

Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSUMER COUNCIL

(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Consumer Council (the "Council") set out on pages 121 to 149, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in funds and reserves 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 financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2023, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA").

Basis for Opinion

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

The financial statements of the Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on these financial statements on 29 July 2022.

Other Information

The members of the Council 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.

致消費者委員會委員

(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核列載於第121頁至第149頁消費者委員會(「委員會」)的財務報表,包括於二零二三年三月三十一日的財務狀況表,及截至該日止年度之收支結算表、基金及儲備變動表和現金流量表,以及財務報表附註(包括主要會計政策概要)。

我們認為,該等財務報表均已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而公平地反映了委員會於二零二三年三月三十一日的財務狀況以及委員會截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量。

意見基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審核財務報表承擔之責任」部分中進一步闡述。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,並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。我們相信,我們所獲得的審核證據能充分及適當地為我們的意見提供依據。

其他事項

委員會於二零二二年三月三十一日止之年度財務報表由另一核數師審核,該核數師於二零二二年七月二十九日對該等財務報表表達了未經修訂意見。

其他信息

委員會委員須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括年報中所載的信息,但不包括財務報表及我們就此出具的核數師報告。

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

就我們對財務報表的審核而言,我們的責任是閱讀其他信息,在此過程中,考慮其他信息是否與財務報表或我們在審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,如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述,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

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSUMER COUNCIL

(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

Responsibilities of Council Members and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The members of the Council 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 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 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 members either intend to liquidate the Council or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The members of the Council are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities 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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional 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

(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

委員會委員和管治人員就財務報表須承擔之責任

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》擬備真實及公平的財務報表，以及實行其認為編製財務報表所必要的內部控制，並對其認為為使財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

在擬備財務報表時，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。

委員會委員在審核小組協助下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，發出納入我們意見的核數師報告。本報告僅向委員會發出，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。

合理保證是高水平的保證，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《香港審計準則》進行審核的過程中，我們於整個審計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

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSUMER COUNCIL

(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Audit Committee 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.

Mazars CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 28 July 2023

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is:

Chan Chi Ming Andy

Practising Certificate number: P05132

致消費者委員會委員

(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

核數師就審核財務報表承擔之責任 (續)

- 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，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。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。
- 評估財務報表（包括披露）之整體列報方式、結構和內容，以及財務報表是否公平反映相關交易和事項。

我們與審核小組溝通（其中包括）審核工作之計劃範圍、時間安排及重大審核發現等事項，包括我們於審核期間識別出內部控制之任何重大缺陷。

中審眾環（香港）會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師
香港，二零二三年七月二十八日

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目董事為：

陳志明

執業證書編號：P05132

Statement of Income and Expenditure 收支結算表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

			2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
	Notes 附註			
Income		收入		
Government subvention		政府撥款	130,911,513	129,511,487
Non-recurrent projects subventions	5	非經常性項目撥款	20,193,802	22,362,918
Sales of CHOICE magazine	6	銷售《選擇》月刊	2,158,753	2,340,347
Administrative service income	23	行政服務收入	1,361,747	864,487
Interest on bank deposits		銀行存款利息	1,498,287	322,029
Sundry income		雜項收入	303,959	381,066
			156,428,061	155,782,334
Less:		減：		
Expenditure		支出		
Staff costs	7	員工成本	99,195,932	96,158,134
Non-recurrent projects expenses	8	非經常性項目支出	13,879,420	16,321,281
Testing and research		測試和研究	9,004,545	8,847,651
Office accommodation and related expenses		辦事處及相關費用	3,516,516	3,652,900
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	9	物業、機器及設備的折舊	8,910,575	8,373,107
Depreciation for right-of-use assets	10	使用權資產的折舊	1,460,155	1,435,156
Production and marketing cost of CHOICE magazine	6	《選擇》月刊出版及推廣費	2,152,435	2,165,675
Repairs and maintenances		維修及保養	2,714,820	2,126,820
IT related services		資訊科技相關服務	2,788,032	1,947,063
Minor office equipment and accessories		小型辦公室設備和配件	361,091	595,335
Consumer International membership fees		國際消費者聯會會員會費	525,358	529,139
Consumer education		消費者教育	1,394,985	724,328
Publicity and public relations		宣傳及公關	1,973,247	1,453,952
Auditor's remuneration		核數師酬金	205,000	200,000
Council member expenses		委員會委員開支	21,200	17,800
Interest expenses on lease liabilities		租賃負債利息支出	104,510	149,866
Other administrative expenses		其他行政費用	3,270,132	3,308,006
			151,477,953	148,006,213
Surplus for the year		本年度盈餘	4,950,108	7,776,121

Statement of Financial Position 財務狀況表

AT 31 MARCH 2023 於二零二三年三月三十一日

			2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
	Notes 附註			
Non-current assets		非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	9	物業、機器及設備	57,640,856	62,152,392
Right-of-use assets	10	使用權資產	1,209,199	1,924,341
			58,850,055	64,076,733
Current assets		流動資產		
Account receivables, deposits and prepayments	11	應收賬款、按金及預付款項	2,834,508	2,349,448
Advances to staffs	11	提供予員工的預支款	30,432	6,778
Amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund	11	消費者訴訟基金的應收款項	1,361,747	864,487
Subventions to be claimed	12	待索取撥款	1,572,268	2,229,689
Bank balances and cash	13	銀行結餘及現金	94,541,192	86,575,705
			100,340,147	92,026,107
Current liabilities		流動負債		
Subscriptions received in advance		預收訂閱費用	950,661	1,078,262
Account payables and accrued expenses	14	應付賬款及應計費用	6,867,361	5,773,670
Provision for untaken leaves		未放取之有薪年假撥備	6,123,992	6,666,696
Subventions received in advance	15	預收撥款	46,239,141	45,067,305
Lease liabilities	16	租賃負債	942,205	1,384,320
			61,123,360	59,970,253
Net current assets		流動資產淨值	39,216,787	32,055,854
Total assets less current liabilities		資產總值減流動負債	98,066,842	96,132,587
Non-current liabilities		非流動負債		
Lease liabilities	16	租賃負債	349,108	599,343
Provision for restoration cost		復原成本撥備	100,000	100,000
Subventions received in advance	15	預收撥款	7,544,694	10,310,312
			7,993,802	11,009,655
			90,073,040	85,122,932
Represented by:		折合：		
Leasehold property control account	17	租賃物業統制賬項	43,937,180	44,960,835
Equipment control account	18	設備統制賬項	1,484,621	1,894,831
Designated fund for approved projects	19	核准項目之指定基金	13,289,787	5,987,898
General fund		一般基金	31,361,452	32,279,368
			90,073,040	85,122,932

The financial statements on pages 121 to 149 were approved and authorised for issue by the members of Consumer Council on 28 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

