

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Consumer Council

(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Consumer Council (the "Council") set out on pages 113 to 145, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in funds and reserves and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Council in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Council for the year ended 31 March 2024 were audited by another independent auditor whose report dated 19 July 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Other Information

The Members of the Council are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

獨立核數師報告 致消費者委員會委員

(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

意見

本核數師（以下簡稱「我們」）已審核列載於第113頁至第145頁消費者委員會（「委員會」）的財務報表，包括於二零二五年三月三十一日的財務狀況表，及截至該日止年度之收支結算表、基金及儲備變動表和現金流量表，以及財務報表附註（包括重大會計政策信息）。

我們認為，該等財務報表均已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》會計準則真實而公平地反映了委員會於二零二五年三月三十一日的財務狀況以及委員會截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量。

意見基礎

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

其他事項

委員會於二零二四年三月三十一日止年度的財務報表已由另外獨立核數師審核，其於二零二四年七月十九日對該等財務報表表達了無保留意見。

其他信息

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

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

就我們對財務報表的審核而言，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與財務報表或我們在審核過程中所瞭解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。

基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們須報告該事實。在此方面，我們沒有任何須報告之事項。

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Consumer Council

(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

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

The Members of the Council are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the Members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Members of the Council are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

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

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

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

獨立核數師報告 致消費者委員會委員

(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

委員會委員和管治人員就財務報表須承擔之責任

委員會委員須遵照香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》會計準則擬備真實及公平的財務報表，以及實行其認為編製財務報表所必要的內部控制，並對其認為為使財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

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

委員會委員在審核小組協助下負責監督委員會的財務報告流程。

核數師就審核財務報表承擔之責任

我們的目標是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，發出納入我們意見的核數師報告。本報告僅向委員會發出，除此之外，本報告並無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何法律責任。

合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審核準則》進行的審核，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能被發現。錯誤陳述可由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或匯總起來可能影響財務報表使用者依賴此等財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審核的過程中，我們於整個審計過程中運用專業判斷，並抱持專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別及評估財務報表由於欺詐或錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述風險，設計及執行審核程序以應對該等風險，以及獲取充分及適當審核憑證為我們的意見提供基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述或僭越內部控制，故因未能發現欺詐而導致之重大錯誤陳述風險高於因未能發現錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述風險。
- 瞭解有關審核之內部控制，以設計在各類情況下適當之審核程序，但並非旨在對委員會內部控制之成效發表意見。

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Consumer Council

(Established in Hong Kong under the Consumer Council Ordinance)

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 22 July 2025

Tong Wai Hang

Practising Certificate number: P06231

獨立核數師報告

致消費者委員會委員

(根據《消費者委員會條例》在香港成立)

核數師就審核財務報表承擔之責任 (續)

- 評估委員會委員所採用會計政策之恰當性及作出會計估計及相關披露之合理性。
- 總結委員會委員採用持續經營會計基礎是否恰當，並根據已獲得的審核憑證，總結是否存在重大不明朗因素涉及可能令委員會之持續經營能力嚴重成疑之事件或情況。倘我們得出結論認為存在重大不明朗因素，我們須於核數師報告中提醒使用者注意財務報表內之相關披露，或倘相關披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論以截至核數師報告日期所獲得的審核憑證為基礎。然而，未來事件或情況可能導致委員會不再持續經營。
- 評估財務報表（包括披露）之整體列報方式、結構和內容，以及財務報表是否公平反映相關交易和事項。

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

天職香港會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

香港，二零二五年七月二十二日

湯偉行

執業證書編號：P06231

Consumer Council 消費者委員會

Statement of Income and Expenditure 收支結算表

for the year ended 31 March 2025 截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

			2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
	Notes 附註			
Income		收入		
Government subvention		政府撥款	138,988,608	136,525,253
Non-recurrent projects subventions	5	非經常性項目撥款	14,408,357	17,786,599
Sales of CHOICE magazine	6	銷售《選擇》月刊	858,066	1,731,564
Administrative service income	23	行政服務收入	992,435	1,142,392
Interest on bank deposits		銀行存款利息	2,924,690	3,384,839
Sundry income		雜項收入	199,058	214,398
			<u>158,371,214</u>	<u>160,785,045</u>
Less:		減：		
Expenditure		支出		
Staff costs	7	員工成本	107,189,055	104,655,873
Non-recurrent projects expenses	8	非經常性項目支出	8,799,057	11,241,999
Testing and research		測試和研究	8,388,814	8,801,203
Office accommodation and related expenses		辦事處及相關費用	4,928,907	3,633,958
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	9	物業、機器及設備的折舊	10,586,490	8,812,023
Depreciation for right-of-use assets	10	使用權資產的折舊	2,779,218	2,009,881
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		處置物業、機器及設備的虧損	-	360,268
Production and marketing cost of CHOICE magazine	6	《選擇》月刊出版及推廣費	1,656,090	1,945,660
Repairs and maintenances		維修及保養	1,900,391	2,767,452
IT related services		資訊科技相關服務	4,328,401	3,771,692
Consumer international membership fees		國際消費者聯會會員會費	575,274	547,568
Consumer education		消費者教育	1,143,985	1,237,025
Publicity and public relations		宣傳及公關	1,396,463	1,814,817
Consumer protection studies		保障消費者權益研究	862,960	506,703
International conferences and duty visits		國際會議和外訪	67,052	307,957
Auditor's remuneration		核數師酬金	205,000	214,300
Legal and professional fees		法律和專業費用	2,416,014	1,333,127
Council member expenses		委員會委員開支	20,800	25,200
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	22	租賃負債利息支出	441,306	213,821
Other administrative expenses		其他行政費用	3,740,053	3,080,418
			<u>161,425,330</u>	<u>157,280,945</u>
(Deficit)/surplus for the year		本年度（虧損）/盈餘	<u>(3,054,116)</u>	<u>3,504,100</u>

The notes on pages 118 to 145 form part of the financial statements. 載於第118頁至第145頁的附註構成財務報表的其中部分。

Consumer Council 消費者委員會
Statement of Financial Position 財務狀況表
as at 31 March 2025 於二零二五年三月三十一日
 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

			2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
	Notes 附註			
Non-current assets		非流動資產		
Property, plant and equipment	9	物業、機器及設備	74,082,914	66,810,118
Right-of-use assets	10	使用權資產	5,376,741	9,919,898
			<u>79,459,655</u>	<u>76,730,016</u>
Current assets		流動資產		
Account receivables, deposits and prepayments	11	應收賬款、按金及預付款項	3,086,648	4,284,786
Advances to staffs	11	提供予員工的預支款	17,119	18,145
Amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund	11	消費者訴訟基金的應收款項	992,435	1,142,392
Subventions to be claimed	12	待索取撥款	-	5,375,425
Bank balances and cash	13	銀行結餘及現金	96,571,842	97,152,559
			<u>100,668,044</u>	<u>107,973,307</u>
Current liabilities		流動負債		
Subscriptions received in advance		預收訂閱收入	-	608,118
Account payables and accrued expenses	14	應付賬款及應計費用	10,900,807	14,406,856
Provision for untaken leaves		未放取之有薪年假撥備	5,855,240	6,415,287
Subventions received in advance	15	預收撥款	62,617,901	51,966,897
Lease liabilities	16	租賃負債	1,849,769	2,680,834
			<u>81,223,717</u>	<u>76,077,992</u>
Net current assets		流動資產淨值	<u>19,444,327</u>	<u>31,895,315</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		資產總值減流動負債	<u>98,903,982</u>	<u>108,625,331</u>
Non-current liabilities		非流動負債		
Lease liabilities	16	租賃負債	3,544,001	6,795,219
Provision for restoration cost		復原成本撥備	400,000	900,000
Subventions received in advance	15	預收撥款	4,436,957	7,352,972
			<u>8,380,958</u>	<u>15,048,191</u>
NET ASSETS		淨資產	<u>90,523,024</u>	<u>93,577,140</u>

