



製衣業訓練局  
CLOTHING INDUSTRY TRAINING AUTHORITY

**ANNUAL  
REPORT  
年報  
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# 目錄 | Contents

Mission Statement   使命宣言.....	01
Chairman's Foreword   主席序言.....	02
Executive Director's Review   總幹事工作回顧.....	04
Members of the Authority   訓練局委員.....	06
Structure of the Authority   訓練局組織.....	08
Committees   委員會.....	09
Staff   職員.....	11
Organisational Structure   組織架構 .....	12
Events in Brief   活動紀要 .....	13
Trainee   學員 .....	19
Training Programme   訓練課程.....	20
Corporate Training   企業培訓 .....	23
Seminar and Workshop   研討會及工作坊.....	24
Industry Support Project   工業支援項目 .....	26
Government Funded Project   政府資助項目 .....	28
Independent Auditor's Report   獨立核數師報告書.....	30



# 使命宣言 MISSION STATEMENT

我們的使命是要協助製衣業提升世界級的競爭水平。我們會採用工業導向的方式，有效地增強下列的服務：

- 培訓及發展管理及技術專才；
- 推動健全的商業及工業運作；
- 促進創新及科技的應用。

Our mission is to assist the clothing industry to enhance its global competitiveness through the adoption of an industry-led approach to effectively strengthen our services in:

- Training and developing management and technical professionals;
- Promoting sound commercial and industrial practices;
- Facilitating the application of innovation and technology.



**楊振勳先生**  
**Mr. YEUNG Chun-fan**  
**主席**  
**Chairman**



訓練局作為香港主要的服裝業專才培訓機構，我們一直與時並進以配合業界的發展，開發切合需求的課程，培育更多技術的專才，為本港服裝業創造優勢，提升業界在全球化知識型經濟中的競爭力。

**As the leading professional training institute of fashion in Hong Kong, the Authority relentlessly keeps abreast of new developments of the industry while offering programmes that well match market demands and providing a pool of well-trained technical professionals in the industry. In pursuit of excellence, the Authority contributes to the competitive advantage of the local fashion industry in the knowledge-based economy.**



製衣業訓練局成立至今已四十三年，見證着香港製衣業的發展及轉型，由最初的服裝製造及加工中心，逐步發展至現時服裝設計、品牌管理、離岸生產管理，及全球分銷貿易的世界成衣開發及採購中心，製衣業界對職業專才培訓的需求亦不斷轉變。

## 專才培訓

「工業 4.0」時代崛起，人工智能及大數據的應用更趨廣泛，對全球的社會經濟帶來深遠的影響。加上粵港澳大灣區的發展，使香港經濟發展帶來新景象，更強化了區內的經濟與社會連繫，推動區域經濟協同發展。

政府其中一個工作重點是要致力利便本港的優勢產業落戶大灣區，其中一個重點產業便是教育。此發展戰略除為本港專才培訓機構帶來龐大機遇，同時亦帶來全新挑戰。作為業界的培訓機構，訓練局憑藉過去四十多年的堅實基礎，在職業專才培訓領域走在前端，我們會持續提升教學質素，並引入更多新技術元素，以優化教學內容，並投放資源發展新課程及設施，助學員把握當前機會，及為未來的挑戰做好準備。

## 數碼時裝

為配合時裝設計數碼科技的發展，訓練局與香港公開大學李嘉誠專業進修學院共同開發了一個新的課程「數碼時裝設計高級文憑」。此課程教授最新應用於時裝設計的三維數碼技術，如虛擬樣辦、個人化等。此技術可縮短由設計概念到產品發布的時間，並改變了時裝設計的流程及生產模式。此外，此課程得到勞工及福利局、商務及經濟發展局及教育局的支持，使此課程在2019/20學年，納入在「指定專業／界別課程資助計劃」中。

Since its establishment 43 years ago, Clothing Industry Training Authority witnessed the development and transformation of the clothing industry from a manufacturing base to a key global hub embracing fashion design, brand management, offshore production management, and global sourcing. In parallel, demands for vocational and professional training in the fashion industry remains ever-changing.

## Professional Training

In the emergence of "Industry 4.0", we see a dramatic socio-economic transformation in the advent of application of artificial intelligence and big data. The development of the Greater Bay Area, which harnesses the socio-economic connection in the community brings a new horizon for the development of local economy besides. The resulted synergy effect further brings about a boon to economic development within the region.

Role of facilitating the development of pillar industries in the Greater Bay Area is one of the foci of the government. Education is one of the pillar industries topped the league table contributing to a bright outlook for local professional training institute in the area alongside the new challenges. As a well-established training institute for the fashion industry with a long history of over 40 years, the Authority is at the forefront of the domain for vocational and professional training. We are continuing to advancing teaching expertise by applying state-of-the-art technical elements to the training contents to better equip students to adapt to the ever-changing development in the industry and to cope with new challenges.

## Digital Fashion

In collaboration with Li Ka Shing Institute of Professional and Continuing Education, The Open University of Hong Kong, the Authority has offered a new programme, Higher Diploma in Digital Fashion Creation, to cater for the advancement of the digital fashion design technology. It aims at training on the application of 3D CAD software for fashion creation of virtual samples and customisation, for instance. This technology, which alters the process of fashion design and production mode, helps shorten the duration of a design concept to product. Besides, with the support of Labour and Welfare Bureau, Commerce and Economic Development Bureau and Education Bureau, this programme will be covered under the Study Subsidy Scheme for Designated Professions/Sectors (SSSDP) in the 2019-20 academic year.

## 業界發展

為落實「時裝業發展措施諮詢小組」的建議，訓練局於2016年成立「創辦工坊」，為香港的時裝設計中小企提供創造服裝原型服務，以支援初創時裝設計中小企建立自家品牌。兩年多來，該中心已為四十多家公司完成了近千件原型樣辦。

年內，訓練局正式發佈服裝業的《能力標準說明》。業界冀望借助資歷架構這平台，使從業員的技能和資歷獲得認可，從而推動業界的培訓和人力資源發展，進一步提升技能，使服裝行業能更穩健及長遠地發展。

「可持續發展」是近年各行業重視的發展趨勢。紡織製衣生產耗用多個資源範疇，可持續發展亦是紡織製衣業一個重要議題。訓練局透過不同活動，向業界推廣可持續發展的理念及推動實施方案。

推廣活動包括每年一度的大型可持續時裝業會議「時尚高峰」，此研討會集合逾五十位來自世界各地的講者，分享全球時裝界可持續發展的個案及見解。實施方案方面，有剛完成升級的「作業基礎碳足跡模型」（ACFM）及年前開發的「作業基礎水足跡模型」（AWFM）。此兩個模型獲得業界大力支持，共有超過四十多家企業接受了系統培訓，利用相關模型計算服裝生產過程中所耗用的資源。

## 共鑄成果

時光荏苒，我擔任訓練局主席已六個年頭了，並會於來年九月卸下主席一職。擔任主席六年以來，訓練局的發展與成果，令我深感驕傲。很高興與訓練局同仁上下一心，合力推動局務發展，與大家走過了一段豐盛難忘的歲月。我深信訓練局會繼續與各位同心同進、勇於創新應變、善於把握機遇，引領業界發展。

在此，我衷心感謝政府各部門、現屆及前屆委員、總幹事楊國榮教授、管理團隊和全體員工、各界持份者及合作伙伴對訓練局的貢獻與支持，為業界提供優質的課程及培育人才。

在往後日子，我會繼續關注局方的發展，期望訓練局繼往開來，再創高峰！

## Industrial Development

The Sample Development Centre was established in 2016 in response to the recommendations made by the "Advisory Group on Implementation of Fashion Initiatives". The Centre provides garment prototyping services for local fashion design SMEs and provides support for the start-ups to realise their design collections. In the past two years, the Centre has produced nearly 1,000 prototypes for more than 40 companies.

During the year, Specification of Competency Standards (SCS) of the fashion industry was officially published. In its wake, skills and qualifications of the practitioners can be recognised through the Qualifications Framework facilitating training and human resource development for the industry and hence giving rise to sustainable growth and development for fashion industry through the upgraded skills.

In recent years, the issue of sustainability has been a top priority for the agenda across all sorts of industrial sectors regarding long-term development. The textile and clothing industry prioritises sustainability likewise as it is featured of substantial consumption of various resources and materials. In the pursuit of sustainability, the Authority has paid much effort to promote the values of sustainability and to facilitate its implementation through a host of activities.

One of the activities includes the large-scale annual summit on sustainability in fashion – Fashion Summit. The summit was attended by more than 50 overseas speakers sharing the cases and perspectives on global sustainable fashion. The practical measures cover the newly upgraded Activity-based Carbon Footprint Model (ACFM) and the Activity-based Water Footprint Model (AWFM), which had been developed years ago. These two models were well received with great support from the industry, and more than 40 companies were provided with system training to employ this model in measuring the resources consumption for their products.

## Harvesting Year

Time flies. I have been the Chairman for the past six years. I will be stepping down from my role in the coming year in September. I am honoured to witness the remarkable achievements of the Authority during my 6-year tenure. I treasure the memorable days with my dedicated counterparts in contributing to the development of the Authority. In my strong belief, the Authority will continue the momentum and work hand in hand with each of you to blaze a trail for any new development beneficial to the prosperity of the local industry with an ultimate goal of being a major leader in the area.

With whole-heartedness, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to various government departments, former and current board members, Executive Director, Prof. Philip Yeung, management team, staff, stakeholders and partners for their contributions and endeavour in providing excellent programmes and nurturing talents.

In the days to come, my deep concern to the development of the Authority would never fade away nor wane. I wish the Authority a prosperous year achieving new heights of success be it new challenges and uncharted environments.



科技發展和全球化趨勢令傳統工作崗位和模式急速轉型，訓練局亦因應時代轉變來開發新課程，使學員具備相關技能和知識，以便有效應對充滿挑戰的職場環境。年內，訓練局為回應業界對時裝設計數碼化的發展，與香港公開大學李嘉誠專業進修學院合作開發了一個新的高級文憑課程「數碼時裝設計高級文憑」。此本課程旨在為學員提供有關數碼時裝設計的專業知識和技巧，學員更可透過工作體驗及與業界互動交流，為畢業後就業或繼續升學作好準備。為配合此新課程，訓練局設立了配備市場上最先進之三維設計和虛擬原型系統的「數碼時裝實驗室」。此實驗室讓學員有一個更好的三維設計及虛擬技術的環境，有助學員學習三維時裝設計及體驗虛擬樣辦製造過程。

於2018年，我們繼續向社會推廣職業專才培訓。訓練局於6月舉辦了「世界技能大賽香港代表選拔賽」，選出了四位優勝者。其中三位優勝者參加了訓練局提供的針對性訓練，以裝備他們代表香港參加2018年10月於澳門舉行的「第十屆穗港澳青年技能競賽」及挑選其中一位選手參加明年8月在俄羅斯喀山舉行的「世界技能大賽2019」。在「第十屆穗港澳青年技能競賽」中，選手吳珮榆更獲得優異獎章。

Technological advancement and globalization brought about face-lifting changes in traditional jobs and their work modes. In response, the Authority has developed a host of new programmes to better equip students with relevant skills and knowledge to cope with new challenges in the job market. During the year, the Authority delivered a new programme titled Higher Diploma in Digital Fashion Creation in collaboration with Li Ka Shing Institute of Professional and Continuing Education, The Open University of Hong Kong, for the development of digital fashion design. It aims at providing students with knowledge and skills of digital fashion design. Students can be well possessed with the skills catering for the job requirements and further studies after graduation through work experience and interaction with the industry. Digital Fashion Lab, equipped with the cutting-edge 3D design and virtual garments system in the market, has been set up for the implementation of the new Higher Diploma programme. The lab, which facilitates the teaching of 3D fashion design and experiencing the virtual prototype manufacturing process, offers a better 3D fashion design and virtual prototyping environment.

In 2018, we continued our effort in promoting vocational professional training to the community. WorldSkills Hong Kong Competition was held in June with four winners selected. The Authority offered intensive training to 3 of the winners for enhancing their technical know-how as they would represent Hong Kong to participate in the 10th Guangzhou / Hong Kong / Macao / Chengdu Youth Skills Competition (GHMCYSC) on October 2018 in Macau. One of them will finally be selected to attend WorldSkills Competition held in Kazan, Russia in August 2019. Contestant NG Pui Yu won the Merit Prize in the 10th GHMCYSC.



楊國榮教授  
Prof. Philip  
K.W. YEUNG  
總幹事  
Executive Director

訓練局負責撰寫的服裝業的《能力標準說明》在經過為期三個月的業界諮詢，並在業內達成共識。第一階段的《能力標準說明》於10月正式推出，並包括了六個「職能範疇」：「設計」、「產品開發」、「跟單和物料採購」、「銷售和市場營銷」、「品質系統和可持續發展」及「人事管理」。此《能力標準說明》為業界提供了良好做法和勝任能力標準，並明確闡述各級職能的表現要求及成效標準。明年，訓練局將參與競投下一階段的《能力標準說明》撰寫工作。第二階段包括了四個「職能範疇」：「生產計劃和控制」、「物料開發」、「技術支援」及「洗衣服務」。

為增加本港業界的市場資訊，訓練局受香港毛織出口廠商會的委託，進行「為香港中小型企業紡織和時裝業建立再工業化路線圖」的項目。項目通過研究全球紡織品材料開發與應用技術趨勢，以及對本地紡織和時裝產業能力和差距作深入探討。研究報告總結了香港製造業的現狀，定義了全球技術趨勢。研究報告建議行業再工業化可從三個主要策略方向進行，分別是「數字化製造和商業模式」、「循環經濟和資源效率」及「高附加值解決方案」。我們建議業界可跟據自己的市場及定位，參考以上方向，來制定其機構未來的發展方針。

我相信憑藉訓練局團隊恒久的努力，以及各委員會成員、合作伙伴及政府的鼎力支持，我們定能協助業界提升競爭優勢及培育更多技能專才。

Consensus was reached within the industry after a 3-month consultation for the Specification of Competency Standards (SCS) compiled for the fashion industry. The first phase of the project comprising of six functional areas, i.e. Design, Product Development, Merchandising and Material Procurement, Sales and Marketing, Quality System and Sustainability, and Personnel Management, was officially launched in October. The SCS serves as useful benchmarks and references for the industry which explicitly draw up skills, knowledge and competency standards required for the practitioners to perform various job functions. The Authority may proceed with the compilation work for the second phase of the project with a focus on the areas of Production Planning and Control, Material Development, Auxiliary services and Laundry services.

The Authority was commissioned by the Hong Kong Knitwear Exporters and Manufacturers Association to conduct a study named as "To establish a re-industrialization technology roadmap for SMEs of the Hong Kong Textile and Fashion Industry", with a view to facilitating information flow across the local industry. Through the understanding of the global material development and technology application trend together with the identification of the current technology and capability gap of the local industry, the study report concludes the existing structure of the manufacturing of Hong Kong and the definition of the global technology trend. The report suggests three directions for the development concerning re-industrialization of the Hong Kong fashion industry, which includes Digitalized manufacturing and business models, Circular economy and resource efficiency, and High value-added solutions. We recommend the industry to formulate the future business regarding the above directions where appropriate.

I am confident that the endeavours of the Authority, with the unfailing support of the board members, partners and the government, can drive the industry to boost competitiveness and provide a large pool of talents with technical expertise in the local industry.



楊振勳先生（主席）  
Mr YEUNG Chun-fan  
(Chairman)

香港製衣業總商會代表  
representing The Federation  
of Hong Kong Garment  
Manufacturers



陳達彬先生  
Mr CHAN Tat-pan, Benny

香港工業總會代表  
representing the Federation  
of Hong Kong Industries



陳永安先生  
Mr CHAN Wing-on, Milton

香港毛織出口廠商會有限公司  
代表  
representing the Hongkong  
Knitwear Exporters &  
Manufacturers Association Ltd.



陳永安先生  
Mr CHAN Wing-on, Roger

香港出口商會代表  
representing The Hong Kong  
Exporters' Association



陳永燊先生  
Mr CHAN Wing-sun, Samuel

香港製衣廠同業公會代表  
representing the Hong Kong  
Garment Manufacturers  
Association Ltd.



鄭文德先生  
Mr CHENG Man-tak, Richard

香港製衣業總商會代表  
representing The Federation  
of Hong Kong Garment  
Manufacturers



張啟秀女士  
Ms Janet CHEUNG

非相關商會人士  
Lay Member



蔡少森先生  
Mr CHOI Shiu-sum, Philip

香港中華廠商聯合會代表  
representing The Chinese  
Manufacturers' Association of  
Hong Kong



馮煒堯先生  
Mr FUNG Wai-yiu, Willie

香港製衣廠同業公會代表  
representing the Hong Kong  
Garment Manufacturers  
Association Ltd.