載於第 121 頁至第 149 頁的財務報表已於二零二三年七月二十八日獲消費者委員會委員批准並授權發佈，並由以下代表簽署：

Ms. Gilly Wong Fung-han
黃鳳嫻女士
Chief Executive
總幹事

Statement of Changes in Funds and Reserves 基金及儲備變動表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三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 17) (附註 17)	Equipment control account 設備 統制賬項 HK\$ 港元 (Note 18) (附註 18)	Designated fund for approved projects 核准項目之 指定基金 HK\$ 港元 (Note 19) (附註 19)	General fund 一般 基金 HK\$ 港元	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	45,636,913	2,098,467	4,045,970	25,565,461	77,346,811
Surplus for the year	本年度盈餘	-	-	-	7,776,121	7,776,121
Current year addition	本年度增加金額	477,990	973,767	3,101,528	(4,553,285)	-
Current year utilisation	本年度使用金額	(1,154,068)	(1,177,403)	(1,159,600)	3,491,071	-
At 31 March 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日	44,960,835	1,894,831	5,987,898	32,279,368	85,122,932
Surplus for the year	本年度盈餘	-	-	-	4,950,108	4,950,108
Current year addition	本年度增加金額	250,606	911,722	10,403,415	(11,565,743)	-
Current year utilisation	本年度使用金額	(1,274,261)	(1,321,932)	(3,101,526)	5,697,719	-
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	43,937,180	1,484,621	13,289,787	31,361,452	90,073,040

Statement of Cash Flows 現金流量表

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

		Notes 附註	2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
Operating activities	營運活動			
Surplus for the year	本年度盈餘		4,950,108	7,776,121
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		(6,314,382)	(6,041,638)
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	租賃負債利息開支		104,510	149,866
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備的折舊		8,910,575	8,373,106
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	使用權資產的折舊		1,460,155	1,435,156
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備的收益		-	(500)
Gain on early termination of leases	提前終止租賃的收益		(15,637)	-
Interest income	利息收入		(1,498,287)	(322,029)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	營運資金變動前之經營現金流量		7,597,042	11,370,082
(Increase) Decrease in account receivables, deposits and prepayments	應收賬款、按金及預付款項之（增加）減少		(485,060)	279,288
(Increase) Decrease in advances to staffs	提供予員工的預支款項之（增加）減少		(23,654)	30,420
(Increase) Decrease in amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund	消費者訴訟基金的應收款項之（增加）減少		(497,260)	287,026
Decrease (Increase) in subventions to be claimed	待索取撥款之減少（增加）		657,421	(2,015,755)
Decrease in subscriptions received in advance	預收訂閱費之減少		(127,601)	(65,833)
Increase (Decrease) in account payables and accrued expenses	應付賬款及應計費用之增加（減少）		1,093,691	(1,188,870)
(Decrease) Increase in provision for untaken leaves	未放取之有薪年假撥備之（減少）增加		(542,704)	96,451
Net cash from operating activities	來自營運活動所得之現金淨額		7,671,875	8,792,809
Investing activities	投資活動			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	購置物業、機器及設備		(4,399,039)	(4,903,762)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、機器及設備的所得款項		-	500
Placement in time deposits with original maturity over three months	存放原定到期日逾三個月之定期存款		(98,082,000)	(95,070,000)
Withdrawal of time deposits with original maturity over three months	提取原定到期日逾三個月之定期存款		103,350,000	69,148,000
Interest received	已收利息		1,498,287	322,029
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	來自（用於）投資活動之現金淨值		2,367,248	(30,503,233)
Financing activities	融資活動			
Subventions utilised for non-recurrent projects	用於非經常性項目之撥款		(13,879,420)	(16,321,281)
Subventions received for non-recurrent projects	非經常性項目所得之撥款		18,600,020	20,283,672
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	償還租賃負債之本金部分		(1,421,726)	(1,408,351)
Interest paid for lease liabilities	支付租賃負債之利息		(104,510)	(149,866)
Net cash from financing activities	融資活動所得之現金淨額	22	3,194,364	2,404,174
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值物的淨額之增加（減少）		13,233,487	(19,306,250)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	於本年初之現金及現金等值物		21,725,705	41,031,955
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	於本年底之現金及現金等值物	13	34,959,192	21,725,705

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三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 AMENDMENTS TO HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("HKFRSs")

Amendments to HKFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Council has applied the following amendments to HKFRSs which collective term includes all applicable HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022 for the preparation of the financial statements:

Amendments to HKFRS 16	Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions Beyond 30 June 2021
Amendments to HKAS 16	Proceeds before Intended Use
Amendments to HKAS 37	Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs	2018–2020 Cycle

The application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has no material impact on the Council's financial positions and performance 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。

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，獲豁免繳納利得稅。

財務報表以港元列出，港元亦是委員會的功能貨幣。

2. 應用經修訂《香港財務報告準則》

本年度強制生效之經修訂《香港財務報告準則》

於本年度，委員會首次應用由香港會計師公會所頒佈的以下經修訂《香港財務報告準則》（全部香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及註釋之統稱），該等修訂於二零二二年四月一日或以後編製財務報表的年度期間內強制生效：

《香港財務報告準則》第 16 號（修訂本）	關於 2019 新型冠狀病毒疫情的租金減免（二零二一年六月三十日之後）
《香港會計準則》第 16 號（修訂本）	擬定用途前的所得款項
《香港會計準則》第 37 號（修訂本）	合約履約成本
《香港財務報告準則》第 3 號（修訂本）	參考概念框架
《香港財務報告準則》年度改進	二零一八年至二零二零年週期之年度改進

本年度應用上述經修訂《香港財務報告準則》對委員會本年度及先前年度的財務報表及／或該等財務報表所載的披露資料並無重大影響。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

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

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 for the current year:

Amendments to HKAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies ¹
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates ¹
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction ¹
HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts ¹
Amendment to HKFRS 17	Initial Application of HKFRS 17 and HKFRS 9 – Comparative Information ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current ²
Amendments to HKAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants ²
Amendments to HKFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback ²
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ³

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

³ The effective date to be determined.

The members of the Council anticipate that the application of all new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the financial statements in the foreseeable future.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRSs issued by HKICPA and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. These financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies in the 2022 financial statements except for the application of amendments to HKFRSs in Note 2.

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 or services at the date of transaction.

2. 應用經修訂《香港財務報告準則》(續)

已頒布但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》

委員會於本年度並未提前應用下列已頒布但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂的《香港財務報告準則》：

《香港會計準則》第 1 號 (修訂本)	會計政策披露 ¹
《香港會計準則》第 8 號 (修訂本)	會計估算定義 ¹
《香港會計準則》第 12 號 (修訂本)	單一交易產生的資產及負債的相關遞延稅項 ¹
《香港財務報告準則》第 17 號	保險合約 ¹
《香港財務報告準則》第 17 號 (修訂本)	首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第 17 號和《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號—比較信息之初始應用 ¹
《香港會計準則》第 1 號 (修訂本)	流動或非流動的負債分類 ²
《香港會計準則》第 1 號 (修訂本)	附有契約條件的非流動負債 ²
《香港會計準則》第 16 號 (修訂本)	售後租回中的租賃負債 ²
《香港財務報告準則》第 10 號 (修訂本) 和《香港會計準則》第 28 號 (修訂本)	投資者與其聯營企業或合營企業之間的資產出售或注資 ³

¹ 於二零二三年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效。

² 於二零二四年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效。

³ 生效日期待定。

委員會委員預期應用所有新訂及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》在可預見的未來將不會對財務報表產生重大影響。

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策

3.1 財務報表編製基準

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》和香港公認的會計原則編製。本年度財務報表的編製基礎與二零二二年財務報表中的會計政策一致，惟附註 2 應用的經修訂《香港財務報告準則》修訂本除外。

財務報表乃按歷史成本之基礎編制。歷史成本一般根據於交易日換取貨物或服務所給予代價之公平值而釐定。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers within 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 or 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.