Consumer Council 消費者委員會**Statement of Financial Position 財務狀況表****as at 31 March 2025 (Continued) 於二零二五年三月三十一日 (續)**

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

			2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
	Notes 附註			
Represented by:		折合：		
Leasehold property control account		租賃物業統制賬項	17	52,397,398
Equipment control account		設備統制賬項	18	3,628,807
Designated fund for approved projects		核准項目之指定基金	19	15,486,352
General fund		一般基金		19,010,467
			<u>90,523,024</u>	<u>93,577,140</u>

The financial statements on pages 113 to 145 were approved and authorised for issue by the Members of Consumer Council on 22 July 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

載於第 113 頁至第 145 頁的財務報表已於二零二五年七月二十二日獲消費者委員會委員批准並授權發佈，並由以下代表簽署：

Mr. Francis Ho Ying Foo
何應富先生
Acting Chief Executive
署理總幹事

The notes on pages 118 to 145 form part of the financial statements. 載於第118頁至第145頁的附註構成財務報表的其中部分。

Consumer Council 消費者委員會

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

for the year ended 31 March 2025 截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

		Leasehold property control account 租賃物業 統制賬項 HK\$ 港元 (Note 17) (附註 17)	Equipment control account 設備 統制賬項 HK\$ 港元 (Note 18) (附註 18)	Designated fund for approved projects 核准項目之 指定基金 HK\$ 港元 (Note 19) (附註 19)	General fund 一般 基金 HK\$ 港元	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2023	於二零二三年四月一日	43,937,180	1,484,621	13,289,787	31,361,452	90,073,040
Surplus for the year	本年度盈餘	-	-	-	3,504,100	3,504,100
Current year addition	本年度增加金額	220,000	1,181,962	17,675,205	(19,077,167)	-
Current year utilisation	本年度使用金額	(1,624,319)	(1,002,804)	(1,641,033)	4,268,156	-
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日 及二零二四年四月一日	42,532,861	1,663,779	29,323,959	20,056,541	93,577,140
Deficit for the year	本年度虧損	-	-	-	(3,054,116)	(3,054,116)
Current year addition	本年度增加金額	13,101,002	3,706,320	11,487,982	(28,295,304)	-
Current year utilisation	本年度使用金額	(3,236,465)	(1,741,292)	(25,325,589)	30,303,346	-
At 31 March 2025	於二零二五年三月三十一日	52,397,398	3,628,807	15,486,352	19,010,467	90,523,024

The notes on pages 118 to 145 form part of the financial statements. 載於第 118 頁至第 145 頁的附註構成財務報表的其中部分。

Consumer Council 消費者委員會
Statement of Cash Flows 現金流量表
for the year ended 31 March 2025 截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

			2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
	Notes 附註			
Operating activities		營運活動		
(Deficit)/surplus for the year		本年度(虧損)/盈餘	(3,054,116)	3,504,100
Adjustments for:		就以下項目作出調整：		
- Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	22	- 物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	(5,609,300)	(6,544,600)
- Interest expenses on lease liabilities		- 租賃負債利息開支	441,306	213,821
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		- 物業、機器及設備的折舊	10,586,490	8,812,023
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets		- 使用權資產的折舊	2,779,218	2,009,881
- Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		- 處置物業、機器及設備的虧損	-	360,268
- Gain on lease modification		- 修改租賃的收益	(382,542)	(100,000)
- Interest income		- 利息收入	(2,924,690)	(3,384,839)
Operating gain before working capital changes		營運資金變動前之經營收益	1,836,366	4,870,654
Decrease/(Increase) in account receivables, deposits and prepayments		應收賬款、按金及預付款項之減少/(增加)	855,265	(1,310,039)
Decrease in advances to staffs		提供予員工的預支款項之減少	1,026	12,287
Decrease in amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund		消費者訴訟基金的應收款項之減少	149,957	219,355
(Decrease)/Increase in subventions to be claimed		待索取撥款之(減少)/增加	5,375,425	(3,803,157)
Decrease in subscriptions received in advance		預收訂閱費之減少	(608,118)	(342,543)
(Decrease)/Increase in account payables and accrued expenses		應付賬款及應計費用之(減少)/增加	(3,506,049)	7,539,495
(Decrease)/Increase in provision for untaken leaves		未放取之有薪年假撥備之(減少)/增加	(560,047)	291,295
Net cash generated from operating activities		來自營運活動所得之現金淨額	3,543,825	7,477,347
Investing activities		投資活動		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		購置物業、機器及設備	(17,859,286)	(18,341,553)
Placement in time deposits with original maturity over three months		存放原定到期日逾三個月之定期存款	(70,000,000)	(121,000,000)
Withdrawal of time deposits with original maturity over three months		提取原定到期日逾三個月之定期存款	61,500,000	144,082,000
Interest received		已收利息	3,267,563	3,244,600
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities		(用於)/來自投資活動之現金淨值	(23,091,723)	7,985,047
Financing activities		融資活動		
Subventions utilised for non-recurrent projects		用於非經常性項目之撥款	(8,799,057)	(11,241,999)
Subventions received for non-recurrent projects		非經常性項目所得之撥款	22,143,346	23,322,633
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		償還租賃負債之本金部分	(2,435,802)	(1,635,840)
Interest paid for lease liabilities		支付租賃負債之利息	(441,306)	(213,821)
Net cash generated from financing activities	22	融資活動所得之現金淨額	10,467,181	10,230,973
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		現金及現金等值物的淨額之(減少)/增加	(9,080,717)	25,693,367
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		於本年初之現金及現金等值物	60,652,559	34,959,192
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	13	於本年底之現金及現金等值物	51,571,842	60,652,559

The notes on pages 118 to 145 form part of the financial statements. 載於第 118 頁至第 145 頁的附註構成財務報表的其中部分。

Consumer Council 消費者委員會**Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註****For the year ended 31 March 2025 截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度**

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

1. OBJECTIVES AND OPERATION OF THE COUNCIL

The Consumer Council (the “Council”) is a body corporate with perpetual succession established under the Consumer Council Ordinance 1977 (Chapter 216, Laws of Hong Kong) for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of consumers of goods, immovable property and services. It is mainly funded by Government subventions. The Council is also appointed as trustee for the Consumer Legal Action Fund under a Deed of Trust for the purpose of offering financial assistance to consumers in seeking legal redress, remedies and protection.

The address of the registered office and principal place of operation of the Council is 22nd Floor, K. Wah Centre, 191 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong.

The Council is exempted from profits tax under the provision of section 87 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Council.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**(a) Amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current year**

In the current year, the Council has applied the following amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) for the first time, which are mandatorily effective for the Council’s annual period beginning on 1 April 2024 for the preparation of the financial statements:

Amendments to HKFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

Amendments to HKAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and related amendments to Hong Kong Interpretation 5 (2020)

Amendments to HKAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

Amendments to HKAS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements and HKFRS 7

The application of the amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards in the current year has had no material impact on the Council’s financial position and performance for the current or prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements.

