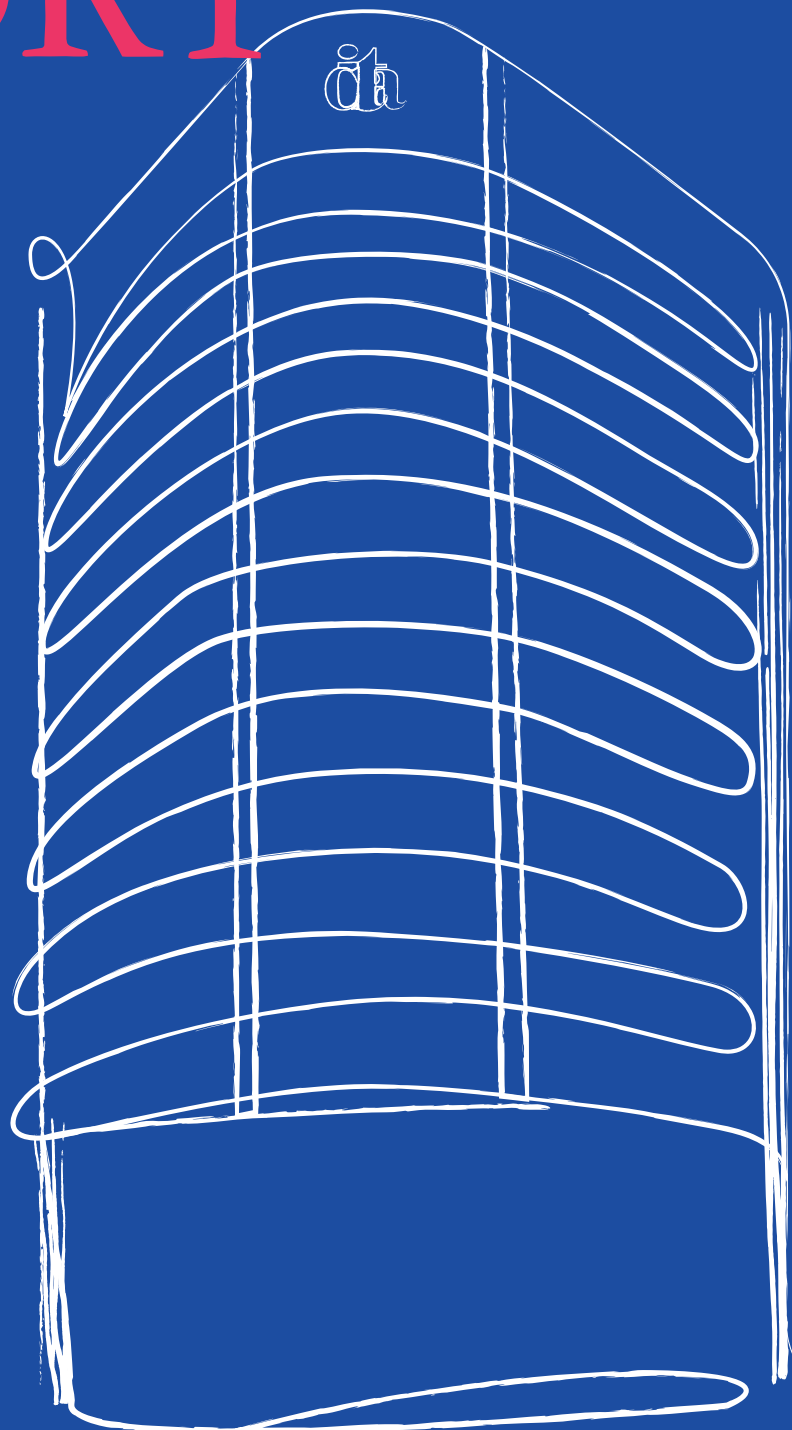


ANNUAL REPORT 2023



製衣業訓練局
CLOTHING INDUSTRY
TRAINING AUTHORITY

目錄

CONTENTS

01 概述

OVERVIEW

- 01 使命宣言
MISSION STATEMENT
- 03 主席序言
CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD
- 06 活動紀要
EVENTS IN BRIEF

02 企業治理

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- 27 訓練局委員
MEMBERS OF THE AUTHORITY
- 29 訓練局組織
STRUCTURE OF THE AUTHORITY
- 31 委員會
COMMITTEES
- 35 職員
STAFF

04 財務

FINANCE

53

獨立核數師報告書
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

60

財務報表附註
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

03 我們的服務

OUR SERVICES

37

學員
TRAINEE

39

訓練課程
TRAINING PROGRAMME

41

企業培訓
CORPORATE TRAINING

43

研討會及工作坊
SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP

49

工業支援項目
INDUSTRY SUPPORT PROJECT



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.



主席序言

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



鄭文德先生

Mr. CHENG Man-tak, Richard

主席

Chairman

2023年，香港終於走出疫情，恢復正常。今年，我們很高興得到政府對時尚高峰會議、國際文化交流時裝秀、時尚產業家和設計師瑞典考察等培訓活動和其他時尚文化交流活動的支持，培育了時尚文化，推動香港發展，加速建立東西方國際時尚文化交流中心。就香港特別行政區行政長官施政報告中倡導的“香港時裝設計週”，我相信訓練局會積極加強職業專才教育，以準備和參與未來的機遇，推廣香港的時尚、設計及品牌。

In 2023, Hong Kong finally came out of the pandemic and returned to normal. This year, we are delighted to have the government's support on the training activities and other fashion and cultural exchange events such as the Fashion Summit Conference, International Cultural Exchange Fashion Show, and Fashion Industrialists and Designers Study Tour to Sweden which fostered the fashion and cultural development of Hong Kong to expedite its progression into an East-meets-West centre for international fashion and cultural exchange. Regarding the advocacy of the “Hong Kong Fashion Design Week” in the HKSAR Chief Executive Policy address, I am sure that the Authority will pro-actively enhance the vocational and professional education and training (VPET) to prepare & participate in the coming opportunities to promote Hong Kong's fashion, design and branding.

培養數碼專才

3D 虛擬時尚在時尚產業的應用非常廣泛，包括樣品、線上時裝秀、零售等。訓練局與 3D 虛擬時尚設備供應商及香港都會大學合作，提供不同等級的數位時尚課程，培養數碼專才。

推動職專教育

在推廣職業專才教育方面，訓練局致力於培訓香港代表隊參加世界技能大賽。在 2022 年世界技能大賽中，經過訓練局精心培訓的香港代表林美心小姐榮獲「時尚科技」項目優異獎。訓練局繼續為香港參賽者提供全面訓練，提高他們的技能水平，以備戰將於 2024 年在法國里昂舉行的第 47 屆世界技能大賽。我們期待繼續取得成功，創造卓越表現。

2021 年 12 月，訓練局獲教育局局長委任為時尚界官方唯一指定「過往資歷認可」評估機構，為期三年。資歷架構委員會對訓練局過去兩年的評估服務表示讚賞，並確認提名訓練局為 2025 年至 2026 年期間的評估機構。

Nurturing Digital Professionals

3D Virtual fashion is highly applied in the fashion industry including sampling, online fashion shows, and retailing. The Authority has collaborated with the 3D Virtual fashion equipment suppliers together with HKMU to deliver various levels of digital fashion courses to nurture digital professionals.

Promoting VPET

In promoting VPET, the Authority has spent effort in training the Hong Kong Team for the WorldSkills competition. In the 2022 WorldSkills competition, Hong Kong's representative Miss LIMBU Nisham who was well trained by the Authority won the Medallion in "Fashion Technology". The Authority continues to provide intensive training for the Hong Kong contestants to enhance their skill level for the coming 47th WorldSkills Competition which will be held in Lyon, France in 2024. We look forward to the continuous success and excellence.

In December 2021, the Authority was appointed by the Secretary for Education as the sole official RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning) Assessment Agency for the fashion industry for three years. The Authority's assessment service in the last two years was appreciated by the QF committee who had confirmed to nominate the Authority as the Assessment Agency from 2025-2026.

創新與合作

創意香港是訓練局主辦的時尚高峰 (香港) 2023 的主要贊助商。本年活動包括時尚高峰會議，以及來自 6 個地區和國家設計師的國際文化交流時裝秀，標誌著香港在疫情後恢復正常生活經濟和民生的動力。國際時裝秀榮膺 2023 年香港十大時尚盛事。

訓練局已與成都紡織學院、廣東華南工業設計學院等內地合作夥伴簽署諒解備忘錄，旨在與紡織培訓機構合作，促進跨境交流和共同發展。

最後，我衷心感謝訓練局各委員、管理層和全體員工在 2023 年的共同努力和奉獻，以及政府、業界伙伴和合作機構的支持，使我們能夠為時裝業界提供優質教育和發展計劃。

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Authority members, management, and staff for their concerted efforts and dedication during the year 2023, as well as the support from the Government, industry partners, and collaborating organisations which have enabled us to provide quality education, and development projects for the fashion industry.

Innovation and Cooperation

CreateHK was the lead sponsor for the Fashion Summit (HK) 2023 organised by the Authority. The events including the Fashion Summit Conference, and the International Cultural Exchange Fashion Show of designers from 6 regions and countries signify that Hong Kong was a return to normal life after the pandemic and resumption of economic and livelihood impetus. The international fashion show was graced as Hong Kong's top ten fashion events in 2023.

The Authority has signed MoUs with partners in Mainland China including Chengdu Textile College and Guangdong South China Institute of Industrial Design with the intent to collaborate with Textile Training Institutions to facilitate cross-border exchanges and joint development.

活動紀要 EVENTS IN BRIEF



時尚高峰

FASHION SUMMIT

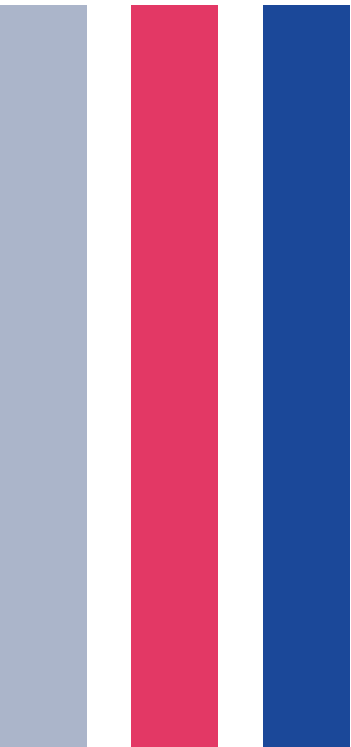
Asia's Sustainable Fashion Event



時尚高峰(香港) FASHION SUMMIT (HK)

時尚高峰(香港)是以「可持續時尚」為焦點的亞洲盛事，每年均舉辦國際高峰會、研討會、展覽、工作坊、導賞遊及海外考察等活動，以宣揚香港這個創意時尚基地，推動時裝設計師及業界人士將他們的設計與創新思維及可持續發展概念融合於業務營運和實踐。同時，時尚高峰亦號召了時裝界翹楚，以及來自各行各業的領袖和決策者在香港聚首一堂，互相交流可持續時尚的最新動向、創新科技、解決方案及機遇等，齊心締造時裝業的可持續發展。

Fashion Summit (HK) is Asia's leading sustainable fashion event. It annually organises a series of events, such as International Conference, seminars, exhibitions, workshops, guide tours, overseas study mission, etc., for encouraging Fashion Designers to integrate the sustainability concepts into their designs and also to educate Fashion Consumers the sustainable ways for consumption. It also plays a vital role to provide a sharing platform for participants from around the world to exchange insights on the latest sustainable fashion trends, technology, best practice, solutions, and opportunities.