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.

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 funds and reserves account.

Sales of product

Sales of CHOICE magazine is recognised at a point in time when the magazine is delivered to the customer.

Service income

Service income from administrative services is recognised over time when services are rendered.

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

符合《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號中的客戶合約收入

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時，收益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。

政府撥款

經常性項目之政府撥款於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。

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，並於適當的基金及儲備賬戶中確認。

產品銷售收入

銷售《選擇》月刊的收入會於月刊交付給客戶時確認。

服務收入

行政服務的服務收入會於服務提供時確認。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

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 statement of the income and expenditure.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when and only when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions instruments and on a trade date basis.

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 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("HKFRS 15"). 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 the statement of income and expenditure.

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.

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

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當且僅當委員會成為該等工具合約條文的一方時在交易日期被確認。

金融資產及金融負債初步以公平值計量。除客戶合約產生的貿易應收款項初步根據《香港財務報告準則》第15號「客戶合約收入」（「《香港財務報告準則》第15號」）計量外。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。

實際利率法是計算金融資產或金融負債之攤銷成本，按有關期限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的利率。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated as at FVTPL 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.

The Council's financial assets at amortised cost include account receivables, advances to staffs, amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund, subvention to be claimed and bank balances.

Interest income from financial assets

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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Council performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss ("ECL") on financial assets which are subject to impairment assessment under HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("HKFRS 9") (including account receivables, advances to staffs, amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund, subvention to be claimed and bank balances). The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產

金融資產的分類及其後計量

符合下列條件且未被指定為以公平值計量並計入損益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。

委員會的金融資產按攤銷成本計量，包括應收賬款、提供予員工的預支款、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項、待索取撥款及銀行結餘。

金融資產的利息收入

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確認。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。

金融資產的減值

委員會就根據《香港財務報告準則》第9號「金融工具」（「《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、提供予員工的預支款、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項、待索取撥款及銀行結餘）的預期信貸虧損（「《預期信貸虧損》」）進行減值評估。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。

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month 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 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case 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.

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;

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的減值 (續)

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，在該情況下，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有否顯著上升時，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。

具體而言，評估信貸風險有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的顯著惡化；
- 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、財務或經濟狀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；

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

- 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.

(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;

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)金融資產的減值 (續)

(一) 信貸風險顯著上升 (續)

- 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，委員會均假設當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顯示其他情況。

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效果，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。

(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) 發行人或借款人的重大財務困難；
- (乙) 違反合約，例如拖欠或逾期還款事件等；

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

- (iii) Credit-impaired financial assets (Continued)
- (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 the statement of income and expenditure.

(v) Low credit risk

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- (a) it has a low risk of default;
- (b) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- (c) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

(vi) 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.

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)金融資產的減值 (續)

- (三) 發生信貸減值的金融資產 (續)
- (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在其他情況下概不考慮之讓步方案；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該金融資產沒有切實可行的預期可以收回，例如，當交易對手被清盤或已進入破產程序時，或還款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，其後任何收回均於收支結算表中確認。

(五) 低信貸風險

在下列情況下，金融工具被確定為具有低信貸風險：

- (甲) 違約風險較低；
- (乙) 借款人短期內履行合約現金流量義務的能力較強；及
- (丙) 長期經濟和商業條件的不利變化，可能但不一定會削弱借款人履行其合約現金流量義務的能力。

(六) 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（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。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(vi) Measurement and recognition of ECL (Continued)

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.

Lifetime ECL for trade receivables are considered on a collective basis taking into consideration past due information and relevant credit information such as forward looking macroeconomic information.

For collective assessment, the Council takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:

- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Council recognises an impairment gain or loss in the statement of income and expenditure 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.

Financial liabilities

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 account payables and accrued expenses, and provision for restoration cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的減值 (續)

(六) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認 (續)

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（以按初始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。

貿易應收款項的全期預期信貸虧損乃按共同基準，並考慮過往逾期資料及相關信貸資料，例如前瞻性宏觀經濟資料。

就共同基準評估而言，於分組時，委員會考慮下列特徵：

- 逾期狀況；
- 債務人的性質、規模和行業；及
- 外部信貸評級（若取得）。

管理層就分組方法定期進行審核，以確保各組別的組成部分繼續具有類似的信貸風險特徵。

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作出相應調整。

金融負債

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

金融負債包括應付賬款及應計費用、復原成本撥備，採用實際利率法以攤銷成本計算，除非折現的影響屬不重大，在此情況下，按成本計量。

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.2 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 the statement of income and expenditure.

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 the statement of income and expenditure.

Impairment on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Council reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that these 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.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are estimated individually. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount individually, the Council estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In addition, the Council assesses whether there is indication that corporate assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, when a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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 (or a cash-generating unit) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 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在收支結算表中確認。

當且僅當委員會的義務被解除、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及應付代價之間的差額會於收支結算表內確認。

物業、機器、設備及使用權資產之減值

委員會於報告期結束時審視其物業、機器及設備及使用權資產之有限可使用年期之賬面值，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。

物業、機器及設備以及使用權資產之可收回金額乃個別估計。倘無法個別估計可收回金額，則委員會會估計其資產所屬現金產生單位之可收回金額。

此外，委員會評估公司資產是否存在可能減值之跡象。倘存在有關跡象，於可識別合理及一貫分配基準的情況下，公司資產亦會被分配到個別的現金產生單位，否則或會被分配到可識別合理及一貫分配基準的最小現金產生單位組別中。

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（或現金產生單位）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。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (Continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For corporate assets or portion of corporate assets which cannot be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to a cash-generating unit, the Council compares the carrying amount of a group of cash-generating units, including the carrying amounts of the corporate assets or portion of corporate assets allocated to that group of cash-generating units, with the recoverable amount of the group of cash-generating units. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of income and expenditure.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) 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 (or a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of income and expenditure.

