貸虧損模式，對所有金融資產的減值作出檢視及評估，認為並無須就此對累計盈餘作出任何額外虧損撥備。

已頒布但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》

委員會並未提前採用下列已頒布但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》：

《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號	租賃 ¹
《香港財務報告準則》第 17 號	保險合約 ³
香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）- 詮釋第 23 號	所得稅處理的不確定性 ¹
《香港財務報告準則》第 3 號（修訂本）	業務的定義 ⁴
《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號（修訂本）	具負補償之預付款項特性 ¹
《香港財務報告準則》第 10 號及《香港會計準則》第 28 號（修訂本）	投資者與其聯營企業及合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ²
《香港會計準則》第 1 號及《香港會計準則》第 8 號（修訂本）	重大的定義 ⁵
《香港會計準則》第 19 號（修訂本）	計劃修訂、縮減或結算 ¹
《香港會計準則》第 28 號（修訂本）	於聯營公司及合營公司之長期權益 ¹
《香港財務報告準則》修訂本	《香港財務報告準則》二零一五年至二零一七年週期之年度改進 ¹

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") - continued

New and amendments to HKFRSs in issue but not yet effective – continued

1. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
2. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined
3. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
4. Effective for business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020
5. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

HKFRS 16 Leases

HKFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. HKFRS 16 will supersede HKAS 17 *Leases* and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

HKFRS 16 distinguishes lease and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. In addition, HKFRS 16 requires sales and leaseback transactions to be determined based on the requirements of HKFRS 15 as to whether the transfer of the relevant asset should be accounted as a sale. HKFRS 16 also includes requirements relating to subleases and lease modifications.

Distinctions of operating leases and finance leases are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for all leases by lessees, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. For the classification of cash flows, the Council currently presents upfront prepaid lease payments as investing cash flows in relation to leasehold lands for owned use and those classified as investment properties while other operating lease payments are presented as operating cash flows. Under the HKFRS 16, lease payments in relation to lease liability will be allocated into a principal and an interest portion which will be presented as financing and operating cash flows respectively by the Council.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》(「《香港財務報告準則》」) - 續

已頒布但尚未生效之新訂及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》- 續

1. 於二零一九年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效
2. 於尚待釐定日期或之後開始之年度期間生效
3. 於二零二一年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效
4. 對收購日期為二零二零年一月一日或之後開始的首個年度期間開始當日或之後的業務合併及資產收購生效
5. 於二零二零年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效

《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號「租賃」

《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號為識別出租人及承租人的租賃安排及會計處理引入一個全面的模式。當《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號生效時，將取代《香港會計準則》第 17 號「租賃」及相關的詮釋。

《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號根據所識別資產是否由客戶控制來區分租賃及服務合約。此外，《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號規定銷售及租回交易須根據《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號規定，就有關資產轉讓是否應計入銷售作出決定。《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號亦包括轉租及租賃修改的相關規定。

除短期租賃及低值資產租賃外，承租人於經營及融資租賃在會計處理上的差異會被移除，所有租賃會以確認其資產使用權及相應負債的模式替代。

除若干情況外，資產使用權最初按成本計量，隨後會按成本扣減累計折舊及減值虧損作出計量，並根據任何對租賃負債的重新計量而作出調整。租賃負債初步按當時未支付租賃款項之現值計量。隨後，租賃負債會因應利息、租賃付款以及租賃修改所作出的影響予以調整。就現金流量分類而言，委員會現時把有關自用租賃土地，及該等分類為投資物業的預付租賃款項呈列為投資現金流量，而其他經營租賃付款呈列為經營現金流量。根據《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號，委員會將會就有關租賃負債之租賃付款劃分為本金和息金部分，並分別呈列於融資和經營現金流。

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs") - continued

HKFRS 16 *Leases* - continued

Under HKAS 17, the Council has already recognised an asset and a related finance lease liability for finance lease arrangement and prepaid lease payments for leasehold lands where the Council is a lessee. The application of HKFRS 16 may result in potential changes in classification of these assets depending on whether the Council presents right-of-use assets separately or within the same line item at which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

Other than certain requirements which are also applicable to lessor, HKFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in HKAS 17, and continues to require a lessor to classify a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease.

Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by HKFRS 16.

As at 31 March 2019, the Council has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of approximately HK\$2,715,634 as disclosed in note 20. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease under HKFRS 16, and hence the Council will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases unless they qualify for low value or short-term leases.

In addition, the Council currently considers refundable rental deposits paid of HK\$509,781 as rights and obligations under leases to which HKAS 17 applies. Based on the definition of lease payments under HKFRS 16, such deposits are not payments relating to the right to use the underlying assets, accordingly, the carrying amounts of such deposits may be adjusted to amortised cost. Adjustments to refundable rental deposits paid would be considered as additional lease payments and included in the carrying amount of right-of-use assets. Adjustments to refundable rental deposits received would be considered as advance lease payments.

The application of new requirements may result in changes in measurement, presentation and disclosure as indicated above.

For other new and amendments to HKFRSs, the members of the Council anticipate that the application of these new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the results and the financial position of the Council.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by HKICPA.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods services.

2. 應用新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》(「《香港財務報告準則》」) - 續

《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號「租賃」- 續

根據《香港會計準則》第 17 號，委員會已就（作為承租人的）租賃土地融資租賃安排及預付租賃款項，確認作資產及相關融資租賃負債。應用《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號可能令該等資產分類產生潛在變動，視乎委員會是否把資產使用權分開呈列，或把資產使用權與其他擁有的資產作相同項目並列。

除亦適用於出租人的若干規定外，《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號大致上轉承了《香港會計準則》第 17 號對出租人的會計要求，並繼續要求出租人將租賃分為經營租賃或融資租賃。

此外，《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號就披露作出更詳盡的規定。

就附註 20 所披露，於二零一九年三月三十一日，委員會擁有不可撤銷經營租賃承擔 2,715,634 港元。經初步評估，該等安排將符合《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號下租賃定義。除非該等租賃符合低價值或短期租賃，委員會將確認所有有關該等租賃的使用權資產及相應負債。

此外，委員會現根據《香港會計準則》第 17 號，認為可退還之租賃按金為 509,781 港元，乃屬於租賃的權利及責任。根據《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號租賃付款的定義，該等按金並非與相關資產使用權有關的付款，因此，該等按金的賬面值可調整為攤銷成本。而可退還的已付租賃按金的調整將被視為額外租賃付款並計入使用權資產的賬面值。可退還的已收取租賃按金的調整將被視為租賃預付款。

如上述所示，應用新的規定可能會導致以上所述就計量，呈現方式和披露方面的改變。

就其他新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》，委員會委員預期應用該等新訂及新修訂之《香港財務報告準則》將不會對委員會的業績及財務狀況產生重大影響。

3. 主要會計政策

本財務報表乃按照香港會計師公會頒布之《香港財務報告準則》編製而成。

財務報表乃按照歷史成本之基準編製。歷史成本一般根據換取貨物及服務所給予代價之公平值而釐定。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

The principal accounting policies are set out as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers (upon application of HKFRS 15 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

Under HKFRS 15, the Council recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Council's performance as the Council performs;
- the Council's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Council performs; or
- the Council's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Council and the Council has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

Income recognition (prior to 1 April 2018)

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Income is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Income is recognised when the amount of income can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Council and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Council's activities, as described below.

- Sales of CHOICE and other publications are recognised when goods are delivered and title has passed.
- Sales of CHOICE on-line subscriptions are recognised when services are provided.
- Licence fee income for CHOICE on-line is recognised on a straight-line basis over the relevant licence term.

Government subventions

Government subventions for recurrent projects are recognised when funds are appropriated by the Government.