2023.2.24

遊米埔探索可持續生態

SUSTAINABILITY TOUR ON WETLANDS CONSERVATION

時尚高峰(香港)於2月24日舉辦生態遊，帶領參加者前往米埔自然保護區，並在WWF香港分會導賞員帶領下觀賞多種候鳥及認識各類型濕地，學習生物多樣性和濕地保育的重要性。

On 24th February, Fashion Summit (HK) organised an eco-tour to Mai Po Nature Reserve. During the tour, the Eco Guide of WWF-Hong Kong guided the participants to experience bird watching and encounter with wetlands, and to learn the importance of biodiversity and wetlands conservation.





2023.4.21

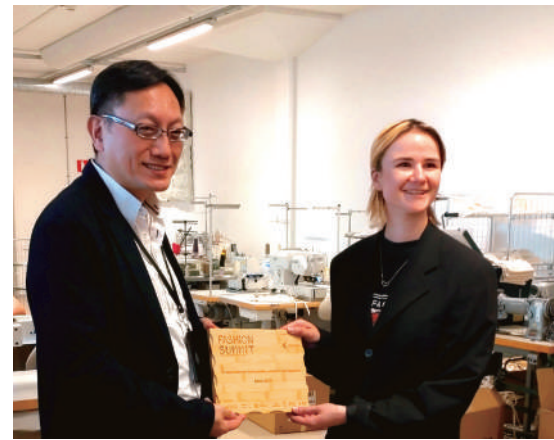
升級再造手作坊：傳統花牌工藝

UPCYCLING WORKSHOP:

DIY TRADITIONAL FLOWER PLAQUE

時尚高峰(香港)於4月21日在本局九龍灣訓練大樓裡舉行工作坊，並邀請了花牌師傅黃乃忠先生帶領大家認識香港傳統民間工藝品「花牌」，教導參加者傳統花牌的基本製作步驟，即場使用布碎廢料自家製作迷你花牌。

On 21st April, Fashion Summit (HK) held a DIY workshop at CITA Building. During the workshop, participants learned about the Hong Kong traditional folk handicraft “Flower Plaque” and its craftsmanship techniques and also experience how to create their own mini flower plaques with garment wastes.



2023.6.11-15 瑞典可持續考察團 SWEDEN SUSTAINABLE STUDY TOUR

時尚高峰(香港)邀請了時裝設計師、非政府組織及商會等代表於6月參加「瑞典可持續考察團」，本局主席鄭文德先生也是考察團成員之一。考察期間，團員與瑞典當地的時尚達人、設計師及時裝業協會、品牌和企業代表等進行了圓桌會議。團員還探訪了瑞典的商會、院校和時尚品牌辦事處，並與他們會面，藉此互相學習交流可持續時尚設計與時裝業務實踐。

Fashion Summit (HK) invited fashion designers and representatives of NGOs and industry associations to join the “Sweden Sustainable Study Tour” in June. Our Chairman, Mr. Richard Cheng, was one of the delegates as well. During the tour, the delegates had roundtable discussions with fashionista, designers and representatives of fashion associations, brands and corporates from Sweden. They also visited the Swedish organisations, institutions and fashion brands’ offices, and had meetings with them to learn from each other on the sustainable fashion designs and fashion business practices.



2023.7.28

遊海下灣探索海洋保育

SUSTAINABILITY TOUR ON OCEAN CONSERVATION

時尚高峰(香港)於7月28日舉辦導賞遊，帶領參加者前往海下灣海洋生物中心，並在WWF香港分會導賞員帶領下，乘坐玻璃底船觀賞珊瑚群落，認識香港海域的生物多樣性，從而學習海洋保育的重要性。活動期間，大家更可自家製作時尚配飾，將海玻璃升級再造成頸鏈。

Fashion Summit (HK) held the guided tour to Hoi Ha Marine Life Centre on 28th July. The WWF Tour Guide led the participants to take a glass bottom boat trip to explore Hong Kong's marine life and learn the importance of ocean conservation. Participants also joined an upcycling workshop to create fashion accessories by using sea glasses.





2023.10.4-31

香港時裝設計廊

HONG KONG FASHION GALLERY

為期 28 天的時裝展示，於 10 月 4 至 31 日在 W 香港酒店大堂舉行，呈現了 6 位香港時裝設計師所設計的時裝系列，以展示本土設計師創作可持續時尚服飾的成功例子。

Fashion Summit (HK) invited 6 Hong Kong fashion designers to participate the “HONG KONG FASHION GALLERY” at the hotel lobby of W Hong Kong. During the display period from 4th to 31st October, those local designers’ displayed design collections demonstrating successful cases of creating sustainable fashion items by Hong Kong designers.

2023.10.11-12

時尚高峰(香港) 2023

FASHION SUMMIT (HK) 2023

時尚高峰(香港)的國際高峰會·首度移師至西九文化區戲曲中心舉行·並同場加映不同類型的時尚活動於西九舉行·吸引了數千名業界及公眾人士出席。

It was the first time for the International Conference to be relocated to the Xiqu Centre in West Kowloon Cultural District, whereas varying fashion events were also happening in West Kowloon and successfully attracted several thousands of participants from the industries and the general public.

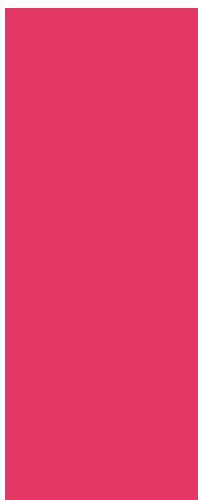
國際高峰會

為期兩天的國際高峰會·於10月11至12日在戲曲中心的大劇院和演講廳舉行·節目包括4場主題演講·8場專題討論及兩場保育電影放映會·並邀請了四十多位來自本地·內地及海外的演講嘉賓·由本局籌辦的「CITA 畢業生虛擬時裝表演2023」亦於會場內首映·讓現場來自世界各地的觀眾們認識訓練局的數碼時裝課程。

International Conference

The 2-Day International Conference was held on 11th to 12th October at the Grand Theatre and Seminar Hall of Xiqu Centre. The 2023 conference programme included 4 keynote presentations, 8 panel discussions and 2 conservation film screenings. The Summit also invited over 40 guest speakers from local, Mainland China and overseas. The “CITA Graduate Virtual Fashion Show 2023”, which was organised by our Authority, was also premiered at the venue, allowing audiences from all over the world to learn about CITA's digital fashion courses.







永續時尚設計館

為期兩天的時裝展覽，於 10 月 11 至 12 日在戲曲中心中庭舉行，呈現了 21 位香港及海外時裝設計師所設計的時裝系列，以展示他們創作可持續時尚服飾的成功例子。

Sustainable Fashion Showcase

The 2-day Fashion Exhibition was held at Atrium of Xiqu Center from 11th to 12th October. The exhibited Design Collections from 21 local and overseas fashion designers demonstrating successful cases of creating sustainable fashion items.



FASHION SUMMIT (HK) 2023
 永續時尚設計館
 Sustainable Fashion Showcase

FASHION SUMMIT

 Tina Aileen	 Vickie Au	 Enzo Chan	 Karen Chan	 Stevie Crowne	 Roel Derhi	 Borlan Ho
 LEE Khoun Hol	 Courtney Holm	 Julliana Lam	 Jesse Lee	 Hoiki Liu	 Demis Lustico	
 Nagon Pongpanat & Sayuri Okawa	 Nagara Sembandaraksa	 Glori Tsui	 Arto Wong	 Mountain Yam	 Zhang Yichao	



國際時裝匯演

時尚高峰 (香港) 於 10 月 12 日晚上在西九文化區劇曲中心大劇院首度舉辦時裝表演。是次國際時裝匯演的主題為「永續·傳承·文化」，邀請了 6 個國家地區 (包括：中國內地、香港、馬來西亞、瑞典、泰國、菲律賓) 的時裝設計師親臨香港參與匯演，呈現他們所設計的可持續時尚系列，以展示「永續」、「傳承」及「文化」的融合。

ZHANG YICHAO



llll

OVERVIEW
DENNIS LUSTIC

活動紀要

EVENTS IN BRIEF



KHOON HOOI



International Fashion Show

Fashion Summit held its first ever fashion show at the Grand Theatre of Xiqu Centre in West Kowloon Cultural District on the evening of 12th October. The theme of this international fashion show was "Sustainability + Heritage + Culture". Fashion designers from 6 countries and regions (including: Mainland China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Sweden, Thailand and the Philippines) were invited to Hong Kong to participate in the show and present their designs. Their sustainable fashion collections demonstrated the fusion of "sustainability", "heritage" and "culture".

2023.5.5

研討會

「可持續性與創新：
時裝設計、OEKO-TEX® 認證與環境責任的交集」

SEMINAR
“SUSTAINABILITY AND INNOVATION:
THE INTERSECTION OF FASHION DESIGN,
OEKO-TEX® CERTIFICATIONS, AND
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY”

本局於5月5日與瑞士檢測及認證機構 TESTEX 合辦業界研討會，由 TESTEX 代表向觀眾講解紡織業的環保認證最新資訊，另有香港時裝設計師與大家分享物色環保布料並應用於服裝設計的經驗心得，共吸引了過百名業界人士出席。

On 5th May, the Authority co-organised a seminar with a Swiss testing and certification organisation, TESTEX. Overseas and local representatives of TESTEX shared with the audience the OEKO-TEX® Certifications and latest updates on organic cotton materials testing and sustainable textile production. There was also sharing by Hong Kong fashion designer on ethical sourcing. The seminar successfully attracted over hundred participants.