馮婉嫻女士  
Ms FUNG Yuen-han

職工會代表  
representing Trade Union



黃猶鴻先生  
Mr HWONG Yau-hung, Benny

由職業訓練局執行幹事提名  
nominated by the Executive  
Director of the Vocational  
Training Council



林大輝博士  
Dr LAM Tai-fai, SBS, BBS, JP

香港羊毛化纖針織業廠商會代表  
representing the Hong Kong  
Woollen and Synthetic Knitting  
Manufacturers' Association Ltd.





劉文東先生  
Mr LAU Man-tung, Benjamin

職業訓練局時裝及紡織訓練委員會代表  
representing the Fashion and Textile Training Board of the Vocational Training Council



吳鏡波博士  
Dr NG Keng-po, Roger

職業訓練局時裝及紡織訓練委員會代表  
representing the Fashion and Textile Training Board of the Vocational Training Council



吳慧敏女士  
Miss NG Wai-min, Sylvia

工業貿易署署長代表  
representing the Director-General of Trade and Industry



余文朗女士  
Ms YU Man Long, Cassia

勞工及福利局常任秘書長代表  
representing the Permanent Secretary for Labour and Welfare



楊敏賢女士  
Ms YANG Ming-yen, Teresa

香港總商會代表  
representing The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

## 卸任委員

### Retired Members

(2018年1月22日生效)  
(w.e.f. 22 January 2018)

## 黃愷明女士

Miss WONG Hoi-ming, Iris

勞工及福利局常任秘書長代表  
representing the Permanent Secretary for Labour and Welfare

製衣業訓練局於1975年9月，依據工業訓練（製衣業）條例成立。該法例第5項訂明訓練局之職責如下：

1. 為製衣業提供訓練課程；
2. 為訓練課程設立及維持工業訓練中心；
3. 協助完成訓練課程的人就業；
4. 就徵款率作出建議。

### 訓練局須由十七名委員組成，其中為：

- 香港製衣業總商會所提名的人兩名；
- 香港製衣廠同業公會所提名的人兩名；
- 職業訓練局紡織及製衣業訓練委員會所提名的人兩名；
- 香港工業總會所提名的人一名；
- 香港中華廠商聯合會所提名的人一名；
- 香港羊毛化纖針織業廠商會所提名的人一名；
- 香港出口商會所提名的人一名；
- 香港總商會所提名的人一名；
- 香港登記並與製衣業有關的職工會內擔任幹事的人一名；
- 職業訓練局執行幹事所提名的人一名；
- 香港毛織出口廠商會有限公司所提名的人一名；
- 公職人員兩名；及
- 並非公職人員及與上述各機構並不相關的人一名。

The Clothing Industry Training Authority was established by statute in September 1975 according to the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance. The functions of the Authority as defined in Section 5 of the Ordinance are:

1. to provide training courses for the clothing industry;
2. to establish and maintain industrial training centres;
3. to assist in the placement of persons completing training courses;
4. to make recommendations with respect to the rate of levy.

### The Authority shall consist of 17 members of whom:

- Two shall be persons nominated by The Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers;
- Two shall be persons nominated by the Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers Association Ltd.;
- Two shall be persons nominated by the Textile and Clothing Training Board of the Vocational Training Council;
- One shall be a person nominated by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries;
- One shall be a person nominated by The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong;
- One shall be a person nominated by the Hong Kong Woollen and Synthetic Knitting Manufacturers' Association Ltd.;
- One shall be a person nominated by The Hong Kong Exporters' Association;
- One shall be a person nominated by The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce;
- One shall be a person who holds office as an official of a trade union which is registered in Hong Kong and connected with the clothing industry;
- One shall be a person nominated by the Executive Director of the Vocational Training Council;
- One shall be a person nominated by the Hongkong Knitwear Exporters & Manufacturers Association Ltd.;
- Two shall be public officers; and
- One shall be a person, not being a public officer or person connected with any of the organisations as mentioned above.

訓練局為了達成其職責與目標，在其十七名委員中組成五個委員會，負責專門工作。委員會可以選拔局外人士參加委員會會議，以期提供專業意見。

各委員會負責監察影響著訓練局運作的各項範疇。訓練局全體委員舉行了兩次訓練局會議，探討訓練局的未來路向，並擬出應對方略。

訓練局的委員將會繼續監察訓練局的資源運用及運作，並積極配合業界的發展路向，推動本港發展為亞太區的時裝設計開發中心及採購樞紐。

## 財務委員會

楊振勳先生 (主席)  
陳達彬先生  
陳永榮先生  
鄭文德先生  
蔡少森先生  
林大輝博士  
余文朗女士

### 委員會職權：

1. 與政府磋商發展基金貸款事宜；
2. 預備每年之收支預算；
3. 負責有關訓練局暫不需用資金之投資事宜；及
4. 就其他有關財務方面之事宜，向訓練局提供意見。

## 建築事務發展委員會

蔡少森先生 (主席)  
陳達彬先生  
陳永安先生  
張啟秀女士  
劉文東先生  
余文朗女士

### 委員會職權：

1. 與政府磋商撥地興建訓練中心之條件；
2. 與負責興建訓練中心之建築師保持聯絡；及
3. 負責訓練中心落成後有關建築方面之事宜。

To enable the Authority to better discharge its functions and achieve its objectives, five committees were appointed from among its 17 members to take responsibilities of specific functions. Committees were empowered to co-opt any person whose professional advice is expected.

The Committees oversee specific issues that may affect the operation of the Authority. The Authority held two meetings to deliberate its way forward and set forth the related strategies to cope with future changes.

The Committees will continuously pledge to monitor the effectiveness of allocation of resources and the efficiency of the operation of the Authority. In the long run, the Committees aspire the Authority as a major change agent to assist Hong Kong to become the fashion design, development and trading hub in the Asia Pacific Region.

## Committee on Finance

Mr YEUNG Chun-fan (Chairman)  
Mr CHAN Tat-pan, Benny  
Mr CHAN Wing-sun, Samuel  
Mr CHENG Man-tak, Richard  
Mr CHOI Shiu-sum, Philip  
Dr LAM Tai-fai  
Ms YU Man Long, Cassia

### Terms of Reference:

1. To negotiate with the Government on loans for development;
2. To prepare annual estimates of income and expenditure;
3. To be responsible for the investment of the Authority's funds which are not immediately required; and
4. To advise the Authority on any other financial matters referred to it by the Authority.

## Committee on Building Development

Mr CHOI Shiu-sum, Philip (Chairman)  
Mr CHAN Tat-pan, Benny  
Mr CHAN Wing-on, Milton  
Ms Janet CHEUNG  
Mr LAU Man-tung, Benjamin  
Ms YU Man Long, Cassia

### Terms of Reference:

1. To negotiate with the Government on land grant for Training Centres;
2. To liaise with the architect responsible for the building of the Centres; and
3. To be responsible for matters relating to the buildings after completion.

## 課程及設備委員會

楊敏賢女士 (主席)  
陳永安先生  
黃猶鴻先生  
吳鏡波博士  
吳慧敏女士

### 委員會職權：

1. 決定開辦之訓練課程及選購所需設備及物料，及製成品之處理問題；
2. 負責有效率地推行各項訓練課程；
3. 維持訓練中心督導水準；及
4. 輔導有關學員受訓完畢就業之事宜。

## 公共關係委員會

鄭文德先生 (主席)  
張啟秀女士  
馮煒堯先生  
馮婉嫻女士  
吳鏡波博士  
楊敏賢女士

### 委員會職權：

1. 向訓練局提供有關宣傳計劃之建議；
2. 草擬一份宣傳費用支出預算；
3. 按訓練局主席之指示，視乎需要而增辦其他活動；及
4. 舉辦訓練局所指派之其他活動。

## 職員編制委員會

馮煒堯先生 (主席)  
陳永安先生  
陳永安先生  
陳永榮先生  
黃猶鴻先生  
劉文東先生

### 委員會職權：

1. 負責職員招聘事宜，包括訓練局職員之聘用，薪酬及其他服務條件等；
2. 決定其他有關人事方面之事宜；及
3. 在需要時與政府磋商有關借調政府人員之事宜。

## Committee on Courses and Equipment

Ms YANG Ming-yen, Teresa (Chairman)  
Mr CHAN Wing-on, Roger  
Mr HWONG Yau-hung, Benny  
Dr NG Keng-po, Roger  
Miss NG Wai-min, Sylvia

### Terms of Reference:

1. To decide the training courses to be run, necessary equipment and materials to be purchased, and the disposal of finished products;
2. To be responsible for the efficient operation of the training courses;
3. To maintain the standard of instruction; and
4. To advise on and monitor the placement of trainees upon completion of training courses.

## Committee on Public Relations

Mr CHENG Man-tak, Richard (Chairman)  
Ms Janet CHEUNG  
Mr FUNG Wai-yiu, Willie  
Ms FUNG Yuen-han  
Dr NG Keng-po, Roger  
Ms YANG Ming-yen, Teresa

### Terms of Reference:

1. To make recommendations to the Authority on publicity programme;
2. To propose an estimate of expenditure for publicity;
3. On the advice of the Authority's Chairman, to initiate additional activities as appropriate; and
4. To undertake such other activities as the Authority may direct.

## Committee on Staff Establishment

Mr FUNG Wai-yiu, Willie (Chairman)  
Mr CHAN Wing-on, Milton  
Mr CHAN Wing-on, Roger  
Mr CHAN Wing-sun, Samuel  
Mr HWONG Yau-hung, Benny  
Mr LAU Man-tung, Benjamin

### Terms of Reference:

1. To be responsible for staffing matters including the recruitment, salary and other conditions of service for the Authority's staff;
2. To decide any other personnel matters; and
3. To negotiate, when necessary, with Government on the secondment of officers from the civil service.



年底時，訓練局全職職員人數為42人。與此同時，練局聘請了40名講師，以兼職的方式教授部分培訓課程。他們中的大多數都是業內知名的專家。

訓練局致力為職員提供培訓機會，包括學術課程、網上學習、內部或外部課程和技能工作坊。修讀學位課程者可獲部份資助，而參與其他技術和專業培訓者，可獲全數資助。年內，有19名職員參與19項不同形式的培訓項目。

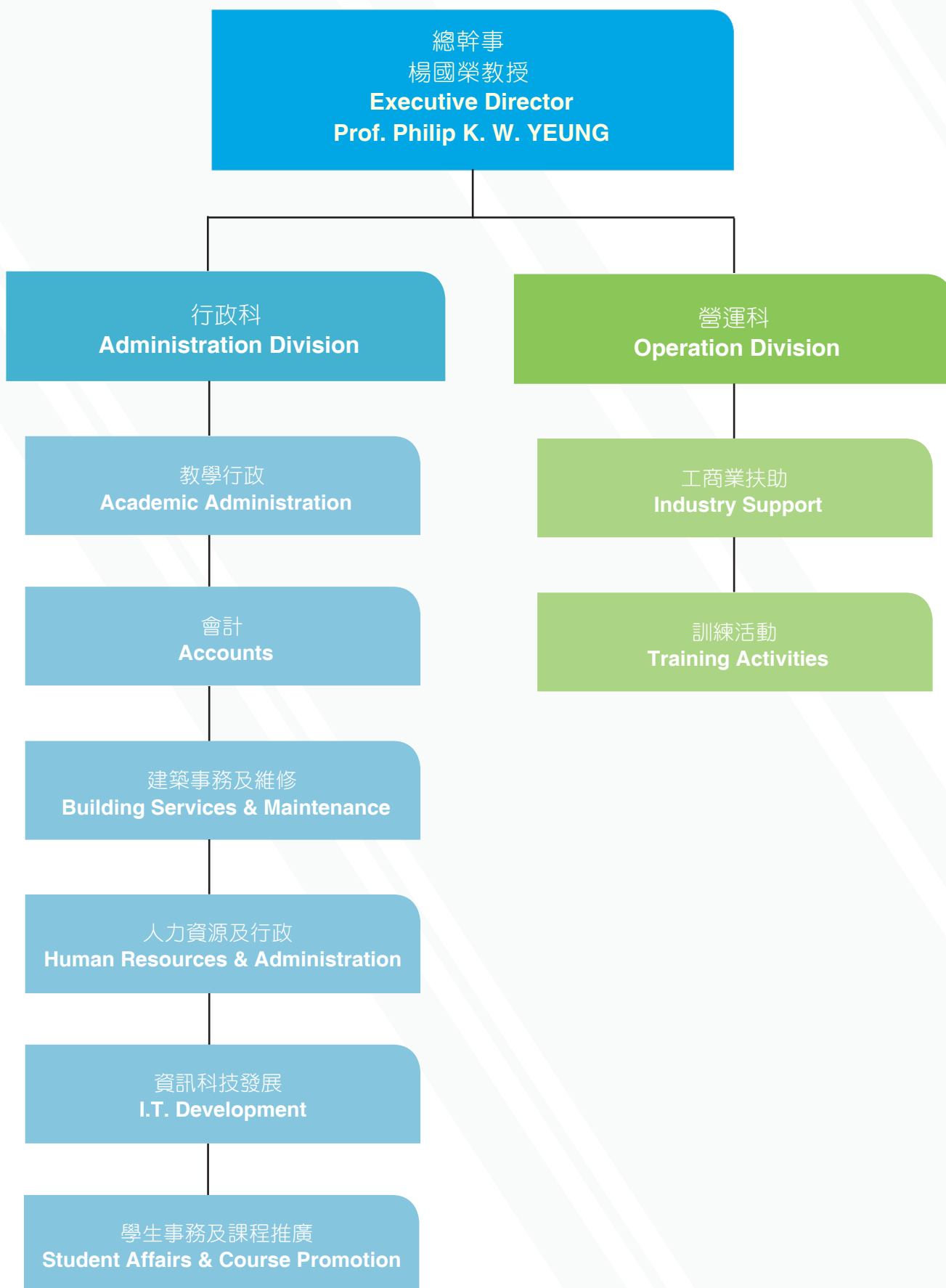
At the year-end, there was 42 full-time staff working in the Authority. At the same time, the Authority engaged 40 lecturers to conduct part of the training programmes on a part-time basis. Most of them were well-known experts from the industry.

The Authority are committed to providing staff with development opportunities, including academic programmes, e-learning, internal or external courses and skills workshops. Staff who pursued academic degrees received partial sponsorship while those took part in training and professional events received full sponsorship. During the year, the Authority support a total of 19 staff members for their participation in 19 programmes and activities.

年底時的職員狀況可見於下表：

Staff position at the year-end is set out below:

職位名稱	職員人數 NUMBER OF STAFF	STAFF GRADE
總幹事	1	Executive Director
總監	3	Director
課程經理	1	Programme Manager
講師	2	Lecturer
項目經理	3	Project Manager
項目主任	5	Project Officer
項目助理	2	Project Assistant
項目技術人員	6	Project Technical Staff
行政經理	2	Administrative Manager
行政主任	7	Administrative Officer
行政助理	3	Administrative Assistant
技術員	3	Technician
辦公室助理	1	Office Assistant
清潔員	3	Cleaner
總計	42	Total



## 時尚未來挑戰大獎 | Fashion Future Challenge Award



時尚高峰（香港）積極推動國際合作，並以可持續時尚發展為重要使命。其中一項活動是舉辦專為本地大專院校學生而設的「時尚未來挑戰大獎」，並於2018年1月23日在九龍灣訓練中心舉行總決賽暨頒獎典禮。比賽主題為「如何解決時裝業於未來五至十年面對的挑戰」，參賽的學生需為時裝業的未來，構思創新的解決方案。

As part of its core mission to champion sustainable fashion at the global level, Fashion Summit (HK) has initiated the 'Fashion Future Challenge Award' aimed at collages and university students, for which the competition finals and awards ceremony took place on 23 January 2018 at Kowloon Bay Training Centre. With the core competition challenge being 'How to solve the challenges of the fashion industry in the next five to ten years', young university students were tasked with developing innovative solutions for the fashion industry for the years to come.