1. 委員會目標及營運

消費者委員會（「委員會」）是根據一九七七年《消費者委員會條例》（香港法例第216章）成立的永久性法定團體，目的是保護及促進消費者在商品、不動產及服務消費上的權益。資金來源主要是政府撥款資助。委員會亦根據信託聲明獲委任為消費者訴訟基金之受託人，目的是為消費者就依循法律途徑尋求賠償、補償及保障上，提供經濟援助。

委員會之註冊辦事處及主要營運地點均為香港北角渣華道191號嘉華國際中心22樓。

委員會根據《稅務條例》第87條規定，獲豁免繳納利得稅。

財務報表以港元列出，港元亦是委員會的功能貨幣。

2. 應用新版及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》會計準則**(甲) 本年度強制生效之經修訂《香港財務報告準則》會計準則**

於本年度，委員會首次應用由香港會計師公會所頒佈的以下經修訂《香港財務報告準則》會計準則，該等修訂於二零二四年四月一日編製財務報表的委員會年度期間內強制生效：

《香港財務報告準則》第16號（修訂本） 售後租回的租賃負債

《香港會計準則》第1號（修訂本） 流動或非流動的負債分類及對香港詮釋第5號（2020年）的相關修訂

《香港會計準則》第1號（修訂本） 附有契約條件的非流動負債

《香港會計準則》第7號（修訂本）及《香港財務報告準則》第7號（修訂本） 供應商融資安排

在本年度應用所有經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》會計準則不會對委員會本年度或之前年度的財務狀況和業績和/或該等財務報表所載的披露產生重大影響。

Consumer Council 消費者委員會

Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2025 截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

(b) New and amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Council has not early applied the following new and amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to HKAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments ²
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature – Dependent Electricity ²
Amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards	Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 ²
HKFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ³
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ⁴

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

Except for the new HKFRS Accounting Standards mentioned below, the Members of the Council anticipate that the application of all these new and amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the foreseeable future.

2. 應用新版及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》會計準則 (續)

(乙) 已頒佈但尚未生效之新版及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》會計準則

委員會於本年度並未提前應用下列已頒佈但尚未生效之新版及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》會計準則：

《香港財務報告準則》第 21 號 (修訂本)	缺乏可兌換性 ¹
《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號 (修訂本) 及《香港財務報告準則》第 7 號 (修訂本)	對金融工具分類和計量的修訂 ²
《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號 (修訂本) 及《香港財務報告準則》第 7 號 (修訂本)	涉及依賴自然電力之合約 ²
《香港財務報告準則》會計準則 (修訂本)	對《香港財務報告準則》會計準則的年度改進 (第 11 卷) ²
《香港財務報告準則》第 18 號	財務報表之呈報及披露 ³
《香港財務報告準則》第 10 號 (修訂本) 及《香港會計準則》第 28 號 (修訂本)	投資者與其聯營公司或合營企業之間, 的資產出售或注資 ⁴

¹ 於二零二五年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效。

² 於二零二六年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效。

³ 於二零二七年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效。

⁴ 於待定期日或其後開始之年度期間生效。

除下文所述的新版《香港財務報告準則》會計準則外, 委員會委員預期應用所有新版及經修訂之《香港財務報告準則》會計準則在可預見的未來將不會對財務報表產生重大影響。

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Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2025 截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDMENTS TO HKFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)	2. 應用新版及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》會計準則 (續)
HKFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” HKFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”, which sets out requirements on presentation and disclosures in financial statements, will replace HKAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. This new HKFRS Accounting Standard, while carrying forward many of the requirements in HKAS 1, introduces new requirements to present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements and improve aggregation and disaggregation of information to be disclosed in the financial statements. In addition, some HKAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to HKAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” and HKFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosure”. Minor amendments to HKAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” and HKAS 33 “Earnings per Share” are also made. HKFRS 18, and amendments to other standards, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted. The application of the new standard is expected to affect the presentation of the statement of profit or loss and disclosures in the future financial statements. The Council in the process of assessing the detailed impact of HKFRS 18 on the Council’s financial statements.	《香港財務報告準則》第 18 號「財務報表之呈報及披露」 《香港財務報告準則》第 18 號「財務報表之呈報及披露」載明了財務報表之呈報及披露要求，將替代《香港會計準則》第 1 號「財務報表之呈報」。本新版《香港財務報告準則》會計準則將保留《香港會計準則》第 1 號中的多項要求，引入在損益表內呈報指定類別和限定小計的新要求；在財務報表附註中提供對管理層限定績效指標的披露，並改進財務報表中信息的彙總和非彙總披露。此外，一些《香港會計準則》第 1 號段落已被移至《香港會計準則》第 8 號「會計政策，會計估計變更和差錯」和《香港財務報告準則》第 7 號「金融工具：披露事項」中。也對《香港會計準則》第 7 號「現金流量表」和《香港會計準則》第 33 號「每股收益」做了細微修訂。 《香港財務報告準則》第 18 號及對其他準則的修訂將於二零二七年一月一日或其後開始之年度期間生效，允許提前應用。預期應用新版準則將影響損益表的呈報及未來財務報表內的披露。委員會正在評估《香港財務報告準則》第 18 號對委員會財務報表的詳細影響。
3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION	3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息
3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by HKICPA. These financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies in the 2024 financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods or services at the date of transaction.	3.1 財務報表編製基準 本財務報表乃按照香港會計師公會頒布之《香港財務報告準則》會計準則編製。本年度財務報表的編製基礎與二零二四年財務報表中的會計政策一致。 財務報表乃按歷史成本之基礎編制。歷史成本一般根據於交易日換取貨物或服務所給予代價之公平值而釐定。
3.2 Material accounting policies	3.2 重大會計政策
(a) Revenue from contracts with customers within HKFRS 15 The Council recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.	(甲) 符合《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號中的客戶合約收入 委員會於完成履行合約責任時，即在該相關商品或服務的「控制權」轉移至客戶時，確定有關收入。 履行合約責任指一項指定商品及服務（或一批商品或服務）或一系列大致相同的明確商品或服務。

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(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)	3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)
3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)	3.2 重大會計政策 (續)
(a) Revenue from contracts with customers within HKFRS 15 (Continued)	(甲) 符合《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號中的客戶合約收入 (續)
Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met: - the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Council's performance as the Council performs; - the Council's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Council performs; or - the Council's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Council and the Council has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.	控制權隨時間轉移，在符合以下其中一項條件時，收益參照相關履約責任完成的進度按時間確認： - 客戶於委員會履約時，同時收取及消耗委員會在履約時所提供的利益； - 委員會在履約時創造或提升客戶控制的資產；或 - 委員會的履約行為並無產生對委員會有替代用途的資產，且委員會有強制執行權以收取至今已履約的款項。 否則，收益會於客戶獲得該商品或服務控制權時確認。
(i) Government subventions	(一) 政府撥款
Government subventions for recurrent projects are recognised when funds are appropriated by the Government. Government subventions for non-recurrent projects are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match with the related costs which the subventions are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.	經常性項目之政府撥款於政府撥入款項時確認。 非經常性項目之政府撥款會在與其相關的成本作出有系統的配對後，確認為該期間的收入。
(ii) Capital contribution	(二) 認繳資本
Contribution of cash and capital assets by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the "HKSAR") are accounted for as capital contribution and recognised in the appropriate funds and reserves account.	由香港特別行政區政府（以下簡稱「香港特區政府」）認繳的現金和資本資產以認繳資本入賬，並於適當的基金及儲備賬戶中確認。
(iii) Sales of product	(三) 產品銷售收入
Sales of CHOICE magazine is recognised at a point in time when the magazine is delivered to the customer.	銷售《選擇》月刊的收入會於月刊交付給客戶時確認。
(iv) Service income	(四) 服務收入
Service income from administrative services is recognised over time when services are rendered.	行政服務的服務收入會於服務提供時確認。

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Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 March 2025 截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars) (以港元表示)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Assets in the course of development for production supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost less any impairment loss. Costs include professional fees capitalised in accordance with the Council's accounting policy. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets, less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of the income and expenditure.