Leases

Definition of a lease

The Council assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For contracts entered into or modified on or after the date of initial application or arising from business combinations, the Council assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under HKFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

物業、機器、設備及使用權資產之減值 (續)

如果資產（或現金產生單位）的估計可收回金額少於賬面值，則資產（或現金產生單位）的賬面值將減少至其可收回金額。就不可按合理及一貫基準分配至現金產生單位之公司資產或公司資產部分而言，委員會比較現金產生單位組別之賬面值（包括分配至該組現金產生單位之公司資產或公司資產部分之賬面值）與現金產生單位組別之可收回金額。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（或現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別）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（或現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別）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。

租賃

租賃的定義

委員會在合約開始時評估合約是否租賃或包含租賃。倘一份合約賦予於一段時間內控制所識別資產的用途的權利，以換取代價，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。

就於首次應用日期或之後訂立或修訂或自業務合併產生的合約而言，委員會會於開始、修訂日期或收購日期根據《香港財務報告準則》第16號項下的定義評估該合約是否為租賃或包含租賃（如適用）。有關合約將不會被重新評估，除非合約中的條款與條件隨後被改動。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Council as a lessee

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Council applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of land and building and equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Council; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Council in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets in which the Council is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

The Council presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item on the statement of financial position.

Refundable rental deposits

Refundable rental deposits paid are accounted under HKFRS 9 and initially measured at fair value. Adjustments to fair value at initial recognition are considered as additional lease payments and included in the cost of right-of-use assets.

財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

委員會作為承租人

短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

委員會就自開始日期起計的租期為 12 個月或以下並且不包括購買選擇權的土地及樓宇及設備的租賃，應用短期租賃確認豁免。委員會亦就低值資產的租賃應用確認豁免。短期租賃及低值資產租賃的租賃付款以直線法或另一系統化基準於租期內確認為開支。

使用權資產

使用權資產的成本包括：

- 租賃負債的初步計量金額；
- 於開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款，減除任何已收取的租賃優惠；
- 委員會承擔的任何初始直接成本；及
- 委員會於拆除及拆遷相關資產、復原相關資產所在場地或復原相關資產至租賃的條款及條件所規定的狀況而產生的成本估計。

使用權資產按成本計量，減去任何累計折舊及減值損失，並就租賃負債的任何重新計量作出調整。

當委員會能合理地確定可於租期結束後會獲取相關租用資產的使用權，該資產的折舊會按開始日期至可使用年期結束計提。否則，使用權資產的折舊會按估計可使用年期與租期之間之較短者，以直線法計提。

委員會將使用權資產於財務狀況表中列為獨立項目呈列。

可退還之租賃按金

已付並可退還之租賃按金乃根據《香港財務報告準則》第9號入賬，並初步按公平值計量。於初步確認時對公平值之調整，被視為額外租賃付款，並計入使用權資產成本。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Council as a lessee (Continued)*Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of a lease, the Council recognises and measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at that date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Council uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Council under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Council is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Council exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, lease liabilities are adjusted by interest accretion and lease payments.

The Council remeasures lease liabilities (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the date of reassessment.
- the lease payments change in which cases the related lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.

The Council presents lease liabilities as a separate line item on the statement of financial position.

3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

委員會作為承租人 (續)*租賃負債*

委員會於租賃開始日期，按該日未付的租賃付款現值確認及計量租賃負債。於計算租賃付款現值時，倘租賃隱含的利率難以釐定，委員會會使用租賃開始日期的增量借款利率計算。

租賃付款包括：

- 固定付款（包括實質性的固定付款）減除任何應收租賃優惠；
- 基於指數或利率並於開始日期按指數或利率初步計量的可變租賃付款；
- 委員會於剩餘價值擔保下的預期應付款項；
- 購買選擇權的行使價（倘委員會能合理地確定行使該選擇權）；及
- 支付終止租賃的罰款（倘租期反映委員會行使選擇權終止租賃）。

於開始日期後，租賃負債會因應利息增長及租賃付款作出調整。

若出現以下情況，委員會會重新計量租賃負債（並就相關使用權資產作出相應調整）：

- 租賃條款發生變化，或對行使購買選擇權的評估發生變化，在此情況下，相關租賃負債，會根據修訂後的租賃付款，透過使用重新評估日期的經修訂貼現率，重新貼現計量。
- 租賃付款出現變動，在此情況下，相關的租賃負債，會根據經修訂租賃付款，使用此起初的貼現率，重新貼現計量。

委員會將租賃負債於財務狀況表中列為獨立項目呈列。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) 3. 財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases (Continued)

The Council as a lessee (Continued)

Lease modifications

Changes in considerations of lease contracts that were not part of the original terms and conditions are accounted for as lease modifications, including lease incentives provided through forgiveness or reduction of rentals.

The Council accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the leases increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Council remeasures the lease liability based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Council accounts for the remeasurement of lease liabilities by making corresponding adjustments to the relevant right-of-use asset. When the modified contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Council allocates the consideration in the modified contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

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 the statement of income and expenditure in the period in which they arise.

Short term employee benefits

Salaries and paid annual leave are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees to the Council.

3.2 主要會計政策 (續)

租賃 (續)

委員會作為承租人 (續)

租約修改

租賃合約代價出現之變動，若不屬於原條款及條件之一部分，包括透過租金減免提供的租賃優惠，則以租賃修訂入賬。

倘出現以下情況，委員會會將租賃修改，作為獨立租賃入賬：

- 該修改加入一項或以上相關資產之使用權，以擴大租賃範圍；及
- 租賃代價增加，其增加之金額相當於與範圍擴大相對應之獨立價格，及為反映該合約之實際情況，而對該獨立價格進行之任何適當調整。

當租賃沒有被獨立入賬，而日後須作出修改，委員會會按修改後的租賃期限，使用經修訂的貼現率，為經修訂的租賃付款，重新作出貼現及計量。

委員會透過對相關使用權資產進行相應調整，對租賃負債的重新計量進行會計處理。當修改後的合約包含租賃組成部分，以及一項或多項額外租賃或非租賃組成部分時，委員會根據租賃組成部分的相對獨立價格，及非租賃組成部分的合計獨立價格，將修改後的合約代價分配至各項租賃組成部分。

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。

短期員工福利

薪金和帶薪年假在僱員向委員會提供相關服務的當年累計。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

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. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Council in an independently administered fund.

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.

5. NON-RECURRENT PROJECTS SUBVENTIONS

財務報表編製基準及主要會計政策 (續)

主要會計政策 (續)

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。該計劃的資產與委員會的資產分開存放在一個獨立管理的基金中。

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。

非經常性項目撥款

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 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	1,827,715	849,588
Renovation and refurbishment projects	各項裝修與翻新項目	3,042,603	3,250,853
Time-limited posts	有時限職位	3,127,940	4,759,031
Development and enhancement of information systems and data security	開發和優化信息系統及數據安全	2,377,406	3,212,306
Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	845,842	2,344,963
Redevelopment of the Council's official website	消委會網站重塑優化計劃	2,049,210	1,771,614
Sustainable consumption behaviour study	可持續消費行為研究	-	231,306
Job creation scheme under Anti-Epidemic Fund	防疫抗疫基金項下創造職位計劃	6,298,490	5,524,122
Accomplishing server virtualisation	伺服器虛擬化	-	6,444
Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	129,289	26,346
Consumer protection studies	保障消費者權益研究	-	222,935
Enhancement on the Complaint Case Management system	投訴個案管理系統優化計劃	126,634	-
Other projects	其他項目	368,673	163,410
		20,193,802	22,362,918

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

6. SALES OF CHOICE MAGAZINE

Net income from sales of CHOICE magazine after deduction of printing, artwork, postage and promotion costs amounting to HK\$6,318 (2022: HK\$174,672).

