



肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會  
PNEUMOCONIOSIS COMPENSATION FUND BOARD



**2020**  
**ANNUAL REPORT 年報**



# PNEUMOCONIOSIS COMPENSATION FUND BOARD



# Vision 抱負



Ir CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)  
陳修杰工程師（主席）

To be an excellent organization in offering a wide range of compensations to patients with pneumoconiosis and/or mesothelioma, providing quality rehabilitation care to the patients for enhancing their physical condition, and, developing and implementing preventive measures for striving to minimize the occurrence of these diseases among the workforce in the construction and quarry industries.

致力成為卓越的機構，為患有肺塵埃沉着病及／或間皮瘤的人士提供一系列的補償、優質的復康服務以提升他們的身體機能，以及制訂和推行預防措施，力求減低建造業和石礦業的從業員患上相關疾病的機會。

# MISSION 使命

To provide a platform for the compensation, rehabilitation and prevention of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma for the betterment of the patients, the workforce in the industries as well as the society as a whole, we endeavor to fulfill the statutory functions in a professional and caring manner through:

- utilizing effectively the resources collected from the construction and quarry industries in accordance with the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance to fulfill our statutory functions;
- launching rehabilitation programmes to enhance the physical condition of the patients;
- implementing educational and publicity programmes to raise the awareness of employers, workers, professionals and trainees in the industries as well as the public at large on the prevention of the above diseases, and facilitate them in strengthening prevention works;
- building an occupational health culture among practitioners in the industries;
- providing medical examination programme for construction workers;
- supporting researches relating to the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of the above diseases; and
- maintaining a team of quality, efficient and people-oriented staff.
- 以專業及關懷的服務態度，就有關肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的補償、復康及預防提供平台，令患者、有關行業從業員及整體社會受惠；
- 將按照《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》向建造業和石礦業徵收所得的資源，有效地運用於履行各項法定的職能；
- 推行復康服務，以提升患者的身體機能；
- 推展教育及宣傳計劃，以提高業界僱主、僱員、專業人士和學員，以及市民大眾對上述疾病的預防意識，並協助他們加強預防工作；
- 為業界建立職業健康的文化；
- 為建造業工友提供胸肺檢查服務；
- 支援與上述疾病的預防、治療及復康相關的研究工作；及
- 維持一支以質素及效率見稱的團隊，提供以人為本的服務。

## CODE OF ETHICS

- practising the principles of honesty, integrity, objectivity, impartiality, accountability, dedication, professionalism and diligence.

## 專業守則

- 實行誠信可靠、廉潔守正、行事客觀、不偏不倚、承擔責任、盡忠職守及專業勤奮的原則。





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# BOARD MEMBERS

## 基金委員會委員

As at 31 December 2020  
於 2020 年 12 月 31 日

**Ir CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)**  
陳修杰工程師 (主席)



**Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie**  
林健榮測量師



**Mr WONG Kam Pui, Wilfred, BBS, JP**  
黃錦沛先生  
銅紫荊星章、太平紳士



**Dr SO Kit Ying, Loletta**  
蘇潔瑩醫生



**Ir WU Chi Fai**  
胡志輝工程師



**Mr Franklin YU**  
余烽立先生



**Mr WONG Ping**  
黃平先生



**Mr WONG Leung Chi**  
黃亮枝先生



**Mr CHUNG Chi Ho, Jeff**  
鍾志豪先生



**Mr LI Chi Chung, Simon, JP**  
李志聰先生，太平紳士

# BOARD INFORMATION

## 基金委員會資料

### Board Members

**Ir CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)**

**Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie**

**Mr WONG Kam Pui, Wilfred, BBS, JP**

**Dr SO Kit Ying, Loletta**

**Ir WU Chi Fai**

**Mr Franklin YU**

**Mr WONG Leung Chi**

**Mr WONG Ping**

**Mr CHUNG Chi Ho, Jeff**

Senior Treasury Accountant  
(Fund Management), The Treasury

**Mr LI Chi Chung, Simon, JP**

Assistant Commissioner for Labour (Employees' Rights and Benefits), Labour Department

Secretary General:

**Mr LAW Shiu Hung**

### 委員名單

陳修杰工程師 (主席)

林健榮測量師

黃錦沛先生，銅紫荊星章、太平紳士

蘇潔瑩醫生

胡志輝工程師

余烽立先生

黃亮枝先生

黃平先生

鍾志豪先生

庫務署高級庫務會計師  
(基金管理)

李志聰先生，太平紳士

勞工處助理處長 (僱員權益)

秘書長：

羅紹雄先生



# BOARD INFORMATION

## 基金委員會資料

### Committees

#### Committee on Finance and Administration

Ir CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)  
Ir WU Chi Fai  
Mr Franklin YU  
Mr CHUNG Chi Ho, Jeff

#### Committee on Levy & Compensation

Ir CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)  
Mr WONG Ping  
Ir WU Chi Fai  
Mr LI Chi Chung, Simon, JP

#### Committee on Objections

Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie (Chairman)  
Mr WONG Kam Pui, Wilfred, BBS, JP  
Mr WONG Leung Chi  
Mr Franklin YU

#### Committee on Research

Dr SO Kit Ying, Loletta (Chairman)  
Prof LAM Tai Hing (Honorary Adviser)  
Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie  
Mr Franklin YU  
Mr WONG Ping  
Dr LEUNG Chi Chiu  
Dr LO Yi Tat  
Mr TSIN Tai Wa  
Mr WOO Ming Lau

#### Committee on Rehabilitation

Mr WONG Kam Pui, Wilfred, BBS, JP (Chairman)  
Dr SO Kit Ying, Loletta  
Mr Franklin YU  
Mr LI Chi Chung, Simon, JP  
Dr CHOO Kah Lin  
Dr YOUNG Hai Ka, Betty  
Ms VONG Yee Ping, Yonny  
Ms WONG Man Ying, Daisy  
Mr CHAN Koon Ching

### 附屬委員會

#### 財務及行政委員會

陳修杰工程師(主席)  
胡志輝工程師  
余烽立先生  
鍾志豪先生

#### 徵款及補償委員會

陳修杰工程師(主席)  
黃平先生  
胡志輝工程師  
李志聰先生，太平紳士

#### 覆核委員會

林健榮測量師(主席)  
黃錦沛先生，銅紫荊星章、太平紳士  
黃亮枝先生  
余烽立先生

#### 研究委員會

蘇潔瑩醫生(主席)  
林大慶教授(名譽顧問)  
林健榮測量師  
余烽立先生  
黃平先生  
梁子超醫生  
羅爾達醫生  
錢棣華先生  
胡明鑾先生

#### 復康委員會

黃錦沛先生，銅紫荊星章、太平紳士(主席)  
蘇潔瑩醫生  
余烽立先生  
李志聰先生，太平紳士  
俞佳琳醫生  
楊海珈醫生  
黃綺萍女士  
黃敏櫻女士  
陳官清先生



# BOARD INFORMATION

## 基金委員會資料

### Committee on Prevention

Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie (Chairman)  
Ir WU Chi Fai  
Mr WONG Leung Chi  
Dr WAN Yuen Kong  
Dr YEUNG Koon Chuen, Winson  
Mr YU Wang Pong (to April 2020)  
Mr CHEUNG Shing Hsi, Lawrence (from April 2020)  
Mr LAM Kai Wing, Ivan  
Mr LEUNG Wai Ho, Alfred

### Advisers of the Board

Mr CHEE Ying Keung, Joseph  
Ir TSUI Wai Tim  
Ir CHAN Chi Hung, Dave  
Ir LAU Chi Kin  
Prof JIANG Yuanan

### Other Information

#### Auditor

Ernst & Young

#### Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board Office

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148 Wing Lok Street, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong  
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E-mail : [contact@pcfb.org.hk](mailto:contact@pcfb.org.hk)  
Website : <http://www.pcfb.org.hk>

### 預防委員會

林健榮測量師(主席)  
胡志輝工程師  
黃亮枝先生  
溫遠光醫生  
楊冠全博士  
余宏邦先生(至2020年4月)  
張承熙先生(由2020年4月起)  
林啟榮先生  
梁偉豪先生

### 基金委員會顧問

徐應強先生  
徐偉添工程師  
陳志雄工程師  
劉志健工程師  
姜元安教授

### 其他資料

#### 核數師

安永會計師事務所

#### 基金委員會辦事處

香港上環永樂街148號  
南和行大廈15字樓  
電話：2541 0032  
傳真：2541 0211  
電子郵件：[contact@pcfb.org.hk](mailto:contact@pcfb.org.hk)  
網址：<http://www.pcfb.org.hk>



# COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

## 財務及行政委員會

The Committee on Finance and Administration is responsible for monitoring the finance, administration and investment affairs of the Board. In 2020, the global and local economies were hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Even so, the Board exercised extra monitoring and control on the financial position of the Board to ensure it remained stable and healthy.

In the first half of the year, levy income was lower than expected. But it was recouped in the second half of the year. As a whole, total levy income in 2020 increased by 6.58% to \$358.40 million when compared with the value of \$336.28 million in last year. The levies from the public sector increased by 7.20% to \$174.06 million, and that from the private sector increased by 5.97% to \$184.12 million. On the other hand, levies from the quarry industry increased from \$0.17 million to \$0.23 million.

Due to the epidemic, interest rates and dividend payout dropped drastically. Excluding fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Tracker Fund), total investment income was \$62.22 million, which showed a decrease of \$10.73 million or 14.71% compared with \$72.95 million of last year. The interest income of certificate of deposits, bonds and fixed deposits decreased by 15.38% or \$8.61 million to \$47.36 million. The dividend income decreased from \$16.98 million to \$14.86 million. In June 2020, in view of the market value of quoted investment, the Board purchased 3 505 000 units of the Tracker Fund with the total consideration as \$86.30 million to bring the market value of quoted investment up to the level of 15% of the accumulated fund. In December 2020, the Board sold out all the 174 500 shares of Swire Pacific Ltd. 'A' Shares for \$7.77 million since the stock was removed from the Hang Seng Index constituent list.

On the total expenditure, it decreased by 4.31% to \$278.24 million. Total compensation of \$209.10 million showed a decrease of \$3.90 million or 1.83% from 2019.

Moreover, a total of \$39.67 million was spent for prevention, research and rehabilitation, which was \$9 million or 18.49% less than 2019. The decrease was partly due to the smaller number of rehabilitation exercises taken by patients in community rehabilitation centres and the drop in number of workers being examined by the Medical Surveillance Programme arising from social distancing measures under the epidemic.

財務及行政委員會負責監督基金委員會的財務、行政及投資事宜。在2020年，全球及本地經濟受到新冠病毒疫情的嚴重衝擊。然而，基金委員會採取了額外的監察及控制措施，確保其財務狀況保持穩定及健康。

在2020年首半年，徵款收入比預期為低，但在下半年已追回差額。整體而言，是年度共收到三億五千八百四十萬元之徵款，相比去年三億三千六百二十八萬元增加了6.58%。從公共工程項目收到徵款共一億七千四百零六萬元，比去年增加了7.20%，而私人工程項目則錄得徵款增加了5.97%，共收到一億八千四百一十二萬元。另一方面，從石礦業收到的徵款則由上年度之十七萬元增加至二十三萬元。

由於疫情的關係，銀行利率及股息發放顯著下降。撇除按公允價值計入損益之金融資產之公允價值收益(盈富基金)，整體投資收入方面，共收到六千二百二十二萬元，相比去年七千二百九十五萬元，減少一千零七十三萬元或14.71%。從存款證、債券及銀行定期存款所得的利息收入共四千七百三十六萬元，較上年度收入減少八百六十一萬元或15.38%。而股息收入由上年度之一千六百九十八萬元減少至一千四百八十六萬元。在2020年6月，經評估上市投資組合的市場價值後，基金委員會運用八千六百三十萬元購入3 505 000個盈富基金單位，以維持上市投資的市場價值佔累積基金盈餘的15%。在同年12月，因太古股份被剔出恒生指數成份股，基金委員會沽出所有太古股份有限公司'A'股共174 500股，收回七百七十七萬元。

支出方面，是年度總開支比上年減少4.31%，共二億七千八百二十四萬元。支付肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤病人之各項補償開支共二億零九百一十萬元，比2019年減少1.83%或三百九十萬元。

除補償開支外，基金委員會亦運用了三千九百六十七萬元進行各項預防、研究及復康工作，比上年減少九百萬元，減幅為18.49%，其中所減少的開支，部分原因是因應預防新冠狀病毒病的傳播而實施的社交距離措施，導致病人在社區復康中心進行復康運動的次數減少，而參與肺塵埃沉着病/間皮瘤醫學監測計劃的人數亦大幅減少。

# COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

## 財務及行政委員會

To sum up, \$255.76 million or 91.92% of the total expenditure of the Board were paid as compensation, medical examination, research, prevention and rehabilitation for the benefit of patients and workers.

Besides, a total of \$0.69 million was spent for information technology fulfilling the maintenance and recurrent needs of the Board. Another sum of \$0.25 million was spent for hardware and systems software which were capitalised respectively as fixed assets and intangible assets of the Board.

The surplus of income over expenditure for the year was \$144.15 million, which was \$9.71 million or 7.22% more than the previous year. The balance of accumulated fund as at end of the year was \$2,882.50 million.

Regarding the investment of reserves, about 85% of the surplus funds would be placed on certificate of deposits, bonds and fixed deposit at short to long-term fixed rates in order to ensure a relatively stable interest income. The certificate of deposits and bonds will be held to maturity, while the remaining 15% of the surplus funds were invested in listed shares and the Tracker Fund for dividend income and long-term investment purposes. In 2020, in view of the epidemic, the global financial market was very volatile, and thereby increasing the risk of investment. The Committee continued to closely monitor the investment portfolios.

In June 2020, the Board submitted its annual report in 2019 for tabling in the Legislative Council. The Estimates of Income and Expenditure together with the Yearly Programme for 2021 were also submitted in December 2020 for approval by the Government in accordance with the provision of the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance (PMCO).

As the authorised paying agent of the Pneumoconiosis Ex Gratia Fund ("the Fund"), the Board presented the Fund's interim and final reports together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 which were audited by the Director of Audit and approved by the Government.

Throughout the year, the Board faced a lot of challenges arising from the epidemic. The Committee would like to thank Members who had given extra efforts and contributions in overcoming these hurdles and continued to oversee the finance, administration and investment affairs of the Board.

總括而言，運用於病人及工友的補償、判傷、研究、預防及復康工作的支出共二億五千五百七十六萬元，佔基金委員會總開支的91.92%。

除此之外，資訊科技系統的保養及經常性開支共六十九萬元，以配合基金委員會的營運需要。另外，二十五萬元則投放在電腦的硬件及系統的軟件上，該些支出分別獲撥作為固定資產及無形資產。

基金委員會是年度錄得盈餘共一億四千四百一十五萬元，比上年增加九百七十一萬元，即7.22%。於年終結算日累積基金為二十八億八千二百五十萬元。

關於儲備的投資策略，基金委員會將大約85%之儲備基金盈餘用於購買存款證、債券及作短至長期之定期存款，以確保較穩定之利息收入。存款證及債券會持有至到期日，而其餘15%之基金盈餘會投資股票及盈富基金，以收取股息及作長線投資。因疫情的關係，2020年環球投資市場極為動盪，大大增加投資風險，財務及行政委員會繼續密切監察投資組合的各個項目。

基金委員會於2020年6月提交了二零一九年度之年報，以提交立法會；亦於12月按《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》(肺塵病條例)規定提交了二零二一年度之財政預算與全年工作計劃供香港特別行政區政府審批。

作為政府委託之肺塵埃沉着病特惠金付款人，基金委員會於年內向香港特別行政區政府提交了中期報告、全年報告及截至二零二零年三月三十一日財政年度經審計署署長核實及政府審批之財務報告。

回顧2020年全年，基金委員會在疫情下面對多項挑戰及艱難時刻，財務及行政委員會衷心感謝各位委員付出額外努力及貢獻，以克服重重障礙及繼續監督財務、行政及投資的事宜。



# COMMITTEE ON LEVY & COMPENSATION

## 徵款及補償委員會

### Levy

The overall levy income in 2020 was increased by 6.58% to \$358.40 million. The private sector had an increase of 5.97% to \$184.12 million (2019: \$173.74 million). The public sector had an increase of 7.20% to \$174.06 million versus \$162.37 million in the previous year.

The Board recorded \$13.09 million of levy income from MTR projects, indicated a 10.03% drop from the previous year of \$14.55 million. With only one quarry site operating in Hong Kong, the levy income from quarry industry increased from \$0.17 million to \$0.23 million.

The construction projects at Kai Tak Development and the Airport Development scheme contributed levy income of \$33.33 million, an increase of \$9.75 million from \$23.58 million in 2019, representing a rise of 41.35%. Levy income from projects in the West Kowloon Cultural District was increased from \$1.75 million to \$3.24 million, representing an increase of 85.14%.

### Compensation

The number of new cases recorded in 2020 was 112, including 88 Silicosis, 12 Asbestosis and 12 Mesothelioma cases. The number of patients receiving monthly compensation at year end slightly increased from 1 432 in 2019 to 1 433 in 2020.

The total expenditure of compensation was \$209.10 million, representing a drop of 1.83% as compared with \$213 million in 2019.

### 徵款

2020年度徵款收入比上年增加6.58%，共三億五千八百四十萬元。從私人工程收到的徵款增加5.97%至一億八千四百一十二萬元（2019年：一億七千三百七十四萬元）。從公共工程收到的徵款比上年之一億六千二百三十七萬元增加7.20%至一億七千四百零六萬元。

基金委員會從港鐵項目共收到一千三百零九萬元之徵款，比上年收到的一千四百五十五萬元減少10.03%。本港只剩下一間石礦場營運，從石礦業收到的徵款則由上年之十七萬元上升至二十三萬元。

啟德發展項目及機場發展計劃各工程項目所得之徵款由2019年度之二千三百五十八萬元增加九百七十五萬元至是年度之三千三百三十三萬元，升幅為41.35%。從西九龍文化區項目所得之徵款由2019年度之一百七十五萬元上升至是年度之三百二十四萬元，升幅為85.14%。

### 補償

2020年共有112宗新症個案，其中88宗為矽肺病個案、12宗為石棉沉着病個案及12宗為間皮瘤個案。在年底領取每月補償的病人數字由2019年的1 432人輕微上升至2020年的1 433人。

補償總開支為二億零九百一十萬元，比2019年之二億一千三百萬元減少1.83%。

# COMMITTEE ON LEVY & COMPENSATION

## 徵款及補償委員會

In 2020, five compensation items were paid at revised levels following the resolution passed at the Legislative Council on 3 April 2019. They included the amount of Monthly Compensation for Pain, Suffering and Loss of Amenities at \$5,330, the amount of Compensation for Bereavement and the minimum compensation for death at \$220,000, the maximum amount of Funeral Expenses at \$87,330 and the amount of Monthly Compensation for Care and Attention at \$5,600. Eligible pneumoconiosis or mesothelioma patients were also entitled to the reasonable expenses of the use or supply of two new medical appliances, which included (i) non-invasive positive pressure ventilation device (and humidifier when used with the device) and their accessories; and (ii) sputum suction device and its accessories.