2023.6.23-24
世界技能大賽香港代表選拔賽
WORLDSKILLS HONG KONG
COMPETITION



2023.11.25-26
第十二屆穗港澳蓉青年技能競賽
12TH GUANGZHOU/ HONG KONG/ MACAO/ CHENGDU
YOUTH SKILLS COMPETITION



訓練局作為「時裝科技」競賽項目的合辦機構，兩年一度的世界技能大賽香港代表選拔賽已於 2023 年舉行。

參賽者先通過「時裝科技」項目簡介、訓練、預賽及進階訓練，然後於 2023 年 6 月 23 日及 24 日在九龍灣訓練中心進行決賽。在這兩天的比賽中，參賽者須設計繪圖、製作紙樣並縫製一條派對裙子。在比賽結束時，參賽者須介紹他們的設計理念，並分享他們製作的經驗。最後，參賽者當中有 3 名優勝者贏得比賽。

在業界的贊助支持下，三名優勝者在訓練局接受了密集式培訓，其中一位被揀選的優勝者將參加於 2024 年 9 月 10 日至 15 日在法國舉行的 2024 年里昂「世界技能大賽」。

The Authority is the co-organiser of the “Fashion Technology” trade competition and the bi-annual event, WorldSkills Hong Kong Competition, has been held in 2023.

Candidates had the briefing, training, screening test and advance training before the final competition was held on 23rd and 24th June 2023 at Kowloon Bay Training Centre. During these two days, candidates had to design and construct a party dress. At the end of the competition, the candidates had to present their design idea and share their experience of making their pieces. Finally, 3 of them won the competition.

With the sponsorship support from the industry, an intensive training was provided to the 3 winners at the Authority to choose one of them for competing in the coming WorldSkills Lyon 2024, which will be held in France on 10th to 15th September 2024.

於 2023 年，「第十二屆穗港澳蓉青年技能競賽」於廣州舉行，三位世界技能大賽香港代表選拔賽的優勝者在 2023 年 11 月 25 至 26 日與其他三個地區的代表同場比賽。戴熙琳小姐代表香港，在此比賽中獲得優異獎。

The 12th Guangzhou/ Hong Kong/ Macao/ Chengdu Youth Skills Competition held at Guangzhou in 2023. The three WorldSkills Hong Kong winners had the opportunity to compete against representatives from these three other regions on 25th and 26th November 2023. Miss Tai Hei Lam represented Hong Kong and won the Merit Award in this competition.

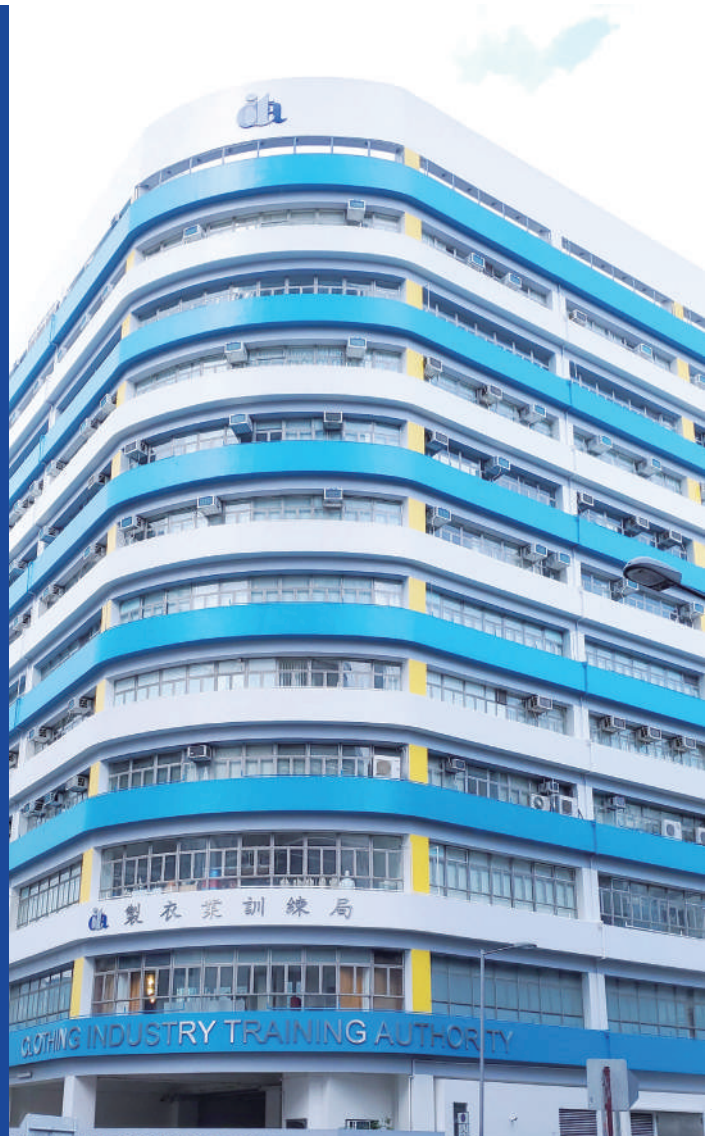




CITA 導賞之旅 CITA GUIDED TOUR

本局為中學生舉辦了六場導賞團，參觀學生人數約120名。此活動讓中學生認識服裝製作工藝（例：平面紙樣、立體裁剪、車縫技術等）和體驗服裝數碼科技（例：人體掃描、3D 服裝設計軟件）。

The Authority arranged 6 tours for around 120 secondary school students. In these tours, students could learn about dressmaking techniques (such as flat pattern making, draping and sewing) and experience digital fashion technologies (such as body scanning and 3D fashion design software).





鄭文德先生 (主席)
Mr. CHENG Man-tak,
Richard (Chairman)

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



陳敬德先生
Mr. CHAN King-tak,
Kenneth

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



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.



何國鈺先生
Mr. HO Kwok-ching,
Dorian

非相關商會人士
Lay Member



簡志偉教授
Prof. KAN Chi-wai

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



羅正杰先生
Mr. LAW Ching-kit,
Bosco

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



吳慧君女士
Ms. NG Wai-kwan,
Jacqueline

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



黃品謙先生
Mr. WONG Pan-him,
Stanley

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



黃燕芳女士
Ms. WONG Yin-fong,
Yonnie

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

訓練局委員 MEMBERS



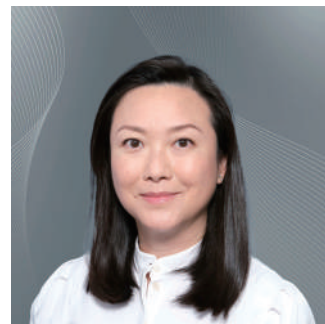
陳育懋博士
Dr. CHAN Yuk-mau,
Eddie

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



張璇菲女士
Ms. CHEUNG Suen-fei,
Anne

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



方淑君女士
Ms. FANG Suk-kwan,
Katherine

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.



梁銘惠先生
Mr. LEUNG Ming-wai,
Alan

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



廖安琪女士
Ms. Angela LIU

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



駱百強先生
Mr. LOK Pak-keung,
Robert

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



胡月容女士
Ms. WU Yuet-yung

職工會代表
representing Trade Union



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

(2023年3月7日生效)
(w.e.f. 7 March 2023)

尤潔愉女士
Ms. YAU Kit-yu, Iris

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

(2023年11月30日生效)
(w.e.f. 30 November 2023)

王婉嫻女士
Ms. WONG Yuen-shan, Candice

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

訓練局組織 STRUCTURE

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

The Authority shall consist of

17名

委員組成，其中為：

members of whom：

香港製衣業總商會所提名的人兩名；

Two shall be persons nominated by The Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers;

香港製衣廠同業公會所提名的人兩名；

Two shall be persons nominated by the Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers Association Ltd.;

職業訓練局時裝及紡織業訓練委員會所提名的人兩名；

Two shall be persons nominated by the Fashion and Textile Training Board of the Vocational Training Council;

香港工業總會所提名的人一名；

One shall be a person nominated by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries;

香港中華廠商聯合會所提名的人一名；

One shall be a person nominated by The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong;

OF THE AUTHORITY

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.

香港羊毛化纖針織業廠商會所提名的人一名；

One shall be a person nominated by the Hong Kong Woollen and Synthetic Knitting Manufacturers' Association Ltd.;

香港出口商會所提名的人一名；

One shall be a person nominated by The Hong Kong Exporters' Association;

香港總商會所提名的人一名；

One shall be a person nominated by The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce;

香港登記並與製衣業有關的職工會內擔任幹事的人一名；

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;

職業訓練局執行幹事所提名的人一名；

One shall be a person nominated by the Executive Director of the Vocational Training Council;

香港毛織出口廠商會有限公司所提名的人一名；

One shall be a person nominated by the Hongkong Knitwear Exporters & Manufacturers Association Ltd.;

公職人員兩名；及

Two shall be public officers; and

並非公職人員及與上述各機構並不相關的人一名。

One shall be a person, not being a public officer or person connected with any of the organisations as mentioned above.

委員會

COMMITTEES

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。

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.

財務委員會

鄭文德先生 (主席)
 陳敬德先生
 陳永安先生
 簡志偉教授
 駱百強先生
 吳慧君女士
 黃品謙先生

Committee on Finance

Mr. CHENG Man-tak, Richard (Chairman)
 Mr. CHAN King-tak, Kenneth
 Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Milton
 Prof. KAN Chi-wai
 Mr. LOK Pak-keung, Robert
 Ms. NG Wai-kwan, Jacqueline
 Mr. WONG Pan-him, Stanley

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。

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.

建築事務發展委員會

陳永安先生 (主席)
 陳育懋博士
 駱百強先生
 吳慧君女士
 黃品謙先生

Committee on Building Development

Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Milton (Chairman)
 Dr. CHAN Yuk-mau, Eddie
 Mr. LOK Pak-keung, Robert
 Ms. NG Wai-kwan, Jacqueline
 Mr. WONG Pan-him, Stanley

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。

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)
簡志偉教授
梁銘惠先生
廖安琪女士
黃燕芳女士
胡月容女士

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

何國鈺先生 (主席)
張璇菲女士
方淑君女士
簡志偉教授
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。

Committee on Courses and Equipment

Ms. YANG Ming-yen, Teresa (Chairman)
Prof. KAN Chi-wai
Mr. LEUNG Ming-wai, Alan
Ms. Angela LIU
Ms. WONG Yin-fong, Yonnie
Ms. WU Yuet-yung

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. HO Kwok-ching, Dorian (Chairman)
Ms. CHEUNG Suen-fei, Anne
Ms. FANG Suk-kwan, Katherine
Prof. KAN Chi-wai
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.

職員編制委員會

方淑君女士 (主席)
 陳敬德先生
 陳永安先生
 陳育懋博士
 張璇菲女士
 黃燕芳女士

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 Staff Establishment

Ms. FANG Suk-kwan, Katherine (Chairman)
 Mr. CHAN King-tak, Kenneth
 Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Milton
 Dr. CHAN Yuk-mau, Eddie
 Ms. CHEUNG Suen-fei, Anne
 Ms. WONG Yin-fong, Yonnie

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.