6. 銷售《選擇》月刊

《選擇》月刊的淨銷售收入在扣除印刷、版面設計、郵遞及推廣費用後為 6,318 港元（二零二二年：174,672 港元）。

7. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs include an amount of HK\$6,088,825 (2022: HK\$6,349,750) in respect of contributions to retirement benefits scheme.

7. 員工成本

員工成本包括 6,088,825 港元（二零二二年：6,349,750 港元）的退休福利計劃供款。

8. NON-RECURRENT PROJECTS EXPENSES

8. 非經常性項目支出

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
Revamp of and develop the signature monthly CHOICE magazine	改進和發展具代表性的《選擇》月刊	1,529,264	426,791
Renovation and refurbishment projects	各項裝修與翻新項目	-	115,750
Time-limited posts	有時限職位	3,119,340	4,753,298
Development and enhancement of information systems and data security	開發和優化信息系統及數據安全	99,550	929,360
Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	845,842	2,344,963
Redevelopment of the Council's official website	消委會網站重塑優化計劃	1,612,703	1,771,614
Sustainable consumption behaviour study	可持續消費行為研究	-	231,306
Job creation scheme under Anti-Epidemic Fund	防疫抗疫基金項下創造職位計劃	6,238,835	5,498,808
Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	129,289	26,346
Enhancement on the Complaint Case Management system	投訴個案管理系統優化計劃	112,780	-
Other projects	其他項目	191,817	223,045
		13,879,420	16,321,281

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

9. 物業、機器及設備

		Leasehold land and buildings in Hong Kong under long-term lease	Leasehold improvement	Office equipment	Information systems and computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicle	Information systems upgrade in progress	Renovation in progress	Total
		於香港長期租賃的土地及樓宇	租賃物業裝修	辦公室設備	信息系統及電腦設備	傢俬及裝置	機動車輛	進行中的信息系統升級	進行中的裝修	合計
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元
COST	成本									
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	62,638,435	24,395,572	1,583,759	27,257,160	750,273	538,046	1,628,206	221,475	119,012,926
Additions	添置	-	246,832	135,546	698,225	83,976	-	3,288,121	451,062	4,903,762
Transfer from (to) renovation and upgrade in progress	轉撥自（至）進行中的裝修和升級工程	-	231,158	-	345,000	19,904	-	(345,000)	(251,062)	-
Written-off / Disposal	撇銷 / 處置	-	-	(3,980)	-	(33,968)	-	-	-	(37,948)
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日和二零二二年四月一日	62,638,435	24,873,562	1,715,325	28,300,385	820,185	538,046	4,571,327	421,475	123,878,740
Additions	添置	-	137,506	85,984	628,850	24,892	-	3,251,159	270,648	4,399,039
Transfer from (to) renovation and upgrade in progress	轉撥自（至）進行中的裝修和升級工程	-	246,694	-	3,545,017	42,148	-	(3,545,017)	(288,842)	-
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	62,638,435	25,257,762	1,801,309	32,474,252	887,225	538,046	4,277,469	403,281	128,277,779
DEPRECIATION	折舊									
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	17,928,847	12,927,167	1,194,355	20,519,019	642,453	179,349	-	-	53,391,190
Charge for the year	本年度支出	875,972	3,183,919	254,892	3,815,967	63,007	179,349	-	-	8,373,106
Eliminated on	撇銷 /	-	-	(3,980)	-	(33,968)	-	-	-	(37,948)
Written-off / Disposal	處置時抵消	-	-	(3,980)	-	(33,968)	-	-	-	(37,948)
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日和二零二二年四月一日	18,804,819	16,111,086	1,445,267	24,334,986	671,492	358,698	-	-	61,726,348
Charge for the year	本年度支出	875,972	3,419,895	95,243	4,253,399	86,718	179,348	-	-	8,910,575
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	19,680,791	19,530,981	1,540,510	28,588,385	758,210	538,046	-	-	70,636,923
CARRYING VALUES	賬面值									
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	42,957,644	5,726,781	260,799	3,885,867	129,015	-	4,277,469	403,281	57,640,856
At 31 March 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日	43,833,616	8,762,476	270,058	3,965,399	148,693	179,348	4,571,327	421,475	62,152,392

The above items of property, plant and equipment (other than information systems upgrade in progress and renovation 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%
Information systems and computer equipment	33.33%
Furniture and fixtures	33.33%
Motor vehicle	33.33%

As at 31 March 2023 and 2022, property, plant and equipment with an aggregate net book value of HK\$12,140,809 (2022: HK\$12,252,652) were pledged to secure a mortgage loan from the bank with no outstanding balance for both years. All the leasehold properties are under second mortgage in favour of the Government.

上述物業、機器及設備（除進行中的信息系統升級及裝修外）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	按其可使用年限或土地租賃之剩餘年限（以時間較短者計算）
租賃物業裝修	20%
辦公室設備	33.33%
信息系統及電腦設備	33.33%
傢俬及裝置	33.33%
機動車輛	33.33%

於二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日，賬面淨值合計 12,140,809 港元（2022 年：12,252,652 港元）的物業、機器及設備已抵押以從銀行取得按揭貸款，且該兩個年度均無未償還結餘。所有該等租賃物業均以政府為受益人作出二按。

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10. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

10. 使用權資產

		Office Premises 辦公室 HK\$ 港元	Office equipment 辦公室設備 HK\$ 港元	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
Cost	成本			
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	4,057,761	301,029	4,358,790
Additions	添置	626,781	23,679	650,460
At 31 March 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日	4,684,542	324,708	5,009,250
Additions	添置	521,658	424,447	946,105
Eliminated on early termination / contract expiry	提前終止/合同屆滿時撇銷	(626,781)	(324,708)	(951,489)
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	4,579,419	424,447	5,003,866
Depreciation	折舊			
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	1,438,612	211,141	1,649,753
Charge for the year	本年度支出	1,330,325	104,831	1,435,156
At 31 March 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日	2,768,937	315,972	3,084,909
Charge for the year	本年度支出	1,373,604	86,551	1,460,155
Eliminated on early termination / contract expiry	提前終止/合同屆滿時撇銷	(425,689)	(324,708)	(750,397)
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	3,716,852	77,815	3,794,667
Carrying values	帳面值			
At 31 March 2023	於二零二三年三月三十一日	862,567	346,632	1,209,199
At 31 March 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日	1,915,605	8,736	1,924,341
			2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
Total cash outflow for leases	租賃之現金流出總額		1,526,236	1,558,217

For both years, the Council leases offices and office equipment for its operations. Lease contracts are entered into for fixed term of one to five years (2022: one to five years). Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Council applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

The above items of right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis, at the following rates per annum:

Office premises	Over the lease term of 2 years to 3 years
Office equipment	Over the lease term of 1 year to 5 years

於兩個年度，委員會租賃辦公室及辦公室設備作營運之用。租賃合約所訂立之固定年期為一至五年（二零二二年：一到五年）。租賃條款乃以單獨基準進行協商及包含廣泛不同的條款及條件。於釐定租期及估計不可撤銷期限，委員會應用合約的定義及釐定合約強制生效的期間。

以上使用權資產項目按以下年率以直線法進行折舊：

辦公室	按 2 到 3 年租期
辦公室設備	按 1 到 5 年租期

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11. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets included account receivables, deposits and prepayments, 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 six (2022: three) monthly instalments, other amounts are repayable on demand. The Council assessed the ECL of such balances in Note 21.