Affected by the epidemic, the survey on patients' level of satisfaction on the Compensation Services was conducted by post instead of the usual face-to-face interviews. The average score with "satisfied" or "very satisfied" given by patients was 95.8 out of the total score of 100.

Lastly, sincere thanks were given to all the Committee members for their contributions in the areas of Levy and Compensation.

在2020年，五個補償項目之金額按照立法會於2019年4月3日通過的決議的調整水平而發放，當中包括：每月發放之「疼痛、痛苦與喪失生活樂趣的補償」的金額為5,330元、「親屬喪亡之痛的補償」的金額及「死亡補償」的最低金額為220,000元、「殯殮費」的最高上限金額為87,330元，以及每月發放之「護理及照顧方面的補償」的金額為5,600元。合資格的肺塵埃沉着病或間皮瘤患者亦可獲支付在使用或獲供應兩項新增醫療裝置上所需的合理費用，該兩項新增醫療裝置包括：(i) 高低正氣壓呼吸機（及與呼吸機一併使用的放濕機）與配件；及(ii) 抽痰機與配件。

受新冠病毒疫情影響，2020年度有關病人對補償部服務滿意度的問卷調查由面見形式改以郵寄方式進行，病人平均給予「滿意」或「非常滿意」的分數為95.8分（滿分為100分）。

最後，衷心感謝委員會所有成員在徵款及補償範疇作出的貢獻。





# COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

## 研究委員會

The Committee on Research is committed to financing and working closely with academics and industries' stakeholders for conducting promising and practical projects. Working towards its target, the Committee had another fruitful year in 2020, and the following table summarises our work. The total expenditure spent on Research in 2020 was \$2.62 million, showing a slight increase of about \$106,000 as compared with 2019.

Types of project	Number
New projects approved	5
New projects declined	8
Projects completed	2
Projects in progress	2

In order to fund topmost projects so as to bring the highest values to our patients and the stakeholders, the Committee adopts a rigorous and meticulous approach in vetting proposals. The Committee approved a variety of five projects with different focuses in this year. Among these projects, two targeted for development of new treatment methods in mesothelioma, one focused on using a modified Chinese medicine formula for improving the anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic effects in clinical applications for the treatment of pneumoconiosis, and the other two aimed at further improving the care of our patients.

Dr S K Lam and the team led by Dr James Ho of The University of Hong Kong (HKU) have been devoting much effort in exploring therapeutic advancement to mesothelioma. In an earlier project also funded by the Board, the team has successfully disclosed the anticancer effect of arsenic trioxide (ATO) in malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM), and proposed that ATO may potentially serve as a salvage treatment when standard chemotherapy fails. However, the next challenge comes as the subsequent development of acquired ATO-resistance may happen, thus eliminating the ATO treatment effect in mesothelioma patients. To overcome this problem, the Committee approved a new project entitled "Identification of arsenic trioxide-resistant genes in cisplatin-resistant mesothelioma cells using CRISPR screening". In this project, a novel technique, CRISPR, would be used to identify resistant genes in different therapies and to explore novel combinations. As such, the study would shed light on the new combination for salvage treatment of MPM patients.

研究委員會一直致力透過撥款及與學者和業界持份者緊密合作，進行各類具備潛力及實用價值的項目。朝着其方向發展，委員會於2020年有着另一個豐盛的年頭，以下圖表總結委員會各項工作。是年度用於研究的開支共二百六十二萬元，比2019年輕微增加約十萬零六千元。

項目類別	數目
新獲批撥款項目	5
被婉拒項目	8
完成項目	2
進行中項目	2

為了資助最頂尖的項目從而為病人及持份者帶來最大的價值，委員會秉持嚴謹及一絲不苟的態度審批不同項目申請。委員會是年共批出五個不同焦點的研究項目，其中兩項研發治療間皮瘤的新方法，一項開發治療肺塵埃沉着病之優化中藥複方以改善治療的抗炎及抗纖維化效果。其他兩項主要目標為進一步提升對病人的照顧。

由香港大學(港大)何重文醫生領導的團隊及林詩鈞博士多年來致力於間皮瘤治療發展的研究。早前在另一個由基金委員會撥款的項目中，團隊成功揭示了三氧化二砷對抗間皮瘤的作用，並推薦當標準化療失效後可嘗試作為挽救治療手段。但隨之而來的挑戰為患者可能對三氧化二砷產生抗藥性，令藥物不能發揮任何醫療效果。為解決這問題，委員會通過撥款予團隊進行一項名為「使用CRISPR篩選鑑定順鉑耐藥間皮瘤細胞中的三氧化二砷耐藥性基因」之項目。研究將透過一種嶄新科技CRISPR篩選不同的抗藥性基因，從而研究三氧化二砷與其抗藥性基因抑制劑聯合治療的新方法，為間皮瘤治療帶來新的希望。

In addition to conventional treatments, immunotherapy offers another hope to mesothelioma patients. A study entitled “Gamma-delta T cells as immunotherapy against mesothelioma” conducted by Dr Allen Cheung of the Hong Kong Baptist University was approved in this year. As it had been proved in earlier studies that one type of immune cell, gamma-delta T cells, was effective in the treatment of a wide range of cancers including kidney and liver, Dr Cheung proposed to investigate if gamma-delta T cells would be promising in mesothelioma immunotherapy. With the encouraging preliminary data, it is hoped that the data generated from this project could substantiate the potential of gamma-delta T cells as a new type of anti-mesothelioma immunotherapy.

More than 98% of our patients are pneumoconiosis patients and lung fibrosis reduces their quality of life. Unfortunately, lung fibrosis is incurable and irreversible. In recent years, more patients took Chinese medicine and researches conducted by the Chinese Medicine professional also brought advancement in the treatment of pneumoconiosis. At present, Qing-Zao-Jiu-Fei Decoction (QZJFD), a well-known Chinese herbal formula, is commonly prescribed to treat various lung-related diseases, such as cough and tuberculosis. Pilot studies conducted by Dr Xian Yan Fang and her team in the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) have successfully demonstrated that a modified QZJFD composed of 11 herbs has more potent anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic effects than the original QZJFD applied in animal models. In view of this, the Committee approved the project entitled “Development of Modified Qing-Zao-Jiu-Fei Decoction as a Novel Agent for Pneumoconiosis: Preclinical Evaluation on Its Efficacy, Safety and Molecular Mechanisms” conducted by Dr Xian, hoping that the new herb combination could help slow down the fibrotic progression, control the disease and hence bring a better quality of life to our patients in the future.

In addition to the treatment of the diseases, the Committee is also eager to fund researches targeted for enhancement of the care of our patients. Two projects in this area were approved this year, one entitled “Influence of cognitive function and skeletal muscle mass and strength on disability among people with silicosis” conducted by Dr Cheng Ho Yu of the CUHK, and the other entitled “Lung function and progression of chest radiographic profusion among pneumoconiosis patients with different statuses of cigarette smoking in Hong Kong during 1981-2019” conducted by Dr Shelly Tse also from the same university. In general, the two projects would let the Committee have a clearer understanding on our patients’ need so that the Board would be able to enhance the current services or design new ones so as to bring even better care to our patients.

除了傳統之治療外，免疫治療亦為間皮瘤病人帶來另一種希望。由香港浸會大學張嘉龍博士進行之「 $\gamma\delta$ -T細胞作為針對間皮瘤的免疫療法研究」是年獲委員會通過。在早前研究已有證據顯示免疫細胞 $\gamma\delta$ -T細胞在醫治不同癌症包括肝癌和腎癌的功效。在這基礎上，張博士建議進一步引證 $\gamma\delta$ -T細胞在間皮瘤免疫治療是否有同樣療效。基於早前獲得令人鼓舞的結果，委員會期望是項研究能得出數據確定 $\gamma\delta$ -T細胞作為一種新型抗間皮瘤免疫療法的潛力。

另一方面，超過98%於基金委員會登記的病人為肺塵埃沉着病患者，肺部纖維化嚴重影響病人的生活質素。不幸地，肺部纖維化是不可治癒及不可逆轉。近年，服用中藥的病人人數有所增加，而由中醫專業人士進行有關治療肺塵埃沉着病的研究亦有所進展。現時，清燥救肺湯為中醫臨床應用於治療各種肺部疾病，如咳嗽和肺結核的常用處方。香港中文大學(中大)冼彥芳博士及其團隊於前期研究中發現一種包含11種草藥之清燥救肺湯優化方在動物測試中比原方具有更強的抗炎和抗纖維化作用。基於初步所得數據，委員會通過由冼彥芳博士進行一項名為「清燥救肺湯優化方作為新型治療塵肺病製劑的研發：基於體內模型的有效性，安全性及其作用機制研究」之項目。委員會期望優化方能有效減慢炎症的惡化，控制病情以改善病人之生活質素。

除有關治療之研究外，委員會亦着力支持旨在提升照顧病人服務質素的研究項目。是年度委員會共批出兩項相關研究，包括中大鄭可瑜博士進行「矽肺患者的認知功能、骨骼肌質量和強度對殘疾的影響」之研究及同一大學謝立亞博士進行之「香港1981-2019肺積塵對列人群吸煙狀態與肺功能及胸部放射學陰影密集度進展關係的研究」。整體而言，我們相信兩項研究有助委員會對病人的需要有更透徹的瞭解，從而讓基金委員會可進一步提升現時服務的質素及設計新的服務，給予病人更佳之照顧。



# COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

## 研究委員會

Besides the newly approved projects, two other projects approved earlier had been completed and the researchers submitted the final reports to the Committee. Not only have the encouraging findings from these studies convinced the Committee that the funding provided was valuable, the practical values of these projects benefitting our patients and carers also reassured the Committee that the work done in previous years did bring meaningful results.

For the project conducted by Dr Polly Li from the CUHK entitled “The experience of patients and family caregivers in managing pneumoconiosis in the family context: An exploratory qualitative study”, Dr Li has given the Committee a clearer understanding on the difficulties faced by the patients, in particular the more severe group, and the burden borne by their carers. The findings obtained in the study are not only useful to the Board, but also to our other rehabilitation service providers for enhancement of existing services and design of new services for our patients and their carers. After completing the project, Dr Li has helped the Pneumoconiosis Mutual Aid Association in running a series of carer workshops under the “Social Support Service” funded by the Board after tendering, and the findings obtained in her earlier research study have provided strong theoretical support in designing the content of the workshops. The results of the workshops conducted in 2020 were satisfactory.

In another completed project entitled “Enhancing immunotherapeutic efficacy of mesothelioma by overcoming MDSC-mediated immunosuppression” conducted by Prof Chen Zhi Wei of the HKU, the findings also unfolded more unknown areas and bring insight to researchers for further studies on immunotherapy treatment on MPM.

For all the advancement brought by our research works, the Committee on Research would like to thank members for their professional advice given in these years. The Committee will continue the hard work on researches aiming to bring practical and significant benefits to our patients as well as the other stakeholders.

除上述審批項目外，另有兩個項目於年內完成而研究員亦提交了終結報告。這些令人鼓舞的研究發現除了使委員會確信撥款為「物有所值」外，項目為病人及照顧者帶來之實際得益更令委員會肯定過往多年的努力帶來有意義的成果。

由中大李惠慈博士進行「探討肺塵埃沉着病人及其家庭照顧者對於肺塵埃沉着病在家庭層面的處理及照顧經驗－探索性質研究」令委員會對病人，特別是病情嚴重的一群，及相關照顧者所面對的困難及負擔有更深入之瞭解。研究結果除對基金委員會有所幫助外，亦協助其他提供復康服務的機構進一步提升服務質素及設計嶄新的服務。在完成其研究項目後，李博士更運用研究結果協助肺積塵互助會，於其通過招標程序獲委託進行之「社交支援服務」計劃內，為設計「照顧者工作坊」之內容提供理論基礎。於2020年內舉辦的工作坊，效果亦令人滿意。

另一項由港大陳志偉教授完成名為「克服髓源抑制性細胞(MDSC)介導的免疫抑制以增強間皮瘤免疫治療療效」之研究亦帶來新的發現，為研究人員於間皮瘤免疫療法作進一步研究帶來重要的啟示。

對於以上研究項目帶來的進展，研究委員會感謝各委員多年來所提供的專業意見。委員會定當於研究方面繼續努力，期盼為病人及其他持份者帶來重要及實質之益處。

# COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION

## 復康委員會

2020 was a challenging and unprecedented year for Hong Kong. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and for the protection of the patients as well as the introduction of various infection control measures, the rehabilitation services of the Board have been substantially affected. However, the commitment of the Committee remains unwavering. Through the dedication of the Committee in the year, the Board was able to maintain a well-structured framework for providing diversified while tailor-made services to the cohort of 1 462 patients.

Total expenditure spent in Rehabilitation was \$16.13 million in 2020, representing a decrease of \$5.04 million compared with 2019, and this was mainly due to the suspension of some rehabilitation services that the Board was compelled to take the measure given the volatile epidemic situation. In spite of this, the Committee has been working hard to uphold the commitment and devotion to providing high quality rehabilitation programmes to our patients and caregivers. We are glad to share in this report these programmes and their results during the year.

Cooperation between the Board and Hospital Authority (HA) for delivery of a pulmonary rehabilitation programme (HA programme) specifically for the patients with pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma in designated hospitals is one of the highlights. Following the commencement of service of Ruttonjee Hospital and Haven of Hope Hospital in 2019, North District Hospital joined the programme and started providing the services in December 2020. In this regard, the HA programme has been able to cover all pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma patients in the whole territory. During the year, 173 patients were referred to the HA programme, even though the programme has been suspended for almost half a year due to the concern of patients' health risk under the epidemic. Nevertheless, the hospitals have tried their best to provide quality services, and a total of 782 service sessions had been provided to patients by the professional teams composed of specialist respiratory physicians, nurses, physiotherapists and occupational therapists. We are happy to learn that the responses of patients having received the services were mostly positive.

2020年香港面對前所未有的挑戰。基於新冠病毒疫情爆發，為保障病人健康及配合各項防疫措施，基金委員會提供的復康服務亦大受影響。縱使面對各種困難，復康委員會仍堅守對病人的承諾。有賴委員過往一年的貢獻，基金委員會能夠維持其完善的服務架構，向1 462位病人提供多元化及以人為本的復康服務。

2020年用於復康方面的總開支合共一千六百一十三萬元，比2019年減少五百零四萬元，主要由於年內疫情嚴峻，基金委員會迫不得已暫停個別復康服務。儘管受疫情影響，委員會仍盡力堅持為病人及照顧者推行各項優質的復康計劃。委員會很高興能於此報告中分享各項計劃於本年度的成果。

基金委員會是年其中一個重點復康項目是與醫院管理局(醫管局)的合作計劃，特別為肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤病人安排接受指定醫院提供之特設胸肺復康服務(醫管局合作項目)。繼律敦治醫院及靈實醫院於2019年開始提供服務，北區醫院亦於2020年12月開始投入服務。自此以後，項目能涵蓋全港之肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤病人。雖然期間因憂慮病人在疫情下面對健康風險而導致服務暫停接近半年，但仍有173位病人獲轉介至醫管局合作項目。三間醫院的專業團隊包括胸肺科醫生、護士、物理治療師及職業治療師亦竭盡所能為病人提供優質之服務，並於年內合共安排了782節服務。委員會很高興知悉獲得服務的病人大多感到滿意。





# COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION

## 復康委員會

Another group of patients with better physical conditions continued to receive support and care through our Comprehensive Community Rehabilitation (CCR) Programme. Same as the HA programme, the CCR programme has been suspended for more than half a year because of the infection control and social distancing measures that the community exercise centres were required to follow under the epidemic. During the year, 31 patients (2019: 123) completed the preliminary assessment in Adventist Hospital – Tsuen Wan, and the accumulated numbers of patients having completed Phase 2 and Phase 3 increased to 519 and 231 (2019: 458 and 120) respectively. In 2020, 249 patients (2019: 318) joined the exercise sessions for at least one time, and a total of 4 850 (2019: 14 985) exercise sessions have been arranged for patients. The average number of sessions that a patient attended per month decreased from 5.2 sessions in 2019 to 4.09 sessions in 2020, mainly because some patients hesitated to go out for exercise owing to the epidemic even after all community centres reopened in the end of September. However, with the encouragement of the Board's Case Managers and the centres' staff, together with the strict precautionary measures adopted by the exercise centres, we noted an overall rising trend in these figures during the last quarter of 2020. For example, the average patients' attendance jumped back to 5.69 in October and 6.03 in November.

Accessibility of exercise centres is one of the key motivating factors for patients to join the exercise sessions. The Committee has looked for every opportunity in sourcing more well-equipped centres to cater for patients living in different districts. A new tender exercise was launched in 2020 to select suitable and convenient exercise centres and we successfully sourced an increased number of centres to participate in the programme. In 2021, the number of centres would be increased from 11 to 13. The Committee hoped that the introduction of these new centres could attract more patients to enroll in the programme.