職員

STAFF

年底時，訓練局的全職員工總數達到 46 人，同時也有 31 名講師以兼職方式受聘，負責部分培訓課程的教授。

訓練局致力為員工提供多樣的培訓機會，當中包括學術課程、網上學習、內部或外部課程，以及技能工作坊。修讀學位課程的員工可獲得部分資助，而參與其他技術和專業培訓的員工則可獲得全額資助。在 2023 年，共有 11 名員工參與了 12 個不同形式的培訓項目。

By the end of the year, the Authority had a total of 46 full-time staff members and employed 31 part-time lecturers to teach some of the training courses.

The Authority is dedicated to providing a diverse range of training opportunities for its staff, including academic courses, online learning, internal and external programs as well as skills workshops. Partial sponsorship is available for staff members pursuing degree programs, while full sponsorship is available for other technical and professional training. In 2023, a total of 11 staff members participated in 12 different types of training programs.



年終時的職員狀況可見於下表：

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



總計
Total

46

學員 TRAINEE

訓練局開辦的課程旨在提供專業知識和技能，以幫助學員在職場上更好地表現和發展。此外，訓練局還提供一些短期課程，以幫助學員快速提升特定的技能。

訓練局的課程設計旨在滿足不同學員的需求，無論是專業人士還是剛進入職場的新手。學員可以選擇參加全日制或兼讀制的課程，以適應自己的時間安排。此外，訓練局還為學員提供了優質的學習環境和設施，包括現代化的教室、工場和電腦實驗室。

訓練局還積極與業界合作，以確保課程內容與市場需求相符。此外，訓練局還舉辦了各種活動，如職業展覽、工作坊和講座，以幫助學員了解職場趨勢和就業機會。

本年度，訓練局共培訓了 5,689 名學員，以下是各課程的人數分佈：

The Authority provides courses that equip trainees with professional knowledge and skills to enhance their performance and development in the workplace. We also offer short courses for quick skill upgrades.

The courses cater to a diverse range of trainees, whether they are seasoned professionals or new to the workplace. Trainees have the option to choose full-time or part-time courses to fit their schedules. The Authority offers modern classrooms, workshops, and computer laboratories to provide a quality learning environment.

The Authority partners with the industry to ensure that the course content aligns with market demand. Trainees can participate in events like career fairs, workshops, and seminars to gain insights into career trends and employment opportunities.

This year, a total of 5,689 trainees completed the programmes at the Authority. The number of trainees for each programme type is summarised as follows:



課程類別 PROGRAMME TYPE	培訓人數 NUMBER OF TRAINEES
訓練課程 Training Programmes	1,493
企業培訓 Corporate Training	45
研討會 / 工作坊 Seminars / Workshops	4,151
總計 Total	5,689

訓練課程

TRAINING PROGRAMME

於 2023 年，訓練局開辦了一系列全日制及兼讀制課程。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。除學歷課程外，訓練局亦有開辦供在職及有興趣人士入讀的非學歷課程，學員可於短期內學習特定的知識或技能。

數碼時裝設計高級文憑

由 2019 年起，香港都會大學李嘉誠專業進修學院和訓練局合辦本課程。此課程為兩年全日制，並獲政府「指定專業 / 界別課程資助計劃」(SSSDP) 資助。課程旨在培養學員的創意思維，同時裝備他們有關數碼時裝設計的專業知識和技巧。透過數碼取向的時裝設計及創意，學員可掌握數碼時裝紙樣製作、數碼時裝紙樣剪裁和製作虛擬時裝展技術。

In 2023, the Authority offered a series of full-time and part-time programmes. All these programmes were designed for the practitioners in relevant industries as well as interested students to update and upgrade their knowledge and skills to enhance their performance and competitiveness in the market. Besides the award-bearing programmes, the Authority also offered non-award-bearing courses for in-service personnel and interested students to acquire specific knowledge or skills in the short term.

Higher Diploma in Digital Fashion Creation

Since 2019, this higher diploma programme has been jointly offered by the Authority and Li Ka Shing School of Professional and Continuing Education of the Hong Kong Metropolitan University. It is a two-year full-time programme subsidised by the government under the Study Subsidy Scheme for Designated Professions/ Sectors (SSSDP) and aims to foster a creative mindset and equip students with technical competencies for the creation of fashion-related products. Through a digital approach to fashion design and creation, students will be able to learn and practice skills in digital pattern-making for fashion, digital pattern-cutting for fashion and virtual fashion shows.

服裝創製技術文憑 服裝產品開發文憑

此兩個為資歷架構第3級課程，並已納入持續進修基金。學員須於18個月內完成12個單元。此兩個課程分別讓學員學到服裝創製（剪裁和縫製）的實用技能和開發服裝產品作商業用途及技術上可行的技能。

服裝及紡織文憑

此課程包含兩個級別 - 證書及文憑。透過完成課程內有關單元，學員可學到服裝及相關行業的知識及技術。課程設計時提供了靈活性，學員可選讀不同專業範疇單元。

鞋履證書

此證書課程包含兩個單元，分別為製鞋工藝和鞋履皮革。學員可學到用皮革製作鞋履的知識和技術。

短期課程

訓練局亦開設了一系列短期課程，包括車縫、紙樣設計、服裝修改、時尚服裝裁製、電腦及數碼技術課程等，供在職及有興趣人士修讀。

技能提升課程

訓練局開辦了一系列服裝製品及紡織範疇相關的僱員再培訓課程。課程目的是向相關行業新入行人士提供培訓，並提升從業員的知識和技能。

Diploma in Fashion Creation Technology Diploma in Fashion Product Development

These two are QF level 3 diploma programmes and are included in the Continuing Education Fund (CEF). Students have to complete 12 modules in 18 months. These two programmes equip students with technical competence in fashion clothing creation (cut and sewn), and competence in developing fashion products that are commercially and technically viable respectively.

Diploma Scheme in Fashion and Textile Studies

This programme comprises of two levels, Certificate and Diploma. By completing relevant modules of the programme, students are able to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills required in the clothing and related industries. This programme provided flexibility for the students to choose modules from different concentrations.

Certificate in Footwear

This programme comprises two modules: Practical Shoemaking and Footwear Leather. Students are equipped with the knowledge and skills in the making of shoes with leather.

Short Courses

The Authority offered a series of short courses like sewing, pattern design, clothing alteration, dressmaking, computer & digital technology courses, etc. for the in-service personnel and interested students.

Skills Upgrading Courses

The Authority offered a series of ERB courses in the area of wearing apparel & textiles. These courses aim to provide training to the new entrants of relevant industries and enhance the knowledge and skills of the practitioners.

企業培訓

CORPORATE TRAINING

2023 年，訓練局為時裝和相關行業提供了一系列定制的企業培訓項目。培訓內容包括數碼服裝軟件應用、車縫工藝、服裝設計及製作等各方面。以下為 2023 年所舉辦的企業培訓例子：

In 2023, a range of bespoke corporate training programs was offered for the fashion and related industries. The training encompassed various aspects such as digital fashion software application, sewing skill and fashion design and dressmaking. The following are some examples of corporate training organised in 2023:

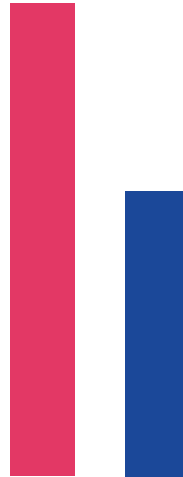
數碼服裝設計

Digital Fashion Design



文青手挽袋製作

Origami Tote Bag Making



時裝設計及衣物製作基礎

Fashion Design and Clothing Construction Basics



研討會及工作坊

SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP



訓練局舉辦研討會及工作坊的目的在於為參與者提供最新的行業知識和技能，促進溝通交流與合作，並幫助他們適應不斷變化的市場及科技發展。在 2023 年，訓練局安排了以下研討會和工作坊：

- 訓練局與瑞士檢測及認證機構 TESTEX 合辦研討會：「可持續性與創新：時裝設計、OEKO-TEX® 認證與環境責任的交集」
- 「創樣中心」舉辦了以下關於紙樣及服裝製作技術的工作坊：

The Authority organised seminars and workshops with the aim of providing participants with the latest industry knowledge and skills, fostering communication and collaboration, as well as assisting them in adapting to the ever-changing market and technological developments. In 2023, the Authority arranged the following seminars and workshops:

- The Authority co-organised with a Swiss testing and certification organisation, TESTEX for the Seminar: “Sustainability and Innovation: The Intersection of Fashion Design, OEKO-TEX® Certifications, and Environmental Responsibility”
- The Sample Development Centre organised the following workshops on pattern and garment production techniques:

虛擬 3D 時裝設計軟件

此工作坊讓參加者了解虛擬 3D 時裝設計軟件的基本技術及運用。軟件從紙樣開始，到布料和配料的應用，以至顏色和印花的處理，都能提供清晰指引。這可以縮短服裝生產周期、減低成本及打破地域距離。

3D Virtual Fashion

This workshop aims to familiarize participants with the basic techniques and applications of virtual 3D fashion design software. Starting from pattern, software can provide clear guidance on the applications on fabrics and trims, as well as the handling of colors and prints, which can significantly shorten the clothing production cycle, reduce costs, and overcome geographical constraints.



時裝成本計算

時裝成本結構從設計至零售價計算，當中由多個部分組成。此工作坊讓參加者認識每個部分的連貫性，用以計算時裝總成本及了解影響時裝成本的因素。參加者亦可藉此學習如何減少製衣成本。

Fashion Costing

Fashion cost is calculated from design to retail price and composed of various components. This workshop allows participants to learn the coherence of each component in order to calculate the total cost of fashion and comprehend the factors that influence fashion costs. Participants will also learn how to reduce garment production costs.

可持續性時裝：羊毛氈小手袋

毛氈技術是一種既環保又天然的製衣技術。此技術運用羊毛的特性進行設計，並製作出布料、服裝及首飾配件等不同形態的物品。此工作坊讓參加者學習羊毛知識及毛氈技術，以製作天然及獨有的羊毛氈小手袋。

Fashion Craftsmanship Skill: Wool Felting Pouch

Felting is an environmentally friendly and natural clothing technique that uses the properties of wool to design and create various forms of products such as fabrics, garments, and jewelry accessories. This workshop enables participants to learn about wool and felting techniques that allows them to create unique and natural felted wool handbags.



