



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



2022

ANNUAL REPORT 年報

PNEUMOCONIOSIS COMPENSATION FUND BOARD



Vision 抱負

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。



Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie (Chairman)
林健榮測量師(主席)





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.

CODE OF ETHICS

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

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。

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。

CONTENTS

目錄



4	Board Members 基金委員會委員	70	Appendix I 附錄一 Number of Confirmed New Cases in the Past Ten Years 最近十年判定之新個案數字
5	Board Information 基金委員會資料	71	Appendix II 附錄二 Analysis of Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Cases Newly Confirmed in 2022 二零二二年內首次判定之肺塵埃沉着病及 間皮瘤個案分析
	Committee Reports 附屬委員會報告	73	Appendix III 附錄三 Analysis of Payments Made Under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance as at 31 December 2022 於二零二二年十二月三十一日 《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》 補償支出分析
8	Committee on Finance & Administration 財務及行政委員會	75	Appendix IV 附錄四 Profile of all Cases Receiving Compensation as at 31 December 2022 於二零二二年十二月三十一日 所有正在領取補償病人之統計資料
10	Committee on Levy & Compensation 徵款及補償委員會	76	Appendix V 附錄五 Five-Year Financial Summary 五年財務摘要
12	Committee on Research 研究委員會		
14	Committee on Rehabilitation 復康委員會		
18	Committee on Prevention 預防委員會		
22	Independent Auditor's Report 獨立核數師報告		
26	Statement of Comprehensive Income 全面收益表		
27	Statement of Financial Position 財務狀況表		
29	Statement of Changes in Funds and Reserves 基金及儲備變動表		
30	Statement of Cash Flow 現金流量表		
31	Notes to Financial Statements 財務報表附註		

BOARD MEMBERS 基金委員會委員

As at 31 December 2022
於 2022 年 12 月 31 日

Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie (Chairman)
林健榮測量師(主席)



Mr LEE Hang Wing, James
李恒穎先生



Ir WU Chi Fai
胡志輝工程師



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



Dr YOUNG Hai Ka, Betty
楊海珈醫生



Mr Franklin YU
余烽立先生



Ms LAM Hoi Yee
林凱儀女士



Mr WONG Leung Chi
黃亮枝先生



Mr MOK Chun Fung, Ray
莫鎮豐先生



Mr LI Chi Chung, Simon, JP
李志聰先生，太平紳士

Board Members

Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie (Chairman)

Mr LEE Hang Wing, James

Ir WU Chi Fai

Mr WONG Kam Pui, Wilfred, BBS, JP

Dr YOUNG Hai Ka, Betty

Mr Franklin YU

Ms LAM Hoi Yee

Mr WONG Leung Chi

Mr MOK Chun Fung, Ray
Senior Treasury Accountant
(Fund Management), Treasury

Mr LI Chi Chung, Simon, JP
Assistant Commissioner
(Employees' Rights and Benefits), Labour Department

Secretary General:
Mr LAW Shiu Hung

委員名單

林健榮測量師(主席)

李恒穎先生

胡志輝工程師

黃錦沛先生，銅紫荊星章、太平紳士

楊海珈醫生

余烽立先生

林凱儀女士

黃亮枝先生

莫鎮灃先生
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



Committees

Committee on Finance and Administration

Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie (Chairman)
Ir WU Chi Fai
Mr Franklin YU
Mr CHUNG Chi Ho, Jeff (to August 2022)
Ms Pauline HON (from August 2022 to September 2022)
Mr FUNG Ho Ming, Victor
(from September 2022 to December 2022)
Mr MOK Chun Fung, Ray (from December 2022)

Committee on Levy & Compensation

Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie (Chairman)
Ir WU Chi Fai
Ms LAM Hoi Yee
Mr LI Chi Chung, Simon, JP

Committee on Objections

Mr LEE Hang Wing, James (Chairman)
Mr WONG Kam Pui, Wilfred, BBS, JP
Mr Franklin YU
Mr WONG Leung Chi

Committee on Research

Dr YOUNG Hai Ka, Betty (Chairman)
Mr LEE Hang Wing, James
Mr Franklin YU
Ms LAM Hoi Yee
Prof LAM Tai Hing (Honorary Adviser)
Dr CHOO Kah Lin
Dr NG Chun Kong
Mr TSIN Tai Wa
Mr WONG Chi Ching, Kevin

附屬委員會

財務及行政委員會

林健榮測量師(主席)
胡志輝工程師
余烽立先生
鍾志豪先生(至2022年8月)
韓詠怡女士(由2022年8月至2022年9月)
馮皓明先生
(由2022年9月至2022年12月)
莫鎮灃先生(由2022年12月起)

徵款及補償委員會

林健榮測量師(主席)
胡志輝工程師
林凱儀女士
李志聰先生, 太平紳士

覆核委員會

李恒穎先生(主席)
黃錦沛先生, 銅紫荊星章、太平紳士
余烽立先生
黃亮枝先生

研究委員會

楊海珈醫生(主席)
李恒穎先生
余烽立先生
林凱儀女士
林大慶教授(名譽顧問)
俞佳琳醫生
吳振江醫生
錢棣華先生
黃志清先生



Committee on Rehabilitation

Mr WONG Kam Pui, Wilfred, BBS, JP (Chairman)
Dr YOUNG Hai Ka, Betty
Mr Franklin YU
Mr LI Chi Chung, Simon, JP
Dr CHOO Kah Lin
Dr WONG Wei Yin, Ida
Ms YUEN Fung Chi, Grace
Ms KWONG So Fong, Susane
Ms LEUNG Siu Yin, Amy
Ms WONG Man Ying, Daisy
Mr CHAN Koon Ching

Committee on Prevention

Mr LEE Hang Wing, James (Chairman)
Ir WU Chi Fai
Mr WONG Leung Chi
Dr WAN Yuen Kong
Dr YEUNG Koon Chuen, Winson
Dr AU Sze Man, Vanessa
Mr LAM Kai Wing, Ivan
Mr LEUNG Wai Ho, Alfred
Mr YIU Chi Kin, Simon

Advisers of the Board

Ir CHAN Sau Kit, Allan, MH
Mr WONG Ping, MH
Dr. So Kit Ying, Loletta
Ir TSUI Wai Tim
Ir CHAN Chi Hung, Dave
Ir LAU Chi Kin
Prof JIANG Yuanan (to August 2022)
Prof ZHANG Baoting (from September 2022)

Other Information

Auditor

KPMG

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復康委員會

黃錦沛先生，銅紫荊星章、太平紳士(主席)
楊海珈醫生
余烽立先生
李志聰先生，太平紳士
俞佳琳醫生
黃慧賢醫生
阮鳳姿女士
鄭素芳女士
梁少賢女士
黃敏櫻女士
陳官清先生

預防委員會

李恒穎先生(主席)
胡志輝工程師
黃亮枝先生
溫遠光醫生
楊冠全博士
區詩敏博士
林啟榮先生
梁偉豪先生
姚志堅先生

基金委員會顧問

陳修杰工程師，榮譽勳章
黃平先生，榮譽勳章
蘇潔瑩醫生
徐偉添工程師
陳志雄工程師
劉志健工程師
姜元安教授(至2022年8月)
張保亭教授(由2022年9月起)

其他資料

核數師

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基金委員會辦事處

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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 2022, although the economy of Hong Kong was still affected by the COVID-19 epidemic, the Board continued to exercise stringent monitoring and control on its financial position to ensure it remained stable and healthy.

Total levy income in 2022 increased by 8.28% to \$395.38 million when compared with the value of \$365.14 million in last year. The levies from the public sector increased by 11.26% to \$210.71 million, whereas that from the private sector increased by 5.14% to \$184.44 million. On the other hand, levies from the quarry industry decreased from \$0.33 million to \$0.23 million.

Under the worldwide high inflation environment, interest rates from fixed deposits increased significantly throughout the year. Excluding fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Tracker Fund), total investment income was \$46.11 million, which showed a significant increase of \$13.95 million or 43.38% compared with \$32.16 million of last year. The interest income of bonds and fixed deposits increased notably by 71.27% or \$12.55 million to \$30.16 million. Furthermore, the dividend income increased from \$14.55 million to \$15.95 million in 2022.

On the total expenditure, it slightly decreased by 0.44% to \$308.12 million. Total expenditure of compensation was \$220.52 million, representing a decrease of 2.63% as compared with \$226.47 million in 2021.

Moreover, a total of \$59.61 million was spent for prevention, research and rehabilitation, which was \$5.53 million or 10.23% more than 2021. The increase was partly due to the larger number of rehabilitation exercises taken by patients in community rehabilitation centres and the rise in number of workers being examined by the Medical Surveillance Programme with the epidemic receding.

To sum up, \$285.06 million or 92.52% of the total expenditure of the Board were paid as compensation, medical examination, research, prevention and rehabilitation for the benefit of patients and workers.

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。香港經濟在2022年仍然受2019冠狀病毒病疫情影響，基金委員會繼續採取嚴謹的監察及控制措施，確保其財務狀況保持穩定及健康。

2022年度共收到三億九千五百三十八萬元之徵款，相比去年三億六千五百一十四萬元增加了8.28%。從公共工程項目收到徵款共二億一千零七十一萬元，比去年增加了11.26%，而私人工程項目則錄得徵款增加了5.14%，共收到一億八千四百四十四萬元。另一方面，從石礦業收到的徵款則由上年度之三十三萬元減少至二十三萬元。

在環球高通脹環境下，是年定期存款利率大幅攀升。撇除按公允價值計入損益之金融資產之公允價值虧損（盈富基金），整體投資收入方面，共收到四千六百一十一萬元，相比去年三千二百一十六萬元，增加一千三百九十五萬元或43.38%。從債券及銀行定期存款所得的利息收入共三千零一十六萬元，較上年度收入增加一千二百五十五萬元或71.27%。此外，股息收入由上年度之一千四百五十五萬元增加至是年度的一千五百九十五萬元。

支出方面，是年度總開支比上年輕微減少0.44%至三億零八百一十二萬元。支付肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤病人之各項補償開支共二億二千零五十二萬元，較2021年之二億二千六百四十七萬元下跌2.63%。

除補償開支外，基金委員會亦運用了五千九百六十一萬元進行各項預防、研究及復康工作，比上年增加五百五十三萬，增幅為10.23%，其中所增加的開支，部分原因是隨着疫情緩和，病人在社區復康中心進行復康運動的次數增加，而參與肺塵埃沉着病／間皮瘤醫學監測計劃的工友人次亦有所增加。

整體而言，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二億八千五百零六萬元，佔基金委員會總開支的92.52%。

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

財務及行政委員會



Besides, a total of \$0.53 million was spent for information technology fulfilling the maintenance and recurrent needs of the Board. Another sum of \$0.23 million was spent for hardware which was capitalised as fixed assets.

The surplus of income over expenditure for the year was \$104.96 million, which was \$60.95 million or 138.49% more than the previous year. The balance of accumulated fund as at end of the year was \$3,048.14 million.

Regarding the investment of reserves, about 85% of the surplus funds would be placed on certificate of deposits, bonds and fixed deposits 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 June 2022, the Board submitted its annual report in 2021 for tabling in the Legislative Council. The Estimates of Income and Expenditure together with the Yearly Programme for 2023 were also submitted in December 2022 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 2022 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 and volatility of the financial markets. The Committee would like to thank Members for their extra efforts and contributions in continuous monitoring the finance, administration and investment affairs of the Board.

除此之外，資訊科技系統的保養及經常性開支共五十三萬元，以配合基金委員會的營運需要。另外，二十三萬元則投放在購買電腦的硬件上，有關支出撥作為固定資產。

基金委員會是年度錄得盈餘共一億零四百九十六萬元，比上年增加六千零九十五萬元，即138.49%。於年終結算日累積基金為三十億四千八百一十四萬元。

關於儲備的投資，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。

基金委員會於2022年6月呈交了二零二一年度之年報，以提交立法會；亦於2022年12月按《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》（肺塵病條例）規定提交了二零二三年度之收支預算與全年活動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基金付款人，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、全年報告及截至二零二二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2022年全年，基金委員會在疫情及金融市場動盪下面對多項挑戰，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，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 2022 was increased by 8.28% to \$395.38 million. The private sector had an increase of 5.14% to \$184.44 million (2021: \$175.43 million). The public sector had an increase of 11.26% to \$210.71 million versus \$189.38 million in the previous year.