晉身總決賽的隊伍除了發表精細的研究結果，亦詳細介紹他們的計劃構思。成員分別為盧文詩、梁濃歡、謝艷芬及楊殷彤的隊伍贏得了獎項。勝出的計劃名為「Take Action! Fashion's Revolution」，利用創新的手機遊戲概念，讓玩家寓學習於遊戲，在購買及對戰平台上認識到不同的物料對環境造成的影響。勝出隊伍可獲得實習機會及現金獎港幣15,000元。



The finalist groups presented their primary and secondary research along with their conceptual idea. The team "Lo Man Sze, Leung Nung Fun, Tse Yim Fan and Yeung Yan Tung" won the award with their project, 'Take Action! Fashion's Revolution', comprised a phone game concept where a buying and battling platform allow players to learn about the environmental impacts of different fabrics. The winners took home the prize of an internship opportunity as well as a cash prize of HK\$ 15,000.





## 時尚高峰（香港） Fashion Summit (HK)



時尚高峰（香港）是亞洲關注可持續時尚而設的最大型會議，當中包括為期兩天的會議及一項時尚未來挑戰大獎。時尚高峰（香港）由製衣業訓練局、立法會紡織及製衣界鍾國斌議員辦事處、香港知專設計學院、香港紡織及成衣研發中心、Redress、時裝企業持續發展聯盟與世界自然基金會香港分會合辦，並獲得創意香港贊助。號召知名學者、時裝界權威、非政府組織、媒體以及各行各業和地域國界的領袖與決策者聚首一堂，就最新可持續發展趨勢、先進科技、最佳實務方式、解決方案及機遇等等。

**F**ashion Summit (HK) is the largest conference focusing on sustainable fashion in Asia, consisting of a two-day conference and a Fashion Future Challenge Award. Fashion Summit (HK) is funded by Create Hong Kong and jointly organised by seven organisations, namely Clothing Industry Training Authority, Office of the Hon Felix CHUNG Kwok-pan, Member of the Legislative Council (Textile and Garment Sector), Hong Kong Design Institute, The Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel, Redress, Sustainable Fashion Business Consortium and WWF-HK. The summit plays a vital role in the development of sustainable fashion, bringing together leading academics, key players from the fashion industry, NGOs, media, decision makers and leaders to exchange insights on the latest sustainable fashion trends, technology, best practice, solutions and opportunities.







時尚高峰（香港）2018於2018年9月6及7日在香港會議展覽中心舉行，以「循環經濟」為主題，逾50位來自10個國家或地區的講者，分享全球時裝界可持續發展的個案。

**F**ashion Summit (HK) 2018, under the theme of “Circular Economy”, was held at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre on 6 and 7 September 2018. More than 50 speakers from 10 countries and regions shared their views and insights on the global fashion industry’s sustainable development.

活動由時尚高峰指導委員會主席鍾國斌議員致歡迎辭，並由香港特別行政區政務司司長張建宗致開幕辭。主題演講由香港商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華分享香港的可持續發展；中國紡織工業聯合會副會長孫淮濱討論如何建設循環利用體系；聯合國環境項目代表 **Brenda Koekkoek**女士則探討國際時裝環保的問題，香港科技園公司主席查毅超博士則分享時裝業的創新科技觀點。

**T**he event began with Chairman of the Fashion Summit Steering Committee, Hon. Felix CHUNG Kwok-pan’s welcome speech, and followed by Chief Secretary for Administration of HKSAR, Mr. Matthew Cheung kin-chung’s opening address. In the keynote speeches, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development, Mr. Edward YAU Tang-wah shared his views on Hong Kong’s sustainable development; Vice President of China National Textile and Apparel Council, Mr. SUN Huaibin talked about how to develop a recycling system; UNEP representative, Ms. Brenda Koekkoek addressed her concerns on international fashion-related environmental issues; and Chairman of Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation, Dr. Sunny Chai discussed innovation in the fashion industry.





## 世界技能大賽香港代表選拔賽 | WorldSkills Hong Kong Competition



兩年一度的世界技能大賽香港代表選拔賽已於2018年舉行，而訓練局則是「時裝科技」競賽項目的聯合主辦機構。

The bi-annual event WorldSkills Hong Kong Competition has been held in 2018 and the Authority is the co-organiser of the "Fashion Technology" trade competition.



決賽於2018年6月29日及30日在九龍灣訓練中心舉行。在這兩天的比賽中，參賽者需縫製一條指定式樣的長裙。在比賽結束時，參賽者須介紹他們的設計理念，並分享他們製作作品的經驗。最後，四位參賽者贏得了比賽。

The final competition was held on 29 and 30 June 2018 at Kowloon Bay Training Centre. During these two days, competitors had to construct a dress with an assigned pattern. At the end of the competition, the competitors had to present their design idea and share their experience with the making of their pieces. Finally, four winners won the competition.



在業界的贊助支持下，其中三名優勝者在訓練局接受了密集式培訓，裝備他們能參加將於2019年8月22日至27日在俄羅斯舉行的2019年喀山「世界技能大賽」。

With the sponsorship support from the industry, three of the winners received intensive training at the Authority to equip them to compete in the coming WorldSkills Kazan 2019, which will be held in Russia on 22 to 27 August 2019.



## 第十屆穗港澳蓉青年技能競賽 |

10<sup>th</sup> Guangzhou / Hong Kong / Macao / Chengdu Youth Skills Competition



三位世界技能大賽香港代表選拔賽的優勝者有機會參加在2018年10月31日於澳門舉行之「第十屆穗港澳蓉青年技能技競賽」，同場與其他三個地區的代表比賽。吳珮榆小姐代表香港，並首次在此比賽中獲得優異獎。

The three WorldSkills Hong Kong winners had the opportunity to participate in the 10<sup>th</sup> Guangzhou / Hong Kong / Macao / Chengdu Youth Skills Competition at Macao to compete against representatives from three other regions on 31 October 2018. Miss NG Pui Yu represented Hong Kong and won the Merit Award for the first time in this competition.





## 九龍灣訓練中心翻新工程 | Renovation work for Kowloon Bay Training Centre

九龍灣訓練中心的翻新工程於2018年中完成。此工程使訓練中心可提供優質的教學環境及提升專業培訓形象。

The renovation work for Kowloon Bay Training Centre was completed by the mid of 2018. The renovation offers a better study environment and upgrades the image of the centre.





於2018年，訓練局開辦一系列文憑、證書及短期課程，以切合不同需求之人士。

本年度，訓練局共培訓了5,842名學員，以下是各課程的人數分佈：

In 2018, the Authority offered a series of training programmes includes diploma, certificate and short courses to suit different needs of individuals.

This year, a total of 5,842 trainees completed the programmes at the Authority. The number of trainees of each programme type is summarised as follows:



於2018年，訓練局開辦了一系列級別由證書到文憑的兼讀制課程。所有課程都是為相關行業從業員及有興趣人士而設，期望課程可更新及提升學員的知識和技能，從而提升他們的表現和市場競爭力。

## 服裝創製技術文憑 服裝產品開發文憑

此兩個資歷架構第3級課程於2018年9月納入持續進修基金可發還款項的課程內。其學員對象為中學或同等學歷的畢業生。修讀此課程，學員可學到服裝業的專業知識及實用技術。一般而言，學員可於18至36個月完成此兼讀課程。畢業生有機會銜接相關高級文憑課程。

## 服裝及紡織文憑

此課程有兩個級別的學歷，分別為證書及文憑。其學員對象為製衣及相關行業從業員和有興趣人士。課程學員可學到相關範疇需要的知識及技術。為配合在職人士的需要和學習方式，課程提供了選科的靈活性，學員可從不同專業範疇選取修讀單元。

## 一年制三維服裝設計及創樣製作文憑課程

此課程為持續進修基金可發還款項的課程。學員對象為樣辦製作員、紙樣設計員、跟單、時裝設計師及相關行業從業員。除電腦輔助時裝設計外，學員同時可學到商業時裝設計、立體紙樣設計技術和立體服裝及製作。

## 男士西裝製作證書

此課程針對市場需要而設計，學員可學到量裁、紙樣製作及男士西裝製作的技術。完成課程內兩個單元，學員可了解製作男士西裝的工序。畢業生亦可銜接未來開辦的男士西裝製作（進階）證書課程。

In 2018, the Authority offered a series of part-time programmes ranged from certificate level to diploma level. All these programmes were designed for the practitioners in relevant industries as well as interested students to update and upgrade their knowledge and skills so as to enhance their performance and competitiveness in the market.

## Diploma in Fashion Creation Technology Diploma in Fashion Product Development

These two QF level 3 diploma programmes were included in the reimbursable list of the Continuing Education Fund in September 2018. The target students of these programmes are secondary graduates or equivalent. By studying these programmes, students were equipped with professional knowledge and practical skills of fashion industry. Generally, students can complete one of these two diploma programmes on part-time basis in 18 to 36 months. Graduates would be eligible to articulate to relevant higher diploma programmes.

## Diploma Scheme in Fashion and Textile Studies

This programme has two levels of awards, Certificate and Diploma. And its target students are practitioners in clothing and related industries as well as interested students. Students of this programme can acquire necessary knowledge and skills in relevant areas. To meet the needs and learning styles of in-service personnel, the programme was designed to provide flexibility for the students to choose modules from different concentrations.

## One Year Diploma in 3D Apparel Design and Pattern Making

This programme is a reimbursable course under the Continuing Education Fund. The target students are sample makers, pattern makers, merchandisers, fashion designers and other practitioners of relevant industries. Besides computer aided fashion design, students can also acquire learned knowledge and practical skills in commercial fashion design, 3D pattern design technologies, and 3D garments and making.

## Certificate in Men's Suit Tailoring

This certificate programme was designed to equip students with skills in body measurement, pattern making and men's tailored suit making. By completing the two modules of the programme, students have learned the process in making a men's suit. Graduates of this programme are eligible to articulate to the new Certificate in Enhanced Men's Suit Tailoring offered by the Authority.

## 鞋履證書

此證書課程為兼讀制。對象為中學或同等學歷畢業生。學員可學到鞋履製作及皮革應用的知識和技術，和皮革及鞋履行業資料。

除現有課程外，訓練局於2018年亦推出了多個學歷頒授和非學歷頒授課程。有關課程摘要如下：

## 「新技能提升計劃」課程

服裝款式細節工藝技巧基礎證書(兼讀制)是一個由訓練局開發的新技能提升計劃課程。對象為失業和在職人士。課程畢業生能學到製作服裝款式細節，包括領線、花邊及女裝衣褶的技術。

## 電腦及數碼技術

3D虛擬服裝技術課程已列入「再工業化及科技培訓計劃」已登記公開培訓課程名單內。課程讓學員學到應用3D CAD服裝創製軟件的基本知識和技術。參與的學員在充足時間內獲提供設施和專業支援，從而讓他/她們能夠各自實際操作和應用3D技術。

## 服裝技術設計及稱身

服裝稱身技術課程亦已列入「再工業化及科技培訓計劃」已登記公開培訓課程名單內。學員可學到衣服稱身技術基本知識，包括有衣服稱身概念、布料選擇、紙樣結構、3D CAD稱身和車縫的知識及評估和解決一般稱身問題的方法。

## Certificate in Footwear

It is a part-time certificate programme and the target students are secondary graduates or equivalent. Students are able to acquire knowledge and skill in the making of shoes with leather, leather application and overview of the leather and footwear industries.

Besides existing courses, the Authority launched a number of new award-bearing and non-award-bearing courses in 2018. Following are the highlights of those new courses:

## “Skills Upgrading Scheme Plus” Course

Foundation Certificate in Technical Skill for Fashion Style Details (Part-time) is a part-time Skills Upgrading Scheme Plus” (SUS Plus) course developed by the Authority. The targets are the unemployed and in-service workers. Graduates of this course can acquire skills in preparing fashion style details such as necklines, ruffles & flounces and darts.

## Computer and Digital Technology

3D Technology for Fashion Creation course is a registered public training course under the Reindustrialisation and Technology Training Programme (RTTP). It provides students with the basic knowledge and skills in applying 3D CAD software for fashion creation. The participants were provided with facilities and professional support in an ample time period so that they are able to practice and apply 3D technology on their own.

## Technical Design and Fitting

Fitting Technology for Fashion Garment course is also a registered public training course under the Reindustrialisation and Technology Training Programme (RTTP). Students can acquire the essential knowledge of garment fitting technology which included garment fit concept, fabric selection, pattern construction, 3D CAD for fitting and garment sewing as well as application of the skill set on evaluating and solving common fitting problems.

## 車縫

D級 - 基礎級車縫課程特別為有意報考車縫技能認證的初學者而設。課程的畢業生可學到使用衣車及基本車縫的技術。

## 時尚裁製坊

訓練局於2018年開辦了一系列時尚裁製課程，包括有長款襯衫、傳統旗袍、現代旗袍、盛裝學堂及半截裙。課程對象為希望認識製作指定款式服裝相關知識和技術的初學者。

## 設計及產品開發

訓練局特別設計了時裝設計作品集製作課程，旨在為有意修讀本地或海外課程的學員而設。此課程的畢業生能了解到時裝設計師的工作及時裝設計的過程。

## 紙樣

3天紙樣製作班特別為初學者而設。課程主要教授紙樣製作的基本概念及基本樣製作技巧。

## 皮革

訓練局去年推出了兩個皮革課程，分別為皮革製作（皮銀包）及皮革製作（長皮銀包）。完成此課程的畢業生可學到皮革基本知識及製作銀包和小型皮革用品的技術。

## Sewing

Level D – Sewing Course (Basic Level) is a preparatory course for the sewing skill recognition scheme designed for the beginners. By taking this course, graduates have learned how to use sewing machines and the basic sewing skills.

## Dressmaking

A series of dressmaking courses including long blouse, traditional qipao, modern qipao, prom dressmaking and skirt were offered in 2018. Their targets are the beginners who want to know basic knowledge and skills in making specific dresses.

## Design and Product Development

Fashion Portfolio Making course aims to provide training for students who want to pursue study in Hong Kong or overseas countries. By studying this course, graduates knew more about the world of fashion designer and the fashion design process.

## Pattern Making

Learn to Make Pattern in 3 Days is a course designed for the beginners. It mainly introduces the basic concept of pattern making and basic pattern block construction skills.

## Leather

Two leather courses, Leather Craft (Wallet) and Leather Craft (Long Wallet) were launched. By studying these courses, graduates have learned basic leather knowledge and technique in making wallet and small leather goods.