手工製作：俄羅斯刺繡

俄羅斯刺繡主要運用毛線及專門工具，透過戳刺技巧戳出不同線條和針步。當參加者掌握有關俄羅斯刺繡技巧，便可進一步創作出不同的圖案效果。此技巧亦可進階應用到掛畫、布袋及地毯等物品的製作。

Fashion Craftsmanship Skill: Punch Needle Embroidery

Russian embroidery primarily utilizes yarn and specialized tools to create different line patterns and stitches through a technique called punch needle embroidery. By mastering the skills, participants can advance to create various patterns and effects. These skills can be further applied to produce products such as wall hangings, fabric bags, and carpets.



手工製作：網格編織

網格編織是一種將時裝剩料在網格上以縱橫或斜向的方式交錯重疊，以製作出具質感和規律性圖案的技巧。此工作坊讓參加者認識不同種類的編織工藝，並學習使用編織技巧製作獨有的卡片套。這些技巧亦可進階應用到手機殼、手腕帶及手提袋等物品的製作。

Fashion Craftsmanship Skill: Grid Weaving

Grid weaving is a technique where fashion scraps are overlapped and interlaced on a grid in a vertical, horizontal, or diagonal manner, creating textured and orderly patterns. This workshop allows participants to learn about different types of weaving techniques and acquire skills in weaving to create unique cardholders. These skills can also be further applied to make products such as phone cases, wristbands, and tote bags.



高級時裝紙樣結構

高級時裝紙樣結構有別於一般時裝紙樣，當中須結合高階的平面及立體紙樣技術。此工作坊讓參加者透過改變紙樣結構學習製作紙樣時的關鍵考慮因素及技術，從而製作擁有獨特的服裝輪廓和線條的高級時裝。

Pattern Construction for High Fashion

The pattern construction for high fashion differs from the regular fashion pattern as it combines advanced flat and three-dimensional pattern techniques. This workshop allows participants to learn the key considerations and techniques for pattern construction by altering the structure of patterns, which helps to create unique clothing silhouettes and lines in the realm of advanced fashion.





手工製作：中式花鈕

花鈕是中式盤扣手工藝品，更是中華文化傳承的精神遺產之一。此工作坊讓參加者認識中式花鈕及學習如何手工製作一對具有典雅氣息又實用的中式花鈕。

Fashion Craftsmanship Skill: Chinese Knot Button

Chinese knot button is a traditional Chinese handmade craft and one of the important Chinese cultural heritages. This workshop allows participants to learn about Chinese knot button and how to make a pair of elegant and practical Chinese knot buttons.



時裝立體量裁紙樣

此工作坊讓參加者認識到平面和立體這兩種裁剪的方法及分別，並學習如何利用立體裁剪技巧更容易及準確地製作出具動感又多變的服裝輪廓和線條。

Pattern Draping

This workshop allows participants to understand the methods of flat and three-dimensional cutting and their respective differences. Participants will learn how to utilize three-dimensional cutting techniques to create dynamic and versatile clothing silhouettes and lines with greater ease and accuracy.



紡織知多少

對於時裝設計而言，選取合適的布料是相當重要的一環。此工作坊旨在讓參加者認識紡織品的相關知識，包括布料纖維、梭織和針織布料的結構、布料印花種類、染色以及常見的疵點。參加者亦可從中了解布料的性能以及各方面對時裝成本的影響，從而在設計和製作時裝的過程中能夠達到平衡。

Textile Knowledge

Selecting appropriate fabrics is a crucial aspect of fashion design. This workshop aims to provide participants with knowledge about textiles, including textile fibres, the structures of woven and knitted fabrics, types of fabric prints, dyeing, and common defects. Participants will also gain an understanding of fabric performance and the impact of various factors on fashion costs, which will help them to learn how to achieve a balance in the design and production of fashion garments.



工業支援項目 INDUSTRY

訓練局提供行業支援服務，旨在協助各行業在全球市場中保持競爭優勢。憑藉對行業深入的了解和專業的技術知識，訓練局設計並實施獨特的解決方案，透過培訓以滿足各個機構特定的需求。

The Authority offers industry support services that aim to assist businesses in staying competitive in the global market. Drawing from their extensive industry knowledge and technical expertise, the Authority tailors individualised training solutions to meet the specific needs of different organisations.

過往資歷認可

服裝業「過往資歷認可」是資歷架構下的認證機制，旨在確認從業員在工作場所中所累積的工作經驗和能力，以便讓他們取得資歷架構認可的證書，為他們進一步升學和晉升提供支援。

訓練局獲教育局局長委任為服裝業指定「過往資歷認可」評估機構，並在港推出 27 個能力單元組合供從業員申請。範圍涵蓋輔助技能、設計、技術支援、品質系統和可持續發展及洗衣服務。

由 2022 年至 2026 年，申請人可利用文件查證方式申請 1 至 3 級能力單元組合的資歷認可，不用參加評估測試。在該段期間，不同渠道例如講座、會議、拜訪、展覽、出版等都有用作推廣過往資歷認可服務，以提升潛在申請人及機構對過往資歷認可服務的認知。本年度有 240 個能力單元組合成功通過評估並獲發有關能力的資歷證明書。訓練局將繼續推廣及服務業界從業員確認經驗和能力從而獲得認證。

Recognition of Prior Learning

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for the Fashion Industry is an accreditation mechanism under the Qualifications Framework (QF) to recognise the work experience and competencies of employees accumulated in the workplace. The RPL allows employees to obtain QF-recognised certificates that can support their further education and career advancement.

The Authority has been appointed as the RPL Assessment Agency for the Fashion Industry. There are 27 clusters available for application in areas such as Auxiliary Skill, Design, Technical Support, Quality System and Sustainability, and Laundry Services.

Between 2022 and 2026, applicants at QF levels 1 to 3 can obtain RPL through document verification instead of assessments. To promote RPL services during this period, seminars, meetings, visits, exhibitions, publications, and other channels were utilised to generate interest from potential applicants and organisations. As a result, there were 240 cluster applications successfully passed the assessments and were awarded statements of attainment in the respective competencies assessed in 2023. The Authority will continue to promote and support practitioners to obtain QF-recognised certificates.

SUPPORT PROJECT

創新科技資助項目

蓮絲纖維智能提取系統

對可持續纖維的探索仍在進行中，特別是在紡織和時尚行業減少全球高碳排放的時代。一些潛在的纖維受到關注，但由於纖維提取過程中的困難和化學品的使用而停止商業化。從蓮花莖中提取的蓮花纖維具有卓越的特性，是一種環保和可持續的纖維。

供人食用的蓮花約有 70% 產自中國。2005 年，中國的種植面積估計為 30 萬公頃（74 萬英畝）。目前業餘手工提取蓮子纖維被認為是原始的、低質量的、非常低的效率。用蓮花紗線製作一米長的織物需要大約十天的時間來提取和紡紗以製成必要的線。

本項目是智慧自動蓮纖維提取系統，對原材料（蓮莖）進行淨化，然後通過人工智慧光譜分揀過程丟棄腐爛的莖。在機器人纖維提取和拉伸過程之前，選定的莖桿將進行數字測量並切成標準長度。這是一款耗電量少的人工智慧監控系統。

最終好處是建立一個生產環保、可持續和新型優質蓮花纖維的有效體系，以減少微塑膠纖維對環境的浪費和污染，並降低中國、亞洲乃至全球的總能耗和二氧化碳排放量。

Projects Funded by the Innovation and Technology Fund

Smart Extraction System of Lotus Fibres

The search for sustainable fibres is ongoing, particularly in the era of abating high global carbon emissions from the textile and fashion sector. Some potential fibres were under the spotlight but ceased in commercialization due to the difficulties and use of chemicals in the fibre extraction process. Lotus fibre extracted from the lotus stalk has distinguished properties which serve well as an eco-friendly and sustainable fibre.

About 70% of lotus for human consumption is produced in China. In 2005, the cultivation area in China was estimated at 300,000 hectares (740,000 acres). The current lotus fibre extraction by amateur manual is considered primitive, low quality, and very low efficiency. To make one meter of fabric from the lotus yarns takes around ten days to extract and spin the fibre to make the necessary thread.

The projected solution is an intelligent automatic lotus fibre extraction system to purify the raw materials (lotus Stalks) and then undergo the AI Spectro-sorting process to discard the rotten stalks. The selected stalks will undergo a digital measurement and cut into a standard length prior to the robotic fibre extraction and drawing process. This is an AI monitor and control system with little power consumption.

The ultimate benefit of the new development serves to establish an effective system to produce eco-friendly, sustainable, and novel quality lotus fibre to reduce the environmental wastes and pollution from the atmosphere of micro-plastics fibres as well as to alleviate the total energy consumption & carbon dioxide emission in China, Asia and ultimately the globe.



創意智優計劃資助的項目

為香港時裝設計師設立「創樣中心」

「創樣中心」是一個提供有效「從設計到生產」服務的小型工場，讓時裝設計師可在僅有的物料、人力資源和資金下將他們的設計概念轉化為服裝原型。其目的為：

- 協助製作服裝原型樣辦（即開發時裝系列的第一階段）
- 提供專業的紙樣服務
- 協助制定生產製單
- 舉辦活動，以傳授時裝製造技術

Projects Funded by the CreateSmart Initiative

Establishing a Sample Development Centre for Hong Kong Fashion Designers

The Sample Development Centre provides an effective design-to-production communication system and service to transform fashion designers' ideas into a prototype within the allowed budget of materials, labour and overhead costs. The centre aims to:

- help to make the prototype sample – the 1st stage for developing a fashion collection
- provide expert pattern services
- develop specifications for bulk production
- provide events for teaching fashion production techniques



獨立核數師報告書

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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53頁至86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2023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,包括重大會計政策資料。

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2023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。

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 53 to 86, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 December 2023, 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 ("HKSA") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the 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.