The Board recorded \$12.22 million of levy income from MTR projects, indicated a 29.45% rise from the previous year of \$9.44 million. With only one quarry site operating in Hong Kong, the levy income from quarry industry decreased from \$0.33 million to \$0.23 million.

The construction projects at Kai Tak Development and the Airport Development scheme contributed levy income of \$35.08 million, a decrease of \$1.58 million from \$36.66 million in 2021, representing a drop of 4.31%. Levy income from projects in the West Kowloon Cultural District decreased from \$3.35 million to \$1.81 million, representing a decrease of 45.97%.

Compensation

The number of new cases recorded in 2022 was 103, including 79 Silicosis, 21 Mesothelioma and 3 Asbestosis cases. The number of patients receiving monthly compensation at year end decreased from 1 412 in 2021 to 1 395 in 2022.

The total expenditure of compensation was \$220.52 million, representing a decrease of 2.63% as compared with \$226.47 million in 2021.

In 2022, five compensation items were paid at revised levels following the resolution passed at the Legislative Council on 17 March 2021. They included the amount of Monthly Compensation for Pain, Suffering and Loss of Amenities at \$5,660, the amount of Compensation for Bereavement and the minimum compensation for death at \$233,440, the maximum amount of Funeral Expenses at \$92,670 and the amount of Monthly Compensation for Care and Attention at \$5,750.

徵款

2022年度徵款收入比上年增加8.28%，共三億九千五百三十八萬元。從私人工程收到的徵款增加5.14%至一億八千四百四十四萬元（2021年：一億七千五百四十三萬元）。從公共工程收到的徵款比上年之一億八千九百三十八萬元增加11.26%至二億一千零七十一萬元。

基金委員會從港鐵項目共收到一千二百二十二萬元之徵款，比上年收到的九百四十四萬元增加29.45%。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三十三萬元下跌至二十三萬元。

啟德發展項目及機場發展計劃各工程項目所得之徵款由2021年度之三千六百六十六萬元減少一百五十八萬元至是年度之三千五百零八萬元，減幅為4.31%。從西九龍文化區項目所得之徵款由2021年度之三百三十五萬元減少至是年度之一百八十一萬元，減幅為45.97%。

補償

2022年共有103宗新症個案，其中79宗為矽肺病個案、21宗為間皮瘤個案及3宗為石棉沉着病個案。在年底領取每月補償的病人數字由2021年的1 412人下跌至2022年的1 395人。

補償總開支為二億二千零五十二萬元，較2021年之二億二千六百四十七萬元下跌2.63%。

在2022年，五個補償項目之金額按照立法會於2021年3月17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5,660元、「親屬喪亡之痛的補償」的金額及「死亡補償」的最低金額為233,440元、「殯殮費」的最高上限金額為92,670元，以及每月發放之「護理及照顧方面的補償」的金額為5,750元。



COMMITTEE ON LEVY & COMPENSATION

徵款及補償委員會

The Board conducted a survey on patients' level of satisfaction on the Compensation Services. The average score with "satisfied" or "very satisfied" given by patients was 96.8 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.

基金委員會就病人對補償服務滿意度進行了一項問卷調查，病人給予「滿意」或「非常滿意」的平均分數為96.8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。



The Committee on Research is committed to financing and working closely with academics and industries' stakeholders for conducting promising and practical projects. Working towards this target, the Committee had another fruitful year in 2022, and the following table summarises our work. The total expenditure spent on research in 2022 was \$3.88 million, showing an increase of about \$0.66 million as compared with 2021.

Types of project	Number
New projects approved	3
New projects declined	4
Projects completed	1
Projects in progress	8

In order to fund the topmost projects so as to bring the highest values to our patients and stakeholders, the Committee adopts a rigorous and meticulous approach in vetting proposals. The Committee approved a variety of three projects with different focuses this year. Among these projects, one targeted on developing a better diagnostic tool for pneumoconiosis and two focused on mesothelioma treatment from different angles.

This year, the Committee supported a project titled "Artificial intelligence (AI)-enhanced pneumoconiosis screening and staging from chest radiographs" conducted by Dr Chen Hao from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. At present, chest radiographs are the main diagnostic imaging technique for pneumoconiosis diagnosis; yet, diagnosis is sometimes delayed because of the huge demand for examinations. To accelerate the diagnostic procedures, this study aims for developing a novel AI-enhanced automatic system for screening and staging. The Board started to launch a Medical Surveillance Programme in 2011 for encouraging construction workers to receive regular chest examinations. If a reliable screening and staging system is developed, we can incorporate this not only in clinical diagnosis in hospitals but also into our surveillance programme so that workers with silica and/or asbestos exposure can receive regular examinations for possible early detection of pneumoconiosis.

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研究項目。朝着這方向發展，委員會於2022年有着另一個豐盛的年頭，以下圖表總結委員會是年的各項工作。是年度用於研究的開支共三百八十八萬元，比2021年增加約六十六萬元。

項目類別	數目
新獲批撥款項目	3
被婉拒項目	4
完成項目	1
進行中項目	8

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。委員會是年共批出三個聚焦於不同範疇的研究項目，其中一項期望為肺塵埃沉着病帶來更佳的診斷工具，另兩項則以不同的角度研究間皮瘤的治療方法。

委員會是年通過撥款資助香港科技大學陳浩博士進行名為「人工智能增強胸片影像的塵肺病篩查和診斷分級」的項目。現時，胸片影像是肺塵埃沉着病診斷的主要影像診斷技術。然而，由於每日大量的鑒別診斷需求，診斷經常被延誤。為加快診斷程序，本項目提出開發一種基於人工智能的增強肺塵埃沉着病自動篩查和診斷分級的系統。基金委員會於2011年開始推行「醫學監測計劃」，鼓勵建造業工友定期接受胸肺檢查。假若項目能開發一個可靠的肺塵埃沉着病診斷工具，便可將其加入醫院臨床診斷及「醫學監測計劃」中，為曾接觸矽塵及／或石棉塵的工友提供定期檢測，以及早診斷肺塵埃沉着病。



Although mesothelioma remains incurable, the Committee hopes to improve our patients' treatment methods. The Committee decided to fund Dr Kwok Hoi Hin from the University of Hong Kong (HKU) to conduct a project titled "CD24 and PD-1 co-inhibition for treatment of malignant pleural mesothelioma". In this study, the researcher would reveal the mechanism of CD24-mediated immunosuppressive effects in malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM) in *in vitro* and *in vivo* models, and evaluate the therapeutic potential of CD24 and PD-1 co-inhibition in the MPM model. If the project findings could reveal the role of CD24 in MPM, novel therapeutic approaches may be designed and may uncover novel treatment opportunities for MPM patients.

The approved project conducted by Dr Tan Zhi Wu from HKU, titled "Preclinical study of PD1-based TWIST1 vaccination approach - promoting its translation into clinical use", focused on developing a vaccine for mesothelioma immunotherapy. As it was shown recently that sPD1-TWIST1 vaccine could induce potent TWIST1-specific tumor-reactive cytotoxic T lymphocytes for mesothelioma immunotherapy, Dr Tan proposed to establish a new nanoparticle-mediated delivery of human PD1-TWIST1 DNA (huPD1-TWIST1) vaccine in mice. With positive preliminary results showing the efficacy of the huPD1-TWIST1 vaccine for mesothelioma immunotherapy, we hope the study could eventually bring advancement in mesothelioma treatment.

In addition to the above, there were a total of eight projects in progress and another one was completed during the year. Dr Lam Sze Kwan from HKU completed his project titled "Inhibition of Warburg effect with a novel combination of dichloroacetate and niclosamide for therapy in malignant pleural mesothelioma". The study successfully demonstrated the anticancer effect of dichloroacetate and niclosamide *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and revealed that the effect was mediated by inhibition of the Warburg effect, anti-proliferation, cell cycle arrest, apoptosis and/or other pathways. Although these findings were preliminary, they certainly provided a scientific foundation for the future design of clinical trials of therapy in MPM.

For all the advancement brought by our research work, the Committee 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.

儘管間皮瘤仍然無法治愈，但委員會希望病人的治療方法能得以改善。委員會通過撥款予香港大學郭凱軒博士進行一項名為「CD24及PD-1抑制劑在惡性胸膜間皮瘤的治療作用」之項目。在是項研究中，研究人員提出CD24是一種潛在的生物標誌物和免疫療法的新重點，通過體外和體內模型實驗揭示CD24介導的免疫抑制作用在惡性胸膜間皮瘤中的機制，並評估CD24和PD-1共同抑制惡性胸膜間皮瘤的治療效能。若項目能成功揭示CD24於惡性胸膜間皮瘤中的作用，則可以設計出新的治療方法，從而為惡性胸膜間皮瘤的患者發掘新的治療機會。

經委員會通過由香港大學譚志武博士進行的「基於PD-1的TWIST1腫瘤抗原疫苗免疫治療方法的臨床前研究 — 促進疫苗的臨床轉化」項目，則以不同的方向重點研究一種疫苗用於間皮瘤的免疫療法。近期的研究顯示，sPD1-TWIST1疫苗能夠誘導TWIST1特定及對腫瘤反應的毒殺型T淋巴細胞用於間皮瘤的免疫療法，因此譚博士提出在小鼠模型上建立一種納米顆粒介導的體內疫苗遞送系統，用於遞送人類PD1-TWIST1基因(huPD1-TWIST1)疫苗。基於前期研究已顯示huPD1-TWIST1腫瘤抗原疫苗對間皮瘤免疫治療有效，委員會期望是項研究最終能為間皮瘤的治療帶來進展。

除上述的研究項目，是年有八個項目正在進行，另有一個項目則已於年內完成。完成的項目由香港大學林詩鈞博士進行，名為「利用二氯乙酸鹽和氯硝柳胺的組合抑制華寶效應從而治療惡性胸膜間皮瘤」。是項研究成功展示二氯乙酸鹽和氯硝柳胺在體外和體內抑制腫瘤生長的效能，並揭示了該效能是通過抑制華寶效應、抗細胞增生、調控細胞週期、細胞凋亡及／或其他途徑的機制而成。雖然這些結果均為初步發現，但可為未來惡性胸膜間皮瘤臨床治療的研究測試的設計確立科學基礎。

對於以上研究項目帶來的進展，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。



Though the rehabilitation services provided by the Board was affected by the COVID-19 epidemic in the first quarter of 2022, as the epidemic has been gradually eased, it is our pleasure to report that all rehabilitation services provided by the Board steadily returned to normal operation. 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 1 395 pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma patients.

Total expenditure spent on rehabilitation was \$26.44 million in 2022, representing a decrease of \$1.38 million compared with 2021, and this was mainly due to disturbance on rehabilitation services by the epidemic outbreak in early 2022. The Committee has been dedicated to upholding 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.

The Board continued to deliver rehabilitation services to all pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma patients in the territory through Ruttonjee Hospital, Haven of Hope Hospital and North District Hospital under the pulmonary rehabilitation programme in cooperation with the Hospital Authority (HA programme). During the year, 299 patients, who were frail and in need of rehabilitation services, were referred to this programme. A total of 2 985 service sessions have been provided to patients by the professional teams composed of respiratory physicians, nurses, physiotherapists and occupational therapists. The Committee is grateful to learn that the responses of patients having received the services were mostly positive.

Another group of patients with better physical conditions continued to receive support and care through our Comprehensive Community Rehabilitation (CCR) Programme. In spite of fewer patients participating in the first quarter due to the epidemic, participation rate returned to normal gradually in the second half of the year. During the year, 69 patients (2021: 105) completed the preliminary assessment in Adventist Hospital–Tsuen Wan, and the accumulated numbers of patients having completed Phase 2 and Phase 3 increased to 748 and 675 (2021: 658 and 469) respectively. In 2022, 306 patients (2021: 316) joined the exercise sessions for at least one time, and a total of 14 502 (2021: 16 874) exercise sessions have been arranged for patients. Although the monthly average exercise sessions per patient slightly decreased to 5.78 in 2022 compared with 5.99 in 2021, the number of patients participating in exercise sessions reached a record high of 241 in December. Overall speaking, the Committee is delighted to see that the CCR programme has received overwhelming support from the patients, helping them develop regular exercise habits and improve their health condition.