訓練局舉辦了各種為服裝及相關行業的度身訂造企業培訓。範圍涵蓋了管理、服裝生產、零售、可持續性、維護和修理。以下是2018年所舉辦的企業培訓：

Various tailor-made corporate trainings were organized for the fashion and related industries. The training covered management, clothing production, retailing, sustainability, maintenance and repairing. Following is a list of the corporate training organized in 2018:

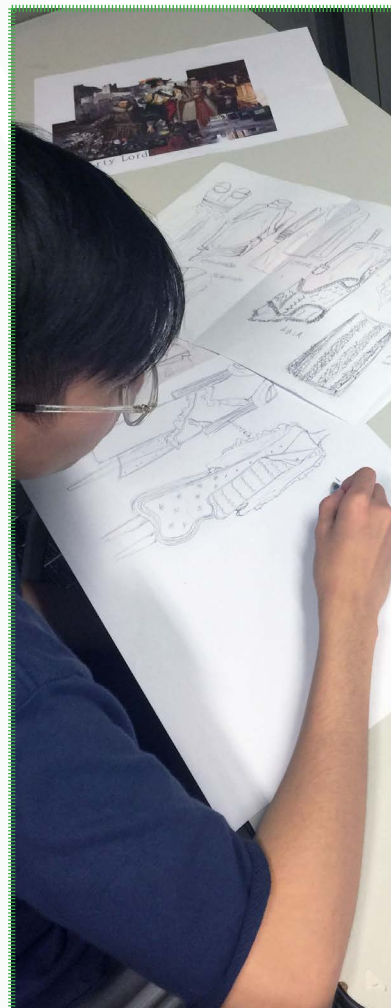
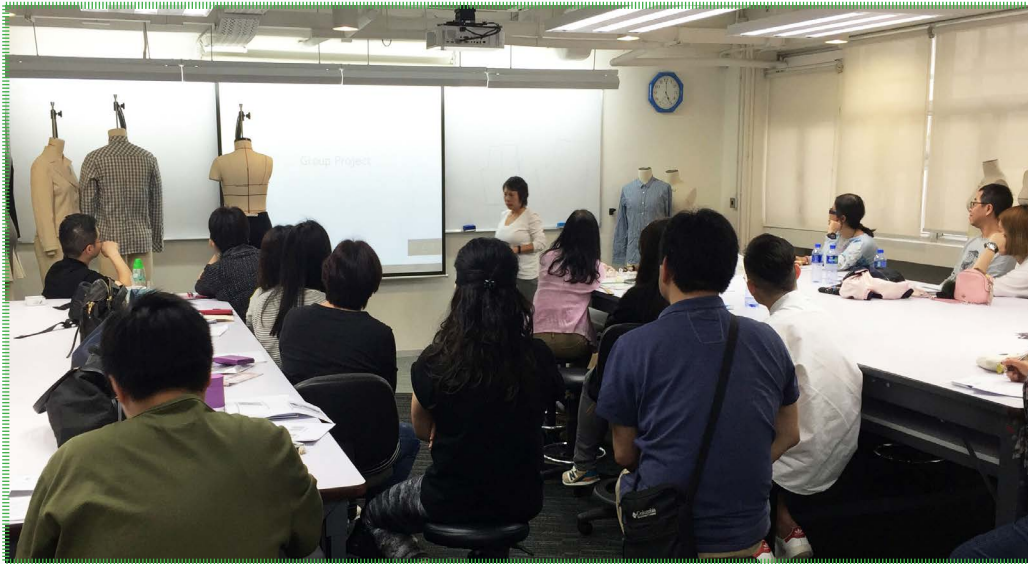


- 化學品管理知識基礎培訓
- 立體量裁紙樣工作坊
- Higg指數培訓：設施環境模塊3.0
- 全面生產維護導論
- 前線銷售所需之服裝材料知識
- 工業衣車及特種車保養
- 針織品開發技術
- 世界經濟展望

- Basic Training on Chemical Management Knowledge
- Draping Skill Workshop
- Higg Index Training: Facility Environmental Module 3.0
- Introduction to Total Productive Maintenance
- Knowledge of Clothing Materials for Frontline Sales
- Maintenance of Industrial Sewing Machine
- Technology for Knitwear Development
- World Economic Outlook











訓練局舉辦了一系列研討會及工作坊，讓行業從業員及公眾人士參加。參與者可學習不同領域的最新知識，並可與講者交流意見和分享經驗。訓練局於2018年舉辦了以下的研討會及工作坊：

- 3D時裝創作
- 時裝和紡織業的清潔生產
- 顏色為上
- 紡織品顏色管理
- 棉花和服裝市場新趨勢與行業如何推進再工業化
- 全球棉花市場、時尚趨勢和在線商業新趨勢
- 符合Higg FEM 3.0化學品管理
- 品牌、零售商和製造商的數碼化轉型
- 化學品管理標準演變講座
- 時裝作品集
- 服裝稱身技術
- 產品生命周期管理
- 服裝業《能力標準說明》草擬本業界諮詢簡介會
- 皮革錢包工作坊
- 立體領線紙樣技術
- 紡織品的「前處理、染、整、印」的基本流程和知識

The Authority had organized a series of seminars and workshops, which were open to the practitioners of the industries and the public. The participants could gain latest knowledge in specific areas and share ideas and experiences among the speakers. The following seminars and workshops were organized in 2018:

- 3D Fashion Creation
- Cleaner Production in Fashion & Textiles Industry
- Colour for Good
- Colour Management of Textiles
- Cotton and Apparel Market Updates and How the Industry is moving ahead with Re-Industrialization
- Cotton Global Market, Fashion Trend and Online Commerce Updates
- Conformity in Higg FEM 3.0: Chemical Management
- Digital Transformation for Brands, Retailers and Manufacturers
- Evolving Standards of Chemical Management
- Fashion Portfolio
- Fitting Technology for Fashion Garment
- Get Product Lifecycle Management (PLM)
- Industry Consultation on the Draft of "Specification of Competency Standards for the Fashion Industry"
- Leather Wallet Workshop
- Neckline Development
- Processing and Knowledge of Pre-treatment, Dyeing, Finishing and Printing on Textiles

訓練局提供行業支持服務，以協助行業維持其在全球市場的競爭優勢。藉著對行業深入了解和專業的技術知識，訓練局設計並執行獨特的解決方案，以滿足每個機構的需求。

## 為服裝業制定《能力標準說明》

經過一年的研究，包括訪談、網上行業職位分析、文獻回顧、實地以及問卷調查等方式，訓練局已完成編制時裝業包含了六個職能範疇的《能力標準說明》。此六個職能範疇是「設計」、「產品開發」、「跟單和物料採購」、「銷售和市場營銷」、「品質系統和可持續發展」及「人事管理」。經過全面的行業的諮詢，《能力標準說明》於2018年10月正式發布。各機構可以採用相關的《能力標準說明》來製定內部培訓計劃、基於能力的工作說明、評估員工績效和招聘標準。

完整的《能力標準說明》可以從網站下載：  
<https://hkqf.gov.hk/fashion/tc/home/index.html>



The Authority offers industry support services to assist the industry to sustain its competitive edge in the global market. Utilizing our in-depth industry knowledge and technical expertise, the Authority designs and executes solutions that are uniquely suited to the needs of each organisation.

## Development of Specification of Competency Standards for Fashion Industry

After a year of research including interview, online job search, literature review, field study and questionnaire survey, the Authority had completed the preparation of Specification of Competency Standards (SCS) for six key functional areas of the fashion industry. The key functional areas are Design, Product Development, Merchandising and Material, Procurement, Sales and Marketing, Quality System and Sustainability, and Personnel Management. After an industry-wide consultation, the SCS was officially published in October 2018. The organisations can adopt relevant sets of SCS for the development of in-house training programmes, competency-based job specifications, appraisal of staff performance and criteria for recruitment.

The completed set of SCS can be download from the website:  
<https://hkqf.gov.hk/fashion/en/home/index.html>





**通過研究全球紡織品材料開發與應用技術趨勢，以及對本地紡織和時裝產業能力和差距的深入研究，為香港中小型企業紡織和時裝業建立再工業化路線圖。**

項目團隊對行業中的創新技術和材料進行了研究和深入訪談，並發表了三份報告：研究報告、實用手冊及建議報告。

研究報告總結了香港製造業的現狀，定義了全球技術趨勢，聚焦于全球可持續發展趨勢。通過「強弱機危」分析，總結了對香港時裝業的遠景，以確定有潛力的製造技術和零售機會。

實用手冊提供了20種不同的實用「商業模式」，這些案例顯示了全球和本地公司的一些真實和成功運營中所使用的計劃和流程。一般認為，顛覆性創新將很快成為服裝業的主導，而這種現象將為香港本地服裝業的再工業化提供良機。

建議報告提出了以下三個行業再工業化的主要戰略方向：

- 數字化製造和商業模式
- 循環經濟和資源效率
- 高附加值解決方案

所有報告均可從網站下載：  
<http://www.fashion-reindustrialization.hk/>

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**Establishing a re-industrialization roadmap for HK SMEs of the Textile and Fashion Industry through an in-depth study of worldwide material development and technology application trend and the capability and gap with the local industry**

The project team had conducted a research and in-depth interviews on innovative technologies and materials in the industry and published three reports: Study Report, Practical Handbook and Recommendation Report.

Study report summarizes the current situation of Hong Kong manufacturer, defines the global technology trends and highlights the global trend of sustainability. A far-sighted outlook of Hong Kong fashion industry is concluded through a SWOT analysis to the identification of promising technology for manufacturing and retail opportunities.

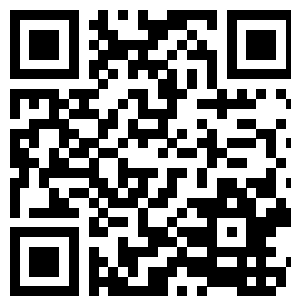
Practical Handbook provides 20 different practical “business models” which show the plans being used in some successful operations of real global and local companies. It is perceived that disruptive innovation will soon be dominating the fashion industry and such phenomenon will provide a good opportunity for Hong Kong fashion industry to be re-industrialized.

Recommendation Report presents the following three main strategic directions for re-industrialization of the industry:

- Digitalized manufacturing and business models
- Circular economy and resource efficiency
- High value-added solutions

All reports can be downloaded from the website:  
<http://www.fashion-reindustrialization.hk/>

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## 創意智優計劃資助的項目

### 時尚高峰（香港）2018

此項目涉及組織為期兩天的高峰會：時尚高峰（香港），旨在推廣香港作為創意和可持續發展的時裝中心。高峰會提供了一個平台，鼓勵時裝設計師和從業者通過避免污染和減少浪費，將他們的創意和創新思維融入當前和未來的業務流程和實踐。

高峰會後還有一個活動：時尚未來挑戰大獎。此比賽會邀請本地大學生去探討服裝行業當前面臨的可持續性的挑戰，並提出解決方案來應對這些挑戰。

## 創新及科技基金資助的項目

### 建構生產產品作業基礎碳足跡在線模型及專家諮詢系統（第二階段）

此項目旨在改善現有的作業基礎碳足跡（ACFM），使其成為碳足跡管理和諮詢平台。

此增強ACFM系統包括以下新增功能，如自動能耗和效率監控、在線數據採集、多用戶訪問、定制報告和節能諮詢系統，可以識別減少碳排放的改進領域。

### 試驗：SimFactory - 成衣生產管理的電腦輔導系統

繼SimFactory（第一階段）的成功開發之後，第二階段增加了更多功能，以改善此成衣生產輔導系統的實用性。新增功能包括：單件流生產模式、款式轉換和連續人力分配。

此試驗項目邀請了一批服裝生產廠來驗證系統優化後的實用性。此外，此項目將會開發不同的模板以適應不同級別的用戶。

## Projects Funded by CreateSmart Initiative

### Fashion Summit (HK) 2018

This project involves the organisation of a two-day conference: Fashion Summit (HK) for the promotion of Hong Kong as a creative and sustainable fashion hub. The conference provides a platform to encourage fashion designers and practitioners to integrate their creative and innovative thinking into the present and future business processes and practices by avoiding pollutions and reducing waste.

Apart from the conference, a post-event: Fashion Future Challenging Award will invite local university students to participate in a competition on addressing the sustainability challenges currently facing by the fashion industry and propose solutions to tackle those challenges.

## Project Funded by the Innovation and Technology Fund

### Online Activity-based Carbon Footprint Modelling of the Manufacturing Processes with Expert Advisory System (Phase II)

This project aims to enhance the existing Activity-based Carbon Footprint Modelling (ACFM) to become a carbon footprint management and advisory platform.

The enhanced ACFM system includes the additional functions such as the automatic energy consumption and efficiency monitoring, online data collection, multiuser access, report customization, and energy saving advisory system which can identify areas of improvement for reducing of carbon emission.

### Trial: SimFactory - A Computerized Coaching System for Sewing Line Management

Further to the successful development of SimFactory (Phase I), more features were added in Phase II to enhance the usefulness of this sewing line coaching system. Additional features include: One-piece flow production, Style changeover and Consecutive manpower re-allocation.

This trial project engages a group of leading garment factories to validate the practicability of the optimized system. To speed up commercialization process, different templates will be developed to suit different levels of users.

### 精密捲繞機控制系統

此項目旨在於捲繞機上開發一套新的精密重量控制系統。此系統可以檢測紗線的支數值及含水量。所有檢測到的數據都可以被導出至試算表作檢查。因此，此新開發的系統可以按重量而不是現有系統以長度來控制紗線。

### 中小企業發展支援基金資助的項目

#### 為香港時裝設計師設立「樣辦開發中心」

此項目建立了一個「樣辦開發中心」，提供樣辦服務，讓時裝設計師可在僅有的物料、人力資源和資金下都能將他們的設計概念轉化為服裝原型。

### Precise Controlling System at Assembly Winder

This project aims to develop a precision weight control system at a winding machine. The system can detect yarn count as well as moisture content of the yarn. All detected data can be captured then exported into a spreadsheet for final check. Thus, this newly developed system can control the yarn by weight instead of length of the existing system.

### Projects Funded by the SME Development Fund

#### Establishing a Sample Development Centre for Hong Kong Fashion Designers

This project established a Sample Development Centre which provides sample making service to transform fashion designers' ideas into a prototype within the allowed budget of materials, labour and overhead.

## 致製衣業訓練局各委員

(依據工業訓練(製衣業)條例在香港成立)

### 意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核列載於第30頁至66頁製衣業訓練局以下簡稱(訓練局)的財務報表,此財務報表包括於2018年12月31日的資產負債表與截至該年度的損益表及其他全面收益表、權益變動表和現金流量表,以及財務報表附註,包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為,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》真實而中肯地反映了貴局於2018年12月31日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量,並已遵照《工業訓練(製衣業)條例》的披露規定妥為擬備。

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

### 訓練局就財務報表須承擔的責任

工業訓練(製衣業)條例規定訓練局須就各項收支保存正式帳目及記錄,並編製包括訓練局收支及資產及負債的,表達真實而中肯意見的財務報表,及維持訓練局認為必要的有關內部監控,以確保財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

## To the members of Clothing Industry Training Authority

(Established in Hong Kong under the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance)

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clothing Industry Training Authority (the "Authority") set out on pages 30 to 66, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity 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 Authority as at 31 December 2018, 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") and have been properly prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirement of the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance.

### 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 Authority 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.

### Responsibilities of the Authority for the financial statements

The Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance requires the Authority to maintain proper accounts and records of all income and expenditure and to prepare financial statements comprising income and expenditure and assets and liabilities of the Authority that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Authority determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

## 核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯報取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。並按照雙方所協定之應聘書條款，我們僅對各委員作出報告，除此之外，本報告並無其他用途。我們不會就核數師報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

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

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

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯報的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯報的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯報的風險。
- 瞭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 貴局內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價訓練局所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。

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

## 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 HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- 對訓練局採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴局的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴局不能持續經營。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。

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

安永會計師事務所  
香港執業會計師

2019年4月8日

\*報告之中文譯本如與英文有異，概以英文為準。

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority'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 Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Authority 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.

ERNST & YOUNG  
Certified Public Accountants  
Hong Kong

8 April 2019

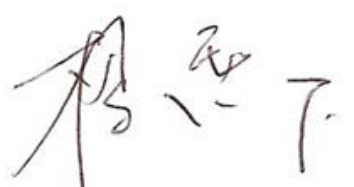
截至2018年12月31日止年度損益表及其他全面收益表  
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
Year ended 31 December 2018

		附註 Notes	2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
<b>收入</b>	<b>INCOME</b>			
訓練稅總徵收額	Gross training levy		99,551	121,873
減：香港海關徵收費用	Less: Collection fee charged by Customs and Excise Department		(53,343)	(54,201)
			46,208	67,672
銀行利息收入	Bank interest income		77	4
培訓課程收費	Receipts from training courses		10,635,955	9,948,257
工業項目收入	Industrial project income		9,265,414	10,405,189
股息收入	Dividend income		7,231,491	9,197,640
雜項收入	Sundry income		128,385	264,821
			27,307,530	29,883,583
<b>支出</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
審核費	Audit fee		145,000	145,000
折舊	Depreciation	5	1,182,347	1,167,333
宣傳費用	Expenses on publicity		58,774	104,277
一般行政開支	General administrative expenses		3,931,119	4,412,439
大廈維修費用	Building maintenance expenses		6,897,518	-
工業項目開支	Industrial project expenses		6,719,060	7,450,940
培訓課程講師費	Lecture fee on training courses		982,186	908,399
員工成本	Staff costs		12,384,473	10,692,079
培訓成本	Training costs		507,366	518,896
出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損	Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment		-	4,080
			32,807,843	25,403,443
<b>本年度盈餘/虧損</b>	<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		(5,500,313)	4,480,140
其他全面收益／（虧損）	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)			
在隨後期間，可能重新分類至損益之其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
可供出售股本投資：	Available-for-sale investments:			
公平價值變動	Changes in fair value		-	21,175,600
在隨後期間，不會重新分類至損益之其他全面收益或虧損：	Other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
公平價值變動	Changes in fair value		(16,901,700)	-
年內其他全面收益／（虧損）（除稅後）	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(16,901,700)	21,175,600
本年度總全面收益／（虧損）	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		(22,402,013)	25,655,740