另一批身體狀況較佳的病人則透過持續參與「社區綜合復康計劃」，獲得支援及照顧。與醫管局合作項目的情況相同，由於各社區復康運動中心在疫情期間須嚴格遵守各項防疫及社交距離措施，有關服務亦暫停了超過半年。本年度共有31位(2019:123位)病人於港安醫院 - 荃灣完成首次評估，而完成第二階段及第三階段評估的病人累積增加至519人及231人(2019: 458人及120人)。年內共有249位(2019:318位)病人參與最少一節運動，而病人出席運動節數總共為4 850節(2019: 14 985節)。病人每月平均的運動節數由2019年的5.2節減少至2020年的4.09節，主要原因是即使各社區復康運動中心在9月下旬重新開放，部分病人仍因疫情而較抗拒外出進行運動。雖然如此，經基金委員會個案經理及各運動中心職員的鼓勵，加上運動中心所採取的嚴格防疫措施，委員會察覺到各項數據在2020年的最後一季均有回升的趨勢，例如病人在10月和11月的平均出席率分別回升至5.69次和6.03次。

方便易達的運動中心為病人前往中心進行運動之其中一大動力。委員會致力尋找更多設備完善的運動中心，以方便居住於不同地區之病人前往運動。委員會於2020年透過新的招標工作揀選合適及方便前往的運動中心，並成功物色到更多中心加入計劃。2021年起提供服務的指定社區復康運動中心將由11間增加至13間。委員會希望這些新增的中心能吸引更多病人參與計劃。



# COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION

## 復康委員會

Before the full operation of the HA programme, the Board engaged the service of outsourced physiotherapists to provide Home Physiotherapy Services to frail or homebound patients who were not able to join exercises in community rehabilitation centres. During the year, 61 patients (2019: 81) received the services and a total of 554 (2019: 1 602) training sessions were carried out in patients' homes. In 2020, more patients were transferred to the HA programme and it is expected that all suitable patients would be eventually transferred to the hospitals under the HA programme when it comes into full scale operation in early 2021. The Committee would like to express our gratitude and appreciation to the devoted physiotherapists of the service providers for providing the best care to our patients during the past years. Most patients who received the services were able to maintain their health condition by following closely the instructions given by the physiotherapists.

Physical health is certainly important to our patients but maintaining psychological and social health in the rehabilitation process are equally crucial to them, and perhaps this was even more important when patients and caregivers had undergone extra pressure brought by the epidemic. Through a tendering process, the Board commissioned the Pneumoconiosis Mutual Aid Association (PMAA) to provide social and psychological support services to patients with psychological and social problems. During the year, 200 cases had received a total of 1 321 home visits attended by professional social workers aiming to solve or ease the social and psychological problems faced by patients and/or their carers.

在醫管局合作項目全面投入服務前，基金委員會為一群體弱或長期留家而未能前往社區復康運動中心的病人，提供外判物理治療師家居物理治療復康服務。2020年共有61位(2019:81位)病人獲安排合共554節(2019: 1 602節)家居鍛練，並有越來越多病人獲轉介至醫管局合作項目。當醫管局合作項目於2021年初全面投入服務後，所有早前接受外判物理治療服務的合適病人將獲轉介至計劃下的醫院繼續接受服務。委員會在此衷心感謝外判物理治療師過去數年盡心盡力為病人提供優質的照顧。曾經接受服務的病人在物理治療師的指導下，大多能夠維持身體機能。

身體健康對病人固然重要，但心理及社交健康於復康過程中亦不容忽視，特別是疫情期間病人及照顧者均需面對額外壓力。通過招標程序，基金委員會委託肺積塵互助會(互助會)為心理及社交出現問題的病人提供支援服務。年內共有200宗個案接受由專業社工負責，合共1 321次家訪，從而紓緩病人及／或照顧者在社交及心理上所面對的問題。



# COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION

## 復康委員會

As pneumoconiosis is a chronic disease, carers play an important role in enhancing both the physical and psychological health of patients in the rehabilitation process. It is agreed that the care and support given by carers would contribute much to improving patients' conditions. In 2020, the Committee combined the "Carers' Support Programme", which was a stand-alone programme in the previous years, into the "Social Support Programme" so that a more integrated and comprehensive service could be provided to patients and carers as a whole. During the year, 90 carers received the home visits and completed the assessments. In addition, a research project funded by the Board and conducted by Dr Polly Li of the Chinese University of Hong Kong for understanding the difficulties and burdens faced by the group of patients, in particular severe ones, and the corresponding carers was completed in 2020. With the findings of the project, Dr Li assisted PMAA to design and conduct a series of carers' workshops. During the year, a total of 31 sessions of the workshop was arranged for 52 carers. According to the post-workshop assessments, most participants did benefit from the programme and alleviation of their care burden was observed.

To reach out to more patients of different spectrums, the Committee also continued to fund other rehabilitation projects including the Tai Chi classes, health education talks, music therapy classes, etc. Unfortunately, progresses of all these projects were affected by the epidemic and the requirement of social distancing measures, but patients still treasured the opportunities to rejoin the programme when the epidemic was more stable during some of the months in the year.

To conclude, the Committee would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our members for materialising all the above work, in particular for overcoming all the stiff challenges during the epidemic. With the objective of striving for continuous improvement to the rehabilitation programmes, the Committee will continue to enhance existing rehabilitation programmes and also explore new initiatives to provide the best possible rehabilitation services to our patients.

由於肺塵埃沉着病是一種慢性病，照顧者在復康過程中對病人身體及心理健康的改善擔當着一個重要角色。社會普遍認同照顧者的悉心照料及支援可有效改善病人各方面的狀態。有見及此，委員會在2020年將過去數年獨立運作的「照顧者支援計劃」納入「社交支援計劃」，使病人及照顧者在計劃內可一併得到更全面的服務。是年共有90位照顧者接受家訪及完成服務後之評估。此外，香港中文大學李惠慈博士於2020年完成了一項由基金委員會資助的研究項目，主要探討肺塵埃沉着病，特別是病情嚴重的一群病人及其照顧者所面對的困難及承受的負擔。憑是項研究所得結果，李博士協助互助會設計及舉辦了一系列的「照顧者工作坊」。年內互助會安排了31節工作坊，共52名照顧者參加。根據完成工作坊後之評估，大部分參加者均能從工作坊中得益，並減輕照顧負擔。

為接觸更多不同需要之病人，委員會亦繼續資助其他類型的復康計劃，包括太極班、健康講座及音樂治療班等。然而，這些項目的進度均受疫情及隨之而實施的社交距離措施影響，但在部分月份疫情較為穩定時，病人仍十分珍惜參與這些活動的機會。

最後，委員會衷心感謝各委員的貢獻，令上述工作得以順利進行，特別是在疫情期間成功克服各項嚴峻的挑戰。委員會將繼續以不斷提升復康計劃質素為目標，優化現時復康服務及探討不同方案，為病人提供優質的復康服務。

# COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION

## 復康委員會



A nurse shared with patients and carers the drug management knowledge  
護士教導病人及照顧者有關藥物管理的知識



A physiotherapist demonstrated the rehabilitation exercise technique  
物理治療師示範復康運動技巧





# COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION

## 復康委員會



“Carers’ Workshop” : A carer shared her experience with the instructor and other participants  
「照顧者工作坊」－照顧者與導師及其他參加者分享經驗



“Carers’ Workshop” : Participants paid attention to the instructor’s sharing on caring skills  
「照顧者工作坊」－參加者用心聆聽導師講解照顧技巧

# COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION

## 預防委員會

As the Committee on Prevention has always been committed to conducting and financing education and publicity programmes to promote the prevention of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma, we seize every opportunity to spread the prevention messages. Although some of our programmes have inevitably been affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19, we were able to continue running different programmes during the year and keep our energy for bringing innovative programmes to our stakeholders. The total expenditure spent on Prevention in 2020 was \$20.92 million, showing a decrease of \$4.06 million as compared with 2019.

In order to ensure that our media spending is cost-effective, the Committee conducts evaluations regularly. The project entitled “An analysis of the effectiveness of the Board’s current campaign and optimisation of future publicity strategies” conducted by a professional market research company commissioned by the Board was completed in 2020. With this comprehensive review, a number of insightful findings and recommendations have been reported, such as using embedded TV commercials as a more effective means of promotion. The Committee would leverage these findings for formulating our advertising matrix and strategies in the coming years.

Launching mass promotion programmes in different media to reach out to the general public and enhance their awareness of preventing pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma is one of the important strategies of the Committee. These include placing commercials in TVB, Hong Kong Open TV, Now TV, ViuTV, Commercial Radio 1, Metro Radio, MTR, bus stations and different publications. To suit the changing viewing habits of construction workers and the general public, we also launched advertising campaigns in different e-marketing channels in 2020. With the innovative and professional inputs of Committee members, we completed the production of a new series of commercials in December, in which a charming brand new “Dusty Boy” would become the Board’s mascot. It is expected that this vivid and lively mascot will be on-screen in 2021.

預防委員會一直致力推動和資助預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的教育及宣傳計劃，把握每一個機會傳遞預防訊息。雖然是年部分計劃無可避免受到新冠病毒疫情影響，委員會仍能繼續進行多項計劃並推出創新的計劃讓持份者參與。2020年用於預防工作的總開支為二千零九十二萬元，比2019年減少四百零六萬元。

為確保投放於媒體宣傳的資源合乎成本效益，委員會一直進行定期檢討。由基金委員會委託的專業市場調查公司進行名為「分析現行的宣傳活動成效並優化未來宣傳策略」的檢討於2020年完成。透過全面的分析，檢討報告提出了多項重要發現及精闢的建議，例如採用植入式電視廣告可帶來更佳的宣傳效果。委員會將善用調查結果，制定未來廣告模式及宣傳策略。

委員會其中一項重要的宣傳策略是藉着不同媒體進行大型宣傳以接觸普羅大眾，提升他們預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的意識。這包括在無線電視、香港開電視、Now TV、ViuTV、商業一台、新城電台、港鐵、巴士站及不同刊物刊登廣告。委員會在2020年亦於不同網上電子媒體刊登廣告，以迎合建造業工人及大眾不斷轉變的媒體閱覽習慣。有賴各委員提供創新及專業的意見，我們於12月完成製作一系列的廣告，當中全新設計、活潑生動的「沙塵仔」將成為基金委員會的吉祥物，預計他將於2021年於螢幕上與大家見面。





# COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION

## 預防委員會

In addition to the mass media campaign, the Committee would never forget to provide tailor-made programme to stakeholders working in the construction industry. With the overwhelming responses from the industries on the project “Cordless Drill with Dust Removal System Subsidy Scheme for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises engaged in the Construction, Renovation and Maintenance Works Industries” first launched in 2018, the Committee continued this project in 2020, and the response was equally encouraging. The Board had subsidised a total of 1 060 cordless drills with a total amount of about \$1.78 million during the year. Follow-up questionnaires have been distributed to the enterprises’ representatives/employers and we are delighted to learn that most of the respondents found the scheme beneficial to them as well as the employees by helping them create a less dusty and healthier work environment.

To achieve synergies, the Committee continued to jointly organise the “Occupational Health Award” with the Occupational Safety & Health Council, the Labour Department, the Department of Health and the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board. Although the number of applications decreased from 52 sites last year to 41 in 2020 due to the epidemic, we were grateful for the efforts that responsible persons of these construction sites have paid in dust control. We are confident that with various stakeholders’ concerted effort, a higher level of occupational safety and health of the construction industry can be achieved such that a safer and healthier work environment for construction workers can be ensured.

The Committee always treasures the contribution made by the unions and non-government organisations in joining hands for promoting the prevention messages, and has been running a sponsorship scheme for providing financial support to them for conducting pneumoconiosis and/or mesothelioma related prevention programmes. During the year, the Board has sponsored various organisations to run different programmes such as holding seminars at construction sites so that workers could receive prevention information at their workplace.

除了針對大眾的宣傳項目外，委員會亦一直為建造業不同持分者推行特定的計劃。於2018年首次推出的「中小型企業裝修維修及建造業減塵工具資助計劃」深受業界歡迎，有見及此，委員會於2020年繼續推行計劃，反應同樣令人鼓舞。基金委員會於本年度共資助購買一千零六十部無線電鑽，資助金額合共一百七十八萬元。根據企業代表／僱主所做的問卷調查結果，委員會樂見大部分受訪者均表示計劃能幫助他們及僱員建立一個較少塵埃及更健康的工作環境。

為達致協同效應，委員會亦繼續聯同職業安全健康局、勞工處、衛生署及職業性失聰補償管理局舉辦「職業健康大獎」。雖然受疫情影響，參賽者數目由去年的52個減少至2020年的41個，但委員會仍十分感謝各建築工地負責人於粉塵控制工作上付出的努力。委員會相信與不同持份者攜手努力，定能提升建造業業界的職業安全健康水平，為建造業工友提供一個更安全及健康的工作環境。

委員會十分重視各工會及非政府機構共同為推廣預防訊息所作的貢獻，並一直透過資助計劃，向他們提供財政資助，以舉辦與肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤相關的預防計劃。在本年度，基金委員會資助了多個機構舉辦各類型的預防活動，例如在工地舉行講座，讓工友在工作地點亦能接收有關預防訊息。

# COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION

## 預防委員會

Inevitably, some of our programmes had been adversely affected by the epidemic situation. For example, only 753 workers completed the examinations under our 'Medical Surveillance Programme' this year as compared with 5 659 completed in 2019, as the programme had been suspended for more than 10 months during the year due to the tightened infection control measures. The Committee has been working closely and cautiously with the service provider and various experts, hoping that a comprehensive and stringent precaution plan could be worked out so as to resume the programme as early as possible in 2021.

Finally, the Committee would like to extend the heartfelt appreciation to all the stakeholders, who have dedicated themselves to fostering occupational health and safety culture in the construction industry, especially on the prevention of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma during the year. Note of gratitude is also extended to our members whose tireless efforts have facilitated the launching of various programmes. With the concerted efforts of all of us, we firmly believe that the industry's concern on pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma will be further enhanced.

新冠病毒疫情無可避免對部分項目帶來不利的影響，例如「醫學監測計劃」因防疫措施持續收緊，於本年度需要暫停超過十個月，因而只能為753位工人完成檢查，相比2019年則有5 659名工人完成檢查。委員會正與服務提供者及不同專家緊密聯繫，期望能制定全面及嚴謹的防疫措施，令計劃於2021年能盡快恢復運作。

最後，預防委員會藉此由衷感謝各持分者對提升業界職業健康和安全的文化，特別在預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤方面的貢獻。我們還要感謝各委員的努力不懈，使多項的預防計劃得以順利推行。相信只要大家能繼續共同努力，必能將業界對肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的關注推至更高水平。



# COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION

## 預防委員會



 肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會  
PNEUMOCONIOSIS COMPENSATION FUND BOARD

**防塵減塵我有計  
健康第一沙塵仔**

肺塵埃沉着病 / 間皮瘤醫學監測計劃  
**查詢電話：2581 0617**  
[www.pcfb.org.hk](http://www.pcfb.org.hk)

The Board's brand new mascot "Dusty Boy" will be on-screen in 2021  
基金委員會全新製作之吉祥物「沙塵仔」，將於2021年在各媒體出現



Pneumoconiosis prevention training conducted for workers of diverse race  
向不同種族工友提供預防肺塵埃沉着病的培訓

# COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION 預防委員會



Flexible arrangement for the site talk : arranged in a conference room  
工地講座彈性安排：於會議室舉行



Flexible arrangement for the site talk : arranged outdoor  
工地講座彈性安排：於室外舉行



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## 獨立核數師報告

### To the members of Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board

(Established in Hong Kong under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance)

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board (the “Board”) set out on pages 30 to 72, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and reserves and the 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 Board as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”).

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSAs”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Board 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.

### 致肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會委員

(根據《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》於香港成立)

### 意見

我們已審計第30至第72頁所載肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會(「基金委員會」)的財務報表，包括於2020年12月31日的財務狀況表、截至該日止年度的全面收益表、基金及儲備變動表及現金流量表以及財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》，真實而公允地反映了基金委員會於2020年12月31日的財務狀況及其截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量。

### 意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審核。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計財務報表須承擔之責任」部分中作出闡釋。我們根據香港會計師公會的《專業會計師道德守則》(「守則」)獨立於基金委員會，並已根據守則履行我們的其他道德責任。我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證可充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## 獨立核數師報告

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

The Board members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

### Responsibilities of the Board members for the financial statements

The Board 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 Board 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 Board members are responsible for assessing the Board'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 Board members either intend to liquidate the Board or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### 財務報表及其核數師報告以外的信息

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

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

結合我們對財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們須報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

### 基金委員會委員就財務報表須承擔之責任

基金委員會委員須根據香港會計師公會頒佈之《香港財務報告準則》編製並真實而公允地列報各財務報表，並對其認為以確保財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述的內部監控措施負責。

除非基金委員會委員有意將基金委員會清盤或停止營運，或別無其他實際的替代方案，否則編製財務報表時，基金委員會委員需評估基金委員會持續營運的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續營運有關的事項，以及使用持續營運為會計基礎。



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## 獨立核數師報告

### 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. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's 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 HKSA's, we exercise professional judgement 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 Board's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board members.

### 核數師就審計財務報表須承擔之責任

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，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們是根據協定的委聘條款，僅向整體基金委員會提呈本報告，而不涉及其他目的。我們概不就本報告的內容對其他任何人士負責或承擔責任。

合理地核證屬高水平的核證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或滙總起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴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》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，而目的並非對基金委員會內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價基金委員會委員所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## 獨立核數師報告

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board 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 Board'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 Board 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.
- 對基金委員會委員採用持續營運會計基礎的恰當性作出總結。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對基金委員會的持續營運能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提示使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們會修訂意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能會導致基金委員會不能持續營運。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯地反映交易和事項。

We communicate with the Board 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.

除其他事項外，我們與基金委員會委員溝通了審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

**Ernst & Young**  
*Certified Public Accountants*  
27/F, One Taikoo Place  
979 King's Road  
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

21 June 2021

**安永會計師事務所**  
執業會計師  
香港鰂魚涌  
英皇道979號  
太古坊一座27樓

二零二一年六月二十一日



# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

## 全面收益表

Year ended 31 December 2020 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 截至2020年12月31日止年度(以港元列示)

	Notes 附註	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>收入</b>		
Levy income	徵款收入	4 358,404,227	336,279,441
<b>OTHER INCOME AND GAIN</b>	<b>其他收入及收益</b>		
Bank interest income	銀行利息收入	36,820,728	39,733,793
Interest income on debt investments at amortised costs	按攤銷成本計量之債務投資之利息收入	10,542,275	16,239,547
Dividend income from listed securities	持有上市證券所獲股息收入	14,859,303	16,980,629
Ex-gratia fund administration charge received	代管特惠金所收取之行政費用	138,933	139,004
Penalty on late payments of levies	因遲繳徵款所收取之罰款	148,842	257,677
Sundry income	雜項收入	1,433	1
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之金融資產之公允價值收益	1,466,325	15,568,100
		63,977,839	88,918,751
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>支出</b>		
Operating and administrative expenditures	營運及行政開支：		
Pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma compensations	肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤補償	(209,100,275)	(212,997,402)
Project expenses	活動開支	(39,670,614)	(48,670,847)
Employee benefit expenses	職員薪酬及福利開支	5 (18,348,663)	(17,497,834)
Administrative expenses	行政開支	6 (2,085,271)	(2,968,246)
Medical examination fees	判傷費用	7 (6,989,310)	(6,751,810)
Depreciation	折舊	9 (1,130,177)	(1,066,292)
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	10 (214,033)	(177,331)
Capital expenditure	資本開支	(698,255)	(633,493)
		(278,236,598)	(290,763,255)
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>年度盈餘</b>	144,145,468	134,434,937
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS</b>	<b>其他全面虧損</b>		
Fair value loss on equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之指定股本投資之公允價值虧損	(48,099,798)	(7,223,992)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>全年全面收益總額</b>	96,045,670	127,210,945

The notes on pages 35 to 72 form part of these financial statements.