基金委員會的復康服務雖然在2022年第一季受到2019冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，隨著疫情逐漸緩和，復康委員會欣然報告大部份復康服務已逐步回復正常運作。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1 395位肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤患者提供多元化及以人為本的復康服務。

2022年用於復康方面的總開支合共二千六百四十四萬元，比2021年減少一百三十八萬元，主要因本年度年初復康服務受到疫情爆發的影響。委員會竭盡所能為病人及照顧者推行各項優質的復康計劃。我們很高興能於此報告中分享各項計劃於本年度的成果。

基金委員會繼續與醫院管理局合作，透過律敦治醫院、靈實醫院及北區醫院向全港之肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤病人提供胸肺復康服務（醫管局合作項目）。是年共299位身體虛弱及需要復康服務的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合共為這批病人安排了2 985節服務。委員會很高興知悉獲得服務的病人大多反應正面。

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。是項計劃於2022年第一季受到疫情影響令較少病人參與，但在下半年開始病人參與的情況逐步回復正常。本年度共有69位（2021：105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分別增加至748人及675人（2021：658人及469人）。年內共有306位（2021：316位）病人參與最少一節運動，而病人出席運動節數總共14 502節（2021：16 874節）。雖然病人每月平均的運動節數由2021年的5.99節輕微下降至2022年的5.78節，但參與運動的病人人數於12月達至241人，為計劃開展以來的最高紀錄。整體而言，委員會樂見計劃獲得病人大力支持，成功幫助病人建立恆常運動之習慣及改善他們之健康。



Physical health is certainly important to our patients but maintaining psychological and social health in the rehabilitation process is equally crucial to them. Through a tendering process in 2020, the Board commissioned a charitable institution to provide social and psychological support services to patients with psychological and social problems. During 2022, 218 cases received a total of 1 468 home visits attended by professional social workers, and eventually 520 referrals were made for patients and/or their carers, providing them with appropriate support and services. To effectively monitor the progress of patients and carers, different assessment tools have been put in place. Service users were required to complete these assessments every 6 months. Patients' assessment results this year were in general satisfactory. For instance, among 160 patients who have completed the assessments, 61% and 58% of them showed improvement in Geriatric Depression Scale and Rasch Scale questionnaires respectively, while 20% and 21% had ratings in the respective scale reflecting that their depression and loneliness did not worsen. Similarly, the majority of 93 carers receiving home visits got positive or stable results in assessments. Patients will benefit if the burden of their carers is alleviated. Social workers in the team were able to establish strong rapport with patients and carers. They have become a reliable source for seeking necessary assistance.

To reach out to more patients of different spectrums, the Committee continued to fund other rehabilitation projects through the sponsorship scheme. During the year, 30 sessions of online or physical education talks and gatherings were arranged, with a total of 319 attendance. Apart from learning useful information on the management of the disease and development of a healthy lifestyle, patients could also expand their social circles in these gatherings, thereby developing mutual support among the group. Additionally, the Board also sponsored service providers to organise music therapy classes and a series of interest-based rehabilitation classes such as "Acupressure Massage class", "Healthy Diet Class" and "Sleep Hygiene Class" to improve patients' breathing techniques and emotional well-being during the COVID-19 epidemic, and offer them with diverse options of rehabilitation activities beyond exercise.

身體健康對病人固然重要，但維持心理及社交健康於復康過程中亦不容忽視。基金委員會於2020年通過招標程序委託一間慈善機構為心理及社交出現問題的病人提供支援服務。2022年內共有218宗個案接受由專業社工負責，合共1 468次家訪，並為病人及／或其照顧者作出520次之轉介，讓他們可得到合適的支援及服務。項目設有不同的評估工具以有效地監察病人及照顧者之進度。服務使用者需每6個月接受評估。病人於年內的評估結果普遍令人滿意。舉例來說，160個完成評估的病人當中，分別有61%及58%病人於老人抑鬱症量表(Geriatric Depression Scale)及Rasch式孤寂感量表顯示心理狀況有所改善，另分別有20%及21%病人的相關評估結果顯示其抑鬱程度及孤寂感沒有轉差。年內亦同時為93位照顧者提供家訪及評估服務，結果顯示他們大部份的情況有所改善或維持平穩。當照顧者的負擔得以減輕，其照料的病人將有所得益。團隊內的社工成功與病人及照顧者建立緊密的關係，為病人及照顧者提供可靠的支援。

為了接觸更多不同層面的病人，委員會繼續透過贊助計劃撥款支持其他復康活動，包括30場以網上或實體形式舉辦的教育講座及聚會，出席人次為319人。除了在講座中獲得疾病管理及建立健康生活模式的相關資訊，病人亦能在聚會中擴闊其社交圈子，從而建立病人之間的相互支持。此外，基金委員會亦資助服務機構舉辦音樂治療班和一系列復康興趣班，包括「穴位按摩自療班」、「補氣食療煮食班」及「好眠放鬆調理班」等，協助病人改善呼吸的技巧及2019冠狀病毒病疫情期間的情緒健康，並提供運動以外的多元復康活動選擇。



COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION 復康委員會



To conclude, the Committee would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our members for materialising all the above work. With the objective of striving for continuous improvement in 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.

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。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。



Patients joined an online health talk conducted by the Case Manager of the Board.
病人參與由基金委員會個案經理主講的網上健康講座。



Patients sang and clapped hands along with the instructor in a music therapy session.
病人在音樂治療班中跟隨導師一起唱歌和拍手。



Patients experienced low-impact kickboxing by learning the basic movement of the sport.
病人透過學習簡單的踢拳動作，體驗輕量踢拳運動。



The mascot “Dusty Boy” of the Board has successfully built a positive and impressive image in various educational and publicity programmes. In 2022, the Committee continued to adopt a vivid approach to promote educational and publicity work with a view to raising the awareness of the stakeholders of construction industry as well as the general public on preventing pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma.

The Committee is committed to conducting and financing education and publicity programmes to promote the prevention of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma as in the past. Since the society gradually resumed to normalcy from the COVID-19 epidemic, the Committee launched several prevention programmes during the year. The total expenditure spent on prevention in 2022 was \$29.29 million, showing an increase of \$6.24 million when compared with \$23.05 million spent in 2021.

In order to encourage more small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in the construction, renovation and maintenance works industries to use tools with dust collectors, the Board continued with the “Cordless Tools with Dust Removal System Subsidy Scheme” in 2022. Eligible companies would receive subsidies to purchase suitable cordless angle grinders with dust collectors. It is hoped that this will help employers and workers understand the importance of “dust reduction at source” in preventing pneumoconiosis, and by using the dust reduction tools, their work habits and environment could also be improved.

To achieve synergies, we 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. During the assessment process, we were pleased to see that the construction industry had adopted a number of innovative construction methods and technologies to improve the effectiveness of dust prevention, and thus safeguarding the occupational health of workers. Special thanks were given to the participating organisations for their contributions to the prevention of pneumoconiosis. As long as we join hands together, we are confident that a higher level of occupational safety and health in the construction industry can be promoted, resulting in a better working environment for workers.

基金委員會的吉祥物「沙塵仔」成功地在各教育及宣傳項目建立正面及深刻之形象。委員會在2022年繼續以生動的方式推動教育及宣傳工作，提升建造業持份者以至市民大眾預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤之意識。

委員會一如以往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。隨着社會逐漸從2019冠狀病毒病疫情中復常，委員會本年進行了多項預防計劃。2022年用於預防工作的總開支二千九百二十九萬元，比2021年二千三百零五萬元增加約六百二十四萬元。

為鼓勵更多從事建造、裝修及維修行業的中小型企業使用附設集塵裝置的工具，基金委員會於2022年繼續推行「中小型企業裝修維修及建造業減塵工具資助計劃」，資助合資格的公司購買符合規格及附設集塵裝置的充電式手提角磨機。委員會希望藉此加強僱主及工友明白「源頭減塵」對預防肺塵埃沉着病的重要性，透過使用減塵工具，改善他們的工作習慣及環境。

此外，為達至協同效應，我們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」。在評審的過程中，我們欣喜看到建造業界採用了多項創新的施工方法和技術，以提高防塵效果，從而保障工友的職業健康。委員會藉此感謝各參與機構為預防肺塵埃沉着病所作出的貢獻，相信只要我們共同努力，必定能在提升建造業的職安健水平方面再創佳績，為工友提供一個更好之工作環境。



The Board also sponsored trade unions and non-government organisations to organise prevention programmes of different types and scales, including talks related to the prevention of pneumoconiosis at construction sites, promotion booths and seminars for residents living in old districts about prevention of asbestosis as well as other promotional activities targeted at people of different races. In 2022, promotional materials including posters, leaflets, stickers and site hoarding banners with prevention messages were distributed to 152 construction sites through the “Prevention of Pneumoconiosis Site Beautification Campaign and Promotional Toolbox Program”, thereby assisting contractors publicise to workers more effectively the proper pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma preventive measures at their sites and remind workers to take preventive measures all the time. It is believed that by working together with different stakeholders, the prevention of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma messages can be delivered in a wider and deeper way.

Apart from organising various types of activities, the Committee also launched promotion programmes in different media and through various publicity channels this year. The “Dusty Boy” has been meeting the public on TVB, Cable TV, Now TV, ViuTV, MTR stations, bus stations, Facebook, etc. Additionally, the radio announcements from “Dusty Boy” were also broadcasted during the horse racing and financial programmes of Commercial Radio I and Metro Radio.

As for occupational health, a total of 5 074 construction workers benefited from the “Medical Surveillance Programme” in 2022, showing a significant increase of 1 585 construction workers as compared with 2021. By taking regular physical examinations, not only could construction workers detect chest-related problems and receive suitable treatments as early as possible, but they could also have a higher alert on occupational health and strengthen preventive measures of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma in their daily work.

Finally, the Committee would like to extend our 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. A 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 about pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma will be further enhanced.

基金委員會亦資助各工會及非政府機構舉辦不同規模及形式的預防推廣活動，包括到各建築工地舉辦預防肺塵埃沉着病的講座；透過街站及講座等向舊區居民進行預防石棉沉着病的宣傳；另外，亦舉辦其他針對不同族裔人士的推廣活動。委員會本年繼續透過「預防肺塵埃沉着病工地美化及工具箱計劃」，向152個工地派發海報、宣傳單張、貼紙及印有預防訊息的圍板橫額等宣傳品，以協助承建商更有效地在工地向工友推廣預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的正確方法，及提醒工友時刻做足預防措施。委員會相信與不同持份者攜手努力，能使預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的訊息傳播得更廣更深。

除了舉辦各種活動外，委員會亦透過不同媒體和宣傳渠道，將預防訊息傳遍社會大眾。「沙塵仔」是年透過無線電視、有線電視、Now TV、ViuTV、港鐵車站、巴士車站、Facebook等媒體與大家見面。此外，於商業一台及新城電台的賽馬及財經等節目時段亦可聽到「沙塵仔」的宣傳訊息。

在職業健康方面，於2022年共有5 074名建築工人參與「醫學監測計劃」，較2021年顯著增加1 585人。通過定期的身體檢查，他們不僅可以及早發現胸肺相關問題，儘早接受適切的治療，並可以更加注意自己的職業健康，在日常工作中加強預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的措施。

最後，委員會藉此由衷感謝各持份者在提升業界職業健康和安全的文化，尤其在預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤方面所作的貢獻。我們還要感謝各委員的努力不懈，使多項的預防計劃能得以順利推行。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提升至更高水平。



Dusty Boy bus body advertisement to promote dust prevention and reduction.
沙塵仔巴士車身廣告宣傳防塵減塵訊息。



Dusty Boy bus station advertisement to promote dust prevention and reduction.
沙塵仔巴士車站廣告宣傳防塵減塵訊息。



The Board television advertisement reminded workers to take proper dust control measures on the construction site.
基金委員會電視廣告提醒工友做妥工地的粉塵控制措施。



The Board Chairman, Sr Lam Kin Wing, Eddie (left), presented prizes to the representative of the winning company in “The 23rd Construction Safety Award Forum and Award Presentation Ceremony”.