**2018年12月31日財務狀況表**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**31 December 2018**

		附註 Notes	2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
<b>非流動資產</b>	<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
物業、廠房及設備	Property, plant and equipment	5	2,328,135	2,933,846
可供出售股本投資	Available-for-sale investments	6	-	125,353,600
按公平值列入其他全面收益的 股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	108,451,900	-
預付款項	Prepayments	9	106,115	107,490
非流動資產總額	Total non-current assets		110,886,150	128,394,936
<b>流動資產</b>	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
應收帳款	Accounts receivable	8	570,023	681,804
預付款項、按金及 其他應收帳款	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	9	441,329	1,189,993
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	10	9,672,622	14,756,971
流動資產總額	Total current assets		10,683,974	16,628,768
<b>流動負債</b>	<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
應付帳款	Accounts payable	11	349,186	227,695
其他應付帳款及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	12	4,851,488	6,024,546
流動負債總額	Total current liabilities		5,200,674	6,252,241
<b>流動資產淨額</b>	<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		5,483,300	10,376,527
<b>資產淨額</b>	<b>Net assets</b>		116,369,450	138,771,463
<b>儲備</b>	<b>RESERVES</b>			
普通儲備	General reserve	13	32,702,806	38,203,119
公平值儲備	Fair value reserve		83,666,644	-
可供出售股本投資重估儲備	Available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve		-	100,568,344
<b>儲備總額</b>	<b>Total reserves</b>		116,369,450	138,771,463



主席 Chairman

**截至2018年12月31日止年度權益變動表**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**Year ended 31 December 2018**

		可供出售股本 投資重估儲備 Available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve 港元 HK\$	公平值儲備 Fair value reserve 港元 HK\$	普通儲備 General reserve 港元 HK\$	合計儲備 Total reserves 港元 HK\$
於2017年1月1日	At 1 January 2017	79,392,744	-	33,722,979	113,115,723
年內盈餘	Surplus for the year	-	-	4,480,140	4,480,140
年內其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income the year:				
可供出售之投資之公平 價值變動	Changes in fair value of available-for-sale Investments	21,175,600	-	-	21,175,600
年內總全面盈餘	Total comprehensive income for the year	21,175,600	-	4,480,140	25,655,740
於2017年12月31日 (按原先所呈列)	At 31 December 2017 (as originally presented)	100,568,344	-	38,203,119	138,771,463
經採用香港財務報告準則 第9號之影響(附註2.2)	Effect of adoption of HKFRS 9 (note 2.2)	(100,568,344)	100,568,344	-	-
於2018年1月1日 (重述)	At 1 January 2018 (as restated)	-	100,568,344	38,203,119	138,771,463
年內虧損	Deficit for the year	-	-	(5,500,313)	(5,500,313)
年內其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income for the year:				
按公平值計量且其變動列 入其他全面收益的股權 投資(除稅後)	Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(16,901,700)	-	(16,901,700)
年內總全面收益／ (虧損)	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	(16,901,700)	(5,500,313)	(22,402,013)
於2018年12月31日	At 31 December 2018	-	83,666,644	32,702,806	116,369,450

依據工業訓練(製衣業)條例，訓練局的資金及財產包括(i)除工業訓練(製衣業)條例第27(2)條另有規定外，香港特別行政區政府海關總監所收取的徵款及附加費；(ii)訓練局透過批款、貸款、捐助、費用、租金或利息所收到的款項；(iii)出售任何由訓練局持有或代訓練局持有的任何財產所得的全部款項；及(iv)訓練局為其目的而合法收到的全部其他款項及財產。

Under the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance, the funds and property of the Authority shall consist of (i) subject to section 27(2) of the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance, all amounts of levy and surcharge collected by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; (ii) any moneys received by the Authority by way of grants, loans, donations, fees, rent or interest; (iii) all moneys derived from the sales of any property held by or on behalf of the Authority; and (iv) all other moneys and property lawfully received by the Authority for its purposes.

截至2018年12月31日止年度現金流量表  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
Year ended 31 December 2018

	附註 Notes	2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
<b>經營業務所得現金流量</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
本年度盈餘／（虧損）	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(5,500,313)	4,480,140
調整：	Adjustments for:		
銀行利息收入	Bank interest income	(77)	(4)
按公平值列入其他全面收益／可供出售股本投資的股權投資之股息收入	Dividend income from equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investments	(7,231,491)	(9,197,640)
出售物業、廠房及設備之虧損	Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	-	4,080
折舊	Depreciation	1,182,347	1,167,333
		(11,549,534)	(3,546,091)
應收帳款減少	Decrease in accounts receivable	111,781	21,314
預付款項、按金及其他應收帳款減少	Decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	750,039	298,499
應付帳款增加	Increase in accounts payable	121,491	39,421
其他應付帳款及應計費用增加／（減少）	Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals	(1,173,058)	737,456
經營業務用於現金流量淨額	Net cash flows used in operating activities	(11,739,281)	(2,449,401)
<b>投資業務所得現金流量</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
購入物業、廠房及設備項目	Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	(576,636)	(123,057)
已收利息	Interest received	77	4
按公平值列入其他全面收益／可供出售股本投資的股權投資所收到的股息	Dividends received from equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investments	7,231,491	9,197,640
投資業務所得現金流量淨額	Net cash flows from investing activities	6,654,932	9,074,587
<b>現金及現金等值項目增加／（減少）淨額</b>	<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	(5,084,349)	6,625,186
年初現金及現金等值項目	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14,756,971	8,131,785
<b>年終現金及現金等值項目</b>	<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	9,672,622	14,756,971
<b>現金及現金等值項目結餘分析</b>	<b>ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	9,672,622	14,756,971



## 1. 公司資料

訓練局乃依據工業訓練（製衣業）條例於香港成立的非牟利組織，其主要職能是為製衣業提供訓練課程，為訓練課程設立及維持工業訓練中心，協助完成訓練課程的人就業及就徵款率作出建議。

### 2.1 編製基準

本財務報表乃按照香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則（“HKFRSs”）（包括「香港財務報告準則」、「香港會計準則」（“HKASs”）及詮釋）、香港公認會計原則及工業訓練（製衣業）條例的披露要求而編製。本財務報表乃依據歷史成本慣例而編製，惟按公平值列入其他全面收益（已按公平價值計量）的股權投資除外。本財務報表乃以港元呈列。

### 2.2 會計政策變動及披露

訓練局已於本年度財務報表首次採用以下新訂及經修訂的香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第2號（修訂本）  
*以股份為基礎的支付交易之分類與計量*

香港財務報告準則第4號（修訂本）  
*應用香港財務報告準則第9號金融工具同時  
一併採用香港財務報告準則第4號保險合約*

香港財務報告準則第9號  
*金融工具*

香港財務報告準則第15號  
*來自客戶合約收益*

香港財務報告準則第15號（修訂本）  
*澄清香港財務報告準則第15號來自客戶合約收益*

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Authority is established in Hong Kong under the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance. The Authority is a not-for-profit organisation and its principal activities are to provide training courses for the clothing industry, establish and maintain industrial training centres, assist in the placement of persons completing training courses and make recommendations with respect to the rate of levy.

### 2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (“HK\$”).

### 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Authority has adopted the following new and revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 2  
*Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*

Amendments to HKFRS 4  
*Applying HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments with HKFRS 4 Insurance Contracts*

HKFRS 9  
*Financial Instruments*

HKFRS 15  
*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

Amendments to HKFRS 15  
*Clarifications to HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

## 2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

香港會計準則第40號  
*轉讓投資物業*

香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會) - 詮釋第22號  
*外匯交易及預付代價*

*香港財務報告準則之年度改進 (2014年至  
2016年週期)*

對香港財務報告準則第1號及香港會計準則  
第28號之修訂

除下文所述對香港財務報告準則第9號及香港  
財務報告準則第15號之影響外，採納以上經新  
訂及經修訂準則對本財務報表並無重大財務影  
響。

### 香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」

香港財務報告準則第9號取代香港會計準則第  
39號「金融工具：確認及計量」及對金融資產  
及金融負債的分類及計量、金融資產減值及基  
本對沖會計處理方法的新規定。

訓練局已根據香港財務報告準則第9號將分類  
及計量規定(包括減值)追溯應用於2018年  
1月1日(首次應用日期)至於2018年1月1日  
尚未終止確認的工具及並無將該等規定應用於  
2018年1月1日已終止確認的工具。於2017年  
12月31日的帳面值與2018年1月1日的帳面值  
之間的差額於2018年1月1日的期初保留溢利  
及權益的其他組成部份中確認，並無重列比較  
資料。

## 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 40  
*Transfers of Investment Property*

HK(IFRIC)-Int 22  
*Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance  
Consideration*

*Annual Improvements 2014 -2016 Cycle*  
Amendments to HKFRS 1 and HKAS 28

Other than as explained below regarding the impact of  
HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 15, the adoption of the above new  
and revised standards has had no significant financial  
effect on these financial statements.

### HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* replaces HKAS 39  
*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*  
and introduces new requirements for the classification  
and measurement of financial assets and financial  
liabilities; impairment for financial assets; and general  
hedge accounting.

The Authority has applied the classification and  
measurement requirements (including impairment) of  
HKFRS 9 retrospectively as at 1 January 2018 (date  
of initial application) to instruments that have not been  
derecognised as at 1 January 2018 and has not applied  
the requirements to instruments that have already been  
derecognised as at 1 January 2018. The difference  
between the carrying amounts as at 31 December  
2017 and the carrying amounts as at 1 January 2018  
is recognised in the opening retained profits and other  
components of equity as at 1 January 2018, without  
restating comparative information.

## 2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

### 香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」(續)

#### 分類及計量的變動

於2018年1月1日，訓練局的管理層已評估那些業務模式適用於訓練局持有的金融資產，並已將其金融工具分類於適當的香港財務報告準則第9號之類別

## 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

### HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Changes to classification and measurement

On 1 January 2018, the Authority's management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets held by the Authority and has classified its financial instruments into the appropriate HKFRS 9 categories.

		於2017年12月31日 At 31 December 2017	將可供出售股本投資重新分類為按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資(附註(a)) Reclassified from available-for-sale investments to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note (a))	於2018年1月1日 (重述) At 1 January 2018 (as restated)
		港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$
可供出售股本投資	Available-for-sale investments			
- 上市股權投資	- Listed equity investments	125,353,600	(125,353,600)	-
按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
- 上市股權投資	- Listed equity investments	-	125,353,600	125,353,600
按攤銷成本列入的金融資產	Financial assets at amortised cost			
- 現金及銀行結餘	- Cash and bank balances	14,756,971	-	14,756,971
- 應收帳款	- Accounts receivable	681,804	-	681,804
- 金融資產包括預付款項、按金及其他應收帳款	- Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	1,164,855	-	1,164,855



## 2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」(續)  
分類及計量的變動 (續)

於2017年12月31日的餘額	Balance at 31 December 2017
- 將可供出售股本投資重新分類為按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資 (附註(a))	- Reclassified from available-for-sale investments to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (note (a))
於2018年1月1日的餘額 (重述)	Balance at 1 January 2018 (as restated)

附註:

(a) 將可供出售股本投資重新分類為按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資 - 上市股權投資

訓練局選擇將股權投資從之前分類為可供出售股本投資指定為按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資，因為該些是長期及策略性的投資，預計不會於短期到中期內出售。於2018年1月1日，上市股權投資的公平值計量及其成本扣除減值為HK\$125,353,600，此為將可供出售股本投資重新分類為按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資。因此，於2018年1月1日，相關累計公平值收益HK\$100,568,344是由可供出售股本投資重估儲備重新分類為公平值儲備。於2018年1月1日，上市股權投資的帳面值約等於其公平值。

由於香港財務報告準則第9號的新規定僅影響以公平值計量其變動計入損益的金融負債的會計處理，而訓練局並沒有任何該等負債，因此對訓練局的金融負債會計處理並無影響。

## 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)  
Changes to classification and measurement (continued)

可供出售股本 投資重估儲備 Available-for- sale investment revaluation reserve 港元 HK\$	公平值儲備 Fair value reserve 港元 HK\$	保留溢利 Retained profits 港元 HK\$
100,568,344	-	38,203,119
(100,568,344)	100,568,344	-
-	100,568,344	38,203,119

Note:

(a) Reclassification of available-for-sale investments to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income – listed equity investments

The Authority elected to designate its equity investments previously classified as available-for-sale investments to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as these are long-term and strategic investments that are not expected to be sold in the short to medium term. As at 1 January 2018, listed equity investments measured at fair value and at cost less impairment amounting to HK\$125,353,600, were reclassified from available-for-sale investments to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Accordingly, the related cumulative fair value gain of HK\$100,568,344 were reclassified from available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve, to the fair value reserve on 1 January 2018. As at 1 January 2018, the carrying amount of the listed equity investments approximated to their fair value.

There has been no impact on the Authority's accounting for financial liabilities as the new requirements under HKFRS 9 only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the Authority does not have any such liabilities.

## 2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

### 香港財務報告準則第9號「金融工具」 (續)

#### 減值模式的變動

##### (a) 貿易應收帳款

訓練局採用簡化方法處理香港財務報告準則第9號所規定的預期信貸虧損，該準則允許使用所有貿易應收帳款的整個存續期間預期虧損。衡量預期信貸虧損，貿易應收帳款已根據其信貸風險特性分組。各組應收帳款的未來現金流量乃根據過往歷史虧損作評估，並經調整可反映現時狀況及前瞻資料。管理層密切監察貿易應收帳款的信貸質素及償還能力。對爭議中的貿易應收帳款進行單獨評估，以確定是否需要作出虧損撥備。根據香港財務報告準則第9號採用的簡化方法作預期信貸虧損並未導致於2018年1月1日之貿易應收帳款產生任何額外減值虧損。

##### (b) 按攤銷成本列入的其他金融資產

對於以攤銷成本列入的其他金融資產，包括金融資產內的預付款項及按金，預期信貸虧損是根據12個月的預期信貸虧損。這表示在報告日期後12個月內因可能出現的金融工具違約事件可導致的整個存續期間預期信貸虧損部份。但是，當信貸風險自初始時已有顯著增加，撥備將基於整個存續期間預期信貸虧損。管理層密切監察按攤銷成本列入的金融資產的信貸質素及償還能力並認為其預期信貸虧損並不重大。

由於應用香港財務報告準則第9號，訓練局已更改有關金融工具的會計政策，詳細解說於財務報表附註2.4。

## 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

### HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Changes to the impairment model

##### (a) Trade receivables

The Authority applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics. Future cash flows for each group of receivables are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience, adjusted to reflect the effects of current conditions as well as forward looking information. Management has closely monitored the credit qualities and the collectability of the trade receivables. Trade receivables in dispute are assessed individually for impairment to determine whether specific loss allowance provisions are required. The adoption of the simplified expected credit loss approach under HKFRS 9 has not resulted in any additional impairment loss for trade receivables as at 1 January 2018.

##### (b) Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost, including financial assets included in prepayments and deposits, the expected credit loss is based on the 12-month expected credit loss. This represents the portion of lifetime expected credit loss that results from default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit loss. Management has closely monitored the credit qualities and the collectability of other financial assets at amortised cost and considers that the expected credit loss is immaterial.

As a result of the application of HKFRS 9, the Authority has changed its accounting policies with respect to financial instruments, as further explained in note 2.4 to the financial statements.

## 2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

### 香港財務報告準則第15號來自客戶合約收益

香港財務報告準則第15號及其修訂本取代香港會計準則第11號「建築合同」，香港會計準則第18號「收益」及相關詮釋與其應用，並除少數例外情況外，適用於與客戶簽訂的合同產生的所有收益。香港財務報告準則第15號建立一個新的五步模型，以計算與客戶簽訂的合同產生的收益。根據香港財務報告準則第15號，收益的確認金額反映實體預期有權向客戶換取轉讓商品或服務的代價。香港財務報告準則第15號的原則是為衡量及確認收益提供更為結構化的方法。該標準亦引入了廣泛性質上和量化上的披露要求，包括總收益的分類、應履行義務責任的資料，合同資產與負債帳戶餘額於其負債間內的變化及重要判斷與估計。由於應用香港財務報告準則第15號，訓練局已更改有關收益確認的會計政策，見財務報告附註2.4。

訓練局已採用香港財務報告準則第15號經修定的追溯方法。根據此方法，該準則既可以適用於所有合約是在此初始日期，也可以適用於此日期尚未完成的合約。訓練局已選擇將該準則應用於2018年1月1日尚未完成的合約。

雖然香港財務報告準則第15號的應用已對財務報表中某些項目的分類產生影響，但此對訓練局的財務報表並無影響。因此，首次應用香港財務報告準則第15號，對2018年1月1日保留溢利的期初結餘作出之調整，確認未有累計影響。比較資料未經重述，並繼續根據香港會計準則第18號及相關詮釋予以編製。

### 預收客戶代價

採納香港財務報告準則第15號前，訓練局確認預收客戶代價為其他應付款項。根據香港財務報告準則第15號，該金額分類為合約負債，並計入其他應付款項及應計費用。

應用香港財務報告準則第15號對訓練局的財務狀況或表現並無影響，除了預收客戶代價需由其他應付帳款重新分類為合約負債。

## 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

### HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

HKFRS 15 and its amendments replace HKAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, HKAS 18 *Revenue* and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. HKFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under HKFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in HKFRS 15 provide a more structured approach for measuring and recognising revenue. The standard also introduces extensive qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgements and estimates. As a result of the application of HKFRS 15, the Authority has changed the accounting policy with respect to revenue recognition in note 2.4 to the financial statements.