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賬目及記錄，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。

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，除非委員會有意將 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。

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.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- 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。
- 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

2024年4月17日

- 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.
- 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

17 April 2024

* 報告之中文譯本如與英文有異，概以英文為準。

損益表及其他全面收益表

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

截至2023年12月31日止年度 Year ended 31 December 2023

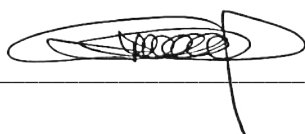
		附註 Notes	2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
收入	INCOME			
訓練稅總徵收額	Gross training levy		171,751	153,320
減：香港海關徵收費用	Less: Collection fee charged by Customs and Excise Department		(46,395)	(51,060)
			125,356	102,260
銀行利息收入	Bank interest income		98,261	633
培訓課程收費	Receipts from training courses		10,370,630	10,017,661
工業項目收入	Industrial project income		12,832,183	7,717,807
股息收入	Dividend income	6	6,272,966	3,924,219
租賃修改的收益	Gain on lease modification	5	-	315
雜項收入	Sundry income		93,595	303,503
			29,792,991	22,066,398
支出	EXPENDITURE			
審核費	Audit fee		159,900	153,750
折舊	Depreciation	5	391,295	416,133
宣傳費用	Expenses on publicity		90,511	195,795
一般行政開支	General administrative expenses		4,136,935	4,165,370
工業項目開支	Industrial project expenses		11,464,217	6,588,372
培訓課程講師費	Lecture fee on training courses		1,145,043	1,128,140
員工成本	Staff costs		10,122,499	8,526,258
培訓成本	Training costs		227,615	68,619
出售物業、廠房及設備虧損	Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment		5,184	600
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities		3,576	3,826
			27,746,775	21,246,863
本年度盈餘	SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		2,046,216	819,535
其他全面收益/(虧損)	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)			
在隨後期間,不會重新分類至損益之其他全面收益/(虧損):	Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
按公平值計量且其變動列入其他全面收益的股權投資	Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(193,650)	2,515,500
年內其他全面收益/(虧損)(除稅後)	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(193,650)	2,515,500
本年度總全面收益	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,852,566	3,335,035

財務狀況表

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

於 2023 年 12 月 31 日 As at 31 December 2023

		附註 Notes	2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
非流動資產	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
物業、廠房及設備	Property, plant and equipment	5	2,727,251	1,092,516
使用權資產	Right-of-use assets	5	89,882	137,541
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	6	84,314,050	84,507,700
預付款項	Prepayments	8	240,353	9,761
非流動資產總額	Total non-current assets		87,371,536	85,747,518
流動資產	CURRENT ASSETS			
應收賬款	Accounts receivable	7	1,195,148	901,902
預付款項、按金及其他 應收賬款	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	8	1,951,605	1,243,492
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	9	13,105,464	19,856,504
流動資產總額	Total current assets		16,252,217	22,001,898
流動負債	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
應付賬款	Accounts payable	10	309,077	236,036
其他應付賬款及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	11	4,980,678	10,983,877
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	5	42,076	48,072
流動負債總額	Total current liabilities		5,331,831	11,267,985
流動資產淨額	NET CURRENT ASSETS		10,920,386	10,733,913
總資產減流動負債	TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		98,291,922	96,481,431
非流動負債	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	5	50,963	93,038
資產淨額	NET ASSETS		98,240,959	96,388,393
儲備	RESERVES			
普通儲備	General reserve	12	38,712,165	36,665,949
公平值儲備	Fair value reserve		59,528,794	59,722,444
儲備總額	TOTAL RESERVES		98,240,959	96,388,393



CHENG Man-tak, Richard

鄭文德
Chairman
主席

權益變動表

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度 Year ended 31 December 2023

		公平值儲備	普通儲備	合計儲備
		Fair value reserve	General reserve	Total reserves
		港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$
於2022年1月1日	At 1 January 2022	57,206,944	35,846,414	93,053,358
年內盈餘	Surplus for the year	-	819,535	819,535
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	2,515,500	-	2,515,500
年內總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	2,515,500	819,535	3,335,035
於2022年12月31日及2023年1月1日	At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	59,722,444	36,665,949	96,388,393
年內盈餘	Surplus for the year	-	2,046,216	2,046,216
年內其他全面收益/(虧損)：	Other comprehensive income/(loss) 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	(193,650)	-	(193,650)
年內總全面收益/(虧損)	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(193,650)	2,046,216	1,852,566
於2023年12月31日	At 31 December 2023	59,528,794	38,712,165	98,240,959

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.

現金流量表

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度 Year ended 31 December 2023

	附註 Notes	2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
經營業務所得現金流			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
本年度盈餘		2,046,216	819,535
調整：			
財務成本	5	3,576	3,826
銀行利息收入		(98,261)	(633)
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的股權投資	6	(6,272,966)	(3,924,219)
出售物業、廠房及設 備之虧損		5,184	600
租賃修改的收益	5	-	(315)
折舊	5	391,295	416,133
		(3,924,956)	(2,685,073)
應收賬款增加		(293,246)	(330,574)
預付款項、按金及其他 應收賬款（增加）/ 減少		(938,705)	1,199,393
應付賬款增加/（減少）		73,041	(23,353)
其他應付賬款及應計費 用增加/（減少）		(6,003,199)	7,963,121
經營業務產生/（所用） 現金		(11,087,065)	6,123,514
租賃負債之利息要素	13	(3,576)	(3,826)
經營業務所產生/（所用） 於現金流量淨額		(11,090,641)	6,119,688
投資業務所得現金流量			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
購入物業、廠房及設備項目	5	(1,983,555)	(294,345)
已收利息		98,261	633
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的股權投資所收 到的股息	6	6,272,966	3,924,219
投資業務所得現金流量 淨額		4,387,672	3,630,507
融資業務所得現金流量			
CASH FLOWS FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY			
主要的租賃款項及融資 業務所用現金流	13	(48,071)	(49,363)
現金及現金等值項目 增加/（減少）淨額		(6,751,040)	9,700,832
年初現金及現金等值項目		19,856,504	10,155,672
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		13,105,464	19,856,504
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
現金及銀行結餘	9	13,105,464	19,856,504

2023年12月31日財務報表附註

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2023

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內首次採納以下經修訂的香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第17號

保險合約

香港財務報告準則第17號之修訂本

保險合約

香港會計準則第1號之修訂本及香港財務報告準則實務報告第2號之修訂本

會計政策之披露

香港會計準則第8號之修訂本

會計估計之定義

香港會計準則第12號之修訂本

單一交易產生之資產及負債有關之遞延稅項

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Authority is established in Hong Kong under the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance. The Authority is a not-for-profit organization and its principal activities are to provide training courses for the clothing industry, establish and maintain industrial training centers, 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 revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

HKFRS 17

Insurance Contracts

Amendments to HKFRS 17

Insurance Contracts

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2

Disclosure of Accounting Policies

Amendments to HKAS 8

Definition of Accounting Estimate

Amendments to HKAS 12

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

香港會計準則第12號之修訂本

國際稅收改革 – 支柱二立法模板

新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則之性質及影響對本財務報告並無重大財務影響。

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10號及香港會計準則第28號 (2011)之修訂本

*投資者與其聯營或合營公司之間的資產出售或注資*³

香港財務報告準則第16號之修訂本

*售後租回之租賃負債*²

香港會計準則第1號之修訂本

負債分類為流動或非流動 (“2020年修訂本”)^{1,4}

香港會計準則第1號之修訂本

*附帶契諾之非流動負債 (“2022年修訂本”)*¹

香港會計準則第7號及香港財務報告準則第7號之修訂本

*供應商財務安排*¹

香港會計準則第21號之修訂本

*缺乏可交換性*²

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 12

International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

The nature and impact of the new revised HKFRSs has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

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 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)

*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*³

Amendments to HKFRS 16

*Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*²

Amendments to HKAS 1

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (the “2020 Amendments”)^{1,4}

Amendments to HKAS 1

*Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (the “2022 Amendments”)*¹

Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7

*Supplier Finance Arrangements*¹

Amendments to HKAS 21

*Lack of Exchangeability*²

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則(續)

- ¹ 由2023年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效
- ² 由2024年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效
- ³ 尚未釐定強制性生效日期，但可以採納
- ⁴ 作為2020年修訂本及2022年修訂本的結果，香港詮釋第5號財務報表的呈報 – 借款人對載有按要求償還條款的定期貸款的分類已進行修訂，以使相應措詞保持一致而結論保持不變

訓練局正在評估該尚未初始應用的新增及須修訂本的香港財務報告準則的影響。至今，訓練局認為該新增及須修訂本的香港財務準則對訓練局的營運及財務狀況表不會有重大影響。

2.4 重大會計政策

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列公平值等級內分類：

- 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。

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

- ¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- ² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
- ³ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption
- ⁴ As a consequence of the 2020 Amendments and 2022 Amendments, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

The Authority is in the progress of making an assessment of the impact of these new and revised HKFRSs upon initial application. So far, the Authority considers that these new and revised HKFRSs are unlikely to have a significant impact on the Authority's result of operations and financial position.

2.4 MATERIAL 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.

2.4 重大會計政策 (續)

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。

如資產之賬面值或資產所屬之現金產生單位超逾其可收回金額時，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賬面金額為限。所撥回的減值虧損在確認撥回的年度內計入損益表。

關連人士

在下列情況下，有關人士將視為與訓練局有關連：

- (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

2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 pre-tax 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.

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

2.4 重大會計政策 (續)關連人士 (續)

- (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賬。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賬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 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)**Related parties (continued)

- (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 重大會計政策 (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：

持有資產

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%

使用權資產

固定裝置、裝修及設備	按租賃期
------------	------

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賬面值之差額計算。

金融資產

貿易應收賬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。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。

2.4 MATERIAL 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:

Owned assets

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

Right-of-use assets

Fixture, fitting and equipment	Over the lease term
--------------------------------	---------------------

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.

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. 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.

2.4 重大會計政策 (續)

金融資產 (續)

(a) 分類及計量

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。

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。

(b) 減值

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、合約資產及香港財務報告準則第16號的租賃應收賬款。對於沒有重大財務成份的貿易應收賬款及合約資產，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。

2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(a) Classification and measurement

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

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.

(b) Impairment

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 HKFRS 16. 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.

2.4 重大會計政策 (續)

金融資產 (續)

(b) 減值 (續)

訓練局認為，當金融資產逾期超過90日時，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。

(c) 終止確認

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租賃負債、應付賬款、其他應付賬款及應計費用。該初始確認以已收代價之公平價值扣除直接應佔交易成本。初始確認後，隨後計量以有效利率法計算攤銷成本。

當財務負債已失效時將不再確認，例如，當負債之責任已解除或註銷或屆滿。

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。

收入確認

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。

2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(b) Impairment (continued)

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.

(c) Derecognition

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 lease liabilities, accounts payables, other payables and accruals. They are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, they are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Revenue recognition

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.

2.4 重大會計政策 (續)

收入確認 (續)

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。

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。

2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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.

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.

2.4 重大會計政策 (續)

收入確認 (續)

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。

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。

租賃

承租人

倘合約為換取代價而授予在一段期間內控制可識別資產使用權，則該合約為租賃或包含租賃。倘客戶有權從使用可識別資產中獲取絕大部份經濟利益及擁有指示使用可識別資產的權利時，即有控制權。所有租賃期超過12個月確認為資產即代表可使用相關資產和負債即代表有責任支付租賃款項，除非相關資產是低價值。資產和負債於初始使用時以現值作基礎計量。當物業、廠房及設備確認為可使用權資產，該使用權資產按成本或估值減任何累計折舊和減值虧損計量，並就租賃負債的任何重新計量作調整。使用權資產按租賃期與資產可使用期中的較短者按直線法計算折舊。租賃負債按租賃條款的租賃付款額現值進行初始計量，隨後根據利息和租賃負債結算的影響進行調整，以及因重新評估租賃負債或租賃修改而產生的重新計量。

2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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.