基金委員會主席林健榮測量師(左)於「第二十三屆建造業安全大獎分享會暨頒獎典禮」上頒獎予得獎機構代表。

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 26 to 69, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 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 2022, 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26至第69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2022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2022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」部份中作出闡釋。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分而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本核數師報告。

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

就審計財務報表而言，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，並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得悉的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述。

根據我們已進行的工作，倘我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，則須報告有關事實。在此方面我們並無任何報告。

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呈列各財務報表，並對其認為就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而言乃屬必要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，或別無其他實際可行的替代方案，否則在編製財務報表時，基金委員會委員須評估基金委員會持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事宜以及使用持續經營為會計基礎。



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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.

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，僅向基金委員會全體委員提呈本報告，而不涉及其他目的。我們概不就本報告的內容對任何其他人士負責或承擔責任。

合理保證屬高水平的核證，但無法保證根據《香港審計準則》進行的審計總能發現存在的重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可能由欺詐或錯誤引起，倘合理預期錯誤陳述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，則有關錯誤陳述被視作重大。

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

- 識別並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，設計並執行審計程序以應對有關風險，以及獲取充分而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，但目的並非對基金委員會的內部控制是否有效發表意見。



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board members.
- 評價基金委員會委員所用的會計政策是否恰當及所作的會計估計及相關披露是否合理。
- 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.
- 對基金委員會委員所用的持續經營會計基礎是否恰當作出結論，並根據所獲得的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事件或情況相關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對基金委員會的持續經營能力產生重大懷疑。倘我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在本核數師報告中提示使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露，或（倘相關披露不足）修訂我們的意見。我們的結論乃基於截至本核數師報告日期所獲得的審計憑證。然而，未來事件或情況可能導致基金委員會不能持續經營。
- 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.
- 評價財務報表的整體呈列方式、結構及內容（包括披露），以及財務報表是否公允地反映相關交易及事件。

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.

我們就審計的設定範圍及時間以及重大審計發現等事宜與基金委員會委員溝通，包括我們在審計過程中所識別出有關內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

KPMG

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

26 June 2023

畢馬威會計師事務所

執業會計師
香港中環
遮打道10號
太子大廈8樓

二零二三年六月二十六日



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 截至2022年12月31日止年度(以港元列示)

	Note 附註	2022 \$	2021 \$
REVENUE			
Levy income	4	395,377,581	365,137,228
OTHER INCOME AND GAIN/(LOSS)			
Bank interest income		29,598,454	17,231,436
Interest income on debt investments at amortised cost		565,000	378,137
Dividend income from listed securities		15,948,103	14,549,203
Ex-gratia fund administration charge received		130,454	138,429
Penalty on late payments of levies		398,494	224,425
Sundry income		171	3,734
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(28,940,150)	(44,179,620)
		17,700,526	(11,654,256)
EXPENDITURE			
Operating and administrative expenditures			
Pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma compensations		(220,517,837)	(226,473,545)
Project expenses		(59,606,621)	(54,083,072)
Employee benefit expenses	5	(18,927,277)	(18,286,080)
Administrative expenses	6	(2,522,483)	(2,456,151)
Medical examination fees	7	(4,935,905)	(6,498,730)
Depreciation	9	(811,233)	(705,518)
Amortisation of intangible assets	10	(231,533)	(223,833)
Capital expenditure		(564,770)	(745,725)
		(308,117,659)	(309,472,654)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		104,960,448	44,010,318
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
ITEM THAT WILL NOT BE RECLARIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS			
Net fair value (loss)/gain on equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-recycling)		(6,342,238)	9,235,309
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		98,618,210	53,245,627

The notes on pages 31 to 69 form part of these financial statements. 第31至69頁之附註為該等財務報表之組成部分。



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

財務狀況表

At 31 December 2022 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 於2022年12月31日(以港元列示)

		Note 附註	2022 \$	2021 \$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備	9	20,668,824	21,246,964
Intangible assets	無形資產	10	298,931	453,464
Debt investments at amortised cost	按攤銷成本計量之債務投資	11	100,000,000	100,000,000
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	12	187,970,572	149,081,411
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之金融資產	13	312,973,080	267,810,480
Time deposits with original maturity of more than one year	原定超過一年後到期之定期存款	15	357,794,356	457,794,356
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	非流動資產總額		979,705,763	996,386,675
CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產			
Accounts receivable	應收賬款	14	15,491,485	16,739,402
Interest receivables	應收利息		25,253,059	5,177,139
Prepayments and deposits	預付款項及按金		72,673	89,924
Advance payment for compensation	預支補償金		125,088	72,468
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	2,077,248,613	1,947,325,117
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	16	12,220,847	37,942,609
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產總額		2,130,411,765	2,007,346,659
CURRENT LIABILITY	流動負債			
Accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項	17	18,115,671	10,357,801
NET CURRENT ASSETS	流動資產淨值		2,112,296,094	1,996,988,858
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	總資產減流動負債		3,092,001,857	2,993,375,533
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY	非流動負債			
Provision for long service payments	長期服務金撥備	18	115,015	106,901
Net assets	資產淨值		3,091,886,842	2,993,268,632



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

財務狀況表

At 31 December 2022 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 於2022年12月31日(以港元列示)

		Note	2022	2021
		附註	\$	\$
FUNDS AND RESERVES	基金及儲備			
Accumulated fund	累積基金	19	3,048,138,478	2,931,279,548
Research fund	研究基金	19	8,663,198	10,541,774
Prevention fund	預防基金	19	9,085,059	18,372,292
Rehabilitation fund	復康基金	19	913,829	913,829
Computer systems fund	電腦系統基金	19	298,931	453,464
Capital reserve	資本儲備	19	20,668,824	21,246,964
Investment reserve	投資儲備	19	4,118,523	10,460,761
Total funds and reserves	基金及儲備總額		3,091,886,842	2,993,268,632

Sr LAM Kin Wing, Eddie
Chairman

林健榮測量師
主席

The notes on pages 31 to 69 form part of these financial statements. 第31至69頁之附註為該等財務報表之組成部分。



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS AND RESERVES

基金及儲備變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 截至2022年12月31日止年度(以港元列示)

Funds and
reserves
基金及儲備
\$

Balance at 1 January 2021	於 2021 年 1 月 1 日結餘	2,940,023,005
Surplus for the year	是年度盈餘	44,010,318
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	
Net fair value gain 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收益淨額	9,235,309
Balance at 31 December 2021 and at 1 January 2022	於 2021 年 12 月 31 日及 2022 年 1 月 1 日結餘	2,993,268,632
Surplus for the year	是年度盈餘	104,960,448
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	
Net 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淨額	(6,342,238)
Balance at 31 December 2022	於 2022 年 12 月 31 日結餘	3,091,886,842

The notes on pages 31 to 69 form part of these financial statements. 第31至69頁之附註為該等財務報表之組成部分。



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) 截至2022年12月31日止年度(以港元列示)

	Note 附註	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	營運活動現金流量		
Cash generated from operations and net cash flows generated from operating activities	營運產生之現金及營運活動現金流量淨額	20(a) 97,810,339	58,797,889
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	投資活動現金流量		
Proceeds from redemption of debt investments at amortised cost	贖回按攤銷成本計量之債務投資之所得款項	—	15,000,000
Purchase of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	購入指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資	(45,231,399)	—
Purchases of debt investments at amortised cost	購入按攤銷成本計量之債務投資	11 —	(100,000,000)
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	(74,102,750)	—
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	購入物業、機器及設備項目	(233,093)	(769,910)
Purchases of intangible assets	購入無形資產	(77,000)	—
(Increase)/decrease 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)/減少	(129,923,496)	435,948,463
Decrease/(increase) in time deposits with original maturity of more than one year	原定超過一年後到期之定期存款減少/(增加)	100,000,000	(457,794,356)
Interest received	收取利息	10,087,534	29,299,872
Dividends received	收取股息	15,948,103	13,977,676
Net cash flows used in investing activities	投資活動所用現金流量淨額	(123,532,101)	(64,338,255)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物之淨減少	(25,721,762)	(5,540,366)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	於年初之現金及現金等價物	37,942,609	43,482,975
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	於年結之現金及現金等價物	12,220,847	37,942,609
ANALYSIS OF BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	現金及現金等價物結餘分析		
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	16 12,220,847	37,942,609

The notes on pages 31 to 69 form part of these financial statements. 第31至69頁之附註為該等財務報表之組成部分。



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 an 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 receive 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 as 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 collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”). The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis, except for equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, are stated at fair value as explained in the respective accounting policies (see note 12 and 13 respectively). These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”), which is the Board’s functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 3.

2.1 編製基準

各財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒佈之《香港財務報告準則》，該統稱包括所有適用的個別《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》及詮釋。編製財務報表使用的計量基準為歷史成本基準，惟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除外（誠如各自的會計政策所解釋，均以公允價值計量（分別見附註12及13））。各財務報表均以基金委員會之功能貨幣港元呈列。

根據香港財務報告準則編製財務報表要求管理層須作出判斷、估計及假設，而該等判斷、估計及假設會影響會計政策的應用以及資產、負債、收益及開支的呈報金額。該等估計及相關假設乃基於過往經驗及在多項有關情況下視為合理的各項其他因素作出，其結果構成對未能透過其他來源即時取得的資產及負債的賬面值作出判斷的基礎。實際結果可能有別於該等估計。

管理層於應用香港財務報告準則時所作出對財務報表有重大影響的判斷以及估計不確定性因素的主要來源載於附註3討論。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Board has adopted the amendments to HKFRSs issued by HKICPA to these financial statements for the current accounting period, which are applicable to the Board. The adoption of the revised HKFRSs has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

2.2 會計政策之變動

基金委員會於本會計年度財務報表中採納適用於基金委員會之由香港會計師公會頒佈之修訂香港財務報告準則。採納經修訂香港財務報告準則對各財務報表均無重大財務影響。

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 2022 in these financial statements. Among these HKFRSs, the following are expected to be relevant to the Board's financial statements upon becoming effective:

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則

在編製各財務報表時，基金委員會並無提早應用任何已頒佈但尚未於截至2022年12月31日止會計年度生效之新訂或經修訂香港財務報告準則。該等香港財務報告準則當中，預計將於生效後與基金委員會之財務報表相關者載列如下：

HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance contracts</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Disclosure of accounting policies</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 8	<i>Definition of accounting estimates</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> ^{2&3}
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Non-current liabilities with covenants</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Lease liability in a sale and leaseback</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i> ¹

香港財務報告準則	保險合約 ¹
第17號	
香港會計準則	會計政策之披露 ¹
第1號之修訂	
香港會計準則	會計估計之定義 ¹
第8號之修訂	
香港會計準則	與產生自單一交易之資產及負債相關之遞延稅項 ¹
第12號之修訂	
香港會計準則	負債分類為流動或非流動 ^{2&3}
第1號之修訂	
香港會計準則	附帶契諾之非流動負債 ²
第1號之修訂	
香港會計準則	售後租回之租賃負債 ²
第16號之修訂	
香港會計準則	虧損合約 — 履行合約之成本 ¹
第37號之修訂	



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

- ¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- ² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
- ³ 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.

- ¹ 於2023年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- ² 於2024年1月1日或之後開始之年度期間生效
- ³ 由於香港會計準則第1號之修訂，香港詮釋第5號財務報表之呈列 — 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按公允價值計量其股本投資及投資基金。公允價值指在計量日市場參與者在進行有序交易時會就出售資產所收取之價格或就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（在並無主要市場之情況下）對資產或負債最有利之市場進行。主要或最有利市場須為基金委員會能夠參與之市場。計量資產或負債之公允價值時所用之假設，與市場參與者（假設其基於最佳經濟利益行事）對資產或負債定價時所用之假設相同。



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 transfers 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輸入數據，盡量減少使用不可觀察輸入數據。

所有在財務報表內按公允價值計量或披露的資產及負債，均根據對公允價值計量整體而言屬重要的最低級輸入數據按下述公允價值層級分類：

- 第一級 — 根據相同資產或負債於活躍市場的報價(未經調整)
- 第二級 — 根據對公允價值計量而言屬重要的最低級輸入數據為可觀察(直接或間接)輸入數據的估值方法
- 第三級 — 根據對公允價值計量而言屬重要的最低級輸入數據為不可觀察輸入數據的估值方法

對於按經常性基準於財務報表內確認之資產及負債，基金委員會於各報告期末透過重新評估分類(根據對公允價值計量整體而言屬重要的最低級輸入數據)，釐定有否在不同層級之間發生轉移。



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 assets recoverable amount is estimated. An assets 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. In testing a cash-generating unit for impairment, a portion of the carrying amount of a corporate asset (e.g., a headquarters building) is allocated to an individual cash-generating unit if it can be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis or, otherwise, to the smallest group of cash-generating units.