The Authority has adopted HKFRS 15 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Authority has elected to apply the standard to contracts that are not completed as at 1 January 2018.

Although the application of HKFRS 15 has impacted on the classification of certain items in the financial statements, it has had no impact on the financial performance of the Authority. Hence, no cumulative effect of the initial application of HKFRS 15 was recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained profits as at 1 January 2018. The comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under HKAS 18 and related interpretations.

### Consideration received from customers in advance

Before the adoption of HKFRS 15, the Authority recognised consideration received from customers in advance as other payables. Under HKFRS 15, the amount is classified as contract liabilities which is included in other payables and accruals.

The application of HKFRS 15 has had no impact on the financial position or performance of the Authority, except for the reclassification of consideration received from customers in advance as other payables to contract liabilities.



## 2.2 會計政策變動及披露(續)

### 香港財務報告準則第15號來自客戶合約收益(續)

因此，於採用香港財務報告準則第15號後，訓練局於2018年1月1日就其於當日預收客戶代價HK\$4,478,608由其他應付款項重新分類為合約負債。

於2018年12月31日，倘訓練局未應用香港財務報告準則第15號，就提供培訓課程而預先自客戶收取的代價而言，合約負債HK\$3,643,261將已計入其他應付款項。

## 2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則

訓練局並未於本財務報表中採納下列已頒佈，但尚未生效的新增及經修訂的香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第3號（修訂本）

*業務之定義*<sup>2</sup>

香港財務報告準則第9號（修訂本）

*具有負補償之預付款項特性*<sup>1</sup>

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號（2011年）（修訂本）

*投資者與其聯營或合營公司之間的資產出售或注資*<sup>4</sup>

香港財務報告準則第16號

*租賃*<sup>1</sup>

香港財務報告準則第17號

*保險合約*<sup>3</sup>

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號（修訂本）

*重要性之定義*<sup>2</sup>

香港會計準則第19號（修訂本）

*計劃修訂、縮減及結清*<sup>1</sup>

香港會計準則第28號（修訂本）

*於聯營公司及合營企業之長期權益*<sup>1</sup>

香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）- 詮釋第23號

*所得稅處理之不确定性*<sup>1</sup>

## 2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

### HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

Accordingly, upon the adoption of HKFRS 15, the Authority reclassified HK\$4,478,608 from other payables to contract liabilities as at 1 January 2018 in relation to the consideration received from customers in advance as at 1 January 2018.

As at 31 December 2018, had the Authority not applied HKFRS 15, contract liabilities of HK\$3,643,261 in relation to the consideration received from customers in advance for the provision of training courses would have been included in other payables.

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

The Authority has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3

*Definition of a Business*<sup>2</sup>

Amendments to HKFRS 9

*Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*<sup>1</sup>

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)

*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*<sup>4</sup>

HKFRS 16

*Leases*<sup>1</sup>

HKFRS 17

*Insurance Contracts*<sup>3</sup>

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8

*Definition of Material*<sup>2</sup>

Amendments to HKAS 19

*Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*<sup>1</sup>

Amendments to HKAS 28

*Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*<sup>1</sup>

HK(IFRIC)-Int 23

*Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*<sup>1</sup>

## 2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則 (續)

香港財務報告準則之年度改進 (2015年至2017年週期)

對香港財務報告準則第3號、香港財務報告準則第11號、香港會計準則第12號及香港會計準則第23號之修訂<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 由2019年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

<sup>2</sup> 由2020年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

<sup>3</sup> 由2021年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效

<sup>4</sup> 尚未釐定強制生效日期，但可予採納

有關預期適用於訓練局的香港財務報告準則資料如下：

香港財務報告準則第16號於2016年5月發佈並取代香港會計準則第17號「租賃」；香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）- 詮釋第4號「決定一項安排是否包含租賃」；香港（常設詮釋委員會）- 詮釋第15號「經營租賃 - 獎勵」及香港（常設詮釋委員會）- 詮釋第27號「評估涉及租賃法律形式之交易之實質」。該準則規定了租賃的確認、計量、列報及披露的原則，並要求承租人確認大部份租賃的資產和負債。該標準包括對承租人的兩項認可豁免，他們可以選擇作為可行權宜方法 - 低價值資產租賃和短期租賃（即租賃期限為12個月或更短）。

在租賃開始日，承租人將確認支付租賃款項的負債（即租賃負債）和表示在租賃期內使用相關資產的權利的資產（即使用權資產）。使用權資產其後按成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損計量，除非使用權資產符合香港會計準則第40號「投資物業」的投資物業定義且所採用或關聯的公平值模式應用重估模型和承租人選擇將該模型應用於使用權資產的一類財產、廠房和設備。隨後增加租賃負債以反映租賃負債的利息並減少租賃付款。承租人將被要求分別確認租賃負債的利息費用和使用權資產的折舊費用。香港財務報告準則第16號亦要求承租人作出比香港會計準則第17號更廣泛的披露。訓練局預期於2019年1月1日採納香港財務報告準則第16號。

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

Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle

Amendments to HKFRS 3, HKFRS 11, HKAS 12 and HKAS 23<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

<sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

<sup>3</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

<sup>4</sup> No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Authority is described below.

HKFRS 16 was issued in May 2016 and replaces HKAS 17 Leases, HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, HK(SIC) - Int 15 *Operating Leases - Incentives* and HK(SIC) - Int 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees that they can elect as practical expedients – leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (i.e., where the lease term is 12 months or less).

At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses unless the right-of-use asset meets the definition of investment property in HKAS 40 *Investment Property* and to which the fair value model in applied, or relates to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the revaluation model in applied and the lessee elects to apply that model to the right-of-use asset. The lease liability is subsequently increased to reflect the interest on the lease liability and reduced for the lease payments. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. HKFRS 16 also requires lessees to make more extensive disclosures than under HKAS 17. The Authority expects to adopt HKFRS 16 on 1 January 2019.

## 2.4 主要會計政策概要

### 公平值計量

訓練局於各報告期末按公平值計量其上市股權投資。公平價值是指在市場參與者在計量日期之間在有序交易中出售資產或轉移負債所支付的價格。

所有其公平值會被計量或於財務報表披露之資產及負債乃按整體對公平值計量屬重要之最低級輸入值在下述公平值等級內分類：

- 第一級 - 按相同資產或負債於活躍市場之報價（未經調整）
- 第二級 - 按對公平值計量屬重要之最低級輸入值為可直接或間接觀察之估值技術
- 第三級 - 按對公平值計量屬重要之最低級輸入值為不可觀察之估值技術

就經常於財務報表確認之資產及負債而言，訓練局透過於各報告期末重新評估分類（按整體對公平值計量屬重要之最低級輸入值）釐定等級內各級之間有否出現轉換。

### 非金融資產減值

訓練局會於各報告期末評估是否有任何跡象顯示資產有減值需要。倘若有跡象顯示出現減值，訓練局則需估計資產之可收回金額。

資產之可收回金額為資產之使用價值與公平價值減去出售成本之定較高者。於評估使用價值時，估計日後現金流量按反映現時市場評估之貨幣時間價值及資產特定風險之稅前折現率折現至現值。倘有關資產並無產生在頗大程度上獨立於其他資產之現金流入，則以能產生獨立現金流入的最小資產組別（即現金產生單位）來釐定可收回金額。

如資產之帳面值或資產所屬之現金產生單位超過其可收回金額時，減值虧損需確認於損益表內。如果用作釐定資產可收回金額的估計出現利好的變化，有關的減值虧損便會撥回。所撥回的減值虧損以假設在以往年度沒有確認減值虧損而應已釐定的資產帳面金額為限。所撥回的減值虧損在確認撥回的年度內計入損益表。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Fair value measurement

The Authority measures its listed equity investments 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.

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 Authority 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.

### Impairment of non-financial assets

The Authority assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the Authority makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e., a cash-generating unit).

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. A reversal of the impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. The reversal of the impairment loss is credited to the statement of profit or loss in the year in which it arises.



## 2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

### 關連人士

在下列情況下，有關人士將視為與訓練局有連：

- (a) 個人及與其關係密切的家庭成員，且該有關人士
  - (i) 控制或共同控制訓練局；
  - (ii) 可對訓練局施加重大影響力；
  - (iii) 為訓練局或其母公司的關鍵管理人員；

或

- (b) 有關人士符合下列情況之一之實體：

- (i) 該實體與訓練局為同一集團之成員；
- (ii) 一實體為另一實體之聯營公司或合營企業（或另一實體之母公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司）；
- (iii) 該實體與訓練局均為相同第三方之合營企業；
- (iv) 一實體為第三方實體之合營企業，且另一實體為該第三方實體之聯營企業；
- (v) 該實體為訓練局或與訓練局有關聯之實體為僱員福利而設立之受僱後福利計劃成員；
- (vi) 該實體為（a）所列舉之個人所控制或共同控制；
- (vii) 於（a）（i）所列舉之個人對該企業有重大影響或為該實體（或該實體之母公司）的關鍵管理人員；及
- (viii) 該實體或集團之任何成員向訓練局提供關鍵管理服務

### 物業、廠房及設備與折舊

物業、廠房及設備項目乃按成本減累積折舊及任何減值虧損列帳。一項物業、廠房及設備的成本包括其購買價及令該項資產達至其運作狀況及運送至其預期使用位置的任何直接成本。

物業、廠房及設備項目投入運作後產生的支出，如修理與保養費用等，一般於當年淨收益內扣除。在符合確認條件之情況下，大型檢驗之開支於資產之帳面值資本化為重置資產。倘物業、廠房及設備之主要部份須分段重置，則訓練局將該等部分確認為獨立資產，並設定特定之可使用年期及折舊。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Authority 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 Authority;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the Authority; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Authority or of a parent of the Authority;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) the entity and the Authority are members of the same group;
- (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 Authority 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 Authority or an entity related to the Authority;
- (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 Authority.

### Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Items of 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 net income in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the major 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 Authority recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

## 2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

### 物業、廠房及設備與折舊 (續)

折舊乃按各項物業、廠房及設備的估計可使用年期以直線法計算，以撇銷其成本至其餘值。就此而言，主要折舊率如下：

樓宇	超過25年
租賃資產改良工程	10%
廠房及機器	10%
固定裝置、裝修及設備	10% - 20%

倘某項物業、廠房及設備各部份的可使用年期並不相同，該項目各部份的成本將按合理基礎分配，而每部份將個別提撥折舊。餘值、可使用年期及折舊方法均於每個結算日予以審議，在適當情況下加以調整。

物業、廠房及設備項目，包括任何首次確認之重要部分，於出售時或預期日後使用或出售該項目不會產生經濟利益時將終止確認。於資產終止確認之年度在淨收益確認之出售或廢棄資產之任何損益，乃按出售所得款項淨額與有關資產帳面值之差額計算。

### 租賃

當資產擁有權的一切回報及風險實質上仍歸屬出租人的租約，均列作經營租約。倘訓練局為出租人，訓練局依據經營租約租用的資產列作非流動資產，並按租期以直線法將經營租約下的應收租金計入淨收益內。倘訓練局為承租人，則會按租期以直線法將經營租約下的應付租金計入淨收益。

經營租約下的預付租金最初按成本列帳，其後按租期以直線法確認。

該等樓宇建於香港特別行政區政府以零代價撥贈的土地上。

### 金融資產

貿易應收帳款並不包括重大金融成份或因訓練局已採用不調整重大財務部分影響的可行權宜方法以香港財務報告準則第15號的交易價格為計量。所有其他金融資產初始以公平值加購買金融資產時交易成本確認，惟以公平值計量且其變動計入損益的金融資產除外。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

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:

Buildings	Over 25 years
Leasehold improvements	10%
Plant and machinery	10%
Fixture, fitting and equipment	10% - 20%

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.

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 net income in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

### Leases

Leases where substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Where the Authority is the lessor, assets leased by the Authority under operating leases are included in non-current assets, and rentals receivable under the operating leases are credited to net income on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. Where the Authority is the lessee, rentals payable under the operating leases are charged to net income on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Prepaid land lease payments under operating leases are initially stated at cost and subsequently recognised on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

The buildings are erected on lands granted at nil consideration by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

### Financial assets

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financial component or for which the Authority 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. 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.

## 2.4 主要會計政策概要（續）

### 金融資產（續）

常規購買和出售金融資產以交易日期確認，即是訓練局承諾購買和出售資產的日期。

#### (a) 分類及計量

- (i) 根據香港財務報告準則第9號  
債務工具採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，如果資產是以收取合約現金流而持有的，而那些現金流僅為支付本金和未償還之本金利息，則可予以減值。

如果資產的合約現金流僅為支付本金和利息，並且資產被用於收取合約現金流和出售金融資產，則債務工具按經過其他全面收益以公平值計量。該等金融資產其後以公平值計量而公平值變動產生的任何收益或虧損於其他全面收益確認，除了減值的虧損或逆轉、兌匯損益和採用實際利率法的利息均計入損益表。當金融資產終止確認時，先前於其他全面收益確認的累計收益或虧損，將重新分類由其他全面收益轉至損益表。

不符合攤銷式成本標準或以公平值計量且其他全面收益的金融資產的債務工具，是以公平值計量且其變動計入當期損益。這些金融資產的利息收入計入財務收入。

股權投資以公平值計量且其變動計入當期損益，除非在初始確認時，訓練局已不可撤銷地選擇將非持作交易的投資指定為以公平價值列入其他全面收益的股權投資。當訓練局確立收取股息時，該等投資的股息會於損益表中確認。此類投資的公平值變動於其他全面收益中確認，並且在資產出售時不可轉回至損益表。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Financial assets (continued)

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date when the Authority commits to purchase or sell the assets.

#### (a) Classification and measurement

- (i) Under HKFRS 9  
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 are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest and the assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and reversal, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest rate method which are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to the statement of profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised.

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 Authority 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 the statement of profit or loss when the Authority'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 the statement of profit or loss even when the assets are sold.



## 2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

### 金融資產 (續)

#### (a) 分類及計量 (續)

##### (ii) 根據香港會計準則第39號

金融資產如持有作交易，則分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入當期損益的金融資產；或初始確認時指定為以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益。該等投資初步按公平值確認，交易成本直接計入損益表及其後按公平值重新計量。公平值變動產生的收益或虧損連同相關的利息收入、支出和股息在損益表中確認。

具有固定或可釐定付款金額，但未在活躍市場中報價的非衍生金融資產分類為貸款和應收帳款。它們初始以公平值加任何直接應佔交易成本入帳，其後採用實際利率法減去減值按攤銷成本計量。

可供出售金融投資指上市及非上市股本證券及債務證券之非衍生金融資產。此類投資是分類為可供出售的，而且不屬於持有作交易類別，也未被指定為以公平值計量且其變動計入損益。可供出售金融投資初始以公平值加直接應佔交易成本入帳。其後，它們的按公平值重新計量，而其公平值變動通過其他全面收益在可供出售股本投資重估儲備中確認，直至證券出售或減值。出售可供出售證券時，累計收益或虧損於損益表確認，並從可供出售股本投資重估儲備中扣除。

當非上市股本證券的公平值因無法可靠計量時，因為 (i) 合理公平值估計範圍的可變性對該投資具有重大意義；或 (ii) 該範圍內各種估計的概率無法合理地評估公平值，該等證券按成本減任何減值虧損列帳。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Financial assets (continued)

#### (a) Classification and measurement (continued)

##### (ii) Under HKAS 39

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if held for trading, or upon initial recognition are designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Such investments are recognised initially at fair value, with transaction costs taken directly to the statement of profit or loss, and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as they arise, together with the related interest income and expenses and dividends.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment allowances.

Available-for-sale financial investments are non-derivative financial assets in listed and unlisted equity securities and debt securities. Such investments classified as available for sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale financial investments are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, they are remeasured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve until the securities are either sold or impaired. On disposal of available-for-sale securities, cumulative gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and removed from the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve.