第35至72頁之附註為該等財務報表之組成部份。

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## 財務狀況表

31 December 2020 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 2020年12月31日(以港元列示)

		Notes 附註	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>非流動資產</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	9	21,182,572	22,139,239
Intangible assets	無形資產	10	677,297	812,930
Debt investments at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量之債務投資	11	—	14,978,649
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之指定股本投資	12	139,274,575	194,583,881
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之金融資產	13	311,990,100	224,228,675
Total non-current assets	非流動資產總額		473,124,544	456,743,374
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>流動資產</b>			
Accounts receivable	應收賬款	14	16,178,435	26,367,698
Interest receivables	應收利息		16,867,438	19,782,651
Prepayments and deposits	預付款項及按金		99,473	244,537
Advance payment for compensation	預支補償金		72,468	369,658
Debt investments at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量之債務投資	11	14,996,409	770,000,000
Time deposits with original maturity of more than three months	原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款	15	2,383,273,580	1,558,421,907
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	16	43,482,975	21,513,295
Total current assets	流動資產總額		2,474,970,778	2,396,699,746
<b>CURRENT LIABILITY</b>	<b>流動負債</b>			
Accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項	17	7,965,106	9,345,785
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>流動資產淨值</b>		2,467,005,672	2,387,353,961
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>總資產減流動負債</b>		2,940,130,216	2,844,097,335
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITY</b>	<b>非流動負債</b>			
Provision for long service payments	長期服務金撥備	18	107,211	120,000
Net assets	資產淨值		2,940,023,005	2,843,977,335





# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## 財務狀況表

31 December 2020 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 2020年12月31日(以港元列示)

		Notes 附註	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>FUNDS AND RESERVES</b>	<b>基金及儲備</b>			
Accumulated fund	累積基金	19	2,882,501,717	2,730,280,186
Research fund	研究基金	19	11,759,334	12,381,470
Prevention fund	預防基金	19	21,420,837	22,340,155
Rehabilitation fund	復康基金	19	1,255,796	6,951,955
Computer systems fund	電腦系統基金	19	677,297	812,930
Capital reserve	資本儲備	19	21,182,572	22,139,239
Investment reserve	投資儲備	19	1,225,452	49,071,400
 Total funds and reserves	 基金及儲備總額		 2,940,023,005	 2,843,977,335

Ir CHAN Sau-kit, Allan  
Chairman

陳修杰工程師  
主席

The notes on pages 35 to 72 form part of these financial statements.

第35至72頁之附註為該等財務報表之組成部份。

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS AND RESERVES

## 基金及儲備變動表

Year ended 31 December 2020 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 截至2020年12月31日止年度(以港元列示)

Funds and  
reserves  
基金及儲備  
\$

<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>於2019年1月1日結餘</b>	<b>2,716,766,390</b>
Surplus for the year	是年度盈餘	134,434,937
<b>Other comprehensive loss</b>	<b>其他全面虧損</b>	
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之 金融資產之公允價值虧損	(7,223,992)
<b>Balances at 31 December 2019 and at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>於2019年12月31日及2020年1月1日結餘</b>	<b>2,843,977,335</b>
Surplus for the year	是年度盈餘	144,145,468
<b>Other comprehensive loss</b>	<b>其他全面虧損</b>	
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之 金融資產之公允價值虧損	(48,099,798)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>於2020年12月31日結餘</b>	<b>2,940,023,005</b>

The notes on pages 35 to 72 form part of these financial statements.

第35至72頁之附註為該等財務報表之組成部份。



# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

## 現金流量表

Year ended 31 December 2020 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 截至2020年12月31日止年度(以港元列示)

	Notes 附註	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>營運活動現金流量</b>		
Cash generated from operations and net cash flows from operating activities	由營運活動產生之現金及淨現金流入量 20(a)	91,021,336	40,431,555
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>投資活動現金流量</b>		
Proceeds from redemption of debt investments at amortised cost	贖回按攤銷成本計量之債務投資	770,000,000	—
Proceeds from disposals of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	出售按公允價值計入其他全面收益之指定股本投資之所得款項 12	7,776,075	—
Purchases of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	購入按公允價值計入損益之金融資產	(86,295,100)	(81,497,500)
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	購入物業、機器及設備項目	(173,510)	(753,738)
Additions to intangible assets	添置無形資產	(78,400)	(283,189)
Increase in time deposits with original maturity of more than three months	原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款增加	(824,851,673)	(21,175,650)
Interest received	收取利息	50,278,216	54,549,001
Dividends received	收取股息	14,292,736	15,530,703
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動所用現金流出淨額	(69,051,656)	(33,630,373)
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>現金及現金等價物之淨額增加</b>	21,969,680	6,801,182
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	於年初之現金及現金等價	21,513,295	14,712,113
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>於年結之現金及現金等價物總額</b>	43,482,975	21,513,295
<b>ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>現金及現金等價物分析</b>		
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘 16	43,482,975	21,513,295

The notes on pages 35 to 72 form part of these financial statements.

第35至72頁之附註為該等財務報表之組成部份。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board ("the Board") is established with a role as a compensation body, and to engage in the areas of rehabilitation, prevention and research in respect of pneumoconiosis. The address of its registered office is 15/F Nam Wo Hong Building, 148 Wing Lok Street, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.

With the enactment of the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) (Amendment) Ordinance 1993 ("the Ordinance") on 9 July 1993, all those pneumoconiotics who were compensated by the Board between 1 January 1981 and 8 July 1993 can make application to the Board to receive further compensation and other payments under the new compensation scheme. After re-assessment is made by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board and approval granted, the applicant will receive monthly payments of compensation in respect of the difference between the degree of incapacity determined by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board on the re-assessment and the degree of permanent incapacity previously determined by the Board under the Ordinance prior to its amendment.

From 9 July 1993 onwards, persons suffering from pneumoconiosis receives monthly payments of compensation instead of a lump-sum compensation. The Board's liability to compensation arises when an applicant is assessed by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board to be suffering from pneumoconiosis and a certificate is issued by the Commissioner for Labour of the applicant's fulfilment of the residency requirement.

On 18 April 2008, the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance was amended to include provisions to provide compensation to persons suffering from mesothelioma. Accordingly, the name of the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance has been renamed as the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance. Applicants who are assessed by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board to be suffering from mesothelioma are subject to the same eligibility criteria and payment of compensation which are consistent with applicants suffering from pneumoconiosis.

### 1. 一般資料

肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會(以下簡稱「基金委員會」)之成立，主要負責有關肺塵埃沉着病之補償事務及參與有關該病之復康、預防及研究等工作。基金委員會之辦事處註冊地址為香港上環永樂街148號南和行大廈15樓。

《1993年肺塵埃沉着病(補償)(修訂)條例》(以下簡稱「條例」)於1993年7月9日生效。條例說明所有於1981年1月1日至1993年7月8日期間曾經獲基金委員會補償之肺塵埃沉着病患者，均可向基金委員會申請加入新補償計劃，領取各項補償。於接受肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會重新判傷及審批後，這批病人會根據最新獲判之喪失工作能力程度與根據修訂前之條例獲判之永久喪失工作能力程度兩者之差距，計算每月可得之補償金額。

自1993年7月9日起，患上肺塵埃沉着病之人士可每月收取補償，而非獲一次性補償。根據條例，經肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會判定患上肺塵埃沉着病並獲勞工處處長發出證書確認其合乎條例內居港年期規定之病人，可落實由基金委員會支付補償。

2008年4月18日，《肺塵埃沉着病(補償)條例》作出修改，將間皮瘤患者納入可根據條例獲補償之病人。《肺塵埃沉着病(補償)條例》名稱亦相應更改為《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》。獲肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會判定患上間皮瘤之病人，其申請各項補償之條件及可獲補償細則與其他肺塵埃沉着病患者完全相同。





# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

On 1 September 2008, the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance was further amended to allow patients with pneumoconiosis or mesothelioma to seek treatment from registered Chinese medicine practitioners and claim reimbursement of the medical expenses and cost of medicines for the treatment of pneumoconiosis or mesothelioma, subject to the maximum amount of claims as prescribed in the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance.

於2008年9月1日，《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》再作出修改，容許上述病人如因肺塵埃沉着病或間皮瘤向註冊中醫求診，可向基金委員會申請索回不超過《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》內說明上限之診治及醫藥費用。

### 2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”), which is the Board’s functional currency.

### 2.1 編製基準

各財務報表均根據香港會計師公會頒佈之《香港財務報告準則》（包括所有《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》及詮釋）以及香港普遍採納之會計原則編製。除指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資及按公允價值計入損益之金融資產外，均按照歷史成本法編製，並已按公允價值計量。該等財務報表以港元（「港元」）呈列，港元為基金委員會之功能貨幣。

### 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Board has adopted the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting 2018* (the “Conceptual Framework”) and Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 *Definition of Material* for the first time for the current year’s financial statements, which are applicable to the Board. The adoption of the Conceptual Framework and revised HKFRSs has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

### 2.2 會計政策及披露之變動

基金委員會於本年度財務報表中首次採納適用於基金委員會之二零一八年度財務報告的概念框架（「概念框架」）及香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號重大之定義之修訂。採納概念框架及該等經修訂香港財務報告準則對該等財務報表並無重大財務影響。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Board has not early applied any of the new or revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the accounting year ended 31 December 2020 in these financial statements. Among these HKFRSs, the following are expected to be relevant to the Board's financial statements upon becoming effective:

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i> <sup>2</sup>
Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 4 and HKFRS 16	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2</i> <sup>1</sup>
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> <sup>3, 4</sup>
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i> <sup>3</sup>
Amendments to HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i> <sup>3</sup>
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use</i> <sup>2</sup>
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020</i>	Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41 <sup>2</sup>

### 2.3 已頒佈但並未生效之香港財務報告準則

基金委員會並無於此等財務報表提早應用已頒佈但尚未於截至2020年12月31日止會計年度生效之任何新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則。於該等香港財務報告準則中，下列預計於生效後與基金委員會之財務報表有關：

香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂	引用概念框架 <sup>2</sup>
香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號、香港財務報告準則第7號、香港財務報告準則第4號及香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂	利率基準改革 — 第2階段 <sup>1</sup>
香港會計準則第1號之修訂	負債分類為流動或非流動 <sup>3, 4</sup>
香港會計準則第1號之修訂	會計政策之披露 <sup>3</sup>
香港會計準則第8號之修訂	會計估計之定義 <sup>3</sup>
香港會計準則第16號之修訂	物業、廠房及設備 — 擬定用途前之所得款項 <sup>2</sup>
香港會計準則第37號之修訂	虧損合約 — 履行合約之成本 <sup>2</sup>
香港財務報告準則2018年至2020年之年度改進	香港財務報告準則第1號、香港財務報告準則第9號、香港財務報告準則第16號隨附之說明性示例及香港會計準則第41號之修訂 <sup>2</sup>

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

- <sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
- <sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- <sup>3</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- <sup>4</sup> As a consequence of the amendments to HKAS 1, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements — Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised in October 2020 to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

The Board is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of these new and revised HKFRSs upon initial application but is not yet in a position to state whether these new and revised HKFRSs would have a significant impact on the Board's results of operations and financial position.

- <sup>1</sup> 於2021年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- <sup>2</sup> 於2022年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- <sup>3</sup> 於2023年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- <sup>4</sup> 由於香港會計準則第1號之修訂，香港詮釋第5號財務報表之呈報 — 借款人對載有按要求償還條款之定期貸款之分類已於2020年10月進行修訂，以使相應措詞保持一致而結論不變

基金委員會現正就首次應用該等新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則之影響進行評估，惟仍未能確定該等新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則會否對基金委員會之營運業績及財務狀況構成任何重大影響。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Fair value measurement

The Board measures its equity investments and investment funds at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Board. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

## 2.4 主要會計政策概要

### 公允價值計量

基金委員會於各報告期末會按公允價值計量其股本投資及投資基金。公允價值指於計量日市場參與者間之有序交易中，就出售資產所收取之價格或轉讓負債所支付之價格。計量公允價值時假設出售資產或轉讓負債之交易於資產或負債之主要市場或（在未有主要市場之情況下）對資產或負債最有利市場進行。主要或最有利市場須為基金委員會能參與之市場。資產或負債之公允價值乃按假設市場參與者於資產或負債定價時基於最佳經濟利益行事計量。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

The Board uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 — based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Board determines whether transfer have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

基金委員會針對不同情況使用不同估值方法，確保有足夠數據計量公允價值，並盡量利用相關可觀察數據，盡量減少使用不可觀察數據。

公允價值於財務報表計量或披露的所有資產及負債，根據就公允價值計量整體而言屬重要的最低輸入值，在下述的公允價值層衡量分類：

- 第一等級 — 基於相同資產或負債於活躍市場的報價(未經調整)
- 第二等級 — 基於對公允價值計量屬重大的可觀察(直接或間接)最低輸入值的估值方法
- 第三等級 — 基於對公允價值計量屬重大的不可觀察最低輸入值的估值方法

對於按經常性基準於財務報表中確認之資產及負債，基金委員會於各報告期末透過重新評估分類(基於對公允價值計量整體而言屬重大之最低輸入值)，釐定有否在不同等級之間轉移。





# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than financial assets), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. 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. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 非財務資產減值

倘出現減值跡象或須對一項資產(財務資產除外)進行年度減值測試,則估計該資產之可收回金額。一項資產之可收回金額為該資產或現金產生單位之使用價值及其公允價值減出售成本兩者中之較高者,並就個別資產而確定,惟倘若該項資產未能大致獨立於其他資產或資產組別而產生現金流入,則在此情況下,須確定該資產所屬之現金產生單位之可收回金額。

減值虧損僅在資產之賬面值超過其可收回金額時確認。於評估使用價值時,本會會使用可反映目前市場對貨幣時間價值之評估及該資產特定風險評估之稅前折現率,將估計日後現金流量折現至現值。減值虧損在其產生期間於損益表中扣除。

於各報告期末均會評估是否有任何跡象顯示過往確認之減值虧損不再存在或已減少。如有任何此等跡象,則估計可收回金額。於過往確認之資產之減值虧損僅在用以釐定該項資產之可收回金額之估計有變動時撥回,惟撥回金額不得高於若過往年度並無為該資產確認減值虧損而應確定之賬面值(已扣除任何折舊/攤銷)。撥回之減值虧損於其產生期間計入損益。

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### Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Board if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
  - (i) has control or joint control over the Board;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Board; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Board or of a parent of the Board;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies;
  - (i) the entity and the Board are members of the same Board;
  - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
  - (iii) the entity and the Board are joint ventures of the same third party;
  - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
  - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Board or an entity related to the Board;
  - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Board or to the parent of the Board.

### 關連人士

在下列情況下，以下人士將被視作基金委員會之有關連人士：

- (a) 為一名人士或該人士之直系親屬，而該人士
  - (i) 控制或共同控制基金委員會；
  - (ii) 對基金委員會有重大影響；或
  - (iii) 為基金委員會或基金委員會母公司之主要管理層成員；

或

- (b) 為實體而符合下列任何一項條件：
  - (i) 該實體與基金委員會有同一批成員；
  - (ii) 一間實體為另一實體（或另一實體之母公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司）之聯營公司或合營企業；
  - (iii) 該實體及基金委員會均為同一第三方之合營企業；
  - (iv) 一間實體為第三方實體之合營企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體之聯營公司；
  - (v) 該實體為基金委員會或一間與基金委員會有關之實體之僱員離職後之福利計劃之參與者；
  - (vi) 該實體受(a)所述人士控制或共同控制；於(a)(i)所述人士對實體有重大影響或屬該實體（或該實體之母公司）之主要管理層成員；及該實體或該實體作為其中一部份之集團旗下任何成員公司向基金委員會或基金委員會之母公司提供主要管理層成員服務。

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### Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Board recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

#### Owned assets

Properties	50 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease terms and 10 years
Computer equipment	5 years

#### Right-of-use asset

Land	Over the shorter of the lease terms and 50 years
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Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately.

Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

### 物業、廠房及設備及折舊

物業、廠房及設備以成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損列賬。一項物業、廠房及設備項目之成本包括其購入價及將該資產達至其營運狀態及其擬定用途之工作地點涉及之任何應佔直接成本。該等物業、廠房及設備項目運作後產生之開支，如維修及保養，一般在其產生之期間在損益中扣除。倘達到確認條件，則重大檢查之開支會於資產賬面值中資本化作為替換品。倘物業、廠房及設備之重大部份須定期替換，則基金委員會會將該等部份確認為有特定可使用年期之個別資產及相應地將其折舊。

折舊乃採用直線法於每項物業、廠房及設備估計可使用年內將其成本撇銷至其剩餘價值。就此使用之主要年率如下：

#### 所擁有之資產

物業	50年
租賃物業改善工程	租期及10年(以較短者為準)
電腦設備	5年

#### 使用權資產

土地	租期及50年(以較短者為準)
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倘一項物業、廠房及設備項目之不同部份有不同之可使用年期，該項目之成本按合理基準於不同部份分配，而各部份將各自計算折舊。

剩餘價值、可使用年期及折舊法至少會於各財政年度結束時覆核及調整(倘適用)。

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An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

### Intangible assets

Purchased computer software is stated at cost less any impairment losses and is amortised on the straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

### Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset. All leases with a term of more than 12 months are recognised as assets representing the right of use of the underlying asset and liabilities representing the obligation to make lease payments, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

Both the assets and the liabilities are initially measured on a present value basis. Right-of-use assets are recognised under property, plant and equipment and are measured at cost or valuation less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful lives of the assets and the lease terms. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made under the lease terms and subsequently adjusted by the effect of the interest on and the settlement of the lease liabilities, and the re-measurement arising from any reassessment of the lease liabilities or lease modifications.