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.

非金融資產減值

倘出現減值跡象或須對資產(金融資產除外)進行年度減值測試,則須估計該資產之可收回金額。資產之可收回金額為該資產或現金產生單位之使用價值或其公允價值減出售成本(以較高者為準),並就個別資產釐定,惟倘若該資產未能產生大致獨立於其他資產或資產組別的現金流入,則在此情況下,須釐定該資產所屬現金產生單位之可收回金額。對現金產生單位進行減值測試時,倘能按合理一致的基準予以分配,則將公司資產(如總部樓宇)賬面值的一部份分配至獨立的現金產生單位,否則分配至現金產生單位的最小組合。

減值虧損僅在資產之賬面值超過其可收回金額時予以確認。在評估使用價值時,使用可反映目前市場對貨幣時間價值及該資產特定風險之評估之稅前折現率,將估計未來現金流量折現至其現值。減值虧損在其產生期間於損益內扣除。

於各報告期末,評估是否有跡象顯示先前確認之減值虧損可能不再存在或已經減少。如有此等跡象,則須估計可收回金額。資產先前確認之減值虧損僅在用以釐定該資產之可收回金額之估計有變時撥回,惟撥回金額不得高於假設在過往年度並無為該資產確認減值虧損之情況下釐定之賬面值(扣除任何折舊/攤銷)。減值虧損撥回在其產生期間計入損益。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

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);
 - (vii) 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
 - (viii) 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；
 - (vii) 於(a)(i)所述人士對實體有重大影響或屬該實體（或該實體母公司）之主要管理層成員；及
 - (viii) 該實體或該實體作為其中一部分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。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

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

Leasehold 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、機器及設備及折舊

物業、機器及設備以成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損列賬。物業、機器及設備項目之成本包括其購入價及使該資產達至可運作狀況並到達使用地點作其擬定用途所需之任何應佔直接成本。物業、機器及設備項目在投入運作後產生之開支（如維修及保養）一般在其產生期間在損益內扣除。倘符合確認條件，則重大檢查開支會於資產賬面值內撥充資本作為重置。倘物業、機器及設備之重要部件須定期重置，則基金委員會會將有關部件確認為有特定可使用年期之個別資產並對其作出相應折舊。

折舊乃採用直線法於每項物業、機器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	租期或10年（以較短者為準）
電腦設備	5年

使用權資產

租賃土地	租期或50年（以較短者為準）
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倘物業、機器及設備項目之不同部分有不同之可使用年期，該項目之成本按合理基準於不同部分之間分配，各部分各自計算折舊。

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進行檢討及調整（如適用）。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

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.

Items may be produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The proceeds from selling any such items and the related costs are recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

(i) As a lessee

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

物業、機器及設備項目(包括任何已初步確認之重大部分)於出售時或預期日後不會因使用或出售有關項目而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之任何出售或棄用收益或虧損，為銷售所得款項淨額與相關資產賬面值之差額。

在使物業、機器及設備項目達到管理層擬定的營運方式所需的地點及狀況的同時，亦可生產有關項目。出售任何該等項目的所得款項及相關成本於損益確認。

無形資產

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

租賃

基金委員會於合約初始評估有關合約是否屬租賃或包含租賃。倘合約為換取代價在一段時間內已識別資產的控制權，則該合約是租賃或包含租賃。當客戶同時有權指示可識別資產之用途及自有關用途獲得絕大部分經濟利益時，即擁有控制權。

(i) 作為承租人

於租賃期開始日期，基金委員會對租賃確認使用權資產及租賃負債，不包括租賃期十二個月或短於十二個月的短期租賃及低價值資產租賃，就基金委員會而言，主要為手提電腦及辦公室家具。當基金委員會就低價值資產訂立租賃時，基金委員會決定是否按個別租賃基準將租賃資本化。與該等未資本化租賃相關的租賃付款在租期內系統性地確認為開支。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

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

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

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

當租賃被資本化時，租賃負債按租期內應付租賃付款的現值初步確認，並使用租賃所隱含的利率貼現，或倘利率不可即時釐定，則使用相關增量借款利率。於初步確認後，租賃負債以攤銷成本計量且利息支出使用實際利率法計算。不取決於指數或利率的可變租賃付款並未包括於租賃負債之計量中，並因此於其產生之會計期間於損益扣除。

於租賃被資本化時確認的使用權資產初步按成本計量，包括租賃負債的初始金額加上於開始日期或之前作出的任何租賃付款，以及所產生的任何初步直接成本。如適用，使用權資產的成本亦包括拆除及移除相關資產或恢復相關資產或該資產所在工地而產生的估計成本，貼現至其現值並扣除任何已收取的租賃優惠。使用權資產其後按成本減累計折舊及減值虧損列賬，惟以下類別的使用權資產除外：

倘指數或利率之變動導致未來租賃付款出現變動；或倘基金委員會預期根據剩餘價值擔保預期應付的金額之估計變化；或倘基金委員會就是否合理確定將行使購買、延長或終止選擇權的重新評估導致變動發生，則租賃負債將重新計量。按此方式重新計量租賃負債時，會對使用權資產的賬面值進行相應調整，或倘使用權資產的賬面值已減至零，則調整將計入損益。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

In the statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the principal portion of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

於財務狀況表中，長期租賃負債之流動部分釐定為於報告期後十二個月內到期償付的合約付款的主要部分。

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當日）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且該等合約現金流量僅為支付本金及利息，則計量時可能受減值影響。

倘債務工具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，則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收取付款之權利確立時在損益內確認。該等投資之公允價值變動在其他全面收益內確認，即使已售出有關資產，亦永不會轉回損益。



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，根據該方法，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，根據該方法，預期信貸虧損分兩個階段確認。就自初步確認以來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發生之違約事件所引致之信貸虧損作出撥備。就自初步確認以來已顯著增加之信貸風險而言，不論何時發生違約事件，均須就有關風險於餘下年期內之預期信貸虧損作出虧損撥備。

基金委員會認為，金融資產一旦逾期超過90天，即已發生違約事件，除非基金委員會有合理且有理據支持的資料，闡明另有更為適用之違約標準，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 cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits, which are not restricted as to use.

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.

財務負債

財務負債初步按所收取代價之公允價值減應佔直接交易成本確認。初步確認後，財務負債其後使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

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

倘有現時可強制執行之法定權利可抵銷已確認金額，且有意按淨額基準結算或同時變現資產與清償負債，則有關金融資產與財務負債互相抵銷，並在財務狀況表內呈報其淨值。

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銀行存款（包括用途不受限制之定期存款）。

撥備

倘過往事件引致債務（法定或推定）且日後很可能因為履行債務而導致資源流出，則確認撥備，前提是能夠可靠估計債務之金額。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

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.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, a separate asset is recognised for any expected reimbursement that would be virtually certain. The amount recognised for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the provision.

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.

倘折現之影響屬重大，則撥備之確認金額為預期履行債務所需之未來開支於報告期末之現值。隨時間流逝而產生之折現現值增加在損益內確認。

倘結算撥備所需的部分或全部支出預期由另一方償還，則就幾乎確定的任何預期償還確認一項單獨的資產。就償還確認的金額以撥備的賬面值為限。

或然負債

或然負債指過往事件所引致之可能責任，而有關責任存在與否，須視乎日後一項或多項不確定事件會否發生，而有關事件並非完全由基金委員會控制。或然負債亦可以是過往事件所引致惟未被確認（由於不大可能導致經濟資源流出或所涉金額無法可靠計量）之責任。

或然負債不予確認，但會在財務報表附註中披露（如有）。當資源流出之可能性發生變動，導致很可能出現資源流出時，即確認撥備。

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。

收入確認

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



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 contributions is in accordance with the employees' years of service when contributed into the ORSO Scheme. Forfeited contributions in respect of employees who 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.

利息收入於產生時確認並按實際利率法計算，所用利率為將金融工具之估計未來現金流入於預期存續期或較短期間（如適用）內準確折現至金融資產賬面淨值之利率。

股息收入在股東收取付款之權利獲得確立、與股息相關之經濟利益很可能流入基金委員會且能夠可靠計量股息金額時確認。

僱員福利

有新假期結轉

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，於報告期末未使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

在編製基金委員會之財務報表時，管理層須作出判斷、估計及假設，而該等判斷、估計及假設會影響收入、開支、資產及負債之呈報金額及其隨附披露以及或然負債之披露。該等假設及估計之不確定性可能導致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

在應用基金委員會會計政策之過程中，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計量。作出有關分類需要重大判斷。作出判斷時，基金委員會釐定合適業務模型，並評估是否符合金融資產「純粹支付本金及利息」之規定。由於基金委員會認為持有非上市債券及存款證之目的乃收取本金及利息之合約現金流，因此將有關投資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，並對前瞻性估計變動進行分析。

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

在確定是否存在責任並估計任何資源流出之可能性、時間及金額時，基金委員會須作出判斷。



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 provided for 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.

法律訴訟撥備通常較其他類別撥備需要更大程度之判斷。案件處於初步階段時，可能難以作出會計判斷，因為要確定是否存在責任並估計可能因而產生之任何資源流出之可能性及金額，涉及極大不確定性。隨著案件進展，基金委員會委員及法律顧問會持續評估應否確認撥備，並在有需要時修正先前作出之判斷及估計。在往後階段，通常可以較容易地就一系列界定較為清晰之可能結果作出判斷及估計。然而，撥備金額或仍極易受到所用假設的影響。任何待決法律訴訟均有多個可能結果。因此，量化個別案件之一系列可能結果通常並不可行。就此類撥備有意義地將多個系列之潛在結果匯總量化亦不可行，因為有關案件之性質及情況各有不同並涉及多種不明朗因素。

4 LEVY INCOME

4 徵款收入

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Private sector	私人工程	184,435,778	175,426,365
Public sector	公共工程		
Mass Transit Railway	港鐵工程	12,216,433	9,439,006
Port and Airport Development Scheme	港口及機場發展計劃	35,080,749	36,659,212
West Kowloon Cultural District	西九龍文化區	1,805,137	3,352,120
Others	其他	161,607,000	139,930,348
Quarry industry	石礦業	232,484	330,177
		395,377,581	365,137,228



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 \$1,000,000 undertaken in Hong Kong and the tender for which was 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 \$1,000,000 undertaken in Hong Kong and the tender for which was 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 \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

依據經修訂之《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》第VII部分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

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Wages, salaries and allowances	工資、薪金及津貼	17,718,914	17,073,879
Staff medical insurance	職員醫療保險	285,191	195,807
Staff compensation insurance	職員賠償保險	25,600	26,677
Pension scheme contributions (defined contribution schemes)	退休金計劃供款(界定供款計劃)		
ORSO Scheme	職業退休計劃	588,600	577,066
MPF Scheme	強積金計劃	340,183	335,324
(Reversal of provision)/provision for unutilised annual leave	未使用年假(撥備撥回)/撥備	(31,211)	77,327
		18,927,277	18,286,080

No Board members received any fees or emoluments in respect of their services rendered to the Board during the year (2021: Nil).

概無基金委員會委員就其於年度內向基金委員會提供之服務收取任何酬金或其他報酬(2021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

		2022 \$	2021 \$
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 of accounts receivable, net (note 14)	應收賬款減值淨額(附註14)	178,715	131,235
Legal and professional fees	法律及專業費用	457,498	945,395
Printing and stationery	印刷及文儀	79,780	105,674
Others	其他	1,616,490	1,083,847
		2,522,483	2,456,151

7 MEDICAL EXAMINATION FEES

7 判傷費用

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 the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board under Sections 23 and 23A of the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance.

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

8 所得稅開支

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.