12. SUBVENTIONS TO BE CLAIMED

Job creation scheme under Anti-Epidemic Fund	防疫抗疫基金項下 創造職位計劃
Sustainable consumption behaviour study (Note (ii))	可持續消費行為研究 (附註(一))

Note:

- (i) The project of the Sustainable Development Fund (the "SDF") was completed in last year and the amount was fully reimbursed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Application Guidelines and Funding Agreement during the year ended 31 March 2023.

13. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

Time deposits with original maturity of three months	原定到期日為三個月之定期存款
Cash at bank and on hand	銀行現金和庫存現金
Cash and cash equivalent	現金及現金等值物
Time deposits with original maturity over three months	原定到期日逾三個月之定期存款
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Time deposits are made in between three months and twelve months (2022: between three months and twelve months) and earn interests at the respective time deposits rates ranging from 0.34% to 4.20% (2022: 0.27% to 2.08%) per annum.

11. 其他資產

其他資產包括應收賬款、按金及預付款項、提供予員工的預支款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六期(二零二二年：三期)按月攤還外，其他款項皆為按要求即時償還。委員會於附註21對該等結餘的預期信貸虧損進行了評估。

12. 待索取撥款

2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
1,572,268	1,871,518
-	358,171
1,572,268	2,229,689

附註：

- (一) 可持續發展基金(「可持續發展基金」)的計劃於去年完成，截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度，可持續發展基金已按照申請指引及資助協議的條款及條件，全數發放該筆款項。

13. 銀行結餘及現金

2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
-	6,070,000
34,959,192	15,655,705
34,959,192	21,725,705
59,582,000	64,850,000
94,541,192	86,575,705

銀行現金根據銀行每日浮動存款利率獲取利息。定期存款的期限為三到十二個月(二零二二年：三到十二個月)，按各自定期存款利率獲取利息，年利率範圍為0.34%到4.20%(二零二二年：0.27%到2.08%)。

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14. 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.

14. 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。

15. SUBVENTIONS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

Subventions unexpended at the end of the reporting period:

15. 預收撥款

在本報告期結束時未有動用之撥款：

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
Renovation and refurbishment projects	各項裝修與翻新項目	7,189,060	10,479,439
Time-limited posts	有時限職位	8,286,116	10,364,054
Revamp of and develop the signature monthly CHOICE magazine	改進和發展具代表性的《選擇》月刊	5,514,627	7,342,342
Development and enhancement of information systems and data security	開發和優化信息系統及數據安全	7,495,546	6,039,952
Promotion of new legislation	新法例之推廣	5,199,999	5,200,000
Redevelopment of the Council's official website	消委會網站重塑優化計劃	4,672,496	6,721,706
Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	3,360,032	2,969,391
Consumer protection studies	保障消費者權益研究	808,765	1,014,138
Environmental responsibility	環境責任	685,174	685,174
Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	428,469	557,759
Event Commemorating the 45th Anniversary of Consumer Council	消費者委員會成立四十五週年紀念活動	551,464	551,464
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
Replacement of motor vehicle	更換機動車輛	100	163,400
Job creation scheme under Anti-Epidemic Fund	防疫抗疫基金項下創造職位計劃	39,823	-
Mobile site for Online Price Watch	手機版「網上價格一覽通」	1,500,000	1,500,000
Enhancement of the Council's Compliant Case Management System	消委會投訴個案管理系統優化計劃	7,353,366	1,090,000
Other projects	其他項目	214,755	214,755
		53,783,835	55,377,617
Current liabilities	流動負債	46,239,141	45,067,305
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	7,544,694	10,310,312
		53,783,835	55,377,617

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16. LEASE LIABILITIES

16. 租賃負債

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
Lease liabilities payable:	應付租賃負債：		
Within one year	一年內	942,205	1,384,320
Within a period of more than one year but not more than 5 years	一年以上但不超過五年	349,108	599,343
		1,291,313	1,983,663
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months shown under current liabilities	減：於十二個月內到期，並顯示於流動負債	(942,205)	(1,384,320)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	於十二個月後到期，並顯示於非流動負債	349,108	599,343

17. LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CONTROL ACCOUNT

17. 租賃物業統制賬項

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

該款項來自於用於購置租賃物業的政府認繳資本及後續購置資本資產的由往年一般基金中撥出的撥款，減去相關資產的折舊。

18. EQUIPMENT CONTROL ACCOUNT

18. 設備統制賬項

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.

該款項由往年一般基金中撥出，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。

19. DESIGNATED FUND FOR APPROVED PROJECTS

19. 核准項目之指定基金

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

於報告期完結時，現有項目已為以下指定活動從一般基金撥付而未動用的資金：

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
Online CHOICE operation reserve	網上《選擇》月刊營運儲備	2,637,344	2,637,344
Office equipment and maintenance	辦公室設備及維修	359,026	384,377
Testing and research	測試和研究	1,531,033	2,966,177
IT development	信息系統開發	8,762,384	-
		13,289,787	5,987,898

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20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

20. 資本承擔

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
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	6,631,382	9,942,441

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

21. 金融工具

a. Categories of financial instruments

甲. 金融工具類別

		2023 二零二三年 HK\$ 港元	2022 二零二二年 HK\$ 港元
Financial assets	金融資產		
Amortised cost	攤銷成本	98,677,967	90,266,057
Financial liabilities	金融負債		
Amortised cost	攤銷成本	6,663,012	4,877,817

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies

乙. 金融風險管理目標及政策

The Council's major financial instruments include account receivables, advances to staffs, subvention to be claimed, amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund, bank balances and cash, provision for restoration cost and account payables and accrued expenses. 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 members manage and monitor these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

委員會的主要金融工具包括應收賬款、提供予員工的預支款、待索取撥款、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項、銀行結餘及現金、復原成本撥備、應付賬款及應計費用。該等金融工具的詳情已於相應附註中予以披露。與該等金融工具相關的風險以及如何緩解該等風險的政策載於下文。委員會委員管理並監察該等風險，以確保及時有效地採取適當措施。

Credit risk and impairment assessment信貸風險及減值評估

As at 31 March 2023 and 2022, 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.