Government subventions for non-recurrent projects are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match with the related costs which the subventions are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

3. 主要會計政策 – 續

主要會計政策詳列如下：

客戶合約收入（根據附註 2 之過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號）

根據《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號，委員會於完成履行合約責任時，即在該相關商品或服務的「控制權」轉移至客戶時，確定有關收入。

履行合約責任指一項指定商品及服務（或一批商品或服務）或一系列大致相同的明確商品或服務。

控制權隨時間轉移，在符合以下其中一項條件，收益在參照相關履約責任完成的進度按時間確認：

- 客戶於委員會履約時，同時收取及消耗委員會在履約時所提供的利益；
- 委員會在履約時創造或提升客戶控制的資產；或
- 委員會的履約行為並無產生對委員會有替代用途的資產，且委員會有強制執行權以收取至今已履約的款項。

否則，收益會於客戶獲得該商品或服務控制權時確認。

收入確認（二零一八年四月一日之前）

收入乃按已收或應收代價的公平值計算。收入會扣除客戶退貨、退款的估算，及其他類似撥備。

收入於其金額能夠可靠計量、未來經濟利益可能流入委員會，且已符合委員會下述各項活動之特定標準時確認。

- 《選擇》月刊及其他刊物的銷售額，於交付商品及移交所有權時確認。
- 《選擇》月刊網上訂閱銷售額，於提供服務時確認。
- 《選擇》月刊的網上牌照費收入按直線法於有關許可期內確認。

政府撥款

經常性項目之政府撥款以政府撥入款項時確認。

非經常性項目之政府撥款會在與其相關的成本作出有系統的配對後，確認為該期間的收入。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Capital contribution

Contribution of cash and capital assets by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the "HKSAR") are accounted for as capital contribution and recognised in the appropriate equity account.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Assets in the course of development for production supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost less any impairment loss. Costs include professional fees capitalised in accordance with the Council's accounting policy. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets, less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income and expenditure statement.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15 since 1 April 2018. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in income and expenditure statement.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

認繳資本

由香港特別行政區政府（以下簡稱「香港特區政府」）認繳的現金和資本資產以認繳資本入賬，並於適當的權益賬戶中確認。

物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備是以成本減其後累積折舊及其後累積減值虧損（如有）於財務狀況表中列示。

處於開發過程中且用於生產供應或行政用途的資產按成本扣除任何減值虧損列賬。成本包括根據委員會會計政策而作出資本化的專業費用。該等資產於完成及可用作擬定用途時將歸類為物業、機器及設備。

資產在減去估計剩餘價值後，按其估計可用年限以直線法確認折舊以撇銷其成本。於各報告期結束時，對估計可用年限、剩餘價值及折舊方法進行檢討，以便預先考慮估計出現的任何變動。

物業、機器及設備於處理或預期繼續使用該項資產不會帶來未來經濟利益時予以註銷。任何因物業、機器及設備的棄置或永久停用而產生的收益或虧損，會按該資產之出售收入與賬面價值之間差額計算，在收支結算表內確認。

金融工具

金融資產及金融負債於委員會成為工具合約條文的一方時予以確認。所有定期購買或出售之金融資產均在交易日被確認及註銷。定期購買或出售為須在市場規則或慣例所設定的時間範圍內交付購買的資產或出售金融資產。

金融資產及金融負債初步以公平值計量。客戶合約產生的貿易應收款項自二零一八年四月一日起，初步根據《香港財務報告準則》第15號計量除外。收購或發行金融資產及金融負債（除以公平值計量並計入損益（「以公平值計量並計入損益」）的金融資產或金融負債外）所產生的直接交易成本，將在初步確認時，在金融資產或金融負債（如適用）的公平值中加入或扣除。收購以公平值計量並計入損益的金融資產或金融負債的直接交易成本，會立即於收支結算表確認。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 in accordance with transitions in note 2)

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, except that at the date of initial application/initial recognition of a financial asset the Council may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income ("OCI") if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 *Business Combinations* applies.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

實際利率法是計算金融資產或金融負債之攤銷成本，按有關期間攤分其利息收入及利息開支之方法。實際利率是於初步確認時，按金融資產或金融負債預計可使用期限或較短期限（如適用），將估計的未來現金收入及付款（包括所有組成實際利率、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓的已付或已收的費用及點子）準確貼現至賬面淨值額的利率。

金融資產

金融資產的分類及其後計量（根據附註 2 的過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號）

符合下列條件的金融資產隨後按攤銷成本計量：

- 該金融資產以業務模式持有，其目標為收取合約現金流量；及
- 合約條款於特定日期產生的現金流量僅為支付本金和未償還本金的利息。

符合下列條件的金融資產隨後以公平值計量，並計入其他全面收益（「以公平值計量並計入其他全面收益」）：

- 該金融資產以業務模式持有，其目標為收取合約現金流量及出售；及
- 合約條款於特定日期產生的現金流量僅為支付本金和未償還本金的利息。

所有其他金融資產隨後以公平值計量並計入損益，除了當持有股權投資並非作買賣用途，亦非收購人於《香港財務報告準則》第 3 號「業務合併」適用的業務合併中確認的或對有價，則委員會可在該股權投資初次應用/初次確認時選擇不可撤回地於其他全面收益（「其他全面收益」）中顯示其公平值的其後變動。

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 in accordance with transitions in note 2) – continued

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Council manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

In addition, the Council may irrevocably designate a financial asset that are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI or designated as FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產的分類及其後計量（根據附註 2 的過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號） - 續

符合下列條件，則金融資產被分類為持有作買賣：

- 收購該金融資產的主要目的為在近期作出售用途；或
- 於初步確認時，該金融資產已構成基金合併管理的已識別金融工具組合的一部分，且最近有短期獲利的真實模式；或
- 該金融資產未獲指定為對沖工具及有效對沖工具。

此外，委員會可以不可撤回地指定一項須按攤銷成本或按公平值計量並計入其他全面收益的金融資產，以按公平值計量並計入損益作出計量，如有關指定可消除或大幅減少會計錯配。

(一) 攤銷成本和利息收入

其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產，其利息收入是採用實際利率法計算。金融資產（隨後出現信貸減值之金融資產（見下文）除外）之利息收入乃透過對金融資產之賬面總值應用實際利率計算。就隨後出現信貸減值之金融資產而言，利息收入乃透過對金融資產於下個報告期之攤銷成本應用實際利率予以確認。倘已予信貸減值之金融工具之信貸風險減低，即使有關金融資產不再出現信貸減值，則利息收入乃透過對金融資產於有關資產獲確定不再出現信貸減值後之報告期開始起之賬面總值應用實際利率予以確認。

(二) 以公平值計量並計入損益的金融資產

不符合按攤銷成本計量或以公平值計量並計入其他全面收益或指定為以公平值計量並計入其他全面收益標準的金融資產，是以公平值計量並計入損益。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 in accordance with transitions in note 2) - continued

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL - continued

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in income and expenditure statement. The net gain or loss recognised in income and expenditure statement excludes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "other gains and losses" line item.

Impairment of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2)

The Council recognises a loss allowance for ECL on financial assets which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9 (including account receivables, advances to staffs, amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund and bank balances). The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12m ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessments are done based on the Council's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The ECL on these assets are assessed collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings.

For all other instruments, the Council measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Council recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Council considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產的分類及其後計量 (根據附註 2 的過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號) - 續

(二) 以公平值計量並計入損益的金融資產 - 續

以公平值計量並計入損益的金融資產於每一個報告期末按公平值計量，任何公平值損益於收支結算表確認。於收支結算表確認的損益淨值不包括該金融資產所產生的任何股息或利息且納入「其他損益」行項目。

金融資產的減值 (根據附註 2 的過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號)

委員會就跟據《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號須作出減值的金融資產 (包括應收賬款、提供予員工的預支、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項及銀行結餘) 的預期信貸虧損作出撥備確認。預期信貸虧損的金額於每一個報告日期更新，以反映自首次確認後信貸風險的變化。

全期預期信貸虧損是指於相關工具的預計使用期內，所有可能的違約事件將會產生的預期信貸虧損。相反，12 個月預期信貸虧損是指預期於報告日期後 12 個月內可能發生的違約事件預期導致的部分全期預期信貸虧損。評估乃根據委員會的歷史信貸虧損經驗進行，並根據債務人特有的因素、一般經濟狀況以及對報告日期當前狀況的評估以及對未來狀況的預測作出調整。

該等資產的預期信貸虧損是按適當的分組然後作出整體性評估。

對於所有其他工具，委員會計量的虧損撥備等於 12 個月預期信貸虧損，除非自首次確認後信貸風險顯著上升，則委員會會以全期預期信貸虧損作出確認。評估是否確認全期預期信貸虧損是根據自首次確認以後發生違約的可能性或風險有否顯著上升。

(一) 信貸風險顯著上升

評估信貸風險自首次確認以來是否顯著上升時，委員會會就金融工具於報告日期發生違約的風險與金融工具於首次確認日期發生違約的風險作出比較。作出本評估時，委員會會考慮合理及有理據的定量及定性資料，包括過往經驗及以合理成本或努力可獲取的前瞻性資料。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) - continued

(i) Significant increase in credit risk - continued

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Council presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Council has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Council regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

The Council considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Council, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Council).