概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				
		Leasehold Land 租賃土地	Properties 物業	Leasehold improvements 租賃物業改良工程	Computer equipment 電腦設備	Total 總計	Total 總計
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 December 2022	2022年12月31日						
At 31 December 2021 and at 1 January 2022:	於2021年12月31日及於2022年1月1日：						
Cost	成本	6,855,332	17,052,690	5,109,410	2,248,404	24,410,504	31,265,836
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(91,667)	(3,922,121)	(5,109,410)	(895,674)	(9,927,205)	(10,018,872)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	6,763,665	13,130,569	—	1,352,730	14,483,299	21,246,964
At 1 January 2022, net of accumulated depreciation	於2022年1月1日，扣除累計折舊	6,763,665	13,130,569	—	1,352,730	14,483,299	21,246,964
Additions	添置	—	—	—	233,093	233,093	233,093
Depreciation provided during the year	年度撥備折舊	(7,971)	(341,054)	—	(462,208)	(803,262)	(811,233)
At 31 December 2022, net of accumulated depreciation	於2022年12月31日，扣除累計折舊	6,755,694	12,789,515	—	1,123,615	13,913,130	20,668,824
At 31 December 2022:	於2022年12月31日：						
Cost	成本	6,855,332	17,052,690	5,109,410	2,481,497	24,643,597	31,498,929
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(99,638)	(4,263,175)	(5,109,410)	(1,357,882)	(10,730,467)	(10,830,105)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	6,755,694	12,789,515	—	1,123,615	13,913,130	20,668,824
31 December 2021	2021年12月31日						
At 31 December 2020 and at 1 January 2021:	於2020年12月31日及於2021年1月1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	賬面淨值	6,771,636	13,471,623	—	939,313	14,410,936	21,182,572
At 1 January 2021, net of accumulated depreciation	於2021年1月1日，扣除累計折舊	6,771,636	13,471,623	—	939,313	14,410,936	21,182,572
Additions	添置	—	—	—	769,910	769,910	769,910
Depreciation provided during the year	年度撥備折舊	(7,971)	(341,054)	—	(356,493)	(697,547)	(705,518)
At 31 December 2021, net of accumulated depreciation	於2021年12月31日，扣除累計折舊	6,763,665	13,130,569	—	1,352,730	14,483,299	21,246,964
At 31 December 2021:	於2021年12月31日：						
Cost	成本	6,855,332	17,052,690	5,109,410	2,248,404	24,410,504	31,265,836
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊	(91,667)	(3,922,121)	(5,109,410)	(895,674)	(9,927,205)	(10,018,872)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	6,763,665	13,130,569	—	1,352,730	14,483,299	21,246,964

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 2022	2022年12月31日	
At 31 December 2021 and at 1 January 2022:	於2021年12月31日及於2022年1月1日：	
Cost	成本	1,119,166
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(665,702)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	453,464
At 1 January 2022, net of accumulated amortisation	於2022年1月1日，扣除累計攤銷	453,464
Additions	添置	77,000
Amortisation provided during the year	年度撥備攤銷	(231,533)
At 31 December 2022, net of accumulated amortisation	於2022年12月31日，扣除累計攤銷	298,931
At 31 December 2022:	於2022年12月31日：	
Cost	成本	1,196,166
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(897,235)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	298,931
31 December 2021	2021年12月31日	
At 31 December 2020 and at 1 January 2021:	於2020年12月31日及於2021年1月1日：	
Cost	成本	1,119,166
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(441,869)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	677,297
At 1 January 2021, net of accumulated amortisation	於2021年1月1日，扣除累計攤銷	677,297
Amortisation provided during the year	年度撥備攤銷	(223,833)
At 31 December 2021, net of accumulated amortisation	於2021年12月31日，扣除累計攤銷	453,464
At 31 December 2021:	於2021年12月31日：	
Cost	成本	1,119,166
Accumulated amortisation	累計攤銷	(665,702)
Net carrying amount	賬面淨值	453,464



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

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Debt investments at amortised cost, at nominal value	按攤銷成本計量之債務投資， 按面值		
— Unlisted bond	— 非上市債券	100,000,000	100,000,000

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Board's unlisted bond investment was with a fixed interest rate of 0.565% per annum and will mature in August 2024.

於2022年及2021年12月31日，基金委員會之非上市債券投資固定年利率為0.565%及到期日為2024年8月。

12 EQUITY INVESTMENTS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME 12 指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Listed equity investments, at fair value:	上市股本投資，按公允價值：		
Hong Kong	香港	187,970,572	149,081,411

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屬策略性投資。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

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

基金委員會指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資之詳情如下：

			Dividend income for		Dividend income for	
			Fair value as at	the year ended	Fair value as at	the year ended
Name of company	Stock code	31 December 2022	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2021	31 December 2021
			截至2022年			截至2021年
		於2022年	12月31日	於2021年		12月31日
		12月31日	止年度	12月31日		止年度
公司名稱	股份代號	之公允價值	之股息收入	之公允價值		之股息收入
		\$	\$	\$		\$
CK Hutchison Holdings Ltd.	長江和記實業有限公司	1	27,125,588	1,144,768	21,326,597	1,059,970
CLP Holdings Ltd.	中電控股有限公司	2	19,636,360	831,760	19,593,000	771,280
Hong Kong and China Gas Co. Ltd.	香港中華煤氣有限公司	3	10,383,021	357,815	12,411,074	918,145
HSBC Holdings plc	滙豐控股有限公司	5	36,451,340	1,166,617	25,832,520	942,105
Power Assets Holdings Ltd.	電能實業有限公司	6	10,602,000	509,010	8,772,300	509,010
Hang Seng Bank Ltd.	恒生銀行有限公司	11	23,532,740	553,470	19,021,910	813,130
Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd.	新鴻基地產發展有限公司	16	32,467,200	1,406,050	21,285,000	1,113,750
CK Asset Holdings Ltd.	長江實業集團有限公司	1113	27,772,323	941,253	20,839,010	792,858
			187,970,572	6,910,743	149,081,411	6,920,248

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Listed fund investments, at fair value:		
Hong Kong	312,973,080	267,810,480

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未選擇於其他全面收益確認公允價值收益或虧損。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

14 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

14 應收賬款

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Accounts receivable	應收賬款	17,681,170	18,750,372
Less: provision for loss allowance	減：虧損撥備	(2,189,685)	(2,010,970)
		15,491,485	16,739,402

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。應收賬款屬不計利息。

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

應收賬款減值之虧損撥備變動如下：

		2022 \$	2021 \$
At 1 January	於1月1日	2,010,970	1,879,735
Impairment losses, net (note 6)	減值虧損淨額(附註6)	178,715	131,235
At 31 December	於12月31日	2,189,685	2,010,970

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.

基金委員會按相等於全期預期信貸虧損(採用撥備矩陣計算)之金額計量應收賬款之虧損撥備。於各報告期末，基金委員會根據過往虧損經驗、當前市況及前瞻性資料計量金融資產之虧損撥備。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

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面臨之信貸風險資料：

As at 31 December 2022

於2022年12月31日

		Past due 逾期				
		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	Total 總計
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	0.02%	0.2%	15.9%	100.0%	12.4%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$)	總賬面值(港元)	14,476,546	788,882	274,535	2,141,207	17,681,170
Expected credit losses (HK\$)	預期信貸虧損(港元)	3,534	1,380	43,564	2,141,207	2,189,685

As at 31 December 2021

於2021年12月31日

		Past due 逾期				
		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	Total 總計
Expected credit loss rate	預期信貸虧損率	0.03%	0.2%	40.6%	100.0%	10.7%
Gross carrying amount (HK\$)	總賬面值(港元)	16,272,809	412,304	100,303	1,964,956	18,750,372
Expected credit losses (HK\$)	預期信貸虧損(港元)	4,284	1,006	40,724	1,964,956	2,010,970

At the end of the reporting period, the Board had certain concentrations of credit risk as 11% (2021: 6%) and 34% (2021: 28%) of the Board's accounts receivable were due from the Board's largest debtor and five largest debtors, respectively.

於報告期末，基金委員會有若干信貸集中風險，原因是基金委員會應收賬款之11%（2021年：6%）及34%（2021年：28%）分別為應收基金委員會之最大債務人及五大債務人。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

15 TIME DEPOSITS WITH ORIGINAL MATURITY OF MORE THAN THREE MONTHS AND ONE YEAR

15 原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and one year	原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款	2,435,042,969	2,405,119,473
Less: Portion classified as non-current assets	減：部份分類為非流動資產	(357,794,356)	(457,794,356)
Current portion	流動部份	2,077,248,613	1,947,325,117

As at 31 December 2022, the effective interest rate on time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and one year was 1.22% (2021: 0.6%) per annum. These deposits have an average maturity of 273 days (2021: 343 days).

於2022年12月31日，原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款之實際年利率為1.22% (2021年：0.6%)。該等存款之平均到期日為273天 (2021年：343天)。

16 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

16 現金及現金等價物

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash and bank balances	現金及銀行結餘	12,220,847	37,942,609
Time deposits	定期存款	2,435,042,969	2,405,119,473
		2,447,263,816	2,443,062,082
Less: Time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and one year (note 15)	減：原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款 (附註15)	(2,435,042,969)	(2,405,119,473)
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物	12,220,847	37,942,609



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

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Accruals	應計款項	16,099,363	5,693,913
Other payables	其他應付款項	6,884	3,794
Provision for unutilised annual leave	未使用年假撥備	791,288	830,613
Provision for litigation claim	訴訟申索之撥備	1,218,136	3,829,481
		18,115,671	10,357,801

Provision for litigation claim was made for a court case which was outstanding at the end of the reporting period. The provision of \$1,218,136 refers to the maximum estimated amount of legal costs to be borne by the Board as initially provided by the legal advisor.

訴訟申索之撥備是就一宗於報告期末尚未解決的訴訟案件作出。撥備1,218,136元乃由基金委員會法律顧問初步估計負責法律成本之最高金額。

18 PROVISION FOR LONG SERVICE PAYMENTS

18 長期服務金撥備

		2022 \$	2021 \$
At 1 January	於1月1日	106,901	107,211
Movement during the year	年內變動	8,114	(310)
At 31 December	於12月31日	115,015	106,901

The provision for long service payments 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對基金委員會僱員截至報告期末因其向基金委員會提供服務而已賺取之可見將來付款(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)作出之最佳估計計算得出。



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

19 FUNDS AND RESERVES

19 基金及儲備

	Accumulated fund 累積基金	Research fund 研究基金	Prevention fund 預防基金	Rehabilitation fund 復康基金	Computer systems fund 電腦系統基金	Capital reserve 資本儲備	Investment reserve 投資儲備	Total 總計
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2021	於 2021 年 1 月 1 日	11,759,334	21,420,837	1,255,796	677,297	21,182,572	1,225,452	2,940,023,005
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘	44,010,318	—	—	—	—	—	44,010,318
Transfer from accumulated fund	轉撥自累積基金	(54,852,982)	23,048,546	27,816,966	—	769,910	—	—
Transfer to accumulated fund to compensate:	撥入累積基金以抵償：							
Depreciation (note 9)	折舊 (附註 9)	—	—	—	—	(705,518)	—	—
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 10)	無形資產攤銷 (附註 10)	223,833	—	—	(223,833)	—	—	—
Project expense	活動開支	54,083,072	(23,048,546)	(27,816,966)	—	—	—	—
Reclassification adjustment for amounts transferred from funds	就轉撥自基金之金額作出之重新分類調整	4,608,072	(3,048,545)	(341,967)	—	—	—	—
Fair value gain on 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之公允價值收益	—	—	—	—	—	9,235,309	9,235,309
At 31 December 2021	於 2021 年 12 月 31 日	10,541,774	18,372,292	913,829	453,464	21,246,964	10,460,761	2,993,268,632
At 31 December 2021 and at 1 January 2022	於 2021 年 12 月 31 日及 於 2022 年 1 月 1 日	2,931,279,548	18,372,292	913,829	453,464	21,246,964	10,460,761	2,993,268,632
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘	104,960,448	—	—	—	—	—	104,960,448
Transfer from accumulated fund	轉撥自累積基金	(59,916,714)	29,287,233	26,440,812	77,000	233,093	—	—
Transfer to accumulated fund to compensate:	撥入累積基金以抵償：							
Depreciation (note 9)	折舊 (附註 9)	811,233	—	—	—	(811,233)	—	—
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 10)	無形資產攤銷 (附註 10)	231,533	—	—	(231,533)	—	—	—
Project expense	活動開支	59,606,621	(3,878,576)	(29,287,233)	—	—	—	—
Reclassification adjustment for amounts transferred from funds	就轉撥自基金之金額作出之重新分類調整	11,165,809	(1,878,576)	(9,287,233)	—	—	—	—
Fair value loss on 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之公允價值虧損	—	—	—	—	—	(6,342,238)	(6,342,238)
At 31 December 2022	於 2022 年 12 月 31 日	3,048,138,478	8,663,198	9,085,059	298,931	20,668,824	4,118,523	3,091,886,842