(c) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with HKFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("HKFRS 15"). Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in the statement of income and expenditure.

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(乙) 物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備是以成本減其後累積折舊及其後累積減值虧損（如有）於財務狀況表中列示。

處於開發過程中且用於生產供應或行政用途的資產按成本扣除任何減值虧損列賬。成本包括根據委員會會計政策而作出資本化的專業費用。該等資產於完成及可用作擬定用途時將歸類為物業、機器及設備。

資產在減去估計剩餘價值後，按其估計可用年限以直線法確認折舊以撇銷其成本。於各報告期結束時，對估計可用年限、剩餘價值及折舊方法進行檢討，以便預先考慮估計出現的任何變動。

物業、機器及設備於處理或預期繼續使用該項資產不會帶來未來經濟利益時予以註銷。任何因物業、機器及設備的棄置或永久停用而產生的收益或虧損，會按該資產之出售收入與賬面值之間差額計算，在收支結算表內確認。

(丙) 金融工具

金融資產及金融負債當且僅當委員會成為該等工具合約條文的一方時在交易日期被確認。

金融資產及金融負債初步以公平值計量。除客戶合約產生的貿易應收款項初步根據《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號「客戶合約收入」（「《香港財務報告準則》第 15 號」）計量外。收購或發行金融資產及金融負債（除以公平值計量並計入損益的金融資產或金融負債外）所產生的直接交易成本，將在初步確認時，在金融資產或金融負債（如適用）的公平值中加入或扣除。收購以公平值計量並計入損益的金融資產或金融負債的直接交易成本，會立即於收支結算表確認。

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assetsClassification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions and are not designated as at FVTPL subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Interest income from financial assets

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(丙) 金融工具 (續)

實際利率法是計算金融資產或金融負債之攤銷成本，按有關期限攤分其利息收入及利息開支之方法。實際利率是於初步確認時，按金融資產或金融負債預計可使用期限或較短期限（如適用），將估計的未來現金收入及付款（包括所有組成實際利率、交易成本及其他溢價或折讓的已付或已收的費用及點子）準確貼現至賬面淨值的利率。

金融資產金融資產的分類及其後計量

符合下列條件且未被指定為以公平值計量並計入損益的金融資產隨後按攤銷成本計量：

- 該金融資產以業務模式持有，其目標為收取合約現金流量；及
- 合約條款於特定日期產生的現金流量僅為支付本金和未償還本金的利息。

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

金融資產的利息收入

其後按攤銷成本計量的金融資產，其利息收入是採用實際利率法確認。金融資產（隨後出現信貸減值之金融資產（見下文）除外）之利息收入乃透過對金融資產之賬面總值應用實際利率計算。就隨後出現信貸減值之金融資產而言，利息收入乃透過對金融資產於下個報告期之攤銷成本應用實際利率予以確認。倘已予信貸減值之金融工具之信貸風險減低，即使有關金融資產不再出現信貸減值，則利息收入乃透過對金融資產於有關資產獲確定不再出現信貸減值後之報告期開始起之賬面總值應用實際利率予以確認。

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)Impairment of financial assets

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

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessments are done based on the Council's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The ECL on these assets are assessed collectively using a provision matrix with appropriate groupings.

For all other instruments, the Council measures the loss allowance equal to 12-month ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the Council recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Council considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(丙) 金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)金融資產的減值

委員會就根據《香港財務報告準則》第9號「金融工具」(「《香港財務報告準則》第9號」)須作出減值的金融資產(包括應收賬款、提供予員工的預支款、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項、待索取撥款及銀行結餘)的預期信貸虧損進行減值評估。預期信貸虧損的金額於每一個報告日期更新,以反映自首次確認後信貸風險的變化。

全期預期信貸虧損是指於相關工具的預計使用期內,所有可能的違約事件將會產生的預期信貸虧損。相反,12個月預期信貸虧損是指預期於報告日期後12個月內可能發生的違約事件預期導致的部分全期預期信貸虧損。評估乃根據委員會的歷史信貸虧損經驗進行,並根據債務人特有的因素、一般經濟狀況以及對報告日期當前狀況的評估以及對未來狀況的預測作出調整。

該等資產的預期信貸虧損是按適當的分組然後作出整體性評估。

對於所有其他工具,委員會計量的虧損撥備等於12個月預期信貸虧損,除非自首次確認後信貸風險顯著上升,在該情況下,委員會會以全期預期信貸虧損作出確認。評估是否確認全期預期信貸虧損是根據自首次確認以後發生違約的可能性或風險有否顯著上升。

(一) 信貸風險顯著上升

評估信貸風險自首次確認以來有否顯著上升時,委員會會就金融工具於報告日期發生違約的風險與金融工具於首次確認日期發生違約的風險作出比較。作出本評估時,委員會會考慮合理及有根據的定量及定性資料,包括過往經驗及以合理成本或努力可獲取的前瞻性資料。

具體而言,評估信貸風險有否顯著上升時會考慮以下資料:

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

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

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Council presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Council has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Council regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

The Council considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Council, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Council).

Irrespective of the above, the Council considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 60 days past due unless the Council has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(丙) 金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)金融資產的減值 (續)

(一) 信貸風險顯著上升 (續)

- 金融工具的外部 (如有) 或內部信貸評級的實際或預期的顯著惡化;
- 信貸風險的外部市場指標顯著惡化, 例如債務人的信貸息差、信貸違約掉期價格顯著上升;
- 商業、財務或經濟狀況於目前或預期有不利變動, 預計將導致債務人償還債項的能力顯著下降;
- 債務人經營業績出現實際或預期的顯著惡化;
- 債務人的監管、經濟或技術環境出現實際或預期的重大不利變動, 導致債務人償還債項的能力顯著下降。

不論上述評估結果如何, 委員會均假設當合約付款已逾期超過 30 日, 則其信貸風險比較初步確認時已有顯著上升, 除非委員會有合理及具支持性的資料顯示其他情況。

委員會定期監督用於識別信貸風險是否顯著上升的準則的效果, 並在適當的情況下作出修訂, 以確保相關準則可在款項逾期之前識別其信貸風險已顯著上升。

(二) 違約的定義

委員會認為當內部編製或從外界所取得的資料顯示, 債務人不大可能向其債權人, 包括委員會作出悉數還款 (未計及委員會持有的任何抵押品), 即構成違約事件。

不論上述情況如何, 委員會會把逾期超過 60 天的金融資產列作違約, 除非委員會有合理且具支持性的資料證明及後的違約準則則更為合適。

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

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

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Council writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the amounts are over one year past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Council's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