Irrespective of the above, the Council considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 60 days past due unless the Council has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產的減值（根據附註 2 的過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號） - 續

(一) 信貸風險顯著上升 - 續

具體而言，評估信貸風險是否顯著上升時會考慮以下資料：

- 金融工具的外部（如有）或內部信貸評級的實際或預期顯著惡化；
- 信貸風險的外部市場指標顯著惡化，例如債務人的信貸息差、信貸違約掉期價格顯著上升；
- 商業、財務或經濟情況於目前或預期有不利變動，預計將導致債務人償還債項的能力顯著下降；
- 債務人經營業績出現實際或預期的顯著惡化；
- 債務人的監管、經濟或技術環境出現實際或預期的重大不利變動，導致債務人償還債項的能力顯著下降。

不論上述評估結果如何，委員會均假設合約付款已逾期超過 30 日，則其信貸風險比較初步確認時已有顯著上升，除非委員會有合理及具支持性的資料說明其他情況。

委員會定期監督用於識別信貸風險是否顯著上升的準則的果效，並在適當的情況下作出修訂，以確保相關準則可在款項逾期之前識別其信貸風險已顯著上升。

(二) 違約的定義

委員會認為當內部編製或從外界所取得的資料顯示，債務人不大可能向其債權人，包括委員會作出悉數還款（未計及委員會持有的任何抵押品），即構成違約事件。

不論上述情況如何，委員會會把逾期超過 60 天的金融資產列作違約，除非委員會有合理且具支持性的資料證明及後的違約準則則更為合適。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) - continued

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; or
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Council writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the amounts are over one year past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Council's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in income and expenditure statement.

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Council in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Council expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產的減值 (根據附註 2 的過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號) - 續

(三) 發生信貸減值的金融資產

若發生一項或多項對金融資產的估計未來現金流量造成不利影響的違約事件，則該金融資產會被作出信貸減值。金融資產出現信貸減值的證據包括下列事件的可觀察資料：

- (甲) 發行人或借款人出現重大財務困難；
- (乙) 違反合約，例如拖欠或逾期還款事件等；
- (丙) 由於與借方財務困難相關之經濟或合約原因，借方之貸方已向借方授出貸方概不考慮之特許權；或
- (丁) 借方可能進行破產程序或進行其他財務重組。

(四) 撇銷政策

當有資料顯示交易對手有嚴重財政困難及沒有實際可收回預期，例如，當交易對手被清盤或已進入破產程序時，或當金額逾期一年以上時（以較早者為準），委員會會將該金融資產撇銷。金融資產的撇銷仍會受委員會收回程序並考慮法律建議（如適用）之影響。撇銷構成終止確認事項，任何後續收回均於收支結算表中確認。

(五) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認

預期信貸虧損的計量為違約概率、違約損失率（即違約時的損失程度）及違約風險承擔的函數。評估違約概率及違約損失率基於過往數據，並按前瞻性資料調整。預期信貸虧損的估計值反映以無偏頗及概率加權金額，並根據發生相關違約風險的加權數值而釐定。

一般而言，預期信貸虧損為根據合約應付委員會的所有合約現金流量與委員會預計收取的現金流量（以按初步確認時釐定的實際利率折現）之間的差額，按首次確認時釐定的實際利率貼現。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment of financial assets (upon application of HKFRS 9 with transitions in accordance with note 2) – continued

(v) Measurement and recognition of ECL - continued

Where ECL is measured on a collective basis or cater for cases where evidence at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the collective basis:

- Nature of financial instruments (mainly the Council's accounts receivables, amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund and bank balances and cash are each assessed individually);
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The Council's account receivables are regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each debtors continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Council recognises an impairment gain or loss in income and expenditure statement for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of accounts receivables, where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (before application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018)

Financial assets are classified into financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產的減值（根據附註 2 的過渡條文應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號） - 續

(五) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認 - 續

若預期信貸虧損按綜合基準計量以處理單個工具層面的證據尚無法獲得的情況，則按綜合基準給金融工具分組：

- 金融工具的性質（主要以應收賬款、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項及銀行結餘和現金作出單獨評估）；
- 逾期狀況；
- 債務人的性質、規模和行業；及
- 外部信貸評級（若可用）。

管理層定期檢討委員會的應收賬款，以確保各應收賬款的組成部分繼續具有類似的信貸風險特徵。

利息收入按金融資產賬面總值計算，除非金融資產出現信貸減值，在此情況下，利息收入按金融資產攤銷成本計算。

委員會透過調整所有金融工具的賬面值於收支結算表中確認減值收益或虧損，惟應收賬款虧損則透過撥備賬確認相應調整。

金融資產的分類及其後的計量（於二零一八年四月一日應用《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號前）

金融資產被分類為按攤銷成本計量的金融資產。此分類是按金融資產的性質及目的，在首次確認時決定。所有定期購買或出售之金融資產均在交易日被確認及終止確認。經常性購買或出售為須在市場規則或慣例所設定的時間範圍內交付購買或出售金融資產。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment of financial assets (before application of HKFRS 9 on 1 April 2018)

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest and principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Council's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the credit period, observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment losses was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through income and expenditure statement to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Financial liabilities and equity instrument

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Council are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including trade and other payables, subscriptions received in advance and subventions received in advance are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

金融資產 - 續

金融資產減值 (於二零一八年四月一日應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號前)

金融資產評估是在每個報告期末按減值指標進行。如有客觀證據顯示，在金融資產初步確認後發生一項或多項事件導致該金融資產的未來估計現金流量受到影響，該金融資產須予減值處理。

客觀證據顯示有減值必要的情形包括：

- 發行人或交易對手出現重大財務困難；或
- 違約行為，例如欠繳或拖欠利息及本金付款等；或
- 借款人可能面臨破產或財務重組。

應收款項組合減值的客觀證據包括委員會的過往收款經驗、組合中超逾信貸期的延遲付款次數增加、與應收款項違約相關的國家、地方經濟狀況的顯著變動。

以攤銷成本列賬的金融資產，確認的減值虧損金額為該資產賬面值與按金融資產原本實際利率貼現的未來估計現金流量之現值的差額。

如果在隨後的期間減值虧損金額降低，而有關降低可客觀地與確認減值虧損後發生之事件有關，則之前已確認之減值虧損可透過收支結算表撥回，惟該資產於撥回減值該日之賬面值不可超過減值尚未確認前原有之攤銷成本。

金融負債及股本工具

委員會發行的債務和股本工具是根據合約安排的性質及金融負債和股本工具之定義分類為金融負債或股本。

以攤銷成本計量的金融負債

金融負債包括貿易及其他應付款項、預收訂閱費用及預收撥款，採用實際利率法以攤銷成本計算。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Derecognition

The Council derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in income and expenditure statement.

The Council derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Council's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in income and expenditure statement.