When the fair value of unquoted equity securities cannot be reliably measured because (i) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant for that investment or (ii) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used in estimating the fair value, such securities are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

## 2.4 主要會計政策概要（續）

### 金融資產（續）

#### (b) 減值

##### (i) 根據香港財務報告準則第9號

訓練局對所有金融資產採用預期信貸虧損模式，受制於香港財務報告準則第15號的減值、財務擔保合約、合約資產及香港會計準則第17號的租賃應收帳款。對於沒有重大財務成份的貿易應收帳款及合約資產，訓練局採用簡化方法。這減值準備以整個存續期間預期信貸虧損作計量。

就其他金融資產而言，減值準備根據一般方法確認，而預期信貸虧損分兩個階段確認。就信貸風險而言，倘初始確認後信貸風險未有顯著增加，訓練局按照未來12個月內可能發生的違約事件而提供信貸虧損。對於初始確認後信貸風險已顯著增加，無論何時違約，按照餘下存續期的預期信貸虧損作虧損準備。

訓練局認為，當金融資產逾期超過90天時，違約已發生，除非訓練局有合理和可支持的訊息證明，應適用更合適的違約標準。

##### (ii) 根據香港會計準則第39號

當有客觀證據證明貸款或貸款組合發生減值，訓練局會立即確認減值貸款的損失。減值撥備可以單獨評估個別重大貸款或集體評估具有類似信貸風險特徵的貸款組合，那些包括個別評估結餘並沒有任何個別減值撥備。

如果在後續期間，經確認減值後發生的事項而估計增加或減少的減值虧損金額，則通過調整備抵賬戶增加或減少先前確認的減值損失。如果注銷日後收回，則將收回計入損益表中的其他費用。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Financial assets (continued)

#### (b) Impairment

##### (i) Under HKFRS 9

The Authority applies the expected credit loss model on all the financial assets that are subject to impairment, financial guarantee contracts, contract assets under HKFRS 15 and lease receivables under HKAS 17. For trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financial component, the Authority 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 Authority 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 Authority considers a default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Authority has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more appropriate default criterion should be applied.

##### (ii) Under HKAS 39

The Authority recognises losses for impaired loans promptly where there is objective evidence that an impairment of a loan or a portfolio of loans has occurred. Impairment allowances are assessed either individually for individually significant loans or collectively for loan portfolios with similar credit risk characteristics including those individually assessed balances for which no impairment provision is made on an individual basis.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to other expense in the statement of profit or loss.

## 2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

### 金融資產 (續)

#### (b) 減值 (續)

##### (ii) 根據香港會計準則第39號 (續)

如果以公平值計量的可供出售金融資產發生減值，該金額包括其成本（扣除任何本金和攤銷）與當前公平值之間的差額，減去之前在損益表中確認的減值虧損，從其他全面收益中扣除並在損益表中確認。分類為可供出售的股本工具的減值虧損不可透過損益表撥回。減值後公平值的增加直接計入其他全面收益。如果工具的公平值增加可以客觀地與減值虧損在損益表中確認後發生的事件相關，則可通過損益表撥回債務工具的減值損失。

如果有客觀證據顯示已按成本減去減值的非上市股權投資發生減值虧損，該虧損金額按資產帳面值與用以計算類似金融資產的市場收益率的當前貼現的估計未來現金流現值之間的差額計量。這些資產的減值虧損不予回撥。這些資產的減值損失不予轉回。

#### (c) 終止確認 (根據香港財務報告準則第9號及香港會計準則第39號)

當從資產收取現金流量的權利到期時，金融資產需終止確認；或訓練局已轉讓其合約權利以收取金融資產的現金流量及已轉讓絕大部分風險和回報；或不保留控制權。

### 金融負債

訓練局的金融負債包括應付帳款及其他應付帳款及應付費用。金融負債乃訓練局成為該工具合約條文之其中一方時確認。

金融負債以公平價值初步確認，扣除產生的交易成本及隨後計量以有效利率法計算攤銷成本。當合同的責任被解除、取消或屆滿時，金融負債被終止確認。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Financial assets (continued)

#### (b) Impairment (continued)

##### (ii) Under HKAS 39 (continued)

If an available-for-sale financial asset measured at fair value is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss, is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments classified as available for sale are not reversed through the statement of profit or loss. Increases in their fair values after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through the statement of profit or loss, if the increase in the fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for unquoted equity investments measured at cost less impairment, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Impairment losses on these assets are not reversed.

#### (c) Derecognition (under HKFRS 9 and HKAS 39)

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or where the Authority 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.

### Financial liabilities

The Authority's financial liabilities include accounts and other payables and accruals. Financial liabilities are recognised when the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled, or expires.



## 2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

### 金融工具的抵銷

金融資產和金融負債可抵銷，並按淨值列報於財務狀況表中，當且僅當目前有強制執行的法律權力要求抵銷已確認的金額且有按照淨額結餘的意圖，或變現資產和結餘負債的行為同時發生。

### 現金及現金等值項目

就現金流量表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括手持現金及活期存款，即可隨時兌換已知金額的現金，毋須承受重大的價值變動風險，且到期時間較短，通常由購入日期起計三個月內到期。

就財務狀況表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括現金及銀行結餘。

### 收入確認 (適用於2018年1月1日)

#### 來自客戶合約收益

當商品或服務的控制權轉移至客戶時，以反映訓練局因交換該等商品或服務預期有權收取的代價金額確認來自客戶合約的收益。

當合約代價包括可變金額時，代價金額按訓練局因向客戶轉移商品或服務而有權收取的金額進行估計。可變代價於合約開始時估計，並受到約束直至因可變代價相關不確定性隨後消除而令已確認累計收益很可能不會發生重大收益撥回。

倘合約中包含就向客戶轉移商品或服務為客戶提供超過一年的重大融資利益的融資成分，則收益按應收金額的現值計量，並使用訓練局若與客戶於合約開始時進行單獨融資交易將採用的貼現率貼現。倘合約中包含為訓練局提供超過一年的重大融資利益的融資成分，則根據該合約確認的收益包括根據實際利率法計算的合約負債利息開支。使用香港財務報告準則第15號中的可行權宜方法，對於客戶付款與轉移承諾商品或服務之間的期間不超過一年的合約，交易價格不會就重大融資成分的影響進行調整。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is 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 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.

For the purpose of the statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances.

### Revenue recognition (applicable from 1 January 2018)

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Authority expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Authority will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Authority and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Authority a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

## 2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

### 收入確認 (適用於2018年1月1日) (續)

訓練徵款收入，按海關每月提供的香港出口成衣（包括鞋類）製品的離岸價值固定百分比計算。

培訓課程收入和工業項目收入按各自的課程時間比例作確認。履行責任隨著服務的提供而逐漸完成，在提供服務前通常需要短期預付款。

作為可行權宜方法，分配給剩餘履行責任（未完成或部份未完成）的交易價格未在財務報表附註中披露，因為與培訓課程相關的所有剩餘履行義務都是合同的一部分，而預期持續時間為一年或更短。此外，就工業項目的提供服務而言，訓練局有權向其客戶收取當時所履行的責任相對應的金額。

利息收入採用實際利率方法按應計基準，以有關利率在金融工具預計年內或較短期間（如適用）折扣估計未來現金收入至金融資產的賬面淨值確認。

股息收入於股東收取付款之權利已確立，與股息相關的經濟利益可能流入訓練局及股息金額能可靠計量時確認。

### 收入確認 (適用於2018年1月1日之前)

當經濟利益可能歸訓練局所有及收益數額能可靠計算時，收益方被確認，基準如下：

- (a) 訓練徵款收入，按海關每月提供的香港出口成衣（包括鞋類）製品的離岸價值固定百分比計算；
- (b) 股息收入，於收取付款的權利獲確立後予以確認；
- (c) 利息收入，採用實際利率方法按應計基準，以有關利率在金融工具預計年內，折扣估計未來現金收入至金融資產的賬面淨值；及
- (d) 培訓課程及工業項目收入，按時間比例於其相關課程及項目期間予以確認。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Revenue recognition (applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Training levy income is recognised based on a fixed percentage on the F.O.B. value of clothing (including footwear) items exported from Hong Kong on a monthly basis advised from the Customs and Excise Department.

Training course income and industrial project income are recognised on a time proportion basis over the period of the respective course. The performance obligation is satisfied over time as services are provided and short-term advances are normally required before rendering the services.

As a practical expedient, the transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) are not disclosed in the notes to the financial statements because all the remaining performance obligations in relation to training course are a part of contracts that have an original expected duration of one year or less. In addition, in relation to rendering services for industrial project, the Authority has a right to consideration from its customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customers of the Authority's performance obligations completed to date.

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 Authority and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

### Revenue recognition (applicable before 1 January 2018)

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Authority and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

- (a) training levy income, based on a fixed percentage on the F.O.B. value of clothing (including footwear) items exported from Hong Kong on a monthly basis advised from the Customs and Excise Department;
- (b) dividend income, when the rights to receive payment have been established;
- (c) interest income, on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial assets; and
- (d) training course and industrial project income, on a time proportion basis over the period of the respective course and project.

## 2.4 主要會計政策概要（續）

### 合約負債

合約負債指訓練局因已向客戶收取代價（或已到期代價款項），而須向客戶轉讓商品或服務的責任。倘客戶於訓練局將商品或服務轉讓予客戶前支付代價，則於作出付款或付款到期時（以較早者為準）確認合約負債。合約負債於訓練局履行合約時確認為收益。

### 僱員福利

#### *有薪假期結轉*

訓練局依據與其僱員訂立的僱傭合約，按曆年向其僱員提供有薪年假。在若干情況下，各僱員於結算日尚未享用之假期准予結轉至下個年度使用。於結算日，按僱員於年內所得有薪假期之預計未來成本已當作一項應計費用並予以結轉。

#### *退休金計劃供款*

訓練局根據強制性公積金計劃條例，為其符合資格參加強制性公積金退休福利計劃（「強積金計劃」）的有關僱員管理一個界定供款強積金計劃。供款按僱員基本薪金的某一百分比作出，並根據強積金計劃規則於應付供款時在淨收益扣除供款。強積金計劃的資產與訓練局資產分開持有，並由獨立管理的基金管理。訓練局的僱主供款在向強積金計劃供款時即全部歸屬予僱員。

## 2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Authority has received a consideration (or an amount of consideration that is due) from the customer. If a customer pays the consideration before the Authority transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Authority performs under the contract.

### Employee benefits

#### *Paid leave carried forward*

The Authority 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 each reporting period for the expected future cost of such paid leave earned during the year by the employees and carried forward.

#### *Pension scheme contributions*

The Authority operates a defined contribution Mandatory Provident Fund retirement benefit scheme (the "MPF Scheme") under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for those employees who are eligible to participate in the MPF Scheme. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to net income as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Authority in an independently administered fund. The Authority's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.



### 3. 重大會計判斷及估計

#### 估計之不明朗因素

極可能導致下一個財政年度資產及負債賬面值須作出重大調整、與未來及報告期末的估計不明朗因素的其他主要來源有關的主要假設於下文討論。

#### *應收帳款減值*

應收帳款的減值撥備是基於對預期信貸虧損的假設。訓練局根據個別應收款項未償還的天數，以及訓練局在各報告期末的歷史經驗和前瞻性資料，以這些假設和選擇輸入的減值計算作出判斷。這些假設和估計的變化可能對評估結果產生重大影響，可能需要對損益進行額外的減值準備。應收帳款的進一步詳細資料載於財務報表附註8。

### 4. 所得稅

依據稅務條例第88條，訓練局可獲豁免繳納條例中所有稅項。因此，本財務報表無須作出任何香港利得稅及遞延稅項撥備。

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

#### 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.

#### *Impairment of accounts receivable*

The impairment provisions for accounts receivable are based on assumptions about expected credit losses. The Authority uses judgements in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the number of days that an individual receivable is outstanding as well as the Authority's historical experience and forward-looking information at the end of each reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the results of the assessment and it may be necessary to make an additional impairment charge to profit or loss. Further details of the accounts receivable are given in note 8 to the financial statements.

### 4. INCOME TAX

The Authority has been exempted under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance from all taxes under the Ordinance. As a result, no provision for Hong Kong profits tax or deferred taxation is required in these financial statements.

## 5. 物業、廠房及設備

## 5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		樓宇 Buildings 港元 HK\$	租賃資產 Leasehold improvements 港元 HK\$	廠房及 機器 Plant and machinery 港元 HK\$	固定裝置、 裝修及設備 Fixture, fitting and equipment 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
<b>2018年12月31日</b>	<b>31 December 2018</b>					
於2017年12月31日 及2018年1月1日：	At 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2018:					
成本	Cost	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	7,202,962	35,172,544
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(19,413,409)	(6,839,030)	(221,466)	(5,764,793)	(32,238,698)
帳面淨值	Net carrying amount	-	1,444,044	51,633	1,438,169	2,933,846
於2018年1月1日， 扣除累積折舊	At 1 January 2018, net of accumulated depreciation	-	1,444,044	51,633	1,438,169	2,933,746
添置	Additions	-	-	-	576,636	576,636
年內折舊撥備	Depreciation provided during the year	-	(828,307)	(15,380)	(338,660)	(1,182,347)
於2018年12月31日， 扣除累積折舊	At 31 December 2018, net of accumulated depreciation	-	615,737	36,253	1,676,145	2,328,135
於2018年12月31日：	At 31 December 2018:					
成本	Cost	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	7,779,598	35,749,180
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(19,413,409)	(7,667,337)	(236,846)	(6,103,453)	(33,421,045)
帳面淨值	Net carrying amount	-	615,737	36,253	1,676,145	2,328,135

## 5. 物業、廠房及設備 (續)

## 5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

		樓宇 Buildings	租賃資產 Leasehold improvements	廠房及機器 Plant and machinery	固定裝置、裝修及設備 Fixture, fitting and equipment	合計 Total
		港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$
2017年12月31日	31 December 2017					
於2017年1月1日：	At 1 January 2017:					
成本	Cost	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	7,094,683	35,064,265
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(19,413,409)	(6,010,723)	(206,086)	(5,451,845)	(31,082,063)
帳面淨值	Net carrying amount	-	2,272,351	67,013	1,642,838	3,982,202
於2017年1月1日， 扣除累積折舊	At 1 January 2017, net of accumulated depreciation	-	2,272,351	67,013	1,642,838	3,982,202
添置	Additions	-	-	-	123,057	123,057
出售	Disposals	-	-	-	(4,080)	(4,080)
年內折舊撥備	Depreciation provided during the year	-	(828,307)	(15,380)	(323,646)	(1,167,333)
於2017年12月31日， 扣除累積折舊	At 31 December 2017, net of accumulated depreciation	-	1,444,044	51,633	1,438,169	2,933,846
於2017年12月31日：	At 31 December 2017:					
成本	Cost	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	7,202,962	35,172,544
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(19,413,409)	(6,839,030)	(221,466)	(5,764,793)	(32,238,698)
帳面淨值	Net carrying amount	-	1,444,044	51,633	1,438,169	2,933,846

該等樓宇建於香港特別行政區政府以零代價撥贈的土地上。

The buildings are erected on lands granted at nil consideration by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

## 6. 可供出售股本投資

## 6. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

上市股權投資，按公平值計：  
香港

Listed equity investments, at fair value:  
Hong Kong

2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
-	125,353,600

截至2017年12月31日止年度內，訓練局直接於其他全面收益中確認的可供出售股本投資公平值毛利總額為HK\$21,175,600。

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the fair value gain in respect of the Authority's available-for-sale investments recognised in other comprehensive income amounted to HK\$21,175,600.



## 7. 按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資

上市股權投資，按公平值計：	Listed equity investments, at fair value
匯豐控股有限公司	HSBC Holdings plc
太古股份有限公司	Swire Pacific Limited
電能實業有限公司	Power Assets Holdings Limited
希慎興業有限公司	Hysan Development Company Limited
新鴻基地產發展有限公司	Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
恆生銀行有限公司	Hang Seng Bank Limited

由於訓練局認為這些投資具有策略性，上述股權投資不可撤銷地以公平值列入其他全面收益。

截至2018年12月31日止年度內，訓練局收到的股息金額分別為匯豐控股有限公司HK\$2,399,797；太古股份有限公司HK\$276,000；電能實業有限公司HK\$2,902,944；希慎興業有限公司HK\$399,400；新鴻基地產發展有限公司HK\$553,350及恆生銀行有限公司HK\$700,000。

## 8. 應收帳款

應收帳款 Accounts receivable

訓練局與客戶的交易條款以信貸為主。信貸期一般為30日，每個客戶有最高信貸額。訓練局嚴格控制未償還應收帳款，會計部負責減低信貸風險。高級管理人員會定期審閱逾期結餘。基於上述情況，與及訓練局應收帳款牽涉大量不同性質的客戶，故不存在過分集中的信貸風險。訓練局概未就有關應收帳款結餘持有任何抵押品或其他信貸增級。應收帳款為不計息。

## 7. EQUITY INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
38,880,000	-
9,924,000	-
17,985,000	-
10,802,500	-
13,280,400	-
17,580,000	-
108,451,900	-

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

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Authority received dividends in the amounts of HK\$2,399,797, HK\$276,000, HK\$2,902,944, HK\$399,400, HK\$553,350, HK\$700,000 from HSBC Holdings plc, Swire Pacific Limited, Power Assets Holdings Limited, Hysan Development Company Limited, Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited and Hang Seng Bank Limited, respectively.