一項物業、廠房及設備項目(包括任何首次確認之重大部份)於出售時或預期日後不會從其使用或出售帶來經濟利益時終止確認。於資產終止確認年度在損益確認任何出售或棄用之收益或虧損，為銷售所得款項淨額與相關資產賬面值之差額。

### 無形資產

已購買電腦軟件以成本減任何減值虧損列賬，及採用直線法按其估計可使用年期5年進行攤銷。

### 租賃

倘合約為換取代價而給予在一段時間內控制可識別資產使用的權利，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。當客戶有權從使用可識別資產獲得絕大部分經濟利益以及擁有指示使用可識別資產的權利時，即有控制權。租期超過十二個月之所有租賃均確認為資產(為使用相關資產之權利)及負債(為支付租賃款項之責任)，除非相關資產價值較低。

資產及負債按現值進行初始計量。使用權資產於物業、廠房及設備項下確認，及以成本或估值減任何累計折舊及減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債之任何重新計量進行調整。使用權資產按直線法於資產之可使用年期與租期兩者中之較短期間折舊。租賃負債按照租期將予支付之租賃款之現值進行初始計量，及隨後根據租賃負債之利息及償還之影響，及租賃負債或租賃修訂之任何重新評估所產生之重新計量進行調整。





# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### Financial assets

Accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financial component or for which the Board has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financial component are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. All the other financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date when the Board commits to purchase or sell the assets.

#### (a) Classification and measurement

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, subject to impairment if the assets are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Debt instruments that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income for these financial assets is included in finance income.

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, on initial recognition, the Board has irrevocably elected to designate such investments that are not held for trading as equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends of such investments are recognised in profit or loss when the Board's right to receive payment is established. Changes in the fair value of such investments are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never recycled to profit or loss even when the assets are sold.

### 金融資產

並無重大融資成分或基金委員會已應用可行權宜方法並無就重大融資成分之影響作出調整之應收賬款均按根據香港財務報告準則第15號客戶合約收入釐定之交易價計量。所有其他金融資產初步按公允價值加上收購金融資產所涉及之交易成本確認，惟按公允價值計入損益之金融資產除外。常規購入及出售之金融資產於交易日期(即基金委員會承諾買賣該等資產之日期)確認。

#### (a) 分類及計量

債務工具使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，惟倘資產乃持作收取合約現金流量，而該等合約現金流量僅為支付本金及利息，則有關債務工具之計量可能受減值影響。

不符合按攤銷成本計量或作為按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產之標準之債務工具乃按公允價值計入損益計量。該等金融資產之利息收入計入財務收入。

股本投資按公允價值計入損益計量，除非於初步確認時，基金委員會已不可撤回地選擇，將該等並非持作買賣用途之投資指定為按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資。該等投資之股息在基金委員會就收取付款之權利確立時於損益中確認。該等投資之公允價值之變動於其他全面收益中確認，且即使已售出有關資產，亦永不會回撥至損益。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### (b) Impairment

The Board applies the expected credit loss model on all the financial assets that are subject to impairment. For accounts receivable without a significant financial component, the Board applies the simplified approach which requires impairment allowances to be measured at lifetime expected credit losses.

For other financial assets, impairment allowances are recognised under the general approach where expected credit losses are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Board is required to provide for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12 months. For those credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure irrespective of the timing of the default.

The Board considers a default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Board has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more appropriate default criterion should be applied.

### (c) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or where the Board has transferred its contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership; or where control is not retained.

### (b) 減值

基金委員會對所有須進行減值之金融資產應用預期信貸虧損模型。就並無重大融資成分之應收賬款而言，基金委員會應用簡化方法，該方法要求減值撥備須按全期預期信貸虧損計量。

就其他金融資產而言，減值撥備按一般方法確認，該方法中預期信貸虧損分兩個階段確認。就自初次確認起並無顯著增加之信貸風險而言，基金委員會須就未來十二個月內之可能違約事件所引致之信貸虧損作出撥備。就自初步確認起已顯著增加之信貸風險而言，不論何時發生違約事件，須計算有關風險餘下年期內之預期信貸虧損之虧損撥備。

基金委員會認為，倘金融資產逾期超過90天，則發生違約事件，除非基金委員會具有說明須應用更合適之違約標準之合理可靠資料，則作別論。

### (c) 終止確認

當收取來自資產之現金流量之權利已屆滿時；或基金委員會已轉讓其收取金融資產現金流量之合約權利，且已轉移擁有權之絕大部分風險及回報時；或放棄對該金融資產之控制權時，金融資產會終止確認。



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, they are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, i.e., when the obligation is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Board's cash management.

For the purpose of the statement of financial position, cash and bank balances comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, which are not restricted as to use.

### 財務負債

財務負債最初按所收取代價之公允價值減直接應計交易成本確認。初步確認後，財務負債使用實際利率法其後按攤銷成本計量。

財務負債於消失時（即責任解除或註銷或屆滿時）終止確認。

### 抵銷金融工具

當現有法定可執行權利可抵銷已確認金額，且有意按其淨額作結算或同時實現資產及結算負債時，有關金融資產與金融負債互相抵銷，並在財務狀況表內列報其淨值。

### 現金及現金等價物

就現金流量表而言，現金及現金等價物包括手頭現金、活期存款，以及購入後一般於三個月內到期可隨時轉換為已知金額現金的短期高流通性且價值變動風險較小之投資，扣除須按要求償還的銀行透支以構成基金委員會現金管理組成部分。

就財務狀況表而言，現金及現金等價物包括手頭現金及並無限制可使用之銀行存款（包括定期存款）。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is recognised in profit or loss.

### Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Board. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, if any. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

### Income tax

The Board is exempted from Hong Kong profits tax under Section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

### Revenue recognition

Levy income, penalty on late payments of levies and ex-gratia fund administration charge are recognised when the Board becomes entitled to them and it is probable that they will be received.

### 撥備

倘由於過往發生之事件引致目前出現債務（法律上或推定），而該等債務可能導致日後資源流出以清還負債，並能夠可靠估計負債金額時，撥備會被確認。

倘折現影響屬重大，撥備而確認之金額為預期清償債務所需之未來開支於報告期末之現值。因時間過去而引致之折現現值之增加會於損益確認。

### 或然負債

或然負債指因過往事件而產生之可能責任，而有關責任會否存在，須視乎日後一項或多項不明朗事件會否出現，而出現與否完全由基金委員會控制；也可以是由於不大可能需要動用經濟資源，或無法可靠計量所承擔之數額，故其為因過往事件而可能承擔但尚未確認之現時責任。

或然負債不予確認，但會在財務報表附註中披露（如有）。當資源動用之可能性發生變動，致使可能出現資源流出情況時，其即以撥備入賬。

### 所得稅

基金委員會根據香港稅務條例第88條獲豁免繳納香港利得稅。

### 收益確認

徵款收入、因遲繳徵款所收取之罰款及代管特惠金所收取之行政費用於基金委員會有權且很可能收取有關款項時確認。



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Board and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

### Employee benefits

#### Paid leave carried forward

The Board provides paid annual leave to its employees under their employment contracts on a calendar year basis. Under certain circumstances, such leave which remains untaken as at the end of the reporting period is permitted to be carried forward and utilised by the respective employees in the following year. An accrual is made at the end of the reporting period for the expected future cost of such paid leave earned during the year by the employees and carried forward.

#### Pension schemes

The Board operates a mandatory provident fund scheme under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (the "MPF Scheme") and a defined contribution retirement scheme under the Occupational Retirement Scheme Ordinance (the "ORSO Scheme") for its employees.

Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme and the ORSO Scheme. The Board's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme. The vesting percentage of the Board's employer contribution is in accordance with the employees' years of services when contributed into the ORSO Scheme. Forfeited contributions in respect of employees with leave the Board before their contributions fully vest are available to the other employees in the ORSO Scheme.

The assets of the MPF Scheme and the ORSO Scheme are held separately from those of the Board in an independently administered fund.

利息收入於其產生時確認，當中根據實際利率法將金融工具之估計未來現金流入於預計可使用期內或較短期間(如適用)折現至金融資產賬面淨值之利率計算。

股息收入在收取付款之權利確立時、有關股息之經濟利益極可能流入基金委員會時以及能可靠計量股息金額時確認。

### 僱員福利

#### 有薪假期結轉

基金委員會根據僱傭合約按曆年基準向僱員提供有薪年假。在若干情況下，於報告期末未支用之假期允許予以結轉並由各僱員於下年度使用。僱員於年內賺取之有薪年假之預期日後成本於報告期末列為應計項目，並予以結轉。

#### 退休金計劃

基金委員會為其僱員根據強制性公積金計劃條例(「強積金計劃」)提供強制性公積金計劃及根據職業退休計劃條例(「職業退休計劃」)提供界定供款退休計劃。

供款按僱員基本薪金百分比作出，並於根據強積金計劃及職業退休計劃之條款須支付時自損益中扣除。基金委員會之僱主供款於注入強積金計劃時悉數歸屬僱員。基金委員會之僱主供款之歸屬百分比於注入職業退休計劃時乃根據僱員之服務年期為基準。在供款獲悉數歸屬前離開基金委員會之僱員之沒收供款可提供予職業退休計劃中之其他僱員。

強積金計劃及職業退休計劃之資產與基金委員會之資產分開管理，並由獨立管理基金持有。



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Board's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

#### Judgements

In the process of applying the Board's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

#### Classification of debt investments at amortised cost

The Board follows the guidance of HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* on classifying non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity at amortised cost. This classification requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Board determines the appropriate business models and assesses the "solely payments of principal and interest" requirements for financial assets. The unlisted bonds and certificates of deposits were classified as debt investments at amortised cost as the Board has determined that the objective of holding the investments is to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest.

#### Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

### 3. 重大會計估計

編製基金委員會之財務報表時需要管理層作出對收入、支出、資產與負債之報告金額及彼等之相關披露以及或然負債之披露構成影響之判斷、估計及假設。該等假設及估計之不確定性可能導致可能須對於日後受影響資產或負債之賬面值作出重大調整之結果。

#### 判斷

在應用基金委員會之會計政策過程中，除涉及估計的判斷外，管理層作出以下對財務報表中確認之金額影響最重大之判斷：

#### 按攤銷成本計量之債務投資分類

基金委員會按照《香港財務報告準則》第9號金融工具之指引，將有固定或可釐定付款並有固定到期日之非衍生金融工具分類為按攤銷成本列賬。此分類需要基金委員會作出重要判斷。作出判斷時，基金委員會釐定合適業務模型，並評估對金融資產的「純粹支付本金及利息」之規定。由於基金委員會認為持有存款證之目的乃收取本金及利息之合約現金流量，因此非上市債券及存款證分類為按攤銷成本計量之債務投資。

#### 估計之不確定性

於報告期末，構成重大風險以致須對下一個財政年度資產及負債之賬面值作出重大調整之有關未來之主要假設及估計不確定因素之其他主要來源如下：



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### Provision for expected credit losses on accounts receivable

The Board uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for accounts receivable. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Board's historical observed default rates. The Board will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the construction sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Board's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of a customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Board's accounts receivable is disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements.

### Provisions

Judgement is involved in determining whether a present obligation exists and in estimating the probability, timing and amount of any outflows.

### 應收賬款預期信貸虧損撥備

基金委員會使用撥備矩陣計算應收賬款之預期信貸虧損。撥備率基於具有類似虧損模式之不同客戶分部組合逾期日數釐定。撥備矩陣初步基於基金委員會之過往觀察所得違約率而釐定。基金委員會將調整矩陣，藉以按前瞻性資料調整過往信貸虧損經驗。例如，倘預測經濟狀況（即本地生產總值）預期將於未來一年惡化，導致建造業違約事件增加，則會調整過往違約率。於各報告日期，過往觀察所得違約率已予更新，並分析前瞻性估計變動。

對過往觀察所得違約率、預測經濟狀況及預期信貸虧損之間之關連性進行之評估屬重大估計。預期信貸虧損金額對環境及預測經濟狀況之變化相當敏感。基金委員會過往信貸虧損經驗及預測經濟狀況亦未必能代表客戶日後之實際違約情況。有關基金委員會應收賬款預期信貸虧損之資料於財務報表附註14中披露。

### 撥備

在確定當前是否存在責任及估計任何經濟利益外流之可能性、時間及金額時，基金委員會需要作出判斷。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

Provisions for legal proceedings typically require a higher degree of judgement than other types of provisions. When matters are at an early stage, accounting judgements can be difficult because of the high degree of uncertainty associated with determining whether a present obligation exists, and estimating the probability and amount of any outflows that may arise. As matters progress, the Board members and legal advisers evaluate on an ongoing basis whether provisions should be recognised, revising previous judgements and estimates as appropriate. At more advanced stages, it is typically easier to make judgements and estimates around a better defined set of possible outcomes. However, the amount provisioned can remain very sensitive to the assumptions used. There could be a wide range of possible outcomes for any pending legal proceedings. As a result, it is often not practicable to quantify a range of possible outcomes for individual matters. It is also not practicable to meaningfully quantify ranges of potential outcomes in aggregate for these types of provisions because of the diverse nature and circumstances of such matters and the wide range of uncertainties involved.

法律訴訟之撥備通常較其他類別之撥備需要較大程度之判斷。當該等事宜處於初步階段時，或許難以作出會計判斷，因為要確定當前是否存在責任，以及估計可能因而產生任何經濟利益外流之可能性及金額，涉及頗大的不明朗因素。隨著事件發展，基金委員會委員及法律顧問會持續評估應否確認撥備，並在適當時修正先前的判斷及估算。於往後階段，通常可以較容易就更清晰界定且有可能產生之一系列結果作出判斷及估算。然而，撥備額可能極易受所用假設影響。任何待決法律訴訟均有多種可能結果。因此，量化個別事件可能產生之多種不同結果通常並不可行。為此類撥備有意義地總計各種潛在結果所涉數額亦不可行，因為有關事件可能牽涉多種不同性質及情況，且涉及各種不明朗因素。

### 4. LEVY INCOME

### 4. 徵款收入

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Private sector	私人工程	184,115,138	173,735,774
Public sector	公共工程		
Mass Transit Railway	港鐵工程	13,088,474	14,547,096
Port and Airport Development Scheme	港口及機場發展計劃	33,334,041	23,583,879
West Kowloon Cultural District	西九龍文化區	3,240,239	1,754,269
Others	其他	124,401,055	122,484,130
Quarry industry	石礦業	225,280	174,293
		358,404,227	336,279,441



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## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

In accordance with the provision of Section 35 and schedule 5 in Part VII of the amended Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance, the levy rate was 0.25% on the value of (a) all construction operations exceeding HK\$1,000,000 undertaken in Hong Kong with the tender for which being submitted on or after 18 June 2000 and (b) on all quarrying products produced in Hong Kong with effect from 18 June 2000. Effective 20 August 2012, the levy rate has been changed to 0.15% on the value of (a) all construction operations exceeding HK\$1,000,000 undertaken in Hong Kong with the tender for which being submitted on or after 20 August 2012 and (b) on all quarrying products produced in Hong Kong with effect from 20 August 2012. Effective 30 July 2018, the levy threshold on construction operations increased from HK\$1,000,000 to HK\$3,000,000.

依據新修訂之《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》第VII部份35條及附表5規定，徵款率為0.25%，適用於(a)所有在本港進行而價值超過1,000,000元之建造工程，而其標書於2000年6月18日或以後遞交；及(b)於2000年6月18日及以後在香港開採之所有石礦產品。自2012年8月20日起，徵款率調低至0.15%，適用於(a)所有在本港進行而價值超過1,000,000元之建造工程，而其標書於2012年8月20日或以後遞交；及(b)於2012年8月20日及以後在香港開採之所有石礦產品。自2018年7月30日起，對建造工程之徵款門檻已由1,000,000元提高至3,000,000元。

### 5. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

### 5. 職員薪酬及福利開支

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Wages, salaries and allowances	工資、薪金及津貼	17,046,058	16,384,982
Staff medical insurance	職員醫療保險	180,589	192,557
Staff compensation insurance	職員賠償保險	24,995	24,524
Pension scheme contributions (defined contribution schemes)	退休金計劃供款 (界定供款職業退休計劃)		
ORSO Scheme	職業退休計劃	599,182	550,120
MPF Scheme	強積金計劃	337,652	331,651
Provision for unutilised annual leave	未使用年假之撥備	160,187	14,000
		18,348,663	17,497,834

No Board members received any fees or emoluments in respect of their services rendered to the Board during the year (2019: Nil).

無委員就其於年度內向基金委員會提供之服務領取任何酬金或其他報酬(2019年：無)。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

### 6. 行政開支

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Auditor's remuneration	核數師酬金：		
Audit services	審核服務	180,000	180,000
Other services	其他服務	10,000	10,000
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of accounts receivable, net (note 14)	應收賬款減值／(減值撥回) 淨額(附註14)	(78,379)	359,232
Legal and professional fees	法律及專業費用	563,964	857,804
Printing and stationery	印刷及文儀	122,235	108,275
Others	其他	1,287,451	1,452,935
		2,085,271	2,968,246

### 7. MEDICAL EXAMINATION FEES

Medical examination fees represent fees paid and payable to the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in respect of medical examinations conducted by Pneumoconiosis Medical Board under Sections 23 and 23A of the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance.