Impairment on tangible assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Council reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income and expenditure statement.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income and expenditure statement.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

金融工具 - 續

註銷

只有當委員會從資產獲得現金流的合約權利屆滿，或金融資產及其擁有權的幾乎全部風險及回報被轉讓予另一方時，該金融資產才會被註銷。

當金融資產全部被註銷時，該項資產的賬面值與已收和應收代價總額的差額會在收支結算表中確認。

當且僅當委員會責任被解除、取消或屆滿時，金融負債才會被註銷。已被註銷的金融負債的賬面值與已付和應付代價之間的差額會於收支結算表內確認。

有形資產之減值

委員會於報告期結束時審視有形資產之賬面值，以決定是否有任何跡象顯示該等資產已經出現減值虧損。如果存在該跡象，則對相關資產的可收回金額進行估計，從而確定減值虧損（如有）的程度。

可收回金額為公平值扣除出售成本所得金額與使用價值中的較高者。當評估使用價值時，會採用可反映當前市場評估時間價值及該資產在未經調整未來現金流之特定風險的稅前貼現率，將估計的未來現金流量貼現為現值。

如果資產的估計可收回金額少於賬面值，則資產的賬面值將減少至其可收回金額。減值虧損即時在收支結算表中予以確認。

若減值虧損隨後撥回，該資產的賬面值增加至其可收回金額之修訂估值，惟所增加之賬面值不得超過該資產於過往年度並無出現減值虧損而確認之賬面值。該撥回的減值虧損即時於收支結算表內確認。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Council as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leasehold land and building

When the Council makes payments for a property interest which includes both land and building elements, the Council assesses the classification of each element as a finance or an operating lease separately based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Council. The entire lease of the Council's land and building is classified as a finance lease and accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Council, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on the settlement of monetary items and on retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in income and expenditure statement in the period in which they arise.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the income and expenditure statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

3. 主要會計政策 - 續

租賃

如租賃條款將擁有權的幾乎全部風險及回報轉讓予承租人，則租賃被歸類為融資租賃。所有其他租賃被歸類為營運租賃。

委員會作為承租人

營運租賃付款按直線法於有關租賃期內確認為開支。

租賃土地及樓宇

當委員會就包括土地及樓宇部分的物業權益作出付款，委員會會根據各部分擁有權附帶的幾乎全部風險及回報是否已轉讓予委員會來進行評定，並分別劃分為融資租賃或營運租賃。委員會的全部土地及樓宇租賃被歸類為融資租賃，並列作物業、機器及設備。

外幣

在編製委員會之財務報表時，以功能貨幣以外貨幣（外幣）進行之交易均按交易日期之適用匯率換算。於報告期完結時，以外幣計值之貨幣項目均以當日之現行匯率重新換算。按外幣過往成本計算之非貨幣項目則毋須重新換算。

結算貨幣項目及重新換算貨幣項目產生的匯兌差額均於該期間的收支結算表內確認。

貸款成本

於收購、建設或生產取得，而須較長時間準備作擬定用途或出售的資產，其直接借貸成本會計入有關資產成本內，直至有關資產大致可按其擬定用途使用或出售為止。

所有其他貸款成本於發生期間在收支結算表中確認。

退休福利費用

定額供款退休福利計劃支付的款項，在僱員提供服務並因此享有該供款的期間確認為開支。

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4. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council is funded mainly by Government subventions. The Council members manage its funds to ensure that the Council will be able to continue as a going concern. The Council's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

4. 資本風險管理

委員會的經費主要來自政府撥款。委員會委員管理該筆資金，以確保委員會能持續營運。委員會之整體策略與去年相同。

5. NON-RECURRENT PROJECTS SUBVENTIONS

5. 非經常性項目撥款

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$ 港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ 港元
Revamp and develop the signature monthly CHOICE magazine	改進和發展具代表性的《選擇》月刊	2,702,918	-
Consumer protection studies	保障消費者權益研究	1,740,570	4,623,262
Development and enhancement of information systems	開發和優化信息系統	1,536,660	1,512,008
Renovation and refurbishment project	各項裝修與翻新項目	1,388,070	81,864
Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	1,247,786	1,084,036
ECF Earth 2038's learning journey of sustainable consumption	自然環保基金 2038 地球人計劃之可持續消費之旅	640,299	-
Accomplishing server virtualisation	伺服器虛擬化	504,487	558,247
Upgrading of network infrastructure	提升網絡基礎設施	353,712	343,200
Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	35,130	147,870
Proper debt management by young consumers	年輕消費者適當的債務管理	-	1,007,052
Time-limited posts	有時限職位	-	643,413
Other projects	其他項目	190,600	92,678
		<u>10,340,232</u>	<u>10,093,630</u>

6. SALES OF CHOICE MAGAZINE

Income from sale of CHOICE magazine is recognised at a point in time when the magazine is delivered to the customer, after deduction of printing, artwork, postage and promotion cost amounts to HK\$282,541 (2018: HK\$345,032).

6. 銷售《選擇》月刊

《選擇》月刊之銷售收入為 282,541 港元（二零一八年：345,032 港元），在扣除印刷、版面設計、郵遞及推廣費用後，於雜誌交付予客戶之某個時間點確認。

7. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs include an amount of HK\$7,137,435 (2018: HK\$6,650,529) in respect of contributions to retirement benefits scheme.

7. 員工成本

員工成本包括 7,137,435 港元（二零一八年：6,650,529 港元）的退休福利計劃供款。

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8. NON-RECURRENT PROJECTS EXPENSES

8. 非經常性項目支出

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$ 港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ 港元
Revamp and develop the signature monthly CHOICE magazine	改進和發展具代表性的《選擇》月刊	2,702,918	-
Consumer protection studies	保障消費者權益研究	1,740,570	4,623,262
Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	1,247,787	1,084,036
Renovation and refurbishment project	各項裝修與翻新項目	989,898	-
ECF Earth 2038's learning journey of sustainable consumption	自然環保基金 2038 地球人計劃之可持續消費之旅	640,299	-
Development and enhancement of information systems	開發和優化信息系統	239,066	64,970
Accomplishing server virtualisation	伺服器虛擬化	189,162	407,028
Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	35,130	147,870
Proper debt management by young consumers	年輕消費者適當的債務管理	-	1,007,052
Time-limited posts	有時限職位	-	643,413
Upgrading and replacement of e-mail and storage system and internet security system	提升和更換電郵和存儲系統以及互聯網安全系統	-	183,301
Other projects	其他項目	96,579	8,095
		<u>7,881,409</u>	<u>8,169,027</u>

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

9. 物業、機器及設備

		Leasehold land and buildings in Hong Kong under long-term lease 於香港長期租賃的租賃土地及樓宇 HK\$ 港元	Leasehold improvement 租賃物業裝修 HK\$ 港元	Office equipment 辦公室設備 HK\$ 港元	Information systems and computer equipment 信息系統及電腦設備 HK\$ 港元	Furniture and fixtures 傢俬及裝置 HK\$ 港元	Motor vehicle 機動車輛 HK\$ 港元	Information systems upgrade in progress 進行中的信息系統升級 HK\$ 港元	Renovation in progress 進行中的裝修 HK\$ 港元	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
COST	成本									
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	62,638,435	8,603,318	2,292,369	18,065,807	1,025,828	247,291	-	-	92,873,048
Additions	添置	-	-	65,680	1,726,850	-	-	973,394	-	2,765,924
Written-off	撇銷	-	-	(516,055)	(53,350)	(122,613)	-	-	-	(692,018)
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	62,638,435	8,603,318	1,841,994	19,739,307	903,215	247,291	973,394	-	94,946,954
Additions	添置	-	5,077,259	843,779	1,030,394	-	-	1,878,284	132,276	8,961,992
Written-off	撇銷	-	-	(1,153,228)	(3,507,133)	(245,850)	-	-	-	(4,906,211)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	<u>62,638,435</u>	<u>13,680,577</u>	<u>1,532,545</u>	<u>17,262,568</u>	<u>657,365</u>	<u>247,291</u>	<u>2,851,678</u>	<u>132,276</u>	<u>99,002,735</u>
DEPRECIATION	折舊									
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	14,443,358	8,239,634	2,106,139	13,561,162	1,009,745	247,291	-	-	39,607,329
Charge for the year	本年度支出	875,973	195,563	68,643	2,393,971	16,083	-	-	-	3,550,233
Eliminated on written-off	撇銷時抵銷	-	-	(516,055)	(53,350)	(122,613)	-	-	-	(692,018)
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	15,319,331	8,435,197	1,658,727	15,901,783	903,215	247,291	-	-	42,465,544
Charge for the year	本年度支出	875,972	148,800	124,831	2,617,904	-	-	-	-	3,767,507
Eliminated on written-off	撇銷時抵銷	-	-	(1,153,228)	(3,507,133)	(245,850)	-	-	-	(4,906,211)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	<u>16,195,303</u>	<u>8,583,997</u>	<u>630,330</u>	<u>15,012,554</u>	<u>657,365</u>	<u>247,291</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,326,840</u>
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值									
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	<u>46,443,132</u>	<u>5,096,580</u>	<u>902,215</u>	<u>2,250,014</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,851,678</u>	<u>132,276</u>	<u>57,675,895</u>
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	<u>47,319,104</u>	<u>168,121</u>	<u>183,267</u>	<u>3,837,524</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>973,394</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,481,410</u>

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9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - contined

The above items of property, plant and equipment (other than information system and renovation upgrade in progress) are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Leasehold land	Over the remaining term of the leases
Buildings	Over the shorter of their useful lives or the remaining term of the lease of land
Leasehold improvement	20%
Office equipment	33.33%
Computer equipment	33.33%
Furniture and fixtures	33.33%
Motor vehicle	33.33%

Leasehold properties with carrying value of HK\$12,588,174 (2018: HK\$12,700,019) are under mortgage to secure the bank loan of the Council. All the leasehold properties are under second mortgage in favour of the Government.

10. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other financial assets included account receivables, advances to staffs and amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund. The amounts are unsecured and interest-free. Except for the advances to staffs which will be settled by three (2018: three to six) monthly instalments, other amounts are repayable on demand. The Council assessed the ECL of such balances and considered the relevant ECL is insignificant.

11. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Bank balances and cash comprise cash and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and time deposits of HK\$20,387,548 (2018: HK\$36,854,579) with an original maturity over three months. Bank balances and time deposits carry interests at market rates which ranged from 0.001% to 2.55% (2018: 0.001% to 1.79%) per annum.

12. ACCOUNT PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Account payables are unsecured, interest-free and repayable according to the respective credit terms. The Council has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

9. 物業、機器及設備 - 續

上述物業、機器及設備（除進行中的信息系統及裝修升級外）按以下年率以直線法進行折舊：

租賃土地	按租約之剩餘期限
樓宇	按其可使用期限或土地租賃之剩餘年期（以時間較短者計算）
租賃物業裝修	20%
辦公室設備	33.33%
電腦設備	33.33%
傢俬及裝置	33.33%
機動車輛	33.33%

賬面值為 12,588,174 港元（二零一八年：12,700,019 港元）的租賃物業已抵押，作為委員會銀行貸款的擔保。所有該等租賃物業均以政府為受益人作出第二次抵押。

10. 其他金融資產

其他金融資產包括應收賬款、向員工提供的預支以及消費者訴訟基金的應收款項。該等款項不設抵押及不計利息。除向員工提供的預支將會以三期（二零一八年：三到六期）按月攤還外，其他款項皆為按要求即時索還。委員會對該等結餘的預期信貸虧損進行了評估，認為相關預期信貸虧損並不重大。

11. 銀行結餘及現金

銀行結餘及現金包括現金及原定到期日為三個月或以內之短期存款，以及原定到期日超過三個月之定期存款 20,387,548 港元（二零一八年：36,854,579 港元）。銀行結餘及定期存款的利息根據每年 0.001% 至 2.55% 之間（二零一八年：0.001% 至 1.79%）的市場利率計算。

12. 應付賬款及應計費用

應付賬款不設抵押，不計財務利息且須根據各自信貸條款予以償還。委員會設有適當的金融風險管理政策，以確保應付款項在信貸期限內可全數支付。

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13. SECURED BANK BORROWING

13. 有抵押銀行貸款

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$ 港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ 港元
Carrying amount repayable:	應償還賬面金額：		
On demand or within one year	按要求即付或一年內	286,201	375,510
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	一年以上但不超過兩年	-	283,867
		286,201	659,377
Less: Amounts due within one year shown under current liabilities	減：一年內應付的流動負債	(286,201)	(375,510)
		-	283,867

The loan which is secured by the Council's properties with carrying value of HK\$12,588,174 (2018: HK\$12,700,019) bears interest at the lower of prime rate or 0.75% over the Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate and will be repayable by monthly instalments, the last of which falls due in December 2019. The proceeds were used to finance the acquisition of a leasehold property.

委員會以物業抵押所獲的貸款賬面值為12,588,174 港元 (二零一八年：12,700,019 港元)，該貸款按最優惠利率或香港銀行同業拆出利率上浮 0.75% 的較低者利率計息，按月分期償還，最後一期於二零一九年十二月到期。所得收益用於購置一項租賃物業。

14. SUBVENTIONS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

14. 預收撥款

Subventions unexpended at the end of the reporting period:

在本報告期結束時未有動用之撥款：

		2019 二零一九年 HK\$ 港元	2018 二零一八年 HK\$ 港元
Renovation & refurbishment projects	各項裝修與翻新項目	12,415,942	2,352,222
Development and enhancement of information systems	開發和優化信息系統	5,903,470	4,982,019
Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	2,275,204	2,349,632
Application systems of sustainable development of CHOICE magazine	《選擇》月刊未來發展計劃	924,082	-
Environmental responsibility	環境責任	685,174	685,174
Accomplishing server virtualisation	伺服器虛擬化	498,766	1,003,253
Strengthening consumer protection for Mainland visitors	加強對內地訪客的消費者權益保護	484,043	484,043
Mobile site for the Online Price Watch	網上價格一覽通移動網站	380,000	-
Consumer protection studies	保障消費者權益研究	362,935	2,103,505
Grocery market study	雜貨市場研究	313,184	313,184
Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	289,748	324,878
Promotion of new legislation	新法例之推廣	233,470	233,470
Upgrading of network infrastructure	提升網絡基礎設施	159,272	512,983
Other projects	其他項目	380,875	259,566
		25,306,165	15,603,929

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15. LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CONTROL ACCOUNT

The amount arises from capital contribution by the Government for the acquisition of leasehold properties and appropriation from general fund for subsequent purchase of capital assets reduced by depreciation of the related assets.

16. EQUIPMENT CONTROL ACCOUNT

The amount was appropriated from general fund in previous years for the acquisition of office equipment, computer equipment and furniture and fixtures and is reduced by depreciation of the related assets.

17. DESIGNATED FUND FOR APPROVED PROJECTS

The amount represents funds for current projects appropriated for the below designated activities not yet incurred by the end of the reporting period:

Online CHOICE operation reserve	網上《選擇》月刊營運儲備
Office equipment and maintenance	辦事處設備及維修
Testing and research	測試和研究

15. 租賃物業統制賬項

該款項來自於用於購置租賃物業的政府認繳資本及隨後購置資本資產的從一般基金的撥款，減去相關資產的折舊。

16. 設備統制賬項

該款項由往年一般資金中撥出，用於購置辦公室設備、電腦設備、傢俬及裝置，並減去相關資產之折舊。

17. 核准項目之指定基金

於報告期完結時，現有項目為以下指定活動已撥付而未動用的資金：

2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年
HK\$	HK\$
港元	港元
2,637,344	2,637,344
249,026	249,026
2,080,584	876,590
<u>4,966,954</u>	<u>3,762,960</u>

18. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure in respect of renovation and acquisition of plant and equipment contracted for but not provided in the financial statements	有關裝修及購買機器和設備已訂約但未在財務報表作出撥備之資本開支
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2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年
HK\$	HK\$
港元	港元

13,378,345	8,303,585
<u>13,378,345</u>	<u>8,303,585</u>

18. 資本承擔

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	金融資產
Amortised cost	貸款及應收賬款（包括現金及現金等值項目）

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost	金融負債
	以攤銷成本列賬的金融負債

19. 金融工具

甲. 金融工具類別

2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年
HK\$	HK\$
港元	港元
-	48,737,031
49,371,909	-
<u>3,101,718</u>	<u>3,910,366</u>

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Council's major financial instruments include account receivables, advances to staffs, amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund, bank balances and cash, account payables and secured bank borrowing. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The Council's members manage and monitor these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Credit risk and impairment assessment

As at 31 March 2019 and 2018, the Council's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Council due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the Council reviews the recoverable amount of each individual receivable items at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In addition, the Council performs impairment assessment under ECL model upon application of HKFRS 9 (2018: incurred loss model) on receivable balances based on provision matrix. In this regard, the members of the Council consider that the Council's credit risk is significantly reduced.

For the advances to staffs and amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund, the ECL is insignificant as the Council had not encountered any difficulties in collecting from the debtors in the past and is not aware of any financial difficulties being experienced by these debtors.