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.

Leases

Lessee

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset. All leases with a term of more than 12 months are recognised as assets representing the right of use of the underlying asset and liabilities representing the obligation to make lease payments, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Both the assets and the liabilities are initially measured on a present value basis. Right-of-use assets are recognised under property, plant and equipment and are measured at cost or valuation less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful lives of the assets and the lease terms. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made under the lease terms and subsequently adjusted by the effect of the interest on and the settlement of the lease liabilities, and the re-measurement arising from any reassessment of the lease liabilities or lease modifications.

2.4 重大會計政策 (續)

現金及現金等值項目

就現金流量表而言，於財務狀況表之現金及現金等值項目包括手持現金、銀行存款及一般在三個月內到期之高流動存款，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及為履行短期現金承諾。

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。

3. 重大會計判斷及估計

編制訓練局財務報表時，管理層須作出會影響所呈報收入、支出、資產及負債金額連同其隨附披露資料以及或然負債披露的判斷、估計及假設。有關假設及估計的不確定因素可能導致須於日後對受影響的資產或負債賬面值作出重大調整。

2.4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and at banks, and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of generally within three months that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

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. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

3. 重大會計判斷及估計 (續)

判斷

在應用訓練局會計政策的過程中，管理層會作出以下判斷（惟涉及估計的判斷則除外），而有關判斷對財務報表中確認的金額影響最大：

租賃 – 合約包含租賃是否列入香港財務報告準則第16號內

訓練局有若干租賃合約及那些合約包括租賃是否定義於香港財務報告準則第16號內而作出適當評價判斷。訓練局亦會考慮合約的實質內容，即付款或合約忠實地反映而作出判斷，及該評估以個別合約基礎上進行。

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。

應收賬款減值

應收賬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。應收賬款的進一步詳細資料載於財務報表附註7。

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。故此，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 (continued)

Judgement

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

Leases – whether a contract contains a lease under HKFRS 16

The Authority has several lease contracts and it applies judgement in evaluating whether those contracts contain a lease defined under HKFRS 16. The Authority also considered the substance of the contracts as to what the payment or contract faithfully represents for which the judgement is made, and such assessment is made on an individual contract basis.

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 7 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、設備及租賃負債

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES

財務報表附註

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		使用權資產 Right-of-use assets		持有資產 Owned assets				
		固定裝置、 裝修及設備 Fixture, fitting and equipment		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
		樓宇 Buildings	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
2023年12月31日	31 December 2023							
於2023年1月1日 : At 1 January 2023:								
成本	Cost	320,970	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	8,205,943	36,175,525	36,496,495
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(183,429)	(19,413,409)	(8,283,074)	(264,493)	(7,122,033)	(35,083,009)	(35,266,438)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	<u>137,541</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,606</u>	<u>1,083,910</u>	1,092,516	1,230,057
於2023年 1月1日 · 扣除累積折舊	At 1 January 2023, net of accumulated depreciation	137,541	-	-	8,606	1,083,910	1,092,516	1,230,057
添置	Additions	-	-	1,883,000	-	100,555	1,983,555	1,983,555
出售	Disposal	-	-	-	-	(5,184)	(5,184)	(5,184)
年內折舊撥備	Depreciation provided during the year	(47,659)	-	(54,577)	(4,420)	(284,639)	(343,636)	(391,295)
於2023年 12月31日 · 扣除累積折舊	At 31 December 2023, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>89,882</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,828,423</u>	<u>4,186</u>	<u>894,642</u>	2,727,251	2,817,133
於2023年 12月31日 :	At 31 December 2023:							
成本	Cost	320,970	19,413,409	10,166,074	273,099	8,230,970	38,083,552	38,404,522
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(231,088)	(19,413,409)	(8,337,651)	(268,913)	(7,336,328)	(35,356,301)	(35,587,389)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	<u>89,882</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,828,423</u>	<u>4,186</u>	<u>894,642</u>	2,727,251	2,817,133

5. 物業、廠房、設備及租賃負債(續)

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

		使用權資產 Right-of-use assets	持有資產 Owned assets					
		固定裝置、 裝修及設備 Fixture, fitting and equipment	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	合計 Total
		港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$	港元 HK\$
2022年12月31日		31 December 2022						
於2022年1月1日：		At 1 January 2022:						
成本	Cost	225,509	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	7,913,598	35,883,180	36,108,689
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(134,147)	(19,413,409)	(8,266,074)	(259,300)	(6,778,775)	(34,717,558)	(34,851,705)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	91,362	-	17,000	13,799	1,134,823	1,165,622	1,256,984
於2022年 1月1日 · 扣除累積折舊	At 1 January 2022, net of accumulated depreciation	91,362	-	17,000	13,799	1,134,823	1,165,622	1,256,984
添置	Additions	101,510	-	-	-	294,345	294,345	395,855
出售	Disposal	-	-	-	-	(600)	(600)	(600)
租賃修改	Lease modification	(6,049)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,049)
年內折舊撥備	Depreciation provided during the year	(49,282)	-	(17,000)	(5,193)	(344,658)	(366,851)	(416,133)
於2022年 12月31日 · 扣除累積折舊	At 31 December 2022, net of accumulated depreciation	137,541	-	-	8,606	1,083,910	1,092,516	1,230,057
於2022年 12月31日：	At 31 December 2022:							
成本	Cost	320,970	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	8,205,943	36,175,525	36,496,495
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(183,429)	(19,413,409)	(8,283,074)	(264,493)	(7,122,033)	(35,083,009)	(35,266,438)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	137,541	-	-	8,606	1,083,910	1,092,516	1,230,057

5. 物業、廠房、設備及租賃負債(續)

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

附註：

- (a) 訓練局的租賃是用於營運中使用的某些辦公室設備。這些租賃資產是以年期為協定，年期分別由2年至4年及所有租賃款項是固定的。

租賃負債到期日概述

一年以內	Within one year
一年之後但在五年內	After one year but within five years
租賃負債(未折現)	Lease liabilities (undiscounted)
折現金額	Discount amount
租賃負債(已折現)	Lease liabilities (discounted)
流動	Current
非流動	Non-current

於2023年12月31日應用在租賃負債的加權平均新增借貸利率確認為3% (2022年：3%)。

於2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日年度租賃負債之賬面變化

於2022年1月1日	At 1 January 2022	港元 HK\$	95,327
添置	Addition		101,510
修改	Modification		(6,364)
附著的利息	Accretion of interest		3,826
款項	Payments		(53,189)
於2022年12月31日及2023年1月1日	At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023		141,110
附著的利息	Accretion of interest		3,576
款項	Payments		(51,647)
於2023年12月31日	At 31 December 2023		93,039

截止2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日止年度確認於損益表金額

使用權資產折舊費用	Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	2023 港元 HK\$	47,659	2022 港元 HK\$	49,282
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities		3,576		3,826
租賃修改的收益	Gain on lease modification		-		315
			51,235		53,423

在2023年，訓練局的租賃總現金流出為HK\$51,647 (2022年：HK\$53,189)。訓練局於2023年並無添置非現金的使用權資產和租賃負債 (2022年：HK\$101,510)。

Notes:

- (a) The Authority leases certain of its office equipment used in its operations. Leases for these assets are negotiated for terms ranging from two to four years and all the lease payments are fixed.

Maturity profile of lease liabilities

2023 港元 HK\$	44,208	2022 港元 HK\$	51,648
	52,896		97,104
	97,104		148,752
	(4,065)		(7,642)
	93,039		141,110
	42,076		48,072
	50,963		93,038

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities recognised at 31 December 2023 was 3% (2022: 3%).

Movements of carrying amounts of lease liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022

The Authority had total cash outflows for leases of HK\$51,647 in 2023 (2022: HK\$53,189). The Authority had no non-cash additions of right-of-use asset and lease liability in 2023 (2022: HK\$101,510).

6. 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
滙豐控股有限公司	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

6. EQUITY INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
	37,800,000	29,130,000
	7,932,000	8,244,000
	14,932,500	14,107,500
	4,495,000	7,337,000
	10,049,550	12,709,200
	9,105,000	12,980,000
	<u>84,314,050</u>	<u>84,507,700</u>

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計入其他全面收益。

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.

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日止年度內，訓練局收到的股息金額分別為滙豐控股有限公司 HK\$2,481,116；太古股份有限公司 HK\$1,336,070；電能實業有限公司 HK\$926,813；希慎興業有限公司 HK\$415,512；新鴻基地產發展有限公司 HK\$586,105 及恆生銀行有限公司 HK\$527,350。

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Authority received dividends in the amounts of HK\$2,481,116, HK\$1,336,070, HK\$926,813, HK\$415,512, HK\$586,105, HK\$527,350 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.

7. 應收賬款

應收賬款	Accounts receivable
------	---------------------

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
	1,195,148	901,902

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賬款，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，以及訓練局應收賬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賬款結餘持有任何抵押品或其他信貸增級。應收賬款為不計息。

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 relate 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.

7. 應收賬款(續)

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賬款的整個存續期間預期虧損。為計量預期信貸虧損，應收賬已根據其信貸風險特性及逾期日子分組。預期信貸虧損也包含前瞻性資料。截止2023年12月31日及2022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。

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

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 model for all accounts receivable. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivable 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 2023 and 2022, the Authority assessed the loss allowance under the application of HKFRS 9 was immaterial.

8. 預付款項、按金及其他應收賬款

預付款項	Prepayments
按金及其他應收賬款	Deposits and other receivables
預付款項、按金及其他應收賬款	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables
減：非流動預付款項	Less: non-current prepayments
預付款項、按金及其他應收賬款	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables

8. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
942,083	157,583
1,249,875	1,095,670
2,191,958	1,253,253
(240,353)	(9,761)
1,951,605	1,243,492

按金及其他應收賬款減值

截止2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日，按金及其他應收賬款的賬面值約與其公平價值相若。有關對債務人的信貸狀況及其可償原性已被評估，截止2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日的預期信貸虧損確認為極輕微。

Impairment of deposits and other receivables

The carrying amount of deposits and other receivables approximated to their fair value as at 31 December 2023 and 2022. Their recoverability was assessed with reference to the credit status of the debtors, and the expected credit losses as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were considered to be minimal.