### 7. 判傷費用

判傷費用為根據《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》第23及23A兩條，已繳付及須繳付予香港特別行政區政府有關肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會所收取之判傷費用。

### 8. INCOME TAX

Hong Kong profits tax has not been provided as the Board is exempted by virtue of Section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

### 8. 所得稅開支

並無就香港利得稅計提撥備，原因為基金委員會根據香港《稅務條例》第88條而獲豁免。





# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

### 9. 物業、機器及設備

		Right- of-use asset 使用權資產	Owned assets 自有資產					
		Land	Properties	Leasehold improvements	Computer equipment	Total	Total	
		土地	物業	租賃物業 改良工程 租賃土地	電腦設備	總計	總計	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日							
At 31 December 2019 and at 1 January 2020	於2019年12月31日及 於2020年1月1日							
Cost	成本	6,855,332	17,052,690	5,109,410	1,304,984	23,467,084	30,322,416	
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(75,725)	(3,240,013)	(4,598,469)	(268,970)	(8,107,452)	(8,183,177)	
Net carrying amount	賬面金額淨值	6,779,607	13,812,677	510,941	1,036,014	15,359,632	22,139,239	
At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於2020年1月1日， 扣除累計折舊	6,779,607	13,812,677	510,941	1,036,014	15,359,632	22,139,239	
Additions	添置	—	—	—	173,510	173,510	173,510	
Depreciation provided during the year	年度撥備折舊	(7,971)	(341,054)	(510,941)	(270,211)	(1,122,206)	(1,130,177)	
At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	於2020年12月31日， 扣除累計折舊	6,771,636	13,471,623	—	939,313	14,410,936	21,182,572	
At 31 December 2020:	於2020年12月31日：							
Cost	成本	6,855,332	17,052,690	5,109,410	1,478,494	23,640,594	30,495,926	
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(83,696)	(3,581,067)	(5,109,410)	(539,181)	(9,229,658)	(9,313,354)	
Net carrying amount	賬面金額淨值	6,771,636	13,471,623	—	939,313	14,410,936	21,182,572	
31 December 2019	2019年12月31日							
At 1 January 2019	於2019年1月1日							
Cost	成本	6,855,332	17,052,690	5,109,410	463,580	22,625,680	29,481,012	
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(67,754)	(2,898,959)	(4,087,528)	(62,644)	(7,049,131)	(7,116,885)	
Net carrying amount	賬面金額淨值	6,787,578	14,153,731	1,021,882	400,936	15,576,549	22,364,127	
At 1 January 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於2019年1月1日， 扣除累計折舊	6,787,578	14,153,731	1,021,882	400,936	15,576,549	22,364,127	
Additions	添置	—	—	—	841,404	841,404	841,404	
Depreciation provided during the year	年度撥備折舊	(7,971)	(341,054)	(510,941)	(206,326)	(1,058,321)	(1,066,292)	
At 31 December 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	於2019年12月31日， 扣除累計折舊	6,779,607	13,812,677	510,941	1,036,014	15,359,632	22,139,239	
At 31 December 2019:	於2019年12月31日：							
Cost	成本	6,855,332	17,052,690	5,109,410	1,304,984	23,467,084	30,322,416	
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(75,725)	(3,240,013)	(4,598,469)	(268,970)	(8,107,452)	(8,183,177)	
Net carrying amount	賬面金額淨值	6,779,607	13,812,677	510,941	1,036,014	15,359,632	22,139,239	

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

### 10. 無形資產

Computer  
software  
電腦軟件  
\$

31 December 2020	2020年12月31日	
At 31 December 2019 and at 1 January 2020:	於2019年12月31日及於2020年1月1日：	
Cost	成本	1,040,766
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(227,836)
Net carrying amount	賬面金額淨值	812,930
At 1 January 2020, net of accumulated amortisation	於2020年1月1日，扣除累計攤銷	812,930
Additions	添置	78,400
Amortisation provided during the year	年度撥備攤銷	(214,033)
At 31 December 2020, net of accumulated amortisation	於2020年12月31日，扣除累計攤銷	677,297
At 31 December 2020:	於2020年12月31日：	
Cost	成本	1,119,166
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(441,869)
Net carrying amount	賬面金額淨值	677,297
31 December 2019	2019年12月31日	
At 1 January 2019:	於2019年1月1日：	
Cost	成本	757,577
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(50,505)
Net carrying amount	賬面金額淨值	707,072
At 1 January 2019, net of accumulated amortisation	於2019年1月1日，扣除累計攤銷	707,072
Additions	添置	283,189
Amortisation provided during the year	年度撥備攤銷	(177,331)
At 31 December 2019, net of accumulated amortisation	於2019年12月31日，扣除累計攤銷	812,930
At 31 December 2019:	於2019年12月31日：	
Cost	成本	1,040,766
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(227,836)
Net carrying amount	賬面金額淨值	812,930



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 11. DEBT INVESTMENTS AT AMORTISED COST 11. 按攤銷成本計量之債務投資

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Debt investments at amortised cost, at nominal value	按攤銷成本計量之 債務投資之面值		
— Unlisted bond	— 非上市債券	15,000,000	15,000,000
— Certificates of deposits	— 存款證	—	770,000,000
		15,000,000	785,000,000
Unamortised discounts	未攤銷之折扣	(3,591)	(21,351)
At amortised cost	按攤銷成本	14,996,409	784,978,649
Analysed into:	分析為：		
Non-current assets	非流動資產	—	14,978,649
Current assets	流動資產	14,996,409	770,000,000
		14,996,409	784,978,649

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Board's unlisted bond investment was with a fixed interest rate of 4.85% per annum and would mature in March 2021. Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Board redeemed the unlisted bond investments in full upon maturity.

於2020年及2019年12月31日，基金委員會之非上市債券投資固定年利率為4.85%及到期日為2021年3月。於報告期末後，基金委員會到期悉數贖回非上市債券投資。

As at 31 December 2019, the Board's certificates of deposits were with fixed interest rates ranging from 1.78% to 2.17% per annum and matured between March 2020 to March 2021 to November 2020.

於2019年12月31日，基金委員會之存款證固定年利率介乎1.78%至2.17%，到期日介乎2020年3月至2020年11月。

As at 31 December 2019, the fair value of certificates of deposits based on quoted market bid price was HK\$781,953,130.

於2019年12月31日，按市場所報收購價計算之存款證之公允價值為781,953,130港元。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 12. EQUITY INVESTMENTS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

### 12. 指定為按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Listed equity investments, at fair value:	上市股本投資，按公允價值：		
Hong Kong	香港	139,274,575	194,583,881

The above equity investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income as the Board considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

上述股本投資已不可撤回地指定為按公允價值計入其他全面收益，原因為基金委員會認為該等投資之性質具策略性。

Details of the Board's equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

基金委員會對指定為按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本證券之投資詳情如下：

Name of company	Stock code	Fair value as at 31 December 2020 於2020年12月31日之公允價值 \$	Dividend income for the year ended 31 December 2020 截至2020年12月31日年度之股息收入 \$	Fair value as at 31 December 2019 於2019年12月31日之公允價值 \$	Dividend income for the year ended 31 December 2019 截至2019年12月31日年度之股息收入 \$
公司名稱	股份代號				
CK Hutchison Holdings Ltd. 長江和記實業有限公司	1	22,937,751	1,235,501	31,502,309	1,344,042
CLP Holdings Ltd. 中電控股有限公司	2	17,838,960	766,304	20,376,720	766,304
Hong Kong and China Gas Co. Ltd. 香港中華煤氣有限公司	3	11,274,832	896,681	14,113,247	1,755,086
HSBC Holdings plc 滙豐控股有限公司	5	22,445,100	—	33,516,180	2,200,060
Power Assets Holdings Ltd. 電能實業有限公司	6	7,581,000	505,400	10,288,500	505,400
Hang Seng Bank Ltd. 恒生銀行有限公司	11	17,822,210	893,110	21,461,300	1,039,740
Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. 新鴻基地產發展有限公司	16	22,500,000	1,113,750	26,842,500	1,113,750
Swire Pacific Ltd. 太古股份有限公司	19	—	410,075	12,633,800	549,675
CK Asset Holdings Ltd. 長江實業集團有限公司	1113	16,874,722	814,057	23,849,325	826,777
		139,274,575	6,634,878	194,583,881	10,100,834

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

During the year, the Board sold its equity investment in Swire Pacific Ltd. as this investment no longer aligned with the Board's investment strategy. The aggregated fair value on the date of sale was HK\$7,776,075 and the accumulated loss recognised in other comprehensive income of HK\$253,850 was transferred to accumulated fund.

本年度，基金委員會已出售其於太古股份有限公司之股權，原因為該項投資不再符合基金委員會之投資策略。出售當日之總公允價值為港幣7,776,075元，而已在其他全面收益確認為累積虧損港幣253,850元已轉撥至累積基金。

### 13. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

### 13. 按公允價值計入損益之金融資產

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Listed fund investments, at fair value:	上市基金投資，按公允價值：		
Hong Kong	香港	311,990,100	224,228,675

The above investments were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as the Board has not elected to recognise the fair value gain or loss through other comprehensive income.

上述投資已分類為按公允價值計入損益之金融資產，原因為基金委員會並無選擇於其他全面收益確認公允價值收益或虧損。

### 14. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

### 14. 應收賬款

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Accounts receivable	應收賬款	18,058,170	28,325,812
Impairment	減值	(1,879,735)	(1,958,114)
		16,178,435	26,367,698

The credit period is 30 days. The Board seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has developed credit control policy to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. The Board does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances. Accounts receivable are non-interest-bearing.

信貸期為30天。基金委員會致力嚴格控制其未償應收款項，並已制定信貸控制政策以將信貸風險降至最低。高級管理層會定期審閱逾期結餘。基金委員會並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押品或其他加強信貸措施。應收款項屬不計息。



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of accounts receivable are as follows:

有關應收款項減值之虧損撥備變動如下：

		2020 \$	2019 \$
At 1 January	於1月1日	1,958,114	1,598,882
Impairment losses, net (note 6)	減值虧損淨額 (附註6)	(78,379)	359,232
At 31 December	於12月31日	1,879,735	1,958,114

The Board measures loss allowances for accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, which is calculated using a provision matrix. The Board measures loss allowance on financial assets based on the past loss experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking information at the end of each reporting period. The Board has substantially provided for uncollected levy due from contractors in financial difficulties. For other uncollected levy income, the Board considered that there is no significant loss allowance recognised in accordance with HKFRS 9 as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

基金委員會按相等於整個存續期內預期信貸虧損(採用撥備矩陣計算)之金額計量應收款項之虧損撥備。基金委員會於各報告期末根據過往的虧損經驗、當前市況以及前瞻性資料計量金融資產之虧損撥備。基金委員會已就應收有財務困難之承包商之未收回徵款作出大量撥備。就其他未收回之徵款收入而言，於2020年及2019年12月31日，基金委員會根據香港財務報告準則第9號並無確認重大虧損撥備。

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Board's accounts receivable using a provision matrix:

下文載列利用撥備矩陣得出基金委員會應收賬款所承受之信貸風險資料：

As at 31 December 2020

於2020年12月31日

		Past due 逾期				Total 總計
		Current 即期	Less than 3 months 少於3個月	3 months to 1 year 3個月至1年	Over 1 year 1年以上	
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	—	0.5%	93.1%	95.0%	10.4%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$)	總賬面值(港元)	15,669,177	411,700	31,325	1,945,968	18,058,170
Expected credit losses (HK\$)	預期信貸虧損(港元)	—	1,900	29,165	1,848,670	1,879,735

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

As at 31 December 2019

於2019年12月31日

		Past due 逾期				Total 總計
		Current 即期	Less than 3 months 少於3個月	3 months to 1 year 3個月至1年	Over 1 year 1年以上	
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	—	15.3%	95.0%	95.0%	6.9%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$)	總賬面值(港元)	25,723,537	645,269	290,236	1,666,770	28,325,812
Expected credit losses (HK\$)	預期信貸虧損(港元)	—	98,959	275,724	1,583,431	1,958,114

At the end of the reporting period, the Board had certain concentrations of credit risk as 18% (2019: 5%) and 46% (2019: 23%) of the Board's accounts receivable were due from the Board's largest debtor and the five largest debtors, respectively.

於報告期末，基金委員會有若干信貸集中風險，原因是基金委員會之應收款項之18%（2019年：5%）及46%（2019年：23%）分別屬於應收基金委員會之最大債務人及五大債務人。

### 15. TIME DEPOSITS WITH ORIGINAL MATURITY OF MORE THAN THREE MONTHS

As at 31 December 2020, the effective interest rate on time deposits with original maturity of more than three months was 1.2% (2019: 2.55%) per annum. These deposits have an average maturity of 222 days (2019: 211 days).

### 15. 原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款

於2020年12月31日，原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款之實際年利率為1.2%（2019年：2.55%）；該等存款平均期限為222日（2019年：211日）。

### 16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

### 16. 現金及現金等價物

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	43,482,975	21,513,295
Time deposits	定期存款	2,383,273,580	1,558,421,907
		2,426,756,555	1,579,935,202
Less: Time deposits with original maturity of more than three months (note 15)	減：原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款（附註15）	(2,383,273,580)	(1,558,421,907)
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	43,482,975	21,513,295

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 17. ACCRUALS AND OTHER PAYABLES

### 17. 應計款項及其他應付款項

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Accruals	應計款項	3,351,498	4,926,381
Other payables	其他應付款項	31,151	9,923
Provision for unutilised annual leave	未使用年假撥備	752,976	580,000
Provision for litigation claim	訴訟申索之撥備	3,829,481	3,829,481
		7,965,106	9,345,785

Provision for litigation claim was made for a court case which was still in progress at the end of the reporting period. The provision of HK\$3,829,481 (2019: HK\$3,829,481) refers to the damage amount claimed by a patient in respect of his disability resulting from pneumoconiosis.

已就於報告期末仍在處理中的訴訟案件所涉及的索償作出撥備。撥備3,829,481元(2019年：3,829,481元)是參照有關病人因肺塵埃沉着病而導致傷殘所提出之索償金額。

### 18. PROVISION FOR LONG SERVICE PAYMENTS

### 18. 長期服務金撥備

		2020 \$	2019 \$
At 1 January	於1月1日	120,000	111,000
Provision/(reversal) during the year	於本年度撥備／(撥回)	(12,789)	9,000
At 31 December	於12月31日	107,211	120,000

The provision for long service payment is based on the best estimate of the probable future payments which have been earned by the Board's employees from their service to the Board to the end of the reporting period less any amount that would be expected to be met by the vested benefits in the retirement benefit scheme at the end of the reporting period.

長期服務金撥備乃根據僱員截至報告期末因其向基金委員會提供服務而賺取於可見將來之款項減預期於報告期末於退休福利計劃中既得福利支付之任何金額而作出之最佳估計計算。

## 19. FUNDS AND RESERVES

## 19. 基金及儲備

		Accumulated fund 累積基金	Research fund 研究基金 (note (a)) (附註(a))	Prevention fund 預防基金 (note (b)) (附註(b))	Rehabilitation fund 復康基金 (note (c)) (附註(c))	Computer systems fund 電腦系統基金 (note (d)) (附註(d))	Capital reserve 資本儲備 (note (e)) (附註(e))	Investment reserve 投資儲備 (note (f)) (附註(f))	Total 總計
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>於 2019 年 1 月 1 日</b>	2,584,069,802	12,897,987	27,309,079	13,122,931	707,072	22,364,127	56,295,392	2,716,766,390
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘	134,434,937	—	—	—	—	—	—	134,434,937
Transfer from accumulated fund	轉撥自累積基金	(49,795,440)	2,516,517	24,983,354	21,170,976	283,189	841,404	—	—
Transfer to accumulated fund to compensate:	撥入累積基金以抵償：								
Depreciation (note 9)	折舊 (附註 9)	1,066,292	—	—	—	—	(1,066,292)	—	—
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 10)	無形資產攤銷 (附註 10)	177,331	—	—	—	(177,331)	—	—	—
Project expense	活動開支	48,670,847	(2,516,517)	(24,983,354)	(21,170,976)	—	—	—	—
Reclassification adjustment for amounts transferred from funds	就轉撥自基金的金額之重新分類調整	11,656,417	(516,517)	(4,968,924)	(6,170,976)	—	—	—	—
Fair value loss on equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之指定股本投資之公允價值虧損	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,223,992)	(7,223,992)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>於 2019 年 12 月 31 日</b>	2,730,280,186	12,381,470	22,340,155	6,951,955	812,930	22,139,239	49,071,400	2,843,977,335
<b>At 31 December 2019 and at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>於 2019 年 12 月 31 日及於 2020 年 1 月 1 日</b>	2,730,280,186	12,381,470	22,340,155	6,951,955	812,930	22,139,239	49,071,400	2,843,977,335
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘	144,145,468	—	—	—	—	—	—	144,145,468
Transfer from accumulated fund	轉撥自累積基金	(39,922,524)	2,622,137	20,919,318	16,129,159	78,400	173,510	—	—
Transfer to accumulated fund to compensate:	撥入累積基金以抵償：								
Depreciation (note 9)	折舊 (附註 9)	1,130,177	—	—	—	—	(1,130,177)	—	—
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 10)	無形資產攤銷 (附註 10)	214,033	—	—	—	(214,033)	—	—	—
Project expense	活動開支	39,670,614	(2,622,137)	(20,919,318)	(16,129,159)	—	—	—	—
Reclassification adjustment for amounts transferred from funds	就轉撥自基金的金額之重新分類調整	7,237,613	(622,136)	(919,318)	(5,696,159)	—	—	—	—
Fair value loss on equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公允價值計入其他全面收益之指定股本投資之公允價值虧損	—	—	—	—	—	—	(48,099,798)	(48,099,798)
Transfer of fair value reserve upon the disposal of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 12)	於出售按公允價值計入其他全面收益之指定股本投資後轉入公允價值儲備 (附註 12)	(253,850)	—	—	—	—	—	253,850	—
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>於 2020 年 12 月 31 日</b>	2,882,501,717	11,759,334	21,420,837	1,255,796	677,297	21,182,572	1,225,452	2,940,023,005

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

Notes:

**(a) Research fund**

A research fund has been set aside to finance ongoing research projects.

**(b) Prevention fund**

A prevention fund has been set aside to finance education and publicity programs aiming at reminding workers and their families on the occupational hazard, and stressing the importance of prevention.

**(c) Rehabilitation fund**

A rehabilitation fund has been set aside to finance rehabilitation programs which provide holistic rehabilitation care to patients.

**(d) Computer systems fund**

A computer systems fund has been set aside to finance development for various systems.

**(e) Capital reserve**

A capital reserve has been set aside to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and depreciation charged is compensated by a transfer from this reserve each year.