The credit risk on bank balances are limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk management

Certain transactions of the Council are denominated in currencies set out below which are different from the functional currency of the Council, i.e. Hong Kong dollars, and therefore the Council is exposed to foreign currency risk. The carrying amounts of the Council's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

19. 金融工具 - 續

乙. 金融風險管理目標及政策

委員會的主要金融工具包括應收賬款、向員工提供的預支、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項、銀行結餘及現金、應付賬款及有抵押銀行貸款。該等金融工具的詳情於相應附註中予以披露。與該等金融工具相關的風險及如何緩解該等風險的政策載於下文。委員會會管理並監督該等風險，以確保及時及有效地採取適當措施。

信貸風險及減值評估

於二零一九年及二零一八年三月三十一日，委員會的最大信貸風險（由於對方未能清償債務將對基金造成財務損失）源自於財務狀況表呈列的相應已確認金融資產的賬面值。

為了最大程度地降低信貸風險，委員會於報告期末檢視各項應收款項項目的可回收金額，以確保為不可回收金額作出足夠減值虧損。此外，委員會在應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號後依據預期信貸虧損模式（二零一八年：已發生損失模式）對應收結餘單個進行減值評估。就此而言，委員會的委員認為基金的信貸風險大大降低。

由於委員會過去向債務人收賬時未曾遇到任何困難，且並無意識到該等債務人出現任何財務困難，因此，向員工提供的預支及消費者訴訟基金的應收款項的預期信貸虧損有限。

由於對方為獲國際信貸評級機構給予較高信貸評級的銀行，因此，銀行結餘的信貸風險有限。

市場風險

外幣風險管理

委員會的某些交易是以下列貨幣計值，由於這些貨幣並非委員會的功能貨幣-港幣，所以委員會會面對外幣風險。在報告期完結時，委員會以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債之賬面值如下：

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies - continued

Market risk - continued

Foreign currency risk management - continued

		Assets 資產		Liabilities 負債	
		2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
United States dollars	美元	16,020	94,395	-	-
Euro	歐元	-	-	9,731	227,820
British Pound	英鎊	-	-	-	452,048

The following table indicates the approximate change in the Council's income and expenditure statement in response to reasonably possible changes in the foreign exchange rates to which the Council may have exposure at the end of the reporting period.

19. 金融工具 - 續

乙. 金融風險管理目標及政策 - 續

市場風險 - 續

外幣風險管理 - 續

下表顯示委員會在報告期結束時，因外幣匯率的合理可能變化下，而產生的收支結算表變動情況。

		2019 二零一九年		2018 二零一八年	
		Increase (decrease) in foreign exchange rates 外幣匯率 上升(下降)	Effect on income (expenditure) 對收入(支出) 之影響	Increase (decrease) in foreign exchange rates 外幣匯率 上升(下降)	Effect on income (expenditure) 對收入(支 出) 之影響
			HK\$ 港元		HK\$ 港元
United States dollars	美元	3%	481	3%	2,832
		(3%)	(481)	(3%)	(2,832)
Euro	歐元	10%	(973)	10%	(22,782)
		(10%)	973	(10%)	22,782
British Pound	英鎊	10%	-	10%	(45,205)
		(10%)	-	(10%)	45,205

In the opinion of the Council's members, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

委員會委員認為，由於年度結束時所面臨之風險並不反映全年的風險狀況，因此敏感度分析不能代表外匯之固有風險。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 截至二零一九年三月三十一日止年度

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies - continued

Interest rate risk

The Council's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Council's exposure to changes in interest rates is mainly attributable to its secured bank borrowing which bears interest at variable rates. The Council has a policy to place surplus funds with creditable financial institutions which offer the best rate on a short-term basis to facilitate the bank loan interest payment. The Council's members continuously monitor the cash flow interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

The Council is dependent on the government subventions. The Council's members consider that the Council is exposed to minimal liquidity risk as the Government would provide subvention for the Council based on budgets prepared by the Council annually. The Council's members also closely monitor the Council's cash flow position.

Bank balances comprise of short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and time deposits with an original maturity over three months.

Liquidity and interest rate table

The following tables detail the Council's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Council can be required to pay.

		Weighted average effective interest rate 加權平均 實際利率 %	6 months or less 六個月 或以下 HK\$ 港元	6 – 12 months 六至十二 個月 HK\$ 港元	1 – 5 years 一至 五年 HK\$ 港元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未貼現現金 流量總額 HK\$ 港元	Carrying amounts 賬面 金額 HK\$ 港元
2019	二零一九年						
Account payables	應付賬款	-	2,815,517	-	-	2,815,517	2,815,517
Secured bank borrowing	有抵押銀行貸款	2.41	192,000	97,091	-	289,091	286,201
			<u>3,007,517</u>	<u>97,091</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,104,608</u>	<u>3,101,718</u>
		Weighted average effective interest rate 加權平均 實際利率 %	6 months or less 六個月 或以下 HK\$ 港元	6 – 12 months 六至十二 個月 HK\$ 港元	1 – 5 years 一至 五年 HK\$ 港元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未貼現現金 流量總額 HK\$ 港元	Carrying amounts 賬面 金額 HK\$ 港元
2018	二零一八年						
Account payables	應付賬款	-	3,250,989	-	-	3,250,989	3,250,989
Secured bank borrowing	有抵押銀行貸款	1.74	192,000	192,000	285,917	669,917	659,377
			<u>3,442,989</u>	<u>192,000</u>	<u>285,917</u>	<u>3,920,906</u>	<u>3,910,366</u>

19. 金融工具 - 續

乙. 金融風險管理目標及政策 - 續

利率風險

委員會的收入及營運現金流量基本上不受市場利率變動影響。委員會所面對的利率變動風險主要來自其浮息有擔保銀行貸款。委員會的政策是將剩餘資金短期存放於可為委員會提供最佳利率的可靠金融機構，以償還銀行貸款利息付款。而委員會委員亦會持續監控現金流量的利率風險。

流動資金風險

委員會營運是依靠政府撥款。由於政府會根據委員會每年編製的預算撥款，因此，委員會委員認為委員會所面臨的流動資金風險已降至最低。委員會委員亦密切監控其現金流量狀況。

銀行結餘包括原定到期日為三個月或以內的短期存款，以及原定到期日超過三個月之定期存款。

流動性及利率表

下列表格詳細列出了委員會非衍生金融負債的剩餘合約期限。該等表格乃根據於委員會可能被要求付款之最早日期之金融負債未貼現現金流量編製。

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19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

c. Fair value measurements of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The Council's members consider that the carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

20. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the end of the reporting period, the Council had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of rented premises and office equipments which fall due within one year amounting to HK\$1,780,454 and HK\$935,180 for two to five years (2018: HK\$1,345,771 and HK\$1,734,404 respectively).

Leases are negotiated for a term ranging from one to five years, with fixed rental over the terms of the leases.

21. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

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

19. 金融工具 - 續

丙. 金融工具的公平值計量

金融資產及金融負債之公平價值乃根據公認定價模式，按照貼現現金流量分析而確定。

委員會委員認為，在財務報表中按攤銷成本記錄的金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其公平值相若。

20. 營運租賃承擔

於報告期結束時，委員會在不可撤銷的營運租約下，於未來一年內及二至五年，就租用物業和辦公室設備承擔的未來最低租賃付款額分別為 1,780,454 港元及 935,180 港元（二零一八年：1,345,771 港元及 1,734,404 港元）。

租賃之協定期限為一至五年，且租賃期間的租金為固定租金。

21. 融資活動所產生負債之對賬

下表為委員會由融資活動所產生負債之變動詳情，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動所產生負債乃為現金流量或將來現金流量於委員會現金流量表分類為來自融資活動產生的現金流量之負債。

		Secured bank borrowing 有抵押銀行貸款	Subventions received in advance 預收撥款	Total 合計
		HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元	HK\$ 港元
		(Note 13) (附註 13)	(Note 14) (附註 14)	
At 1 April 2017	於二零一七年四月一日	1,031,630	21,561,081	22,592,711
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(372,253)	(4,032,804)	(4,405,057)
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	-	(1,924,348)	(1,924,348)
At 31 March 2018	於二零一八年三月三十一日	659,377	15,603,929	16,263,306
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(373,176)	12,161,060	11,787,884
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	-	(2,458,824)	(2,458,824)
At 31 March 2019	於二零一九年三月三十一日	286,201	25,306,165	25,592,366

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22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The Council recharged a fee of HK\$1,181,698 (2018: HK\$1,393,000) for administrative service and office support (comprising salary costs and attributable overhead) provided to the Consumer Legal Action Fund (the "Funds") during the year. The recharge is in accordance with the provision of the Trust Deed governing the Funds and approved by both the Council and the Board of Administrators of the Funds.