於二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日，委員會的最大信貸風險（由於對方未能清償債務將對委員會造成財務損失）源自於財務狀況表呈列的相應已確認金融資產的賬面值。

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 on receivable balances based on provision matrix.

為了盡量降低信貸風險，委員會於報告期末檢視各項應收項目的可回收金額，以確保為不可回收的金額作出足夠的減值虧損。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對個別應收結餘單個進行減值評估。

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21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

For account receivables, advances to staffs, subvention to be claimed 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 is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Market riskForeign currency risk

Since majority of the Council's transactions is denominated in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") and United States dollars ("US\$"), the members consider that the Council's exposure to foreign currency risk is insignificant.

Interest rate risk

The Council's exposure to changes in interest rates is mainly attributable to bank balances and cash.

At the end of the reporting period, if interest rates of bank balances denominated in US\$ and HK\$ had been 4% (2022: 4%) basis points higher / lower respectively and all other variables were held constant, the Council's surplus for the year and general fund would increase / decrease by HK\$3,781,608 (2022: HK\$3,462,984).

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred throughout the year and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for bank balances in existence during the year. The 4% (2022: 4%) basis point increase or decrease on the bank balances denominated in US\$ and HK\$ respectively represent the members' assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the next annual end of the reporting period. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2022.

21. 金融工具 (續)

乙. 金融風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

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，應收賬款、提供予員工的預支款、待索取撥款、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授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

由於委員會的大部分交易以港元和美元計值，委員會委員認為委員會的外幣風險並不重大。

利率風險

委員會面臨的利率變動風險主要來自於銀行結餘及現金。

於報告期末，倘以美元及港元計值的銀行結餘利率分別上升或下降4% (二零二二年：4%) 基點，而其他變量不變，則委員會的本年度盈餘和一般基金將增加或減少3,781,608港元 (二零二二年：增加或減少3,462,984港元)。

上述敏感度分析乃假設利率變動於年內發生，並適用於年內存在面臨利率風險的銀行結餘。以美元及港元計值的銀行結餘利率上升或下降4% (二零二二年：4%) 基點，代表執行委員會對期內直至報告期內下一年年末可能的利率變動的合理評估。分析依據與二零二二年相同。

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21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b. Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk

The Council is dependent on the government subventions. The members of the Council 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 members of the Council also closely monitor the Council's cash flow position.

Bank balances comprise of time deposits with an original maturity of twelve months or less.

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
2023	二零二三年						
Account payables	應付賬款	-	6,663,012	-	-	6,663,012	6,663,012
Subtotal	小計		6,663,012	-	-	6,663,012	6,663,012
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	5.50	743,030	233,226	371,000	1,347,256	1,291,313
Total	合計		7,406,042	233,226	371,000	8,010,268	7,954,325
2022	二零二二年						
Account payables	應付賬款	-	4,877,817	-	-	4,877,817	4,877,817
Subtotal	小計		4,877,817	-	-	4,877,817	4,877,817
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	5.74	718,871	737,214	606,855	2,062,940	1,983,663
Total	合計		5,596,688	737,214	606,855	6,940,757	6,861,480

c. Fair value measurements of financial instruments

The members of the Council consider that the carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

21. 金融工具 (續)

乙. 金融風險管理目標及政策 (續)

流動資金風險

委員會運營是依靠政府撥款。由於政府會根據委員會每年編制的預算撥款，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十二個月或以內的定期存款。

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。該等表格乃根據在委員會可能被要求付款的最早日期之金融負債未貼現現金流量編制。

丙. 金融工具之公平價值計量

委員會委員認為，在財務報表中確認的金融資產及金融負債之賬面值與其公平值相若。

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度

22. 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.

		Lease Liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$ 港元 (Note 16) (附註 16)	Subventions received in advance 預收撥款 HK\$ 港元 (Note 15) (附註 15)	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2021	於二零二一年四月一日	2,741,554	57,456,864	60,198,418
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(1,558,217)	3,962,391	2,404,174
Interest expenses	利息支出	149,866	-	149,866
New lease entered	訂立之新租約	650,460	-	650,460
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	-	(6,041,638)	(6,041,638)
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	於二零二二年三月三十一日和二零二二年四月一日	1,983,663	55,377,617	57,361,280
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(1,526,236)	4,720,600	3,194,364
Interest expenses	利息支出	104,510	-	104,510
New lease entered	訂立之新租約	946,105	-	946,105
Early termination	提前終止	(216,729)	-	(216,729)
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	-	(6,314,382)	(6,314,382)
At 31 March 2023	二零二三年三月三十一日	1,291,313	53,783,835	55,075,148

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The Council charged a fee of HK\$1,361,747 (2022: HK\$864,487) for administrative service and office support (comprising salary costs and attributable overhead) provided to the Consumer Legal Action Fund (the "Fund") during the year. The charge 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 Fund.

22. 融資活動所產生負債之對賬

下表為由融資活動所產生委員會之負債之變動詳情，包括現金及非現金變動。由融資活動所產生之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。

23. 關聯方交易

委員會於年內收取 1,361,747 港元（二零二二年：864,487 港元），作為本年度向消費者訴訟基金（「基金」）提供行政服務和辦公室支援（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

- Cooking Blenders 烹調攪拌機
- Dehumidifiers 抽濕機
- Electronic Toilet Seats 電子廁板
- Home Surveillance Cameras 家用監控鏡頭
- Inverter Split-type Air Conditioners 變頻式分體式冷氣機
- Men's Shavers 電鬚刨
- Notebook PCs 手提電腦
- Smartphones 智能手機
- Soundbars 整合式揚聲器
- Speakers 揚聲器
- Tablet PCs 平板電腦
- Thermo Ventilators 浴室暖風機
- Upright Vacuum Cleaners 直立式吸塵機
- Washer Dryers 洗衣乾衣機

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2. PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT & MOBILE APPS 攝影器材及流動應用程式

- Cameras 相機
- Internet Security Software 網絡安全軟件
- Virtual Private Networks 虛擬私人網絡

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3. FOOD & HEALTH FOOD PRODUCTS 食物及健康食品

- Baby Snacks 嬰幼兒小食
- Butter, Margarine and Spreads 牛油、人造牛油及塗抹醬
- Chicken Essence Products 雞精
- Cooking Oils 食油
- Dried Edible Fungi 乾製食用菌
- Dried Meat Snacks 肉乾零食
- Fish Oil Supplements 魚油補充劑
- Font Size of Food Labels 食物標籤字體大小
- Green Tea 綠茶
- Healthy Meals 營養餐
- Rabbit Feed Pellets 兔用乾糧
- Sandwich Bread 方包
- Sausages 香腸
- Seaweed 紫菜