**(f) Investment reserve**

Investment reserve represents the accumulated net change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

附註：

**(a) 研究基金**

研究基金用以資助進行之個別研究項目。

**(b) 預防基金**

預防基金已撥作教育及宣傳活動所提供的資金，旨在提醒工友及其家人職業相關風險，並強調採取適當預防措施之重要性。

**(c) 復康基金**

復康基金用以資助各類復康活動，為病人提供全人復康照顧。

**(d) 電腦系統基金**

電腦系統基金用於資助發展各項系統。

**(e) 資本儲備**

資本儲備已撥作為購買物業、機器及設備提供資金，並每年自該項儲備撥款以抵償折舊開支。

**(f) 投資儲備**

投資儲備指按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產之累積公允價值變動淨額。





# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 20. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS 20. 現金流量表附註

#### (a) Reconciliation of surplus for the year to cash generated from operations

#### (a) 年度盈餘與由營運活動產生現金之對賬

		Notes 附註	2020 \$	2019 \$
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘		144,145,468	134,434,937
Adjustments for:	以下各項調整：			
Depreciation	折舊	9	1,130,177	1,066,292
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	10	214,033	177,331
Amortisation of discounts of debt investments at amortised costs	按攤銷成本計量之股本投資之折扣攤銷		(17,760)	(17,711)
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of accounts receivable	應收賬款減值／(減值撥回)	14	(78,379)	359,232
Interest income	利息收入		(47,363,003)	(55,973,340)
Dividend income	股息收入		(14,859,303)	(16,980,629)
Fair value gain on equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, net	按公允價值計入損益之股本投資之公允價值收益淨額		(1,466,325)	(15,568,100)
			81,704,908	47,498,012
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable	應收賬款減少／(增加)		10,267,642	(6,670,327)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments and deposits	預付款項及按金減少／(增加)		145,064	(162,344)
Decrease in advance payment for compensation	預支補償金減少		297,190	133,530
Decrease in accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項減少		(1,380,679)	(376,316)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for long service payments	長期服務金撥備增加／(減少)		(12,789)	9,000
Cash generated from operations	由營運活動產生現金		91,021,336	40,431,555

#### (b) Major non-cash transaction

#### (b) 重大非現金交易

During the year, the Board received script dividend of HK\$566,567 (2019: HK\$1,449,926) from listed equity investments.

於本年度，基金委員會收取以股代息港幣566,567元(2019年：港幣1,449,926元)。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the end of the reporting period, the Board was contingently liable for compensations payable on 18 (2019: 44) re-assessment applications under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance which have not yet been approved by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board. In the opinion of the Board members, the financial effect of the re-assessment applications cannot be reliably measured.

### 22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The financial assets of the Board comprise (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which are categorised as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - mandatorily designated as such; (ii) equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income which are categorised as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and (iii) accounts receivable, interest receivables, deposits, debt investments at amortised cost, time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and cash and cash equivalents, which are categorised as financial assets at amortised cost. The carrying amount of other deposit is HK\$65,873 (2019: HK\$68,533). The carrying amounts of other financial assets are shown on the statement of financial position.

The financial liability of the Board comprise financial liabilities included in accruals and other payables categorised as financial liabilities at amortised cost. The carrying amount of financial liabilities included in accruals and other payables is HK\$3,382,649 (2019: HK\$4,936,304).

### 21. 或然負債

於報告期末，基金委員會或須就18份(2019年：44份)根據《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》提交並待肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會決定之覆判申請支付補償。基金委員會委員認為，覆判申請之財務影響無法可靠計量。

### 22. 按類別劃分之金融工具

基金委員會之金融資產包括(i)指定為按公允價值計入損益之金融資產已分類為按公允價值計入損益之金融資產 — 強制如此指定；(ii)指定為按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資已分類為按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融資產；及(iii)應收賬款、應收利息、存款、按攤銷成本計算之債務投資、原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款及現金及現金等價物均已分類為按攤銷成本計算之金融資產。按金之賬面金額為港幣65,873元(2019年：港幣68,533元)。其他金融資產之賬面值已載於財務狀況表。

基金委員會之財務負債包括已計入應計款項及其他應付款項之財務負債，已分類為按攤銷成本計算之財務負債。已計入應計款項及其他應付款項之財務負債之賬面值為港幣3,382,649元(2019年：港幣4,936,304元)。



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 23. FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of the Board's financial assets and financial liability approximated to their fair values.

The fair values of the financial assets and liability are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Management has assessed that the fair values of accounts receivable, interest receivables, deposits, the current portion of unlisted bond included in debt investments at amortised cost, time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and cash and cash equivalents approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the non-current portion of unlisted bond included in debt investments at amortised cost has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using rates currently available for instrument with similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

The fair value of certificates of deposits included in debt investments at amortised cost as at 31 December 2019 was based on quoted market bid price. Further details are disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements.

The fair values of listed equity and fund investments are based on quoted market prices.

### 23. 金融工具公允價值及公允價值層級

於各報告期末，基金委員會之金融資產及金融負債之賬面值已按公允價值反映。

金融資產及負債之公允價值以自願交易方（強迫或清盤出售除外）當前交易中該工具之可交易金額入賬。

管理層已評估應收款項、應收利息、存款、按攤銷成本計算之債務投資之非上市債券之即期部分、原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款以及現金及現金等價物之公允價值與其賬面值相若，主要由於該等工具之到期日較短。

按攤銷成本計算之債務投資之非上市債券之非流動部分之公允價值已按使用擁有類似條款、信貸風險及餘下年期之現時可用工具之比率貼現之預期未來現金流計算。

於2019年12月31日，按攤銷成本計算之債務投資之存款證乃按市場所報收購價計算。進一步詳情於財務報表附註11披露。

上市股本及基金投資之公允價值均按所報市價計算。

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### Fair value hierarchy

The following tables illustrate the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Board's financial instruments:

#### Assets measured at fair value As at 31 December 2020

### 公允價值層級

下表闡述基金委員會之金融工具公允價值計量層級：

#### 按公允價值計量之資產 於2020年12月31日

#### Fair value measurement using 使用以下輸入值之公允價值計量

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	活躍市場報價 (第一等級)	重大可觀察 輸入值 (第二等級)	重大不可觀察 輸入值 (第三等級)	總計
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Listed equity investments	139,274,575	—	—	139,274,575
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	311,990,100	—	—	311,990,100
	451,264,675	—	—	451,264,675

指定為按公允價值計入  
其他全面收益之股本投資：

上市股本投資	139,274,575	—	—	139,274,575
按公允價值計入損益之 金融資產	311,990,100	—	—	311,990,100
	451,264,675	—	—	451,264,675



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

As at 31 December 2019

於2019年12月31日

Fair value measurement using  
使用以下輸入值之公允價值計量

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	活躍市場報價 (第一等級)	重大可觀察 輸入值 (第二等級)	重大不可觀察 輸入值 (第三等級)	總計
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:	指定為按公允價值計入其他 全面收益之股本投資：			
Listed equity investments	上市股本投資	194,583,881	—	194,583,881
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之 金融資產	224,228,675	—	224,228,675
	418,812,556	—	—	418,812,556

During the year, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 for financial assets (2019: Nil).

年內，就金融資產而言，第一級與第二級之間並無公允價值計量轉撥，亦無轉入或轉出第三級(2019年：無)。

### Liabilities measured at fair value

The Board did not have any financial liability measured at fair value as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

### 按公允價值計量之負債

基金委員會於2020年12月31日及2019年12月31日並無任何按公允價值計量之金融負債。



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The main risks arising from the Board's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, equity and fund price risk and interest rate risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and are summarised below.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk of the Board is primarily attributable to accounts receivable, debt investments at amortised cost, time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and cash and bank balances.

The Board has policies in place for the control and monitoring of its credit risk arising from uncollected levy income. The credit risk on debt investments at amortised cost, time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and cash and bank balances is limited because the counterparties are corporations and banks with high credit rating assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Accordingly, the Board members are of the opinion that the Board's activities are not exposed to significant credit risk.

Further quantitative data in respect of the Board's exposure to credit risk arising from accounts receivable are disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Board, which comprise interest receivables, deposits, debt investments at amortised cost, time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and cash and cash equivalents, arises from default of the counterparty, the Board's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments. These financial assets of the Board are classified within stage 1 for measurements of ECLs.

### 24. 財務風險管理目標及政策

基金委員會之金融工具所產生之主要風險為信貸風險、流動資金風險、股本及基金價格風險以及利率風險。基金委員會審閱及同意管理各項該等風險之政策，詳情載述如下。

#### 信貸風險

基金委員會之信貸風險主要歸因於應收款項、按攤銷成本計量之債務投資、原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款以及現金及銀行結餘。

基金委員會設有政策控制及監察主要因未能收到徵款而須面對之信貸風險。至於按攤銷成本計量之債務投資、原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款以及現金及銀行結餘，由於交易對方為獲國際評級機構給予高信貸評級之機構及銀行，其信貸風險有限。因此，基金委員會委員認為，基金委員會活動面對之信貸風險並不重大。

有關基金委員會所面臨自應收款項產生之信貸風險之進一步量化數據於財務報表附註14披露。

就基金委員會其他金融資產（包括應收利息、按金、按攤銷成本計量之債務投資、原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款以及現金及現金等價物）因對手方拖欠款項所產生之信貸風險而言，基金委員會所面對之信貸風險乃來自對手方拖欠款項，而最大風險額相等於該等工具之賬面值。基金委員會之該等金融資產分類為預期信貸虧損計量第一階段內。



# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances. The Board, through its Committee on Finance and Administration, has adopted a prudent investment and treasury strategy so as to ensure that it maintains sufficient cash to meet its liquidity requirements.

The maturity profile of the Board's financial liability as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, was less than one year or repayable on demand.

### Equity and fund price risk

Equity and fund price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity and fund investments decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of underlying individual securities. The Board is exposed to equity and fund price risk arising from its equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 12) and financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (note 13) as at 31 December 2020. The Board's listed equity and fund investments are listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange and are valued at closing prices at the end of the reporting period.

The market equity index for the Hong Kong stock exchange, at the close of nearest business trading day of the end of the reporting period, and its respective highest and lowest points during the year were as follows:

### 流動資金風險

慎重之流動資金風險管理要求存置充裕現金及銀行結餘。基金委員會透過其屬下之財務及行政委員會已採取慎重之投資及庫務策略，以確保有足夠現金應付其流動資金需求。

根據合約非折現付款額列出之基金委員會金融負債於報告期末之到期狀況為少於一年或按要求償還。

### 股本及基金價格風險

股本及基金價格風險指股本及基金投資之公允價值因股本指數水平及相關個別證券價值出現變動而下跌之風險。基金委員會面對由2020年12月31日其指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資(附註12)及指定按公允價值計入損益之金融投資(附註13)所產生之股本及基金價格風險。基金委員會之上市股本及基金投資於香港聯交所上市，並按於報告期末之收市價估值。

在報告期末之最近交易日結束時香港聯交所之市場股權指數及其於年內各自之最高及最低點如下：

		31 December 2020 2020年 12月31日	High/low 2020 2020年 高 / 低	31 December 2019 2019年 12月31日	High/low 2019 2019年 高 / 低
Hong Kong — Hang Seng Index	香港 — 恒生指數	27,231	29,175/ 21,139	28,190	30,280/ 24,897

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to changes in the fair values of the equity and fund investments assuming a 5% change in fair values of the underlying instruments with all other variables held constant and before any impact on tax, based on their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period. For the purpose of this analysis, for the financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the impact is deemed to be on the fair value reserve.

下表顯示假設相關工具公允價值有5%之變動、在其他所有變量維持不變且未計入任何稅務影響之情況下，股本及基金投資之公允價值變動之敏感度，並且根據彼等於報告期末之賬面值計算。就本分析的目的而言，有關按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融投資，被視為只會影響公平值儲備。

		Carrying amount of investments 投資賬面值 \$	Change in surplus for the year 年內盈餘之變動 \$	Change in funds and reserve* 基金及 儲備之變動* \$
<b>2020</b>	<b>2020年</b>			
Investments listed in Hong Kong:	於香港之上市投資：			
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允價值計入 其他全面收益之 股本投資	139,274,575	—	6,963,729
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之 金融投資	311,990,100	15,599,505	—
<b>2019</b>	<b>2019年</b>			
Investments listed in Hong Kong:	於香港之上市投資：			
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	指定按公允價值計入 其他全面收益之 股本投資	194,583,881	—	9,729,194
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之 金融投資	224,228,675	11,211,434	—

\* Excluding accumulated fund

\* 撇除累積基金

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 財務報表附註

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

### Interest rate risk

The Board is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest-bearing financial assets. The value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Bank balances, including time deposits with original maturity of more than three months, earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposits rates. Assuming the amount of bank balances, including time deposits, outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year, a 100 basis-point increase/decrease in interest rates at 31 December 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased the Board's surplus for the year by HK\$24,267,423 and HK\$15,799,321, respectively. There is no impact on funds and reserves except for accumulated fund.

### Capital management

The primary objective of the Board's capital management is to safeguard the Board's ability to continue as a going concern and to have sufficient funding for future operations.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Capital of the Board comprises its funds and reserves.

### 利率風險

基金委員會面對因計息金融資產之利率變動影響產生之利率風險。金融工具之價值會因市場利率變動而波動。銀行結餘(包括原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款)根據每日銀行存款利率以浮動利率賺取利息。假設於報告期末之銀行結餘金額(包括定期存款)整年尚存,於2020年及2019年12月31日利率上升/下降100個基點將會致使基金委員會之年內盈餘分別增加/減少港幣24,267,423元及港幣15,799,321元。除累積基金為外,基金及儲備概無受到影響。

### 資本管理

基金委員會資本管理之主要目的為保障基金委員會持續經營之能力及擁有充足資金撥付未來業務。

於截至2020年12月31日及2019年12月31日止年度內,基金委員會並無對管理資本之目的、政策或程序作出變動。

基金委員會之資本包括其基金及儲備。

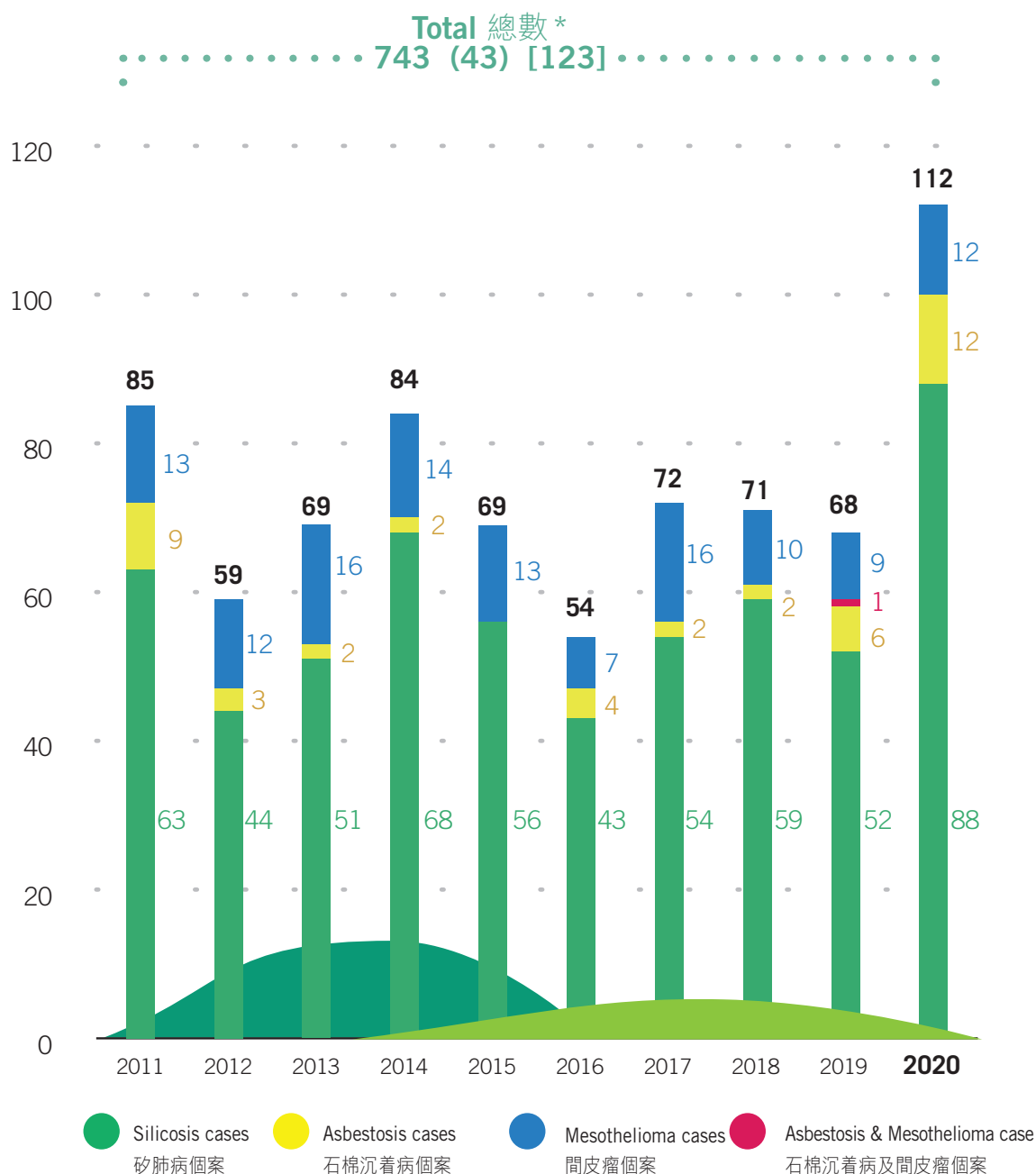
## 25. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 21 June 2021.

## 25. 批准財務報表

本財務報表經基金委員會於2021年6月21日批准並授權刊發。

### Number of Confirmed New Cases in the Past Ten Years 最近十年判定之新個案數字



Average  
平均數  
86

Percentage of cases having employment record in the construction/quarry industry  
曾經受僱建造業或石礦業之工人所佔百分比  
89 86 87 85 90 91 83 83 84 86

Figures in parentheses ( ) represents number of Asbestosis cases and figures in brackets [ ] represents number of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.