22. 關聯方交易

委員會於年內收取 1,181,698 港元（二零一八年：1,393,000 港元），作為本年度向消費者訴訟基金（「基金」）提供管理服務和辦公室支援（包括薪金支出及相關開銷）的費用。該收費符合管限基金之信託契據中的條款規定，並經委員會與消費者訴訟基金執行委員會批核。

Product Testing, Market Survey and Study Reports

產品試驗、市場調查及研究報告

1 ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC GOODS 電氣及電子產品

類別

• Air Conditioners 冷氣機	T
• Air Purifiers 空氣清新機	T
• Bluetooth Speakers 藍牙揚聲器	T
• Bookshelf Speakers 小型揚聲器	T
• Connected Smart Home 智能家居	I
• Electric Storage Water Heaters 儲水式電熱水爐	T
• Espresso Makers 特濃咖啡機	T
• Headphones 耳筒 * ^[1]	T
• Multi-function Hot Plates 多功能電熱盤	T
• Smartphones 智能手機 (3 updates, total 79 models) (出版3次, 共79個型號) * ^[3]	T
• Smartwatches and Fitness Trackers 智能手錶及運動手環 * ^[1]	T
• Soundbars 整合式揚聲器	T
• Tablets 平板電腦 (2 updates, total 14 models) (出版2次, 共14個型號) * ^[1]	T
• The Third Phase of Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme 第三階段強制性能源標籤	I
• USB Travel Adaptors 旅遊萬能蘇兼USB充電器 * ^[1]	T
• Wi-Fi Routers Wi-Fi路由器	T

2 PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE 攝影器材及軟件

• Internet Security Software for Computers 電腦保安軟件	T
• Mobile Security Apps 手機保安應用程式	T
• Omnidirectional Camera 360度全景相機 * ^[1]	T
• VPN Services 虛擬私人網絡服務	T

3 FOOD & HEALTH FOOD PRODUCTS 食物及健康食品

• Bread 麵包	T
• Butter and Margarine 牛油及人造牛油	T
• Cookies and Sweet Pastries 曲奇、蝴蝶酥、蛋卷	T
• Different Types of Tofu 豆腐分類	I
• Honey 蜂蜜	T
• Nutrition Values of Tofu 豆腐營養	T
• Organic Snacks 有機零食	S
• Plant Sterol and Stanol Margarine 功能性牛油	I
• Pre-packaged Chinese Herbal Products for Menstrual Symptoms 中藥調經內服產品	I
• Tea-based Beverages 茶類飲品	T
• Vitamins 維他命	S

T: Test 試驗 · S: Market Survey 市場調查 · I: Research Report 研究報告

* Published in Choice magazine and subsequently on Shopsmart website 刊載於《選擇》月刊及「精明消費香港遊」網站

[] Number of times reports of this topic published on Shopsmart website 括弧內數字為「精明消費香港遊」網站刊登的次數

4 HEALTH, BEAUTY & PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS 保健、美容及個人護理用品

	類別
• Anti-cellulite Creams 抗橙皮紋乳霜	I
• Baby Feeding Bottles and Bottle Teats 奶樽及奶嘴	T
• Coeliac Diseases 乳糜瀉症	I
• Disposable Menstrual Pads 衛生巾	T
• Dust Mite Removal 除塵蟎方法	I
• Electronic Cigarettes and Heat-not-burn Tobacco Products 電子煙及加熱煙	I
• Essential Oils 香薰油	T
• Facial Cleansers 潔面產品	T
• Facial Exfoliating and Peeling Products 磨砂及面部去角質護膚品	S
• Perfumes and Fragrances 香水	T
• Wart Removal 脫疣	I

5 HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS 家庭用品

• Chef's Knives 廚師刀	T
• Cot Mattresses 嬰兒床床褥	T
• Mattresses (Single Size) 單人床褥	T
• Non-Stick Frying Pans 易潔鑊	T
• Pushchairs 嬰兒手推車 ^{*[1]}	T
• School Uniforms 校服	T
• Textile Products for Infants and Children 嬰幼兒紡織品	I
• Toilet Rolls 廁紙	T
• UV Protection Arm Sleeves 防紫外線手袖	T

6 AUTOMOBILE & CYCLING PRODUCTS 汽車及單車用品

• Bicycle Helmets 單車頭盔 ^{*[1]}	T
• Cars (Comprehensive Testing) 汽車全面測試	T

T : Test 試驗, S : Market Survey 市場調查, I : Research Report 研究報告

* Published in Choice magazine and subsequently on Shopsmart website 刊載於《選擇》月刊及「精明消費香港遊」網站

[] Number of times reports of this topic published on Shopsmart website 括弧內數字為「精明消費香港遊」網站刊登的次數

Surveys and Service Study Reports

調查及服務研究報告

Market Surveys / Price Surveys 市場調查 / 價格調查

- Airfare Comparison Website 機票格價網
- Airline Overbooking Policies 航空公司超賣機票政策
- Annual Supermarket Price Survey 年度超市價格調查
- Cataract Surgery Services 白內障手術服務
- Children Swimming Classes 兒童游泳班
- Credit Card Cash Rebates 信用卡現金回贈
- Data Roaming Plans 數據漫遊計劃
- Domestic Helper Insurance Plans 家傭保險計劃
- Escort and Transport Services for Elderly 長者陪診服務及接載服務
- Golfer Insurance Plans 高爾夫保險計劃
- Hearing Aids Prescription and After-sales Services 助聽器驗配與售後服務
- Home Care Services 上門護理服務
- Home Insurance 家居保險
- Infant Milk Powder Price Surveys 嬰幼兒奶粉價格調查
- Monthly Stocks Savings Plans 月供股票計劃
- Online Price Watch 網上價格一覽通
- Textbook Expenditure Survey 教科書購書費調查
- Textbook Price Survey 教科書價格調查
- Textbook Revision Survey 教科書改版調查
- Ticket Reselling Platforms 門票轉售平台
- Travel Insurance Claims 旅遊保險與索償
- Vending Machine Services 自動售賣機服務

In-depth Studies 深入研究

- Building Inspection Services 驗樓服務
- Cruise Holidays 遊輪假期
- Personal Credit Rating 個人信貸評級

Trade Practices In-depth Studies and Consultation Papers Responded To by the Council

營商手法深入研究及諮詢文件回應

In-depth Studies on Trade Practices

營商手法深入研究

- A Report to Advocate Mandatory Cooling-off Period in Hong Kong
倡議設立強制性冷靜期的研究報告
(19 April 2018)
- Are Students Protected? An In-depth Look Into Overseas Education Advisory Services
學生有保障? 細看海外教育諮詢服務
(27 June 2018)
- Risk or Opportunity – A Study on Building an Age-friendly Consumption Environment
風險或機遇 – 共建長者友善消費環境的研究
(4 October 2018)

Response to Consultation from the Government & Other Public Bodies by the Council