## 8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
570,023	681,804

The Authority's trading terms with its customers are mainly on credit. The credit period is generally around 30 days. Each customer has a maximum credit limit. The Authority seeks to maintain strict control over its outstanding receivables and has an accounting department to minimise credit risk. Overdue balances are reviewed regularly by senior management. In view of the aforementioned and the fact that the Authority's accounts receivable relates to a large number of diversified customers, there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Authority does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over its accounts receivable balances. Accounts receivable are non-interest-bearing.

## 8. 應收帳款 (續)

截至2018年12月31日止年度根據香港財務報告準則第9號應收帳款減值

訓練局採用簡化方法處理香港財務報告準則第9號所規定的預期信貸虧損，該準則允許使用所有應收帳款的整個存續期間預期虧損。為計量預期信貸虧損，應收帳已根據其信貸風險特性及逾期日子分組。預期信貸虧損包也含前瞻性資料。截止2018年12月31日，訓練局根據香港財務報告準則第9號對虧損定額之評估為不重要。

截至2017年12月31日止年度根據香港會計準則第39號之減值

截至2017年12月31日根據香港會計準則第39號，被認為並未被視為減值的應收帳款的帳齡分析如下：

並無逾期或減值及逾期少於1個月	Neither past due nor impaired and less than 1 month past due
逾期1至3個月	1 to 3 months past due

2017  
港元  
HK\$

182,113

499,691

681,804

既未逾期也未減值的應收款項與多名不同的客戶有關，該等客戶近期並無欠款記錄。

已逾期但並無減值的應收款項乃關於數名過往與訓練局有良好交易記錄的獨立客戶。根據過往經驗，訓練局委員認為無須就此等結餘計提減值撥備，理由是信貸質素並無重大變動，而該等結餘仍被視為可全數收回。

## 8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Impairment of accounts receivable under HKFRS 9 for the year ended 31 December 2018

The Authority applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss for all accounts receivable. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit losses have also incorporated forward looking information. As at 31 December 2018, the Authority assessed the loss allowance under the application of HKFRS 9 was immaterial.

Impairment under HKAS 39 for the year ended 31 December 2017

The aged analysis of the accounts receivable as at 31 December 2017 that were not considered to be impaired under HKAS 39 was as follows:

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired related to a number of diversified customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired related to a number of independent customers that had a good track record with the Authority. Based on past experience, the members of the Authority were of the opinion that no provision for impairment is necessary in respect of these balances as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances were still considered fully recoverable.

## 9. 預付款項、按金及其他應收帳款

預付款項	Prepayments
按金及其他應收帳款	Deposits and other receivables
預付款項、按金及其他應收帳款	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables
減：非流動預付款項	Less: non-current prepayment
預付款項、按金及其他帳款	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables

### 按金及其他應收帳款減值

截止2017年12月31日及2018年12月31日，按金及其他應收帳款的帳面值與其公平價值相若。有關對債務人的信貸狀況及其可悞原性已被評估，截止2018年12月31日的預期信貸虧損確認為極輕微。

截止2017年12月31日，上述資產並無逾期或減值。金融資產包括上述相關應收帳款的結餘，而近期並無欠款記錄。

## 9. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
395,668	132,628
151,776	1,164,855
547,444	1,297,483
(106,115)	(107,490)
441,329	1,189,993

### Impairment of deposits and other receivables

The carrying amount of deposits and other receivables approximated to their fair value as at 31 December 2018 and 2017. Their recoverability was assessed with reference to the credit status of the debtors, and the expected credit loss as at 31 December 2018 is considered to be minimal.

As at 31 December 2017, none of the above assets is either past due or impaired. The financial assets included in the above balances relate to receivables for which there was no recent history of default.

## 10. 現金及現金等值項目

現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances
---------	------------------------

銀行存款以每日銀行存款利率計算，賺取浮動利率利息收入。銀行結餘存於信用良好銀行而近期並無違約記錄。

## 10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
9,672,622	14,756,971

Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposits rates. The bank balances are deposited with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

## 11. 應付帳款

應付帳款為不計息，且一般須於30日內清付。

## 11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The accounts payable are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

## 12. 其他應付帳款及應計費用

延期收益	Deferred revenue
合約負債	Contract liabilities
其他應付帳款	Other payables
應計費用	Accruals

## 12. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

附註 Notes	2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
	-	4,478,608
(a)	3,643,261	-
(b)	504,732	349,745
	703,495	1,196,193
	<u>4,851,488</u>	<u>6,024,546</u>

附註：

- (a) 截止2018年1月1日及2018年12月31日之合約負債詳述如下：

Notes:

- (a) Details of contract liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 are as follows:

	31 December 2018 2018年12月31日 港元 HK\$	1 January 2018 2018年1月1日 港元 HK\$
從客戶收取之短期預付款 <i>Short-term advances received from customers</i>		
培訓課程 <i>Training courses</i>	1,240,673	1,257,974
工業項目 <i>Industrial projects</i>	2,402,588	3,220,634
總合約負債 <i>Total contract liabilities</i>	<u>3,643,261</u>	<u>4,478,608</u>

合約負債包括提供培訓課程和工業項目顧問服務之短期預付款。在2018年合約負債減少主要是由於年底為客戶提供的工業項目顧問服務所收取的短期預付款減少所致。

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received to provide training courses and consultancy services for industrial projects. The decrease in contract liabilities in 2018 was mainly due to the decrease in short-term advances received from customers in relation to the provision of consultancy services for industrial projects at the end of the year.

下表顯示本報告期內計入報告期初合約負債的已確認收益金額：

The following table shows the amount of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:

	2018 港元 HK\$
計入報告期初合約負債的已確認收益： Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period:	
培訓課程 <i>Training courses</i>	1,256,474
工業項目 <i>Industrial projects</i>	3,220,634
	<u>4,477,108</u>

- (b) 其他應付帳款為不計息，平均期限為三個月。

- (b) Other payables are non-interest-bearing and have an average term of three months.



### 13. 普通儲備

按照工業訓練（製衣業）條例第17條，訓練局所有並非即時需用的資金（i）可作定期存款，存於由香港特別行政區政府財政司司長（財政司司長）為此目的的一般或任何特定情況而提名的銀行或儲蓄銀行；或（ii）經財政司司長事先批准，可投資在訓練局認為適合的各項投資。

### 13. GENERAL RESERVE

In accordance with the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance Section 17, all funds of the Authority that are not immediately required may be (i) deposited on fixed deposit in any bank or savings bank nominated by the Financial Secretary of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("Financial Secretary") either generally or, in any particular case, for that purpose; or (ii) subject to the prior approval of the Financial Secretary invested in such investments as the Authority thinks fit.

### 14. 關連人士交易

於年度內，訓練局與有關連人士之重大交易如下：

訓練局主要管理人員之報酬：

短期僱員福利	Short term employee benefits
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### 14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Authority had the following material transactions with related parties during the year:

Compensation of key management personnel of the Authority:

2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
1,815,450	1,764,000

### 15. 按類別劃分的金融工具

各類別金融工具於報告期末之賬面值如下：

2018  
金融資產

2018  
Financial assets

按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income
應收帳款	Accounts receivable
金融資產包括預付款項、按金及其他應收帳款（附註9）	Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 9)
現金及現金等值項目	Cash and cash equivalents

### 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資 Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income 港元 HK\$	按攤銷成本列入的金融資產 Financial assets at amortised cost 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
108,451,900	-	108,451,900
-	570,023	570,023
-	151,776	151,776
-	9,672,622	9,672,622
108,451,900	10,394,421	118,846,321

## 15. 按類別劃分的金融工具 (續)

## 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (Continued)

金融負債	Financial liabilities	按攤銷成本列入的 金融負債 Financial liabilities at amortised cost 港元 HK\$		
應付帳款	Accounts payable			349,186
金融負債包括其他應付帳款 及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals			913,732
				1,262,918
2017 金融資產	2017 Financial assets			
		貸款及 應收帳款 Loans and receivables 港元 HK\$	可供出售 金融資產 Available- for-sale financial assets 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
可供出售股本投資	Available-for-sale investments	-	125,353,600	125,353,600
應收帳款	Accounts receivable	681,804	-	681,804
金融資產包括預付款項、 按金及其他應收帳款 (附註9)	Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 9)	1,164,855	-	1,164,855
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	14,756,971	-	14,756,971
		16,603,630	125,353,600	141,957,230
金融負債	Financial liabilities	按攤銷成本列入的 金融負債 Financial liabilities at amortised cost 港元 HK\$		
應付帳款	Accounts payable			227,695
金融負債包括其他應付帳款 及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals			1,283,676
				1,511,371

## 16. 金融資產及負債的公平價值等級架構

下表載列訓練局的金融工具公平值計量等級：

金融資產按公平價值計量

公平值計量分類為

於2018年12月31日 As at 31 December 2018

按公平值列入其他全面收  
益的股權投資  
上市股權投資（香港）

Equity investments at  
fair value through other  
comprehensive income  
Listed equity investments  
(Hong Kong)

公平值計量分類為

於2017年12月31日 As at 31 December 2017

可供出售股本投資  
上市股權投資（香港）

Available-for-sale  
investments  
Listed equity investments  
(Hong Kong)

年度內，第一層及第二層之間並無任何轉移，以及沒有轉入或轉出第三層。

在香港之上市股權投資的公平值是按活躍市場報價釐訂。

訓練局評估應收帳款、按金、其他應收帳款、現金及銀行結餘、應付帳款及財務負債包括其他應付帳款及應計費用的公平值與其帳面值相若，主要是由於此等工具於短期內屆滿所致。

## 16. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Authority's financial instruments:

Financial assets measured at fair value

Fair value measurements categorised into

第一層	第二層	第三層	合計
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
港元	港元	港元	港元
HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$

108,451,900	-	-	108,451,900
-------------	---	---	-------------

Fair value measurements categorised into

第一層	第二層	第三層	合計
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
港元	港元	港元	港元
HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$

125,353,600	-	-	125,353,600
-------------	---	---	-------------

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the year.

The fair values of listed equity investments in Hong Kong are derived from quoted prices in active markets.

The Authority has assessed that the fair values of accounts receivable, deposits, other receivables, cash and bank balances, accounts payable and financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

## 17. 金融風險管理的目的及政策

訓練局的主要金融工具包括現金及銀行結餘及按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資。持有該等金融工具的主要目的是為訓練局的業務籌集資金。訓練局擁有多種於經營過程中直接產生的其他金融資產及負債，例如應收帳款、按金、其他應收帳款及應付帳款等。

在整個年度內，按訓練局的政策，並無任何金融工具的交易。

訓練局的金融工具所涉及的主要風險為市場風險、信貸風險及流動資金風險。訓練局各委員審議並同意定出管理這些風險的政策，其概要如下。

### 市場風險

訓練局承受的市場價格變動風險，主要涉及訓練局按公平值列入其他全面收益／可供出售股本投資的股權投資附隨的浮動市場價格。訓練局的股權投資是香港交易所上市的股份，並於報告期末按市場報價計算。訓練局委員通過維持具有不同風險的投資組合來管理這種風險。

下表載列香港交易所市場股份指數，最接近報告期末的最後交易收市指數，以及年內最高及最低指數分別是：

香港 - 恆生指數

Hong Kong – Hang Seng Index

## 17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Authority's principal financial instruments comprise cash and bank balances and equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Authority's operations. The Authority has various other financial assets and liabilities such as accounts receivables, deposits, other receivables and accounts payables, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been, throughout the year under review, the Authority's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Authority's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The members of the Authority reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

### Market risk

The Authority's exposure to the risk of changes in market prices relates primarily to the Authority's equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investments with floating market prices. The Authority's equity investments are listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange and are valued at quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The members of the Authority manage this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks.

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

2018年 12月31日 31 December 2018	高／低 2018 High/low 2018	2017年 12月31日 31 December 2017	高／低 2017 High/low 2017
25,846	33,484/24,541	29,919	30,200/21,884



## 17. 金融風險管理的目的及政策（續）

## 市場風險（續）

下表載列在所有其他變數維持不變之情況下及未計任何稅務影響前，以其帳面值為基準，股權投資於報告期末結算日之公平值每變動1%時，相關項目之敏感程度。這分析目的是影響股權投資是來自股權投資的重估儲備及未計算減值等因素，盈餘／（虧損）可能因而受影響。

## 17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

## Market risk (Continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to every 1% change in the fair values of the equity investments, 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 equity investments, the impact is deemed to be on the equity investment revaluation reserve and no account is given for factors such as impairment which might impact on surplus/(deficit).

		增加／（減少） 帳面值 Increase/ (decrease) in carrying amount %	增加／（減少） 儲備總額 Increase/ (decrease) in total reserves 港元 HK\$
2018	2018		
按公平值列入其他全面收益的 香港上市股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income listed in Hong Kong	+1%	1,084,519
按公平值列入其他全面收益的 香港上市股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income listed in Hong Kong	-1%	<u>(1,084,519)</u>
2017	2017		
可供出售香港上市股本投資	Available-for-sale investments listed in Hong Kong	+1%	1,253,536
可供出售香港上市股本投資	Available-for-sale investments listed in Hong Kong	-1%	<u>(1,253,536)</u>

## 17. 金融風險管理的目的及政策 (續)

*信貸風險*

訓練局只與熟悉及信譽良好的第三者進行交易。按照訓練局的政策，所有擬按信貸條款進行交易的客戶均須預付按金，惟某些客戶與訓練局簽署了策略聯盟協議，共同開發正在進行的項目除外。此外，訓練局會持續監察應收帳款的結餘情況，而訓練局壞帳風險並不重大。

訓練局其他金融資產的信貸風險（包括現金及銀行結餘、按金、其他應收款、按公平值列入其他全面收益／的股權投資）來自交易對手違約、最高風險等於該等金融工具帳面淨值為限。

由於訓練局只向熟悉及信譽良好的第三者提供服務，故無須抵押品。訓練局並沒有明顯集中的信貸風險。

*流動資金風險*

訓練局的目標是通過投資和處置按公平值列入其他全面收益／可供出售股本投資的股權投資，以維持資金延續性與靈活性之間的平衡。

於報告期末，訓練局的金融負債根據合約未貼現付款的到期情況如下：

應付帳款  
金融負債包括其他應付帳款及應計費用

Accounts payable  
Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals

## 17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

*Credit risk*

The Authority trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Authority's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are required to pay deposit in advance except for certain customers who have signed strategic alliance agreements to jointly develop ongoing projects with the Authority. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Authority's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The credit risk of the Authority's other financial assets, which comprise cash and bank balances, deposits, other receivables and equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investments, arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments.

Since the Authority provides services only to recognised and creditworthy third parties, there is no requirements for collateral. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Authority.

*Liquidity risk*

The Authority's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through investment and disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investments.

The maturity profile of the Authority's financial liabilities as at the end of reporting period, based on contractual undiscounted payments, is as follows:

於要求時或少於1年 On demand or less than one year	
2018 港元 HK\$	2017 港元 HK\$
349,186	227,695
913,732	1,283,676
1,262,918	1,511,371

## 17. 金融風險管理的目的及政策（續）

### 資本管理

訓練局資本管理的主要目標為保障訓練局持續營運的能力，以及保持穩健的資本比率，來支持其業務。

訓練局管理其資本架構，根據經濟環境之變更及有關資產之風險特質作出調整。要維持或調整資本架構，訓練局需依據工業訓練（製衣業）條例作調整及管理其資金及財產。訓練局並不受任何外來之資本要求影響。截至2018年12月31日及2017年12月31日止年度，管理資本的目標、政策或程序並無變更。

## 18. 財務報表的審批

本財務報表已於2019年4月8日獲訓練局委員批准並授權刊發。

## 17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### Capital management

The primary objective of the Authority's capital management is to safeguard the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business.

The Authority manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Authority may adjust and manage all the funds and property of the Authority in accordance with the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance. The Authority is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

## 18. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members of the Authority on 8 April 2019.



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