( ) 內數字為個案總數中石棉沉着病患者之人數，而 [ ] 內數字則為個案總數中間皮瘤患者之人數。

\* One patient in 2019 was determined to be suffering from both Asbestosis and Mesothelioma

\* 二零一九年一名患者被確診同時患有石棉沉着病及間皮瘤

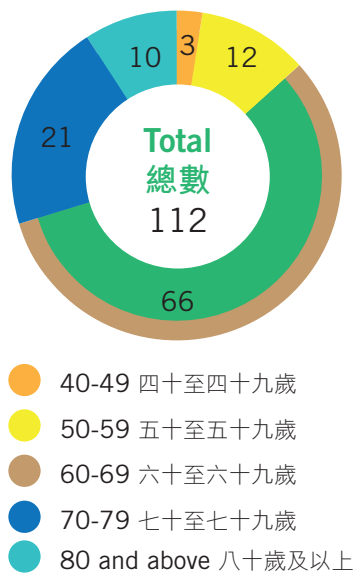


## APPENDIX II

### 附錄二

#### Analysis of Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Cases Newly Confirmed in 2020 二零二零年內首次判定之肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤個案分析

Table 1: Age/Average Degree of Incapacity Analysis  
圖表一 年齡／平均喪失工作能力程度統計

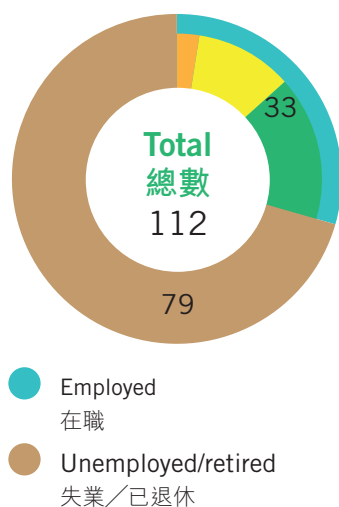


Age group	Number of cases			Average age	Average DOI(%)
年齡組別	病人人數			平均年齡	平均喪失工作能力程度百分率*
40-49 四十至四十九歲	3	—	[1]	48	32
50-59 五十至五十九歲	12	—	[1]	57	20
60-69 六十至六十九歲	66	(3)	[5]	64	15
70-79 七十至七十九歲	21	(3)	[3]	73	14
80 and above 八十歲及以上	10	(6)	[2]	84	11
<b>Total</b> <b>總數</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>[12]</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16</b>

\* Total number has included 11 fatal cases, the degree of incapacity of whom has not been determined.

\* 總數包括11宗未有確定喪失工作能力程度之死亡個案。

Table 2: Patients' Employment Status at Time of First Registration  
圖表二 病人首次登記時之就業資料



Employment Status	Number of cases			Percentage
就業資料	病人人數			所佔百分率
Employed 在職	33	(1)	[2]	29.5
Unemployed/retired 失業／已退休	79	(11)	[10]	70.5
<b>Total</b> <b>總數</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>[12]</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figures in parentheses ( ) represent number of Asbestosis cases and brackets [ ] represent numbers of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.

( )內數字為個案總數中石棉沉着病患者之人數，而[ ]內數字則為個案總數中間皮瘤患者之人數。

Table 3: Employment History of Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Cases Newly Confirmed in 2020

圖表三 二零二零年內首次判定之肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤患者過往之工作記錄

Industry 從事行業	Length of employment 從事行業時間						Total 總數		
	Below 10 years 十年以下			10 years or above 十年或以上					
Construction Only 只建造業一項	1	(0)	[0]	44	(2)	[0]	45	(2)	[0]
Construction & Quarry 建造業及石礦業	0	(0)	[0]	1	(0)	[0]	1	(0)	[0]
Construction & Quarry and others 建造業、石礦業及其他行業	2	(1)	[0]	48	(6)	[3]	50	(7)	[3]
Sub-total 上項小和	3	(1)	[0]	93	(8)	[3]	96	(9)	[3]
Other industries 其他行業									
Ship manufacturing/sailing 船隻製造／行船	0	(0)	[0]	1	(0)	[1]	1	(0)	[1]
Machine repairing/Metal work 機械修理／鋼鐵工程	0	(0)	[0]	2	(2)	[0]	2	(2)	[0]
Jade/gem stone polishing 玉石／寶石拋光	0	(0)	[0]	4	(0)	[0]	4	(0)	[0]
Others 其他	2	(0)	[2]	7	(1)	[6]	9	(1)	[8]
Sub-total 上項小和	2	(0)	[2]	14	(3)	[7]	16	(3)	[9]
Total 總數	5	(1)	[2]	107	(11)	[10]	112	(12)	[12]

Notes:

- Figures in parentheses ( ) represent number of Asbestosis cases and brackets [ ] represent numbers of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.
- Among the 112 cases under study, 96 (85.7%) have worked in the construction and /or the quarry industries. Only 16 (14.3%) have had employment connection with neither.

註：

- ( )內數字為個案總數中石棉沉着病患者之人數，而[ ]內數字則為個案總數中間皮瘤患者之人數。
- 總數112名患者中，96人(85.7%)曾於建造業及／石礦業工作，只有16人(14.3%)從未於這兩行業工作。

## APPENDIX III

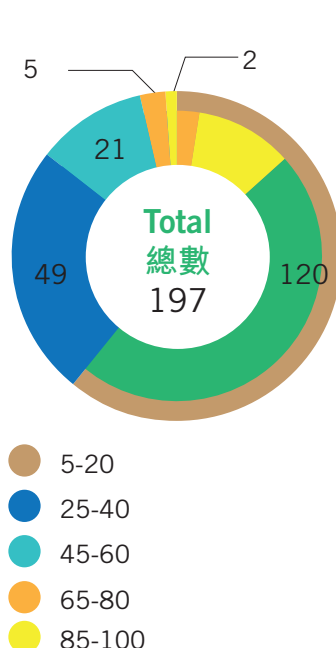
### 附錄三

#### Analysis of Payments Made Under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance as at 31 December 2020

於二零二零年十二月三十一日《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》補償支出分析

Table 1: Analysis of Latest Payments Made to the “Old case” Pneumoconiosis Patients

圖表一 「舊個案」\*病人最新獲得之每月補償金額分析



Degree of incapacity assessed in latest assessment/re-assessment (%) 最新獲判之喪失工作能力程度百分率	Number of case(s) 病人人數	Total amount of monthly payment 每月補償總支出 (\$)	Average compensation payment per month per case 每人每月平均獲得之補償金額 (\$)
5-20	120	670,300	5,586
25-40	49	437,640	8,931
45-60	21	279,130	13,292
65-80	5	70,720	14,144
85-100	2	48,650	24,325
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,506,440</b>	<b>7,647</b>

In addition, “Compensation for Care and Attention” is payable to 4 cases at \$5,600 per case per month.

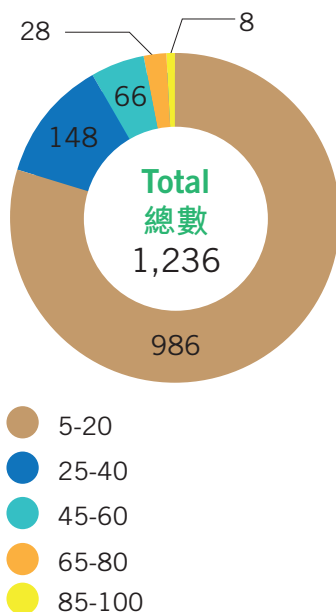
有4名病人可額外領取每月五千六百元之「護理及照顧方面的補償」。

\* “Old case” includes those patients who have received a lump-sum compensation before the ordinance was amended in 1993.

\* 「舊個案」為1993年法例修改前曾經領取「一筆過」補償的病人個案。

Table 2: Analysis of Latest Payments Made to the “New case” Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Patients

圖表二 「新個案」#病人最新獲得之每月補償金額分析



Degree of incapacity assessed in latest assessment/re-assessment (%) 最新獲判之喪失工作能力程度百分率	Number of case(s) 病人人數	Total amount of monthly payment 每月補償總支出 (\$)	Average of compensation payment per month per case 每人每月平均獲得之補償金額 (\$)
5-20	986	8,127,310	8,243
25-40	148	2,204,710	14,897
45-60	66	1,415,480	21,447
65-80	28	733,400	26,193
85-100	8	285,760	35,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>12,766,660</b>	<b>10,329</b>

In addition, “Compensation for Care and Attention” is payable to 12 cases at \$5,600 per case per month.

有12名病人可額外領取每月五千六百元之「護理及照顧方面的補償」。

# “New case” includes those patients who have not received any lump-sum compensation before.

# 「新個案」為從未領取「一筆過」補償的病人個案。

Table 3: Summary of Compensation Paid Out Under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance

圖表三 《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》支出總結

Compensation item 補償項目	Expenses incurred from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2020 二零二零年 一月一日至 十二月三十一日 之支出 (\$)	Expenses incurred from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2019 二零一九年 一月一日至 十二月三十一日 之支出 (\$)	Total Expenses incurred from 9 Jul 1993 to 31 Dec 2020 一九九三年 七月九日至 二零二零年 十二月三十一日 之支出總額 (\$)
Compensation for death resulting from Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (or both) 肺塵埃沉着病或間皮瘤（或兩者） 引致死亡的補償	20,941,797	26,579,580	524,674,161
Compensation for bereavement 親屬喪亡之痛的補償	1,223,485	636,458	17,034,766
Monthly compensation for incapacity, pain, suffering and loss of amenities 喪失工作能力、疼痛、痛苦與喪失生活樂趣的每月補償	172,764,492	172,503,860	3,573,723,814
Compensation for incapacity prior to date of diagnosis 判傷日期前喪失工作能力的補償	4,120,750	2,927,157	54,453,877
Compensation for care and attention 護理及照顧方面的補償	1,050,148	672,750	18,436,529
Funeral expenses 殯殮費	5,083,566	5,787,058	73,771,884
Medical expenses 醫療費	2,566,017	2,519,786	40,577,017
Expenses for medical appliances 醫療裝置費用	1,350,020	1,370,753	26,209,963
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>209,100,275</b>	<b>212,997,402</b>	<b>4,328,882,011</b>



## APPENDIX IV 附錄四

### Profile of All Cases Receiving Compensation as at 31 December 2020

於二零二零年十二月三十一日所有正在領取補償病人之統計資料

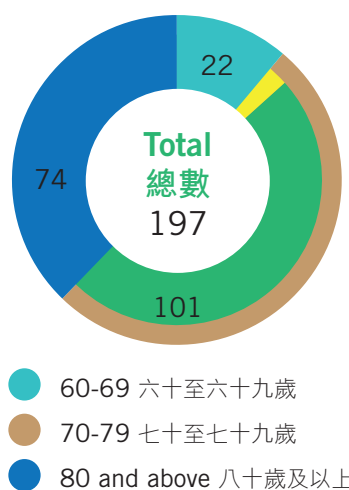


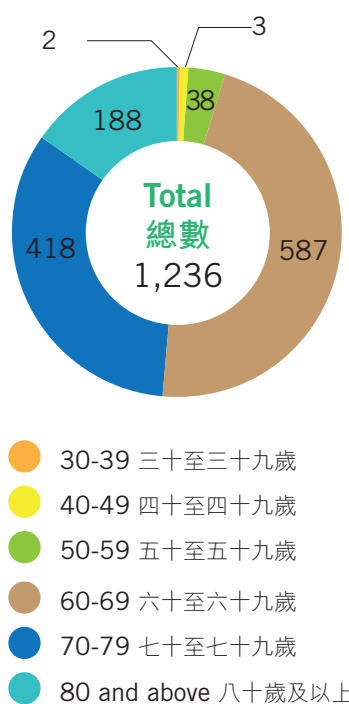
Table 1: Profile of the 'Old Case' Pneumoconiosis Patients

圖表一 「舊個案」病人之統計資料

Age group	Number of cases	Average age	Average degree of incapacity (%)
年齡組別	病人人數	平均年齡	平均喪失工作能力程度百分率
60-69 六十至六十九歲	22	67	36
70-79 七十至七十九歲	101	75	24
80 and above 八十歲及以上	74	85	19
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24</b>

Table 2: Profile of the 'New Case' Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Patients

圖表二 「新個案」病人之統計資料



Age group	Number of cases	Average age	Average degree of incapacity (%)
年齡組別	病人人數	平均年齡	平均喪失工作能力程度百分率
30-39 三十至三十九歲	2 [2]	35	55
40-49 四十至四十九歲	3 [2]	47	40
50-59 五十至五十九歲	38 [3]	56	19
60-69 六十至六十九歲	587 [5]	65	16
70-79 七十至七十九歲	418 [4]	74	16
80 and above 八十歲及以上	188 [2]	85	19
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>1 236 [18]</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>

Note:

Figures in brackets [ ] represent numbers of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.

註：

[ ] 內數字為個案總數中間皮瘤患者之人數。



# APPENDIX V

## 附錄五

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元列示)

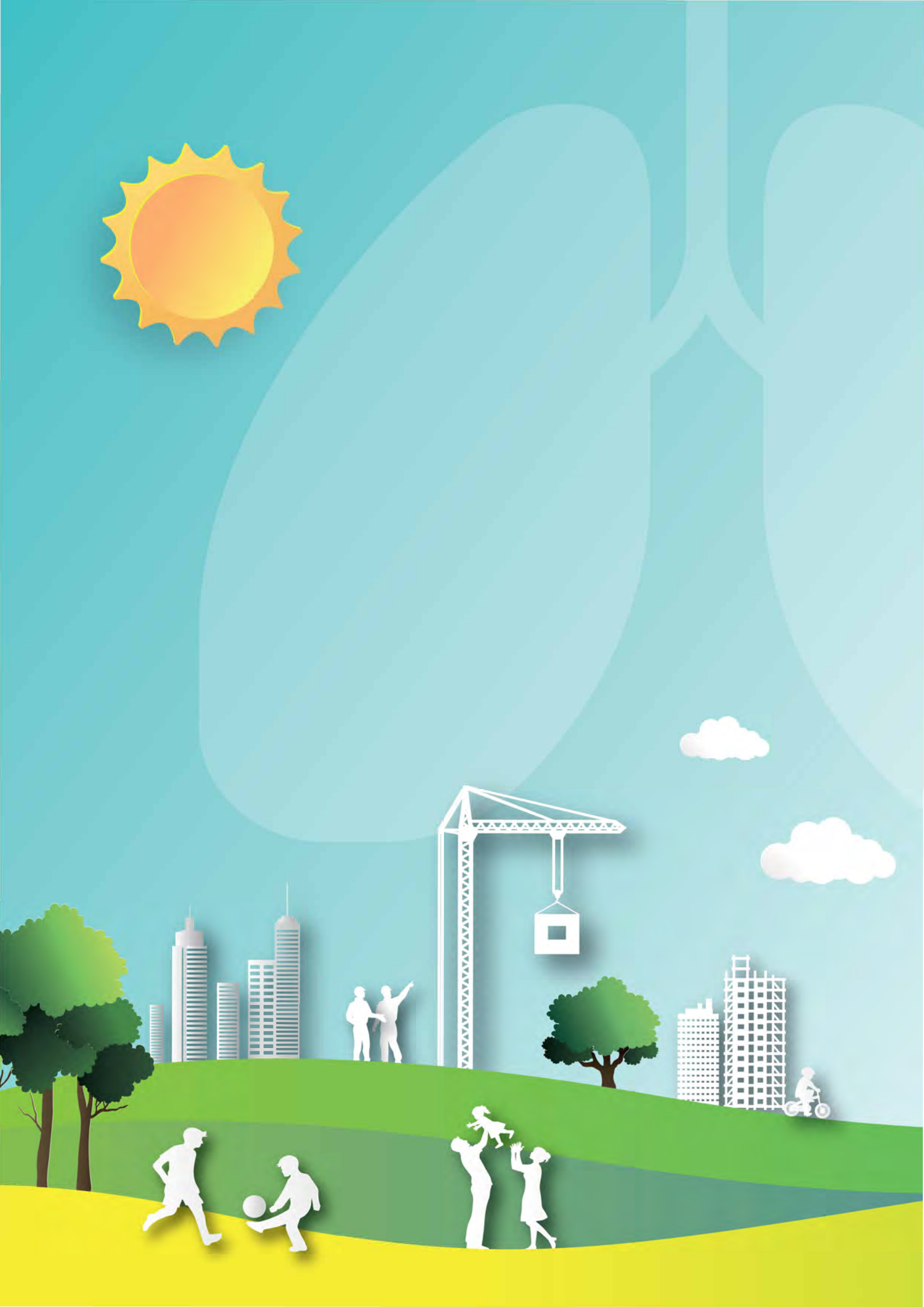
### Five-Year Financial Summary

### 五年財務摘要

		2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年	2017 二零一七年	2016 二零一六年 (\$'000)
<b>Income</b>	<b>收入</b>					
Levies	徵款	358,404	336,279	367,552	370,350	346,934
Interest	利息	47,363	55,974	42,349	34,311	30,065
Others	其他收入	15,149*	17,377	52,366	16,999	14,518
Fair value gain on financial assets (Tracker Fund)	以公允價值入賬金融資產之公允價值收益 (盈富基金)	1,466	15,568	—	—	—
<b>Total income</b>	<b>總收入</b>	<b>422,382</b>	<b>425,198</b>	<b>462,267</b>	<b>421,660</b>	<b>391,517</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>支出</b>					
Compensation	補償	209,100	212,997	213,464	204,407	192,212
Project expenses	活動開支	39,671	48,671	43,955	41,327	24,082
Staff, administrative and other expenses	職員、行政費用及其他開支	27,423	27,218	30,194	24,331	21,122
Depreciation/Amortisation	折舊／攤銷	1,344	1,244	973	1,014	1,014
Capital expenditure	資本開支	698	633	715	959	769
Exchange loss/Fair value loss on financial assets (Tracker Fund)	匯兌虧損／以公允價值入賬金融資產之公允價值虧損 (盈富基金)	—	—	19,526	—	653
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>總支出</b>	<b>278,236</b>	<b>290,763</b>	<b>308,827</b>	<b>272,038</b>	<b>239,852</b>
Surplus for the year	是年度盈餘	144,146	134,435	153,440	149,622	151,665
Transfer from capital reserve	由資本儲備撥出	1,344	1,243	7,581	1,014	1,014
Transfer from investment reserve	由投資儲備撥出	—	—	39,585	—	—
Accumulated fund brought forward	上年度累積	2,730,280	2,584,070	2,373,536	2,218,517	2,078,539
		2,875,770	2,719,748	2,574,142	2,369,153	2,231,218
Transfer to project funds/ computer systems fund/capital reserve/ investment reserve	撥入活動基金／電腦系統基金／資本儲備／投資儲備	(40,176)	(49,795)	(45,176)	(40,779)	(37,817)
Transfer from project funds to compensate project expenses	由活動基金撥出以抵銷開支	46,908	60,327	55,104	45,162	25,116
Accumulated fund carried forward	轉下年度之累積基金	2,882,502	2,730,280	2,584,070	2,373,536	2,218,517

\* Others include dividend income from listed securities amounting to \$14,859,303, Ex-gratia Fund administration charge received of \$138,933, penalty of \$148,842 on late payments of levies and sundry income of \$1,433.

\* 其他收入包括持有上市證券所獲股息14,859,303元、代管特惠金所收取之行政費用138,933元、因遲繳徵款所收取之罰款148,842元及雜項收入1,433元。





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