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 to 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

撥出研究基金以資助進行之研究項目。

(b) 預防基金

撥出預防基金以資助教育及宣傳活動，旨在提醒工友及其家人職業相關風險，並強調採取預防措施之重要性。

(c) 復康基金

撥出復康基金以資助復康活動，為病人提供全人復康照顧。

(d) 電腦系統基金

撥出電腦系統基金以資助發展各種系統。

(e) 資本儲備

撥出資本儲備作為購買物業、機器及設備之資金，並每年自該項儲備轉撥以抵償折舊開支。

(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) 年度盈餘與營運產生之現金之對賬

		Note 附註	2022 \$	2021 \$
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘		104,960,448	44,010,318
Adjustments for:	就下列項目作出調整：			
Depreciation	折舊	9	811,233	705,518
Amortisation of intangible assets	無形資產攤銷	10	231,533	223,833
Amortisation of discounts of debt investments at amortised costs	按攤銷成本計量之債務投資之折讓攤銷		—	(3,591)
Impairment of accounts receivable	應收賬款減值	14	178,715	131,235
Interest income	利息收入		(30,163,454)	(17,609,573)
Dividend income	股息收入		(15,948,103)	(14,549,203)
Fair value loss 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虧損淨額		28,940,150	44,179,620
			89,010,522	57,088,157
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable	應收賬款減少／(增加)		1,069,202	(692,202)
Decrease in prepayments and deposits	預付款項及按金減少		17,251	9,549
Increase in advance payment for compensation	預支補償金增加		(52,620)	—
Increase in accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項增加		7,757,870	2,392,695
Increase/(decrease) in provision for long service payments	長期服務金撥備增加／(減少)		8,114	(310)
Cash generated from operations	營運產生之現金		97,810,339	58,797,889

(b) Major non-cash transaction

(b) 重大非現金交易

During the year, the Board received a scrip dividend of Nil (2021: \$571,527) from listed equity investments.

年內，基金委員會收取以股代息零元 (2021年：571,527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 20 (2021: 41) 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 one year and cash and cash equivalents, which are categorised as financial assets at amortised cost. The carrying amount of deposits is \$45,673 (2021: \$64,143). 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 \$16,106,247 (2021: \$5,697,707).

21 或然負債

於報告期末，基金委員會或須就20份（2021年：41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)按公允價值計入損益之金融資產，分類為按公允價值計入損益之金融資產—強制如此指定；(ii)指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資，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、按攤銷成本計量之債務投資、原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款以及現金及現金等價物，均分類為按攤銷成本計量之金融資產。按金之賬面值為45,673元（2021年：64,143元）。其他金融資產之賬面值載於財務狀況表。

基金委員會之財務負債包括計入應計款項及其他應付款項之財務負債，分類為按攤銷成本計量之財務負債。計入應計款項及其他應付款項之財務負債之賬面值為16,106,247元（2021年：5,697,707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 an unlisted bond included in debt investments at amortised cost, the current portion of time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and one year 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 time deposits with original maturity of more than three months and 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. At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of these financial assets approximated to their fair values because the effect of discounting is not material.

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

23 金融工具之公允價值及公允價值層級

於報告期末，基金委員會之金融資產及財務負債之賬面值與其公允價值相若。

金融資產及負債之公允價值以該工具於自願交易方(強迫或清盤銷售除外)當前交易下之可交易金額入賬。

管理層已作出評估，認為應收賬款、應收利息、存款、按攤銷成本計量之債務投資中非上市債券之流動部份、原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款以及現金及現金等價物之公允價值均與其賬面值相若，主要由於該等工具之到期日較短。

按攤銷成本計量之債務投資中原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款以及非上市債券之非流動部份之公允價值乃透過將預期未來現金流折現計算得出，所用折現率為具有類似條款、信貸風險及餘下年期之工具現時可用之比率。於報告期末，該金融資產的賬面價值與其公允價值均相若因折現的影響並不重大。

上市股本及基金投資之公允價值均按市場報價計算。



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 2022

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 2022 年 12 月 31 日

Fair value measurement using
使用以下輸入數據之公允價值計量

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	活躍市場報價 (第一級)	重大可觀察 輸入數據 (第二級)	重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (第三級)	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	187,970,572	—	187,970,572
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之金融資產	312,973,080	—	312,973,080
		500,943,652	—	500,943,652



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

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

As at 31 December 2021

於 2021 年 12 月 31 日

Fair value measurement using
使用以下輸入數據之公允價值計量

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	活躍市場報價 (第一級)	重大可觀察 輸入數據 (第二級)	重大不可觀察 輸入數據 (第三級)	總計
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Listed equity investments	149,081,411	—	—	149,081,411
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	267,810,480	—	—	267,810,480
	416,891,891	—	—	416,891,891

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 (2021: 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移，亦無轉入或轉出第三級(2021年：無)。

Liabilities measured at fair value

The Board did not have any financial liability measured at fair value as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

按公允價值計量之負債

於2022年12月31日及2021年12月31日，基金委員會並無任何按公允價值計量之財務負債。



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 they 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 one year 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 one year and cash and bank balances is limited because the counterparties are corporations and banks with high credit ratings 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 one year 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。管理各項風險之政策由基金委員會審批，並於下文概述。

信貸風險

基金委員會之信貸風險主要來自應收賬款、按攤銷成本計量之債務投資、原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款以及現金及銀行結餘。

基金委員會已制定政策，監控因未能收到徵款而面臨之信貸風險。至於按攤銷成本計量之債務投資、原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款以及現金及銀行結餘，由於交易對手為獲國際評級機構給予高信貸評級之機構及銀行，故此信貸風險有限。因此，基金委員會委員認為，基金委員會業務面臨之信貸風險並不重大。

有關基金委員會所面臨來自應收賬款之信貸風險之進一步量化數據，於財務報表附註14披露。

至於來自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、原定超過三個月及一年後到期之定期存款以及現金及現金等價物）之信貸風險，基金委員會所面臨之信貸風險乃來自交易對手違約，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劃入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 2022. 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。基金委員會已透過轄下財務及行政委員會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。

根據合約未折現付款列出之基金委員會財務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。於2022年12月31日，基金委員會面臨來自指定按公允價值計入其他全面收益之股本投資(附註12)及按公允價值計入損益之金融投資(附註13)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。

在最接近報告期末之交易日營業時間結束時香港聯交所之股票市場指數及其年內最高點及最低點如下：

	31 December 2022 2022 年 12 月 31 日	High/low 2022 2022 年 高 / 低	31 December 2021 2021 年 12 月 31 日	High/low 2021 2021 年 高 / 低
Hong Kong — Hang Seng Index 香港 — 恒生指數	19,781	24,966/ 14,863	23,398	31,085/ 22,745



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.

下表顯示股本及基金投資在假設相關工具之公允價值出現5%變動而其他所有變量維持不變且未計入任何稅務影響之情況下，根據其於報告期末之賬面值，對公允價值變動之敏感度。就本分析而言，對於按公允價值計入其他全面收益之金融投資，有關影響被視為對公允價值儲備之影響。

		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 reserves* 基金及儲備 之變動* \$
2022	2022 年			
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	187,970,572	—	9,398,529
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之 金融投資	312,973,080	15,648,654	—
2021	2021 年			
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	149,081,411	—	7,454,071
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	按公允價值計入損益之 金融投資	267,810,480	13,390,524	—

* 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 and one year, 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 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased the Board's surplus for the year by \$24,472,638 and \$24,430,577, 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 2022 and 31 December 2021.

Capital of the Board comprises its funds and reserves.

利率風險

基金委員會因計息金融資產利率變動所造成之影響而面臨利率風險。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及一年後到期之定期存款)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)為全年結餘金額，於2022年及2021年12月31日利率上升/下降100個基點將令基金委員會之年度盈餘分別增加/減少24,472,638元及24,430,577元。除累積基金外，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標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所需。

於截至2022年12月31日及2021年12月31日止年度，資本管理之目標、政策或程序概無變動。

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 26 June 2023.

25 批准財務報表

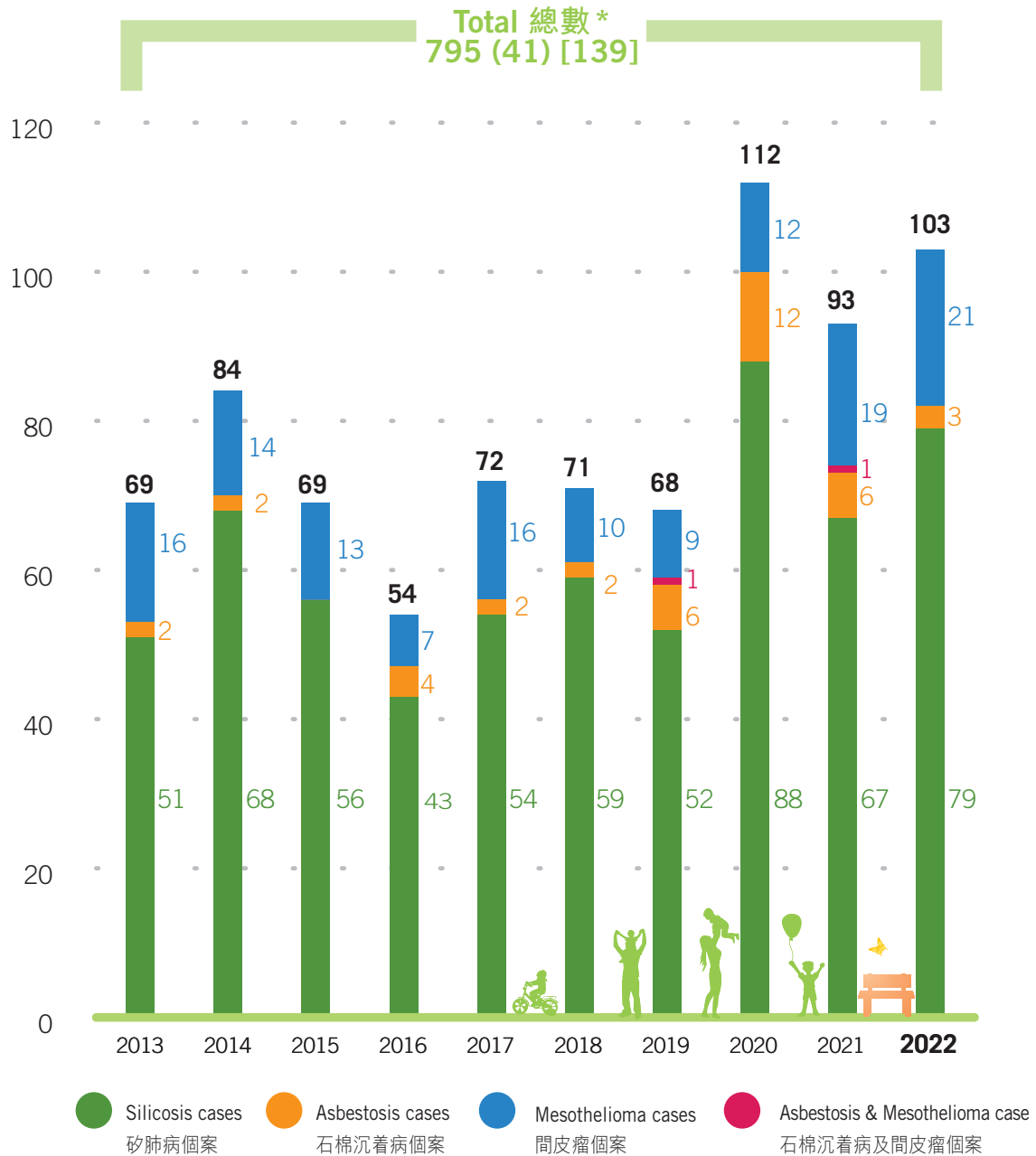
本財務報表經基金委員會於二零二三年六月二十六日批准並授權刊發。



APPENDIX I

附錄一

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**
84

**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**
87 85 90 91 83 83 84 86 76 78

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 and 2021 respectively were determined to be suffering from both Asbestosis and Mesothelioma