(v) Low credit risk

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

- it has a low risk of default;
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(丙) 金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)金融資產的減值 (續)

(三) 發生信貸減值的金融資產

若發生一項或多項對金融資產的估計未來現金流量造成不利影響的違約事件，則該金融資產會被作出信貸減值。金融資產出現信貸減值的證據包括下列事件的可觀察資料：

- 發行人或借款人的重大財務困難；
- 違反合約，例如拖欠或逾期還款事件等；
- 由於與借方財務困難相關之經濟或合約原因，借方之貸方已向借方授出貸方在其他情況下概不考慮之讓步方案；或
- 借方可能進行破產程序或進行其他財務重組。

(四) 撇銷政策

當有資料顯示交易對手有嚴重財政困難及該金融資產沒有切實可行的預期可以收回，例如，當交易對手被清盤或已進入破產程序時，或還款金額逾期一年以上時（以較早者為準），委員會會將該金融資產撇銷。金融資產的撇銷仍會受委員會收回程序，並考慮法律建議（如適用）之影響。撇銷構成終止確認事項，其後任何收回均於收支結算表中確認。

(五) 低信貸風險

在下列情況下，金融工具被確定為具有低信貸風險：

- 違約風險較低；
- 借款人短期內履行合約現金流量義務的能力較強；及

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)	3. 財務報表編製基準及重要會計政策信息 (續)
3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)	3.2 重要會計政策 (續)
(c) Financial instruments (Continued)	(丙) 金融工具 (續)
<u>Financial assets (Continued)</u>	<u>金融資產 (續)</u>
<u>Impairment of financial assets (Continued)</u>	<u>金融資產的減值 (續)</u>
(v) Low credit risk (Continued)	(五) 低信貸風險 (續)
adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.	長期經濟和商業條件的不利變化，可能但不一定會削弱借款人履行其合約現金流量義務的能力。
(vi) Measurement and recognition of ECL	(六) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認
The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.	預期信貸虧損的計量為違約概率、違約損失（即違約時的損失程度）及違約風險承擔的函數。評估違約概率及違約損失基於過往數據，並按前瞻性資料調整。預期信貸虧損的估計值反映無偏頗及概率加權金額，並根據發生相關違約風險的加權數值而釐定。
Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Council in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Council expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.	一般而言，預期信貸虧損為根據合約應付委員會的所有合約現金流量與委員會預計收取的現金流量（以按初始確認時釐定的實際利率折現）之間的差額，按首次確認時釐定的實際利率貼現。
Lifetime ECL for account receivables and subventions to be claimed are considered on a collective basis taking into consideration past due information and relevant credit information such as forward looking macroeconomic information.	應收賬款和待索取撥款的全期預期信貸虧損乃按共同基準，並考慮過往逾期資料及相關信貸資料，例如前瞻性宏觀經濟資料。
For collective assessment, the Council takes into consideration the following characteristics when formulating the grouping:	就共同基準評估而言，於分組時，委員會考慮下列特徵：
- Past-due status; - Nature, size and industry of debtors; and - External credit ratings where available.	- 逾期狀況； - 債務人的性質、規模和行業；及 - 外部信貸評級（若取得）。
The grouping is regularly reviewed by Members of the Council to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.	委員會委員就分組方法定期進行審核，以確保各組別的組成部分繼續具有類似的信貸風險特徵。
The Council recognises an impairment gain or loss in the statement of income and expenditure for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of accounts receivables, where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.	委員會透過調整所有金融工具的賬面值於收支結算表中確認減值收益或虧損，惟應收賬款虧損則透過撥備賬確認作出相應調整。

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)****(c) Financial instruments (Continued)****Financial liabilities**

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Council are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

Derecognition

The Council derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

The Council derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Council's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

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

At the end of the reporting period, the Council reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

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

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)**3.2 重大會計政策 (續)****(丙) 金融工具 (續)****金融負債**

委員會發行的債務和股本工具是根據合約安排的性質及金融負債和股本工具之定義分類為金融負債或股本。

以攤銷成本計量的金融負債

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

註銷

只有當委員會從資產獲得現金流的合約權利屆滿，或金融資產及其擁有權的幾乎全部風險及回報被轉讓予另一方時，該金融資產才會被註銷。

當金融資產全部被註銷時，該項資產的賬面值與已收和應收代價總額的差額在收支結算表中確認。

當且僅當委員會的義務被解除、取消或屆滿時，金融負債才會被註銷。已被註銷的金融負債的賬面值與已付及應付代價之間的差額會於收支結算表內確認。

(丁) 物業、機器、設備及使用權資產之減值

委員會於報告期結束時審視其物業、機器及設備及使用權資產之有限可使用年期之賬面值，以決定是否有任何跡象顯示該等資產已經出現減值虧損。如果存在該跡象，則對相關資產的可收回金額進行估計，從而確定減值虧損（如有）的程度。

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

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

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

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or a cash-generating unit) for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of income and expenditure.

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(丁) 物業、機器、設備及使用權資產之減值 (續)

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

可收回金額為公平值扣除出售成本所得金額與使用價值中的較高者。當評估使用價值時，會採用可反映當前市場評估時間價值及該資產（或現金產生單位）在未經調整未來現金流之特定風險的稅前貼現率，將估計的未來現金流量貼現為現值。

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

若減值虧損隨後撥回，該資產（或現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別）的賬面值增加至其可收回金額之修訂估值，惟所增加之賬面值不得超過該資產（或現金產生單位或現金產生單位組別）於過往年度並無出現減值虧損而確認之賬面值。該撥回的減值虧損即時於收支結算表內確認。

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Leases

Definition of a lease

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

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

The Council as a lesseeShort-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

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

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

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(戊) 租賃

租賃的定義

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

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

委員會作為承租人短期租賃及低價值資產租賃

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

使用權資產

使用權資產的成本包括：

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

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

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Leases (Continued)

The Council as a lessee (Continued)Right-of-use assets (Continued)

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

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

Refundable rental deposits

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

Lease liabilities

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

The lease payments include:

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

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

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(戊) 租賃 (續)

委員會作為承租人 (續)使用權資產 (續)

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

委員會將使用權資產於財務狀況表中列為獨立項目呈列。

可退還之租賃按金

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

租賃負債

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

租賃付款包括：

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

於開始日期後，租賃負債會因應利息增長及租賃付款作出調整。

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

(e) Leases (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Lease modifications

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

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

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

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

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

3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)

3.2 重大會計政策 (續)

(戊) 租賃 (續)

委員會作為承租人 (續)租賃負債 (續)