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

• Anti-stretch Mark Products 抗妊娠紋產品	T
• Care Food 照護食	S
• Disposable Face Masks 即棄式口罩	T
• Disposable Face Towels 即棄洗面巾	S
• Eczema 濕疹	I
• Electric Toothbrushes 電動牙刷	T
• Fingertip Pulse Oximeters 指式血氧計	I
• Gel Nail Polishes 凝膠指甲油	T
• Guasha Therapy 刮痧	I
• Infra-red Lamps for Home Use 家用紅外線燈	S
• Intermittent Fasting 斷食減肥	I
• Irritable Bowel Syndrome 腸易激綜合症	I
• Mouthwash Products 漱口水	S
• Products Containing CBD 大麻二酚產品	I
• Rinse-off Hair Masks 沖洗式護髮膜	T
• Thermometers for Home Use 家用體溫計	T
• Toothpaste 牙膏	T
• Topical Analgesics 外用止痛藥物	I

5. HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS 家庭用品

• Bath Towels 浴巾	T
• Bedding 床單	T
• Non-plastic Disposable Tableware 環保即棄餐具	T

6. AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTS 汽車

• Electric Vehicles 電動車	I
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7. CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR & ACCESSORIES 衣物、鞋履及配件

• Runners' Backpacks 跑步背囊	T
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8. TOYS, STATIONERY & CHILDREN PRODUCTS 玩具、文具及兒童用品

• Baby Pushchairs and Strollers 嬰幼兒手推車	T
• Ballpoint Pens and Gel Ink Pens 原子筆及啫喱筆	T
• Children's Balance Bikes 兒童平衡單車	T
• Children's Foam Play Mats 兒童地墊	T
• Sunglasses for Children 兒童太陽眼鏡	T

T : Test 試驗 / S : Survey 市場調查 / I : In-depth Study 研究報告

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

- Annual Supermarket Price Survey 年度超市價格調查
- Bouldering Gyms 室內抱石場
- Clear Aligner Services 隱形牙套服務
- Co-living 共居
- Credit Card Cash Rebate 信用卡現金回贈
- Dating Apps 交友應用程式
- Eco-coffins 環保棺
- Infant Milk Powder Price Surveys 嬰幼兒奶粉價格調查 *
- Music Streaming Platforms 音樂串流平台
- Online Price Watch 網上價格一覽通 *
- Pet Insurance 寵物保險
- Search Tool for Rapid Antigen Test (RAT) Kits Approved for Use by Various Regions
不同地區認可的快速抗原測試包名單搜尋器 *
- Search Tool for Registered Over-the-counter Pharmaceutical Products Containing Paracetamol
毋須醫生處方已註冊的撲熱息痛製劑名單搜尋器 *
- Textbook Expenditure Survey 學生購書費調查
- Textbook Price Survey 教科書價格調查
- Used Clothing Recycling Services 舊衣回收服務

In-depth Studies 深入研究

- Crypto Assets 加密資產
- ETF Connect ETF 互聯互通
- Retirement Investment Tips 退休錦囊

* Published on the Council's Website 刊登於本會網站

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

A) In-depth Studies 深入研究

1. Fostering Consumer Trust — Ethical Artificial Intelligence in E-commerce
《道德與信心共融 — 促進電子商務人工智能發展》
(8 September 2022)
2. CHOICE Article on Buy Now, Pay Later Products
「『先買後付』是信貸產品？免息分期用得太多 易變過度消費」《選擇》月刊文章
(17 October 2022)
3. CHOICE Article on the Unconscionable Contracts Ordinance
「《不合情理合約條例》助消費者討回公道」《選擇》月刊文章
(15 December 2022)

B) Response to Consultation from the Government and Other Public Bodies 諮詢文件回應

1. Travel Industry Authority — Trade Consultation Document on the Implementation Details of the New Regulatory Regime of the Travel Industry
旅遊業監管局 — 就旅遊業新規管制制度制訂實施細則的行業諮詢文件
(4 April 2022)
2. Hong Kong Monetary Authority — Discussion Paper on e-HKD: A policy and design perspective
香港金融管理局 — 《從政策及設計角度看「數碼港元」》的討論文件
(24 May 2022)
3. Narcotics Division, Security Bureau — Control of Cannabidiol (CBD) Under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance
保安局禁毒處 — 根據《危險藥物條例》管制大麻二酚
(28 June 2022)
4. Water Supplies Department — Draft Drafting Instructions for the Amendment to Waterworks Ordinance (Cap. 102) and Waterworks Regulations (Cap. 102A)
水務署 — 就修訂《水務設施條例》(第 102 章) 及《水務設施規例》(第 102A 章) 的草擬指示的草擬本的意見
(29 June 2022)
5. Electrical and Mechanical Services Department — Trade Consultation on the Revision of Code of Practice on Energy Labelling of Products for the Fourth Phase of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS)
機電工程署 — 強制性能源效益標籤計劃第四階段《產品能源標籤實務守則》的修訂的業界諮詢
(11 August 2022)

6. Competition Commission — Consultation Under Section 2 of Schedule 2 to the Competition Ordinance — Commission's Proposal to Accept Commitments in the Car Warranties Case (EC/02UB)
競委會 — 建議就私家車保用條款個案 (EC/02UB) 接受承諾並根據《競爭條例》附表 2 第 2 條進行諮詢
(15 August 2022)
7. Law Reform Commission — Consultation Paper on Cyber-dependent Crimes and Jurisdictional Issues
法律改革委員會 — 《依賴電腦網絡的罪行及司法管轄權事宜》諮詢文件
(28 October 2022)
8. Transport and Logistics Bureau and Transport Department — Public Consultation on the Review of the MTR Fare Adjustment Mechanism
運輸及物流局及運輸署 — 檢討港鐵票價調整機制公眾諮詢
(19 December 2022)
9. Commerce and Economic Development Bureau — Proposed Updates to Safety Standards for Children's Products (Schedule 2)
商務及經濟發展局 — 建議更新兒童產品安全標準 (附表 2)
(30 December 2022)
10. The Hong Kong Association of Banks — Phase 2 Review of Code of Banking Practice*
香港銀行公會 — 《銀行營運守則》第二階段檢討*
(20 January 2023)
11. Environmental Protection Department — Proposed Control of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Content of Cleaning Products
環境保護署 — 建議管制清潔產品的揮發性有機化合物含量
(23 February 2023)
12. Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau — Public Consultation on Regulation of Crowdfunding Activities
財經事務及庫務局 — 有關眾籌活動規管的公眾諮詢
(17 March 2023)
13. Securities and Futures Commission — Consultation Paper on the Proposed Regulatory Requirements for Virtual Asset Trading Platform Operators Licensed by the Securities and Futures Commission
證券及期貨事務監察委員會 — 有關適用於獲證券及期貨事務監察委員會發牌的虛擬資產交易平台營運者的建議監管規定的諮詢文件
(24 March 2023)
14. Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau — Consultation Paper on Establishing a Policy Holders' Protection Scheme
財經事務及庫務局 — 設立保單持有人保障計劃諮詢文件
(29 March 2023)

* Private Consultation 非公開諮詢