* 二零一九年及二零二一年各有一名患者被確診同時患有石棉沉着病及間皮瘤。

Analysis of Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Cases Newly Confirmed in 2022 二零二二年內首次判定之肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤個案分析

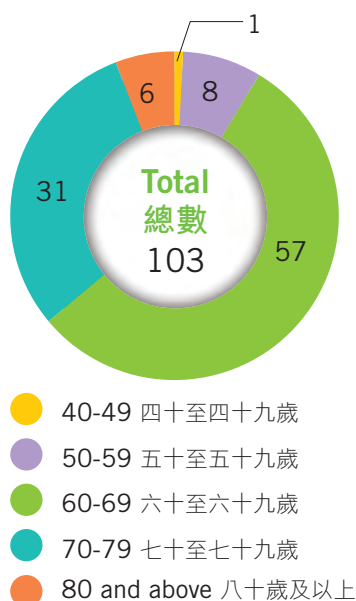


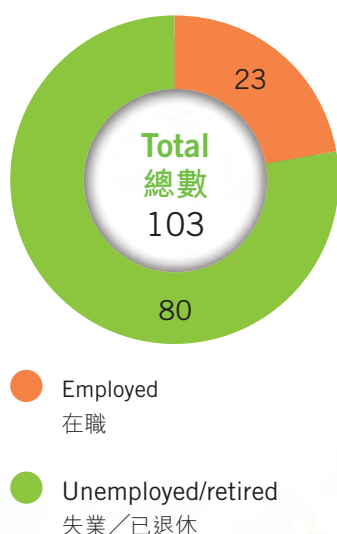
Table 1: Age/Average Degree of Incapacity Analysis
圖表一 年齡／平均喪失工作能力程度統計

Age group 年齡組別	Number of cases 病人人數			Average age 平均年齡	Average DOI(%) 平均喪失工作能力程度百分率 [#]
40-49 四十至四十九歲	1	(0)	[1]	43	10
50-59 五十至五十九歲	8	(0)	[2]	57	21
60-69 六十至六十九歲	57	(1)	[8]	66	21
70-79 七十至七十九歲	31	(1)	[7]	73	22
80 and above 八十歲及以上	6	(1)	[3]	83	33
Total 總數	103	(3)	[21]	68	22

[#] Total number has included 5 fatal cases, the degree of incapacity of whom has not been determined.

[#] 總數包括5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 就業資料	Number of cases 病人人數			Percentage 所佔百分率
Employed 在職	23	(4)	[4]	22.3
Unemployed/retired 失業／已退休	80	(3)	[17]	77.7
Total 總數	103	(3)	[21]	100.0

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。

APPENDIX II

附錄二

Table 3: Employment History of Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Cases Newly Confirmed in 2022

圖表三 二零二二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								
	Below 10 years 十年以下			10 years or above 十年或以上			Total 總數		
Construction Only 只建造業一項	0	(0)	[0]	31	(0)	[1]	31	(0)	[1]
Construction & Quarry 建造業及石礦業	0	(0)	[0]	0	(0)	[0]	0	(0)	[0]
Construction & Quarry and others 建造業、石礦業及其他行業	2	(1)	[1]	47	(2)	[5]	49	(3)	[6]
Sub-total 上項小和	2	(1)	[1]	78	(2)	[6]	80	(3)	[7]
Other industries 其他行業									
Ship manufacturing/sailing 船隻製造／行船	2	(0)	[2]	3	(0)	[3]	5	(0)	[5]
Brick making/Marble grinding/Stone crushing 製磚／雲石打磨／碎石	0	(0)	[0]	1	(0)	[0]	1	(0)	[0]
Jade/gem stone polishing 玉石／寶石拋光	0	(0)	[0]	3	(0)	[0]	3	(0)	[0]
Others 其他	6	(0)	[1]	8	(0)	[8]	14	(0)	[9]
Sub-total 上項小和	8	(0)	[3]	15	(0)	[11]	23	(0)	[14]
Total 總數	10	(1)	[4]	93	(2)	[17]	103	(3)	[21]

Notes:

- Figures in parentheses () represent number of Asbestosis cases and brackets [] represent numbers of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.
- Among the 103 cases under study, 80 (77.7%) have worked in the construction industry. 23 (22.3%) have had employment connection with neither the construction nor quarry industry.

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 103 名患者中，80 人 (77.7%) 曾於建造業工作。23 人 (22.3%) 從未於建造業或石礦業工作。

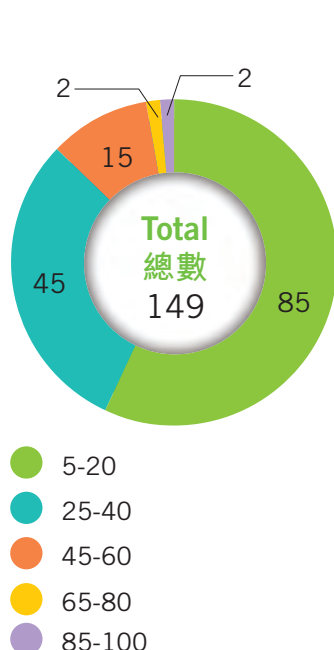


Analysis of Payments Made Under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance as at 31 December 2022

於二零二二年十二月三十一日《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



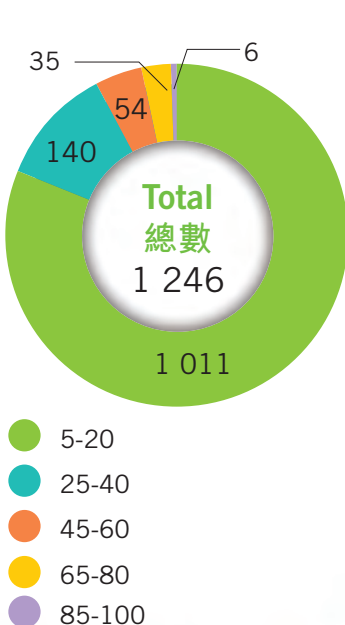
Degree of incapacity assessed in latest assessment/ re-assessment (%) 最新獲判之喪失工作能力程度百分率	Number of case(s) 病人人數	Total amount of monthly payment 每月補償總支出 (\$)	Average compensation payment per month per case 每人每月平均獲得之補償金額 (\$)
5-20	85	503,130	5,919
25-40	45	424,110	9,425
45-60	15	210,670	14,045
65-80	2	26,850	13,425
85-100	2	45,480	22,740
Total 總數	149	1,210,240	8,122

* “Old case” includes those patients who have received a lump-sum compensation before the ordinance 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	1 011	8,645,190	8,551
25-40	140	2,157,370	15,410
45-60	54	1,155,480	21,398
65-80	35	961,000	27,457
85-100	6	183,550	30,592
Total 總數	1 246	13,102,590	10,516

In addition, “Compensation for Care and Attention” is payable to 11 cases at \$5,750 per case per month.

有11名病人可額外領取每月五千七百五十元之「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。

APPENDIX III

附錄三

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 2022 二零二二年 一月一日至 十二月三十一日 之支出 (\$)	Expenses incurred from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2021 二零二一年 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 2022 一九九三年 七月九日至 二零二二年 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	30,994,543	33,669,630	558,343,791
Compensation for bereavement 親屬喪亡之痛的補償	1,126,880	2,101,230	19,135,996
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	175,938,482	174,956,777	3,748,680,591
Compensation for incapacity prior to date of diagnosis 判傷日期前喪失工作能力的補償	3,944,858	3,871,963	58,325,840
Compensation for care and attention 護理及照顧方面的補償	867,823	984,907	19,421,436
Funeral expenses 殯殮費	5,407,570	6,506,873	80,278,757
Medical expenses 醫療費	3,077,625	3,067,606	43,644,623
Expenses for medical appliances 醫療裝置費用	1,371,400	1,314,559	27,524,522
Less: Reversal of provision 減：撥備撥回	(2,211,344)	—	(2,211,344)
Total 總數	220,517,837	226,473,545	4,553,144,212



Profile of the All Cases Receiving Compensation as at 31 December 2022

於二零二二年十二月三十一日所有正在領取補償病人之統計資料

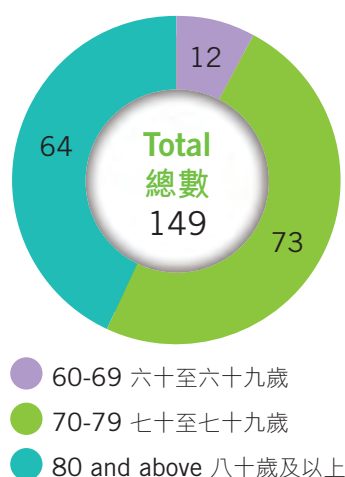


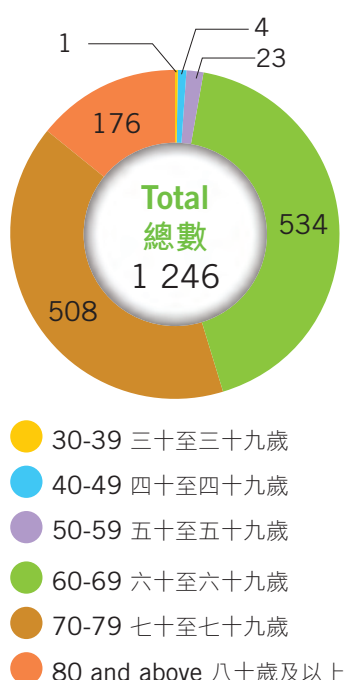
Table 1: Profile of the 'Old Case' Pneumoconiosis Patients

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	12	67	30
70-79 七十至七十九歲	73	75	22
80 and above 八十歲及以上	64	85	25
Total 總數	149	79	24

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	1 [1]	32	100
40-49 四十至四十九歲	4 [3]	46	14
50-59 五十至五十九歲	23 [5]	56	21
60-69 六十至六十九歲	534 [7]	66	15
70-79 七十至七十九歲	508 [9]	74	16
80 and above 八十歲及以上	176 [7]	85	21
Total 總數	1 246 [32]	71	16

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

		2022 二零二二年	2021 二零二一年	2020 二零二零年	2019 二零一九年	2018 二零一八年 (\$'000)
Income	收入					
Levies	徵款	395,378	365,137	358,404	336,279	367,552
Interest	利息	30,163	17,609	47,363	55,974	42,349
Others	其他收入	16,477*	14,916	15,149	17,377	52,366
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	—
Total income	總收入	442,018	397,662	422,382	425,198	462,267
Expenditure	支出					
Compensation	補償	220,518	226,473	209,100	212,997	213,464
Project expenses	活動開支	59,607	54,083	39,671	48,671	43,955
Staff, administrative and other expenses	職員、行政費用及其他開支	26,385	27,241	27,423	27,218	30,194
Depreciation/Amortisation	折舊／攤銷	1,043	929	1,344	1,244	973
Capital expenditure	資本開支	565	746	698	633	715
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)	28,940	44,180	—	—	19,526
Total expenditure	總支出	337,058	353,652	278,236	290,763	308,827
Surplus for the year	是年度盈餘	104,960	44,010	144,146	134,435	153,440
Transfer from capital reserve	由資本儲備撥出	1,043	929	1,344	1,243	7,581
Transfer from investment reserve	由投資儲備撥出	—	—	—	—	39,585
Accumulated fund brought forward	上年度累積	2,931,279	2,882,502	2,730,280	2,584,070	2,373,536
		3,037,282	2,927,441	2,875,770	2,719,748	2,574,142
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	(59,917)	(54,853)	(40,176)	(49,795)	(45,176)
Transfer from project funds to compensate project expenses	由活動基金撥出以抵銷開支	70,773	58,691	46,908	60,327	55,104
Accumulated fund carried forward	轉下年度之累積基金	3,048,138	2,931,279	2,882,502	2,730,280	2,584,070

* Others include dividend income from listed securities amounting to \$15,948,103, Ex-gratia Fund administration charge received of \$130,454, penalty of \$398,494 on late payments of levies and sundry income of \$171.

* 其他收入包括持有上市證券所獲股息15,948,103元、代管特惠基金所收取之行政費用130,454元、因遲繳徵款所收取之罰款398,494元及雜項收入171元。





肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會
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