9. 現金及銀行結餘

現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances
定期存款	Time deposits

9. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
8,205,464	19,856,504
4,900,000	-
13,105,464	19,856,504

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。

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

10. 應付賬款

應付賬款為不計息，且一般須於30日內清付。

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

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

11. 其他應付賬款及應計費用

		附註 Notes	2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
合約負債	Contract liabilities	(a)	3,797,533	9,590,653
其他應付賬款	Other payables	(b)	622,562	803,485
應計費用	Accruals		560,583	589,739
			<u>4,980,678</u>	<u>10,983,877</u>

附註：

(a) 截止2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日之合約負債詳述如下：

Notes:

(a) Details of contract liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		2023 港元 HK\$	2022 港元 HK\$
從客戶收取之短期預付款	Short-term advances received from customers		
培訓課程	Training courses	2,035,061	1,143,628
工業項目	Industrial projects	1,762,472	8,447,025
總合約負債	Total contract liabilities	<u>3,797,533</u>	<u>9,590,653</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2023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 2023 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及以先前已完成的履行責任予以確認：

The following table shows the amounts of revenue recognised in the current reporting period that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the reporting period and recognised from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods:

		2023 港元 HK\$	2022 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	Training courses	1,144,978	1,368,069
工業項目	Industrial projects	6,956,926	697,892
		<u>8,101,904</u>	<u>2,065,961</u>

(b) 其他應付賬款為不計息，平均期限為三個月。

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

12. 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。

12. 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.

13. 附註於現金流量表**(a) 主要非現金交易**

在上一年度，訓練局就物業、廠房及設備作出租賃安排，於租賃開始時的總資本價值為HK\$101,510。

(a) Major non-cash transactions

In the prior year, the Authority entered into lease arrangement in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment with a total capital value at the inception of the lease of HK\$101,510.

(b) 金融業務所產生的負債變化**(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

		租賃負債 Lease liabilities 港元 HK\$
於2022年1月1日	At 1 January 2022	95,327
金融現金流的變化：	Changes from financing cash flows:	
租賃負債的資本要素	Capital element of lease liabilities	(49,363)
其他的變化：	Other changes:	
修改	Modification	(6,364)
新租賃	New lease	101,510
租賃負債的財務費用	Finance charge on lease liabilities	3,826
利息支出	Interest expenses	(3,826)
		<hr/>
於2022年12月31日及 2023年1月1日	At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	141,110
金融現金流的變化：	Changes from financing cash flows:	
租賃負債的資本要素	Capital element of lease liabilities	(48,071)
其他的變化：	Other changes:	
租賃負債的財務費用	Finance charge on lease liabilities	3,576
利息支出	Interest expenses	(3,576)
		<hr/>
於2023年12月31日	At 31 December 2023	<u>93,039</u>

14. 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：

14. 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:

2023				按攤銷成本列入的 金融負債 Financial liabilities at amortised cost 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
<u>金融資產</u>	<u>Financial assets</u>	按公平值列入其他 全面收益的 金融資產 Financial assets 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\$		
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	84,314,050	-		84,314,050
應收賬款	Accounts receivable	-	1,195,148		1,195,148
金融資產包括預付 款項、按金及其 他應收賬款 (附註8)	Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 8)	-	1,249,875		1,249,875
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	-	13,105,464		13,105,464
		<u>84,314,050</u>	<u>15,550,487</u>		<u>99,864,537</u>
<u>金融負債</u>		<u>Financial liabilities</u>		按攤銷成本列入 的金融負債 Financial liabilities at amortised cost 港元 HK\$	
應付賬款	Accounts payable				309,077
金融負債包括其他 應付賬款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals				956,320
租賃負債	Lease liabilities				93,039
					<u>1,358,436</u>



14. 按類別劃分的金融工具 (續)

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY
(continued)

2022				合計 Total 港元 HK\$
<u>金融資產</u>	<u>Financial assets</u>	按公平值列入其他 全面收益的 金融資產 Financial assets 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\$	
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	84,507,700	-	84,507,700
應收賬款	Accounts receivable	-	901,902	901,902
金融資產包括預付 款項、按金及其 他應收賬款 (附註8)	Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 8)	-	1,095,670	1,095,670
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	-	19,856,504	19,856,504
		84,507,700	21,854,076	106,361,776

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\$	
應付賬款	Accounts payable		236,036
金融負債包括其他 應付賬款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals		1,210,195
租賃負債	Lease liabilities		141,110
			1,587,341

15. 金融資產及負債的公平價值等級架構

截止2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日，
下表載列訓練局的金融工具公平值計量等級：

2023年12月31日

金融資產按公平價值計量

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 (香港)	Listed equity Investments (Hong Kong)

2022年12月31日

金融資產按公平價值計量

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 (香港)	Listed equity Investments (Hong Kong)

15. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Authority's financial instruments as at 31 December 2023 and 2022:

31 December 2023

Financial assets measured at fair value

		公平值計量分類為			合計 Total 港元 HK\$
		Fair value measurements categorised into			
		第一層 Level 1 港元 HK\$	第二層 Level 2 港元 HK\$	第三層 Level 3 港元 HK\$	
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 (香港)	Listed equity Investments (Hong Kong)	84,314,050	-	-	84,314,050

31 December 2022

Financial assets measured at fair value

		公平值計量分類為			合計 Total 港元 HK\$
		Fair value measurements categorised into			
		第一層 Level 1 港元 HK\$	第二層 Level 2 港元 HK\$	第三層 Level 3 港元 HK\$	
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 (香港)	Listed equity Investments (Hong Kong)	84,507,700	-	-	84,507,700

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。

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

在香港之上市股權投資的公平值是按活躍市場報價釐訂。

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

訓練局評估應收賬款、金融資產包括預付款項、按金、其他應收賬款、現金及銀行結餘、應付賬款及財務負債包括其他應付賬款及應計費用的公平值與其賬面值相若，主要是由於此等工具於短期內屆滿所致。

The Authority has assessed that the fair values of accounts receivable, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and 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.

16. 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，例如應收賬款、金融資產包括預付款項、按金、其他應收賬款及應付賬款及金融負債包括其他應付賬款及應計費用。

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股票價格風險、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。

股票價格風險

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：

	2023年 12月31日 31 December 2023	高 / 低 2023 High/low 2023	2022年 12月31日 31 December 2022	高 / 低 2022 High/low 2022
香港 – 恆生指數 Hong Kong – Hang Seng Index	17,047	22,701/ 15,972	19,781	25,051/ 14,597

16. 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 receivable, financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, accounts payable and financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals, 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 equity price 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.

Equity price 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 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:

16. 金融風險管理的目的及政策 (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，以其賬面值為基準，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。

		增加 / (減少) 賬面值 Increase/ (decrease) in carrying amount 百分比 %	增加 / (減少) 儲備總額 Increase/ (decrease) in total reserves 港元 HK\$
2023	2023		
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%	843,141
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>(843,141)</u>
2022	2022		
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%	845,077
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>(845,077)</u>

信貸風險

訓練局所有銀行結餘均儲存於香港主要的金融機構內，而管理層亦相信該金融機構擁有高信貸質素。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賬款的結餘情況，而訓練局壞賬風險並不重大。

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賬面淨值為限。

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。

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (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) 賬面值 Increase/ (decrease) in carrying amount 百分比 %	增加 / (減少) 儲備總額 Increase/ (decrease) in total reserves 港元 HK\$
2023	2023		
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%	843,141
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>(843,141)</u>
2022	2022		
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%	845,077
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>(845,077)</u>

Credit risk

All the Authority's bank balances are held in major financial institutions located in Hong Kong, which management believes are of high credit quality. 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, 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.

16. 金融風險管理的目的及政策 (續)

信貸風險(續)

最高風險及年末階段

下表根據訓練局的信貸政策，列示信貸質素及最高信貸風險，除非無須花費額外成本或努力便可獲得其他資料，否則下表主要以逾期資料，及於本年度12月31日之年末階段分類為基礎。呈列數字為財務資產的賬面總值。

2023年12月31日 31 December 2023

		12個月預期 信貸虧損 12-month ECLs	全期預期信貸虧損 Lifetime ECLs			
		第一階段 Stage 1 港元 HK\$	第二階段 Stage 2 港元 HK\$	第三階段 Stage 3 港元 HK\$	簡化方法 Simplified approach 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
應收賬款*	Accounts receivable*	-	-	-	1,195,148	1,195,148
金融資產包括預付款項、按金及其他應收賬款	Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables					
- 正常**	- Normal**	1,249,875	-	-	-	1,249,875
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances					
- 尚未逾期	- Not yet past due	13,105,464	-	-	-	13,105,464
		14,355,339	-	-	1,195,148	15,550,487

2022年12月31日 31 December 2022

		12個月預期 信貸虧損 12-month ECLs	全期預期信貸虧損 Lifetime ECLs			
		第一階段 Stage 1 港元 HK\$	第二階段 Stage 2 港元 HK\$	第三階段 Stage 3 港元 HK\$	簡化方法 Simplified approach 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
應收賬款*	Accounts receivable*	-	-	-	901,902	901,902
金融資產包括預付款項、按金及其他應收賬款	Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables					
- 正常**	- Normal**	1,095,670	-	-	-	1,095,670
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances					
- 尚未逾期	- Not yet past due	19,856,504	-	-	-	19,856,504
		20,952,174	-	-	901,902	21,854,076

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Authority's credit policy, which is mainly based on past due information unless other information is available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 December. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets.

16. 金融風險管理的目的及政策 (續)

- * 訓練局應用簡化方法評估應收賬款的減值，資料披露於財務報表附註7。
- ** 倘包含在預付款項、按金、其他應收賬款的金融資產並無逾期且並無資訊顯示該等金融資產之信貸風險自初始確認後大幅增加，則該等金融資產之信貸質量被視為「正常」。

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：

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

- * For accounts receivable to which the Authority applies the simplified approach for impairment, information is disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements.
- ** The credit quality of the financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables is considered to be "normal" when they are not past due and there is no information indicating that the financial assets had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

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.

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

		<u>2023</u>		
		於要求時或 少於1年 On demand or less than one year 港元 HK\$	1年至5年 One to five years 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
應付賬款	Accounts payable	309,077	-	309,077
金融負債包括其他應付 賬款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	956,320	-	956,320
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	44,208	52,896	97,104
		<u>1,309,605</u>	<u>52,896</u>	<u>1,362,501</u>
		<u>2022</u>		
		於要求時或 少於1年 On demand or less than one year 港元 HK\$	1年至5年 One to five years 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
應付賬款	Accounts payable	236,036	-	236,036
金融負債包括其他應付 賬款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	1,210,195	-	1,210,195
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	51,648	97,104	148,752
		<u>1,497,879</u>	<u>97,104</u>	<u>1,594,983</u>

16. 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2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日止年度，管理資本的目標、政策或程序並無變更。

17. 財務報表的審批

本財務報表已於2024年4月17日獲訓練局委員批准並授權刊發。

16. 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 2023 and 31 December 2022.

17. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members of the Authority on 17 April 2024.