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

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

委員會將租賃負債於財務狀況表中列為獨立項目呈列。

租約修改

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

倘出現以下情況，委員會會將租賃修改，作為獨立租賃入賬：

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

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

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

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3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)	3. 財務報表編製基準及重大會計政策信息 (續)
3.2 Material accounting policies (Continued)	3.2 重大會計政策 (續)
(f) Foreign currencies	(己) 外幣
In preparing the financial statements of the Council, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchanges prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.	在編製委員會之財務報表時，以功能貨幣以外貨幣（外幣）進行之交易均按交易日期之適用匯率換算。於報告期完結時，以外幣計值之貨幣項目均以當日之現行匯率重新換算。按外幣過往成本計算之非貨幣項目則毋須重新換算。
Exchange differences on the settlement of monetary items and on retranslation of monetary items, are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure in the period in which they arise.	結算貨幣項目及重新換算貨幣項目產生的匯兌差額均於該期間的收支結算表內確認。
(g) Short term employee benefits	(庚) 短期員工福利
Salaries and paid annual leave are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees to the Council.	薪金和帶薪年假在僱員向委員會提供相關服務的當年累計。
(h) Retirement benefit costs	(辛) 退休福利費用
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Council in an independently administered fund.	定額供款退休福利計劃支付的款項，在僱員提供服務並因此享有該供款的期間確認為開支。該計劃的資產與委員會的資產分開存放在一個獨立管理的基金中。
4. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT	4. 資本風險管理
The Council is funded mainly by Government subventions. The Council members manage its funds to ensure that the Council will be able to continue as a going concern. The Council's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.	委員會的經費主要來自政府撥款。委員會委員管理該筆資金，以確保委員會能持續營運。委員會之整體策略與去年相同。

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5.	NON-RECURRENT PROJECTS SUBVENTIONS	5.	非經常性項目撥款	
		2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元	
	Revamp and develop the signature monthly CHOICE magazine	改進和發展具代表性的《選擇》月刊	1,489,803	1,327,882
	Renovation and refurbishment projects	各項裝修與翻新項目	1,649,537	3,376,846
	Time-limited posts	有時限職位	2,232,591	2,657,538
	Development and enhancement of information systems and data security	開發和優化信息系統及數據安全	3,629,628	1,692,549
	Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	1,035,612	1,120,787
	Redevelopment of the Council's official website	消委會網站重塑優化計劃	1,578,277	1,209,852
	Job creation scheme under Anti-Epidemic Fund	防疫抗疫基金項下創造職位計劃	209,079	4,092,174
	Event Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Consumer Council	消費者委員會成立五十週年慶祝活動	1,434,545	1,076,739
	Greater Bay Area Forum on consumer protection 2023	二零二三年大灣區消費者權益保護論壇	6,000	283,830
	Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	52,650	171,855
	Enhancement on the Complaint Case Management system	投訴個案管理系統優化計劃	347,635	281,052
	Upgrading and replacing virtualisation infrastructure	虛擬化基礎設施升級和更換	25,680	-
	Consumer protection study	消費者保護研究	223,000	-
	Other projects	其他項目	494,320	495,495
		14,408,357	17,786,599	
6.	SALES OF CHOICE MAGAZINE	6.	銷售《選擇》月刊	
	Net loss from sales of CHOICE magazine after deduction of printing, artwork, postage and promotion costs amounting to HK\$798,024 (2024: HK\$214,096).		《選擇》月刊的淨銷售虧損在扣除印刷、版面設計、郵遞及推廣費用後為 798,024 港元（二零二四年：214,096 港元）。	
7.	STAFF COSTS	7.	員工成本	
	Staff costs include an amount of HK\$6,090,930 (2024: HK\$6,135,717) in respect of contributions to retirement benefits scheme.		員工成本包括 6,090,930 港元（二零二四年：6,135,717 港元）的退休福利計劃供款。	

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8. NON-RECURRENT PROJECTS EXPENSES

8. 非經常性項目支出

		2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
Revamp of and develop the signature monthly CHOICE magazine	改進和發展具代表性的《選擇》月刊	381,810	242,970
Renovation and refurbishment projects	各項裝修與翻新項目	38,748	-
Time-limited posts	有時限職位	2,229,724	2,648,938
Development and enhancement of information systems and data security	開發和優化信息系統及數據安全	1,778,106	486,665
Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	1,035,612	1,120,787
Redevelopment of the Council's official website	消委會網站重塑優化計劃	934,898	571,961
Job creation scheme under Anti-Epidemic Fund	防疫抗疫基金項下創造職位計劃	163,964	4,022,879
Event Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Consumer Council	消費者委員會成立五十週年慶祝活動	1,434,545	1,076,739
Greater Bay Area Forum on consumer protection 2023	二零二三年大灣區消費者權益保護論壇	6,000	283,830
Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	52,650	171,855
Enhancement on the Complaint Case Management system	投訴個案管理系統優化計劃	-	119,880
Upgrading and replacing virtualisation infrastructure	虛擬化基礎設施升級和更換	25,680	-
Consumer protection study	消費者保護研究	223,000	-
Other projects	其他項目	494,320	495,495
		8,799,057	11,241,999

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9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

9. 物業、機器及設備

		Leasehold land and buildings in Hong Kong under long-term lease	Leasehold improvement	Office equipment	Information systems and computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicle	Information systems upgrade in progress	Renovation in progress	Total
		於香港長期租賃的租賃土地及樓宇	租賃物業裝修	辦公室設備	信息系統及電腦設備	傢俬及裝置	機動車輛	進行中的信息系統升級	進行中的裝修	合計
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
		港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元
Cost	成本									
At 1 April 2023	於二零二三年四月一日	62,638,435	25,257,762	1,801,309	32,474,252	887,225	538,046	4,277,469	403,281	128,277,779
Additions	添置	-	110,000	115,406	1,465,240	-	-	14,434,048	2,216,859	18,341,553
Transfer from/(to) renovation and upgrade in progress	轉撥自/ (至) 進行中的裝修和升級工程	-	110,000	-	5,999,445	-	-	(5,999,445)	(110,000)	-
Disposal	處置	-	(3,585,672)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,585,672)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日及二零二四年四月一日	62,638,435	21,892,090	1,916,715	39,938,937	887,225	538,046	12,712,072	2,510,140	143,033,660
Additions	添置	-	1,931,727	85,498	447,310	40,000	-	3,793,648	11,561,103	17,859,286
Transfer from/(to) renovation and upgrade in progress	轉撥自/ (至) 進行中的裝修和升級工程	-	11,541,056	1,088,275	3,124,311	1,241,912	-	(3,124,311)	(13,871,243)	-
Disposal	處置	-	-	(7,920)	-	(35,219)	-	-	-	(43,139)
At 31 March 2025	於二零二五年三月三十一日	62,638,435	35,364,873	3,082,568	43,510,558	2,133,918	538,046	13,381,409	200,000	160,849,807
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊									
At 1 April 2023	於二零二三年四月一日	19,680,791	19,530,981	1,540,510	28,588,385	758,210	538,046	-	-	70,636,923
Charge for the year	本年度支出	875,972	3,756,464	95,952	4,015,437	68,198	-	-	-	8,812,023
Disposal	處置	-	(3,225,404)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,225,404)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日及二零二四年四月一日	20,556,763	20,062,041	1,636,462	32,603,822	826,408	538,046	-	-	76,223,542
Charge for the year	本年度支出	875,972	3,971,283	407,147	4,929,188	402,900	-	-	-	10,586,490
Disposal	處置	-	-	(7,920)	-	(35,219)	-	-	-	(43,139)
At 31 March 2025	於二零二五年三月三十一日	21,432,735	24,033,324	2,035,689	37,533,010	1,194,089	538,046	-	-	86,766,893
Carrying values	賬面值									
At 31 March 2025	於二零二五年三月三十一日	41,205,700	11,331,549	1,046,879	5,977,548	939,829	-	13,381,409	200,000	74,082,914
At 31 March 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日	42,081,672	1,830,049	280,253	7,335,115	60,817	-	12,712,072	2,510,140	66,810,118