諮詢文件回應

- Chinese Medicine Division of the Department of Health – Amendment of the definition of "proprietary Chinese medicine" under "Chinese Medicine Ordinance" (Cap. 549)
衛生署中醫藥事務部 – 修訂《中醫藥條例》(第549章)「中成藥」定義的建議
(25 May 2018)
- Submissions to the Consultation Paper on Periodical Payments for Future Pecuniary Loss in Personal Injury Cases
就《人身傷害個案按期支付未來金錢損失賠款》諮詢文件提交的意見
(10 September 2018)
- Submission – Consultation Exercise: Proposed Arrangement with the Mainland on Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters
就《關於香港與內地訂立安排以相互認可和執行民商事判決的建議》諮詢文件提交的意見
(24 September 2018)
- Hong Kong Monetary Authority and 11 financial regulators and related organisations – Global Financial Innovation Network
金融管理局與11家金融監管當局和相關機構 – 全球金融創新網絡
(9 October 2018)
- Insurance Authority – Draft Guidelines on the (1) Fit and Proper Criteria for Licensed Insurance Intermediaries under the Insurance Ordinance (Cap. 41) and (2) Continuing Professional Development for Licensed Insurance Intermediaries
保險業監管局 – 有關(1)《保險業條例》(第41章)有關持牌保險中介人「適當人選」的準則指引 草擬本及(2)《持牌保險中介人持續專業培訓指引》草擬本
(7 December 2018)
- Insurance Authority – Draft Guideline on Financial Needs Analysis
保險業監管局 – 有關財務需要分析的指引草擬本
(13 December 2018)*
- Insurance Authority – Draft Guideline on Exercising Power to Impose Pecuniary Penalty in Respect of Regulated Persons under the Insurance Ordinance
保險業監管局 – 有關向受規管人士行使施加罰款權力的指引草擬本
(27 December 2018)
- Insurance Authority – Draft Insurance (Maximum Number of Authorized Insurers) Rules
保險業監管局 – 有關《保險業(獲授權保險人的最高數目)規則》草擬本
(27 December 2018)
- Commerce and Economic Development Bureau – Proposed Adoption of Up-to-date Toys Standards and Safety Standards for Products Listed in the Schedule 2 under the Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance
商務及經濟發展局 – 就《玩具及兒童產品安全條例》下的玩具以及附表2載列的兒童產品,採用相關標準檢定機構發布的最新玩具標準及產品安全標準的建議
(31 December 2018)
- Insurance Authority – Draft Guideline on Cooling-off Period
保險業監管局 – 有關冷靜期的指引草擬本
(10 January 2019)*
- Insurance Authority – Draft Guideline on Benefit Illustrations for Long Term Insurance Policies
保險業監管局 – 有關長期保險保單的利益說明的指引草擬本
(11 January 2019)*
- Electricity Legislation Division, Electrical and Mechanical Services Department – Proposed Amendments of "Guidance Notes for the Electrical Products (Safety) Regulation"
機電工程署電力法例部 – 建議對《電氣產品(安全)規例指南》作出修訂
(25 February 2019)
- Property Management Services Authority – Proposed Licensing Regime for Property Management Companies and Property Management Practitioners
物業管理業監管局 – 物業管理公司及物業管理人發牌制度建議
(18 February 2019)
- Insurance Authority – Draft Guideline on Medical Insurance Business
保險業監管局 – 有關醫療保險業務的指引草擬本
(22 February 2019)*
- The Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong – Submissions on Archives Law
香港法律改革委員會 – 關於《檔案法》的意見書
(11 March 2019)
- Competition Commission – Application for a Decision in relation to a Proposed Pharmaceutical Sales Survey
競爭事務委員會 – 就擬進行的藥物銷售調查作出決定的申請
(26 March 2019)

* Soft Consultation 非正式諮詢文件

A List of External Committees Attended by Council Members and Staff

本會委員及職員參與的外界委員會

- Centre for Food Safety – Expert Committee on Food Safety
食物安全中心 – 食物安全專家委員會
- CLP Power – Customer Consultative Group
中華電力有限公司 – 客戶諮詢小組
- Committee on Reduction of Salt and Sugar in Food
降低食物中鹽和糖委員會
- Competition Policy Advisory Group
競爭政策諮詢委員會
- Consultative Group on Voluntary Health Insurance Scheme
自願醫保計劃諮詢小組
- Department of Health – Pharmacy and Poisons (Listed Sellers of Poisons) Committee
衛生署 – 藥劑業及毒藥(列載毒藥銷售商)委員會
- Department of Justice – Costs Committee
律政司 – 事務費委員會
- Department of Justice – Working Group on Class Actions
律政司 – 集體訴訟工作小組
- Disciplinary Tribunal Panel (Electricity) under the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 406)
紀律審裁委員會(電力條例第四百零六章)
- Electrical and Mechanical Services Department – Appeal Board Panel under Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance (Cap. 598)
機電工程署 – 上訴委員會(能源效益(產品標籤)條例第五百九十八章)
- Electrical and Mechanical Services Department – Electrical Safety Advisory Committee
機電工程署 – 電氣安全諮詢委員會
- Electrical and Mechanical Services Department – Lift and Escalator Safety Advisory Committee
機電工程署 – 升降機及自動梯安全諮詢委員會
- Electrical and Mechanical Services Department – Task Force on the Review of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme
機電工程署 – 強制性能源效益標籤計劃檢討專案小組
- Electrical and Mechanical Services Department – Task Force on the Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme
機電工程署 – 自願性能源效益標籤計劃工作小組
- Estate Agents Authority
地產代理監管局
- Estate Agents Authority – Finance and Strategic Development
地產代理監管局 – 財務及策略發展委員會
- Estate Agents Authority – Licensing Committee
地產代理監管局 – 牌照委員會
- Estate Agents Authority – Practice and Examination Committee
地產代理監管局 – 執業及考試委員會
- Food and Health Bureau – Committee on Improving Supply Chain of Powdered Formula
食物及衛生局 – 配方粉供應鏈委員會
- Food and Health Bureau – High Level Steering Committee on Antimicrobial Resistance
食物及衛生局 – 抗菌素耐藥性高層督導委員會
- Food and Health Bureau – Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases
食物及衛生局 – 防控非傳染病督導委員會
- Food and Health Bureau – Working Group on Legal, Privacy & Security Issues of the Steering Committee on Electronic Health Record Sharing
食物及衛生局 – 電子健康紀錄互通督導委員會 – 法律、私隱及保安問題工作小組
- Hong Kong Accreditation Service – Accreditation Advisory Board
香港認可處 – 認可諮詢委員會
- Hong Kong Accreditation Service – Users of HKAS Accredited Services Liaison Group
香港認可處 – 認可服務用戶聯絡小組
- Hong Kong Accreditation Service – Working Party for Physical and Mechanical Testing
香港認可處 – 物理及機械測試工作小組

- Hong Kong Federation of Insurers – Insurance Agents Registration Board
香港保險業聯會 – 保險業代理登記委員會
- Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited – Consultative and Advisory Panel
香港互聯網註冊管理有限公司 – 諮詢委員會
- Hong Kong Monetary Authority – Banking Consumer Education Taskforce
香港金融管理局 – 銀行消費者教育工作小組
- Hong Kong Monetary Authority – Deposit-taking Companies Advisory Committee
香港金融管理局 – 接受存款公司諮詢委員會
- Hong Kong Q-Mark Council – Safeguard Committee
香港優質標誌局 – 公平評審會
- Insurance Claims Complaints Bureau – Insurance Claims Complaints Panel
保險索償投訴局 – 保險索償投訴委員會
- Investor Education Centre – Advisory Committee
投資者教育中心 – 諮詢委員會
- Labour and Welfare Bureau – SC.Net under the Community Investment and Inclusion Fund
勞工及福利局 – 社區投資共享基金(基金)委員會
- Land Registry – Land Titles Ordinance Steering Committee
土地註冊處 – 土地業權條例督導委員會
- Law Reform Commission – Sub-Committee on Cybercrime
法律改革委員會 – 電腦網絡罪行小組委員會
- Law Reform Commission – Sub-committee on Periodical Payments for Future Pecuniary Loss in Personal Injury Cases
法律改革委員會 – 人身傷害個案中按期支付未來金錢損失賠款小組委員會
- Office of the Communications Authority – Radio Spectrum and Technical Standards Advisory Committee
通訊事務管理局辦公室 – 無線電頻譜及技術標準諮詢委員會
- Office of the Communications Authority – Telecommunications Regulatory Affairs Advisory Committee
通訊事務管理局辦公室 – 電訊規管事務諮詢委員會
- Office of the Communications Authority – Telecommunications Users and Consumers Advisory Committee
通訊事務管理局辦公室 – 電訊服務用戶及消費者諮詢委員會
- Official Receiver's Office – Services Advisory Committee
破產管理署 – 服務諮詢委員會
- The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation – Board of Directors
香港按揭證券有限公司 – 董事局成員
- The Hong Kong Polytechnic University – Advisory Committee of the Institute of Active Ageing
香港理工大學 – 活齡學院諮詢委員會
- Tourism Commission – Advisory Committee on Travel Agents
旅遊事務署 – 旅行代理商諮詢委員會
- Tourism Commission – Travel Industry Compensation Fund Management Board
旅遊事務署 – 旅遊業賠償基金管理委員會
- Transport Department – Committee on Taxi Service Quality
運輸署 – 的士服務質素委員會
- Transport Department – Quality Public Light Bus Services Steering Committee
運輸署 – 優質公共小巴服務事宜督導委員會
- Vocational Training Council – Beauty Care & Hairdressing Training Board
職業訓練局 – 美容及美髮訓練委員會
- Vocational Training Council – Retail Training Board
職業訓練局 – 零售業訓練委員會
- Water Supplies Department – Task Force on Voluntary Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme
水務署 – 用水效益標籤計劃工作小組