The above items of property, plant and equipment (other than information systems upgrade in progress and renovation in progress) are depreciated on a straight-line basis, at the following rates per annum:

上述物業、機器及設備（除進行中的信息系統升級及裝修外）按以下年率以直線法進行折舊：

Leasehold land	Over the remaining term of the leases	租賃土地	按租約之剩餘期限
Buildings	Over the shorter of their useful lives or the remaining term of the lease of land	樓宇	按其可使用年限或土地租賃之剩餘年限（以時間較短者計算）
Leasehold improvement	20%	租賃物業裝修	20%
Office equipment	33.33%	辦公室設備	33.33%
Information systems and computer equipment	33.33%	信息系統及電腦設備	33.33%
Furniture and fixtures	33.33%	傢俬及裝置	33.33%
Motor vehicle	33.33%	機動車輛	33.33%

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9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

As at 31 March 2025, leasehold properties with an aggregate net book value of HK\$11,917,123 (2024: HK\$12,028,966) are under the second legal charge in favour of the Government. These properties were previously pledged for a mortgage loan, which was released during the year ended 31 March 2024.

In addition, leasehold properties with a carrying amount of HK\$29,288,577 (2024: HK\$30,052,706) are subject to certain contractual non-alienation covenants in favour of the Government.

9. 物業、機器及設備 (續)

於二零二五年三月三十一日，賬面淨值合計 11,917,123 港元（二零二四年：12,028,966 港元）的租賃物業以政府為受益人作出二按。該物業曾從銀行抵押取得按揭貸款，而該抵押登記已於截至二零二四年三月三十一日止年度內解除。

此外，帳面值為 29,288,577 港元（二零二四年：30,052,706 港元）的租賃物業受限於以政府為受益人的若干禁止轉讓條款約束。

10. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

10. 使用權資產

		Office Premises 辦公室 HK\$ 港元	Office equipment 辦公室設備 HK\$ 港元	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
Cost	成本			
At 1 April 2023	於二零二三年四月一日	4,579,419	424,447	5,003,866
Addition	添置	7,563,474	-	7,563,474
Lease modification	租約修改	3,157,106	-	3,157,106
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日及二零二四年四月一日	15,299,999	424,447	15,724,446
Eliminated on early termination / contract expiry	提前終止/ 合同屆滿時撤銷	(7,736,526)	-	(7,736,526)
At 31 March 2025	於二零二五年三月三十一日	7,563,473	424,447	7,987,920
Accumulated depreciation	累計折舊			
At 1 April 2023	於二零二三年四月一日	3,716,852	77,815	3,794,667
Charge for the year	本年度支出	1,924,992	84,889	2,009,881
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日及二零二四年四月一日	5,641,844	162,704	5,804,548
Charge for the year	本年度支出	2,694,329	84,889	2,779,218
Eliminated on early termination / contract expiry	提前終止/ 合同屆滿時撤銷	(5,972,587)	-	(5,972,587)
At 31 March 2025	於二零二五年三月三十一日	2,363,586	247,593	2,611,179
Net carrying amount	帳面值			
At 31 March 2025	於二零二五年三月三十一日	5,199,887	176,854	5,376,741
At 31 March 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日	9,658,155	261,743	9,919,898

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10. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

10. 使用權資產 (續)

		2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
Total cash outflow for leases	租賃之現金流出總額	2,877,108	1,849,661

For both years, the Council leases offices premises and office equipment for its operations. Lease contracts are entered into for fixed term of two to five years (2024: one to five years). Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period, the Council applies the definition of a contract and determines the period for which the contract is enforceable.

於兩個年度，委員會租賃辦公室及辦公室設備作營運之用。租賃合約所訂立之固定年期為二年到五年（二零二四年：一到五年）。租賃條款乃以單獨基準進行協商及包含廣泛不同的條款及條件。於釐定租期及估計不可撤銷期限，委員會應用合約的定義及釐定合約強制生效的期間。

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

以上使用權資產項目按以下年率以直線法進行折舊：

Office premises	Over the lease term of 2 years to 4 years	辦公室	按 2 到 4 年租期
Office equipment	Over the lease term of 1 year to 5 years	辦公室設備	按 1 到 5 年租期

11. OTHER ASSETS

11. 其他資產

Other assets included account receivables, deposits and prepayments, advances to staffs and amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund. The amounts are unsecured and interest-free. Except for the advances to staffs which will be settled by three or six (2024: three or six) monthly instalments, other amounts are repayable on demand. The Council assessed the ECL of such balances in Note 21.

其他資產包括應收賬款、按金及預付款項、提供予員工的預支款及消費者訴訟基金的應收款項。該等款項不設抵押及不計利息。除向員工提供的預支將會以三或六期（二零二四年：三或六期）按月攤還外，其他款項皆為按要求即時償還。委員會於附註 21 對該等結餘的預期信貸虧損進行了評估。

12. SUBVENTIONS TO BE CLAIMED

12. 待索取撥款

		2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
Job creation scheme under Anti-Epidemic Fund	防疫抗疫基金項下 創造職位計劃	-	5,375,425

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13. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

13. 銀行結餘及現金

		2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
Time deposits with original maturity of three months	原定到期日為三個月之定期存款	24,000,000	44,000,000
Cash at bank and on hand	銀行現金和庫存現金	<u>27,571,842</u>	<u>16,652,559</u>
Cash and cash equivalent	現金及現金等值物	51,571,842	60,652,559
Time deposits with original maturity over three months	原定到期日逾三個月之定期存款	<u>45,000,000</u>	<u>36,500,000</u>
Bank balances and cash	銀行結餘及現金	<u><u>96,571,842</u></u>	<u><u>97,152,559</u></u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Time deposits are made in between three months and twelve months (2024: between three months and twelve months) and earn interests at the respective time deposits rates ranging from 3.00% to 4.70% (2024: 2.40% to 4.70%) per annum.

銀行現金根據銀行每日浮動存款利率獲取利息。定期存款的期限為三到十二個月（二零二四年：三到十二個月），按各自定期存款利率獲取利息，年利率範圍為3.00%到4.70%（二零二四年：2.40%到4.70%）。

14. ACCOUNT PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

14. 應付賬款及應計費用

Account payables are unsecured, interest-free and repayable according to the respective credit terms. The Council has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

應付賬款不設抵押，不計財務利息且須根據各自信貸條款予以償還。委員會設有適當的金融風險管理政策，以確保應付款項在信貸期限內可全數支付。

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15. SUBVENTIONS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

15. 預收撥款

Subventions unexpended at the end of the reporting period:

在本報告期結束時未有動用之撥款：

		2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
Renovation and refurbishment projects	各項裝修與翻新項目	396,095	3,812,213
Time-limited posts	有時限職位	4,445,987	6,678,578
Revamp of and develop the signature monthly CHOICE magazine	改進和發展具代表性的 《選擇》月刊	2,696,941	4,186,745
Development and enhancement of information systems and data security	開發和優化信息系統及數據安 全	7,732,259	6,552,997
Promotion of new legislation	新法例之推廣	5,199,999	5,199,999
Redevelopment of the Council's official website	消委會網站重塑優化計劃	1,884,368	3,462,645
Auto-fuel market study	車用燃油市場研究	3,764,351	3,475,729
Consumer protection studies	保障消費者權益研究	378,270	378,270
Environmental responsibility	環境責任	685,174	685,174
Enhancing training programme	加強培訓項目	203,964	256,614
Greater Bay Area Forum on consumer protection 2023	二零二三年粵港澳大灣區消費 者權益保護論壇	261,634	267,634
Strengthening consumer protection for Mainland visitors	加強對內地訪客的消費者權益 保護	484,043	484,043
Replacement of motor vehicle	更換機動車輛	100	100
Job creation scheme under Anti-Epidemic Fund	防疫抗疫基金項下 創造職位計劃	10,207	13,928
Mobile site for Online Price Watch	手機版「網上價格一覽通」	1,500,000	1,435,000
Enhancement of the Council's Compliant Case Management System	消委會投訴個案管理系統優化 計劃	18,338,678	12,625,313
Event commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Consumer Council	消費者委員會成立五十週年紀 念活動	188,716	1,623,261
Redevelopment of network infrastructure	重建網絡基礎設施	3,338,000	3,338,000
Development of stakeholder database and application system	利益相關者數據庫和應用系統 開發	1,575,000	1,575,000
Revamp of and develop the Hotline System	熱線系統改造和開發	5,056,110	3,182,000
Upgrading and replacing virtualisation infrastructure	虛擬化基礎設施升級和更換	4,374,320	-
One-stop Consumer Information Online Platform for the Elderly	年長消費者一站式線上平台	2,200,000	-
Revamp and replacement of Accounting and Purchase Requisition system	會計和採購系統改造和更換	2,080,000	-
Other projects	其他項目	260,642	86,626
		67,054,858	59,319,869
Current liabilities	流動負債	62,617,901	51,966,897
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	4,436,957	7,352,972
		67,054,858	59,319,869

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16. LEASE LIABILITIES

16. 租賃負債

		2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
Lease liabilities payable:	應付租賃負債：		
Within one year	一年內	1,849,769	2,680,834
Within a period of more than one year but not more than 5 years	一年以上但不超過五年	3,544,001	6,795,219
		<u>5,393,770</u>	<u>9,476,053</u>
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months shown under current liabilities	減：於十二個月內到期，並顯示於流動負債	<u>(1,849,769)</u>	<u>(2,680,834)</u>
Amount due for settlement after 12 months shown under non-current liabilities	於十二個月後到期，並顯示於非流動負債	<u>3,544,001</u>	<u>6,795,219</u>

17. LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CONTROL ACCOUNT

17. 租賃物業統制賬項

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

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

18. EQUIPMENT CONTROL ACCOUNT

18. 設備統制賬項

The amount was appropriated from general fund in previous years for the acquisition of office equipment, computer equipment and furniture and fixtures and is reduced by depreciation of the related assets.

該款項由往年一般基金中撥出，用於購置辦公室設備、電腦設備、傢俬及裝置，並減去相關資產之折舊。

19. DESIGNATED FUND FOR APPROVED PROJECTS

19. 核准項目之指定基金

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

於報告期完結時，現有項目已為以下指定活動從一般基金撥付而未動用的資金：

		2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
Online CHOICE operation reserve	網上《選擇》月刊營運儲備	2,637,344	2,637,344
Office equipment and maintenance	辦公室設備及維修	296,978	16,389,026
Testing and research	測試和研究	540,030	1,535,205
IT development	信息系統開發	<u>12,012,000</u>	<u>8,762,384</u>
		<u>15,486,352</u>	<u>29,323,959</u>

Consumer Council 消費者委員會
Notes to the Financial Statements 財務報表附註
For the year ended 31 March 2025 截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度
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20.	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS	20.	資本承擔	2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
	Capital expenditure in respect of renovation and acquisition of plant and equipment contracted for but not provided in the financial statements		有關裝修及購買機器和設備，已訂約但未在財務報表作出撥備之資本開支	26,665,823	33,070,386
21.	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	21.	金融工具		
(a)	Categories of financial instruments	(甲)	金融工具類別		
				2025 二零二五年 HK\$ 港元	2024 二零二四年 HK\$ 港元
	Financial assets		金融資產		
	Amortised cost		攤銷成本	99,200,204	104,885,915
	Financial liabilities		金融負債		
	Amortised cost		攤銷成本	14,946,556	23,808,822
(b)	Financial risk management objectives and policies	(乙)	金融風險管理目標及政策		
	The Council's major financial instruments include account receivables, advances to staffs, subvention to be claimed, amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund, bank balances and cash, provision for restoration cost and account payables and accrued expenses. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in respective notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The Council Members manage and monitor these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.		委員會的主要金融工具包括應收賬款、提供予員工的預支款、待索取撥款、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項、銀行結餘及現金、復原成本撥備，應付賬款及應計費用。該等金融工具的詳情已於相應附註中予以披露。與該等金融工具相關的風險以及如何緩解該等風險的政策載於下文。委員會委員管理並監察該等風險，以確保及時有效地採取適當措施。		
	<u>Credit risk and impairment assessment</u> As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Council's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Council due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position. In order to minimise the credit risk, the Council reviews the recoverable amount of each individual receivable items at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In addition, the Council performs impairment assessment under ECL model upon application of HKFRS 9 on receivable balances based on provision matrix.		<u>信貸風險及減值評估</u> 於二零二五年及二零二四年三月三十一日，委員會的最大信貸風險（由於對方未能清償債務將對委員會造成財務損失）源自於財務狀況表呈列的相應已確認金融資產的賬面值。 為了盡量降低信貸風險，委員會於報告期末檢視各項應收項目的可回收金額，以確保為不可回收的金額作出足夠的減值虧損。此外，委員會在應用《香港財務報告準則》第9號後依據預期信貸虧損模式對個別應收結餘單個進行減值評估。		

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21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Credit risk and impairment assessment (Continued)

For account receivables, advances to staffs, subvention to be claimed and amount due from Consumer Legal Action Fund, the ECL is insignificant as the Council had not encountered any difficulties in collecting from the debtors in the past and is not aware of any financial difficulties being experienced by these debtors.

The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Market riskForeign currency risk

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

Interest rate risk

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

At the end of the reporting period, if interest rates of bank balances denominated in US\$ and HK\$ had been 4% (2024: 4%) basis points higher / lower respectively and all other variables were held constant, the Council's surplus for the year and general fund would increase / decrease by HK\$3,862,910 (2024: HK\$3,886,064).

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred throughout the year and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for bank balances in existence during the year. The 4% (2024: 4%) basis point increase or decrease on the bank balances denominated in US\$ and HK\$ respectively represent the Members' assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the next annual end of the reporting period. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2024.

21. 金融工具 (續)

(乙) 金融風險管理目標及政策 (續)

信貸風險及減值評估 (續)

由於委員會過去向債務人收賬時未曾遇到任何困難，且並無意識到該等債務人出現任何財務困難，因此，應收賬款、提供予員工的預支款、待索取撥款、消費者訴訟基金的應收款項的預期信貸虧損有限。

由於對方為獲國際信貸評級機構授予較高信貸評級的銀行，因此銀行結餘的信貸風險有限。

市場風險外幣風險

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

利率風險

委員會面臨的利率變動風險主要來自於銀行結餘及現金。

於報告期末，倘以美元及港元計值的銀行結餘利率分別上升或下降 4% (二零二四年：4%) 基點，而其他變量不變，則委員會的本年度盈餘和一般基金將增加或減少 3,862,910 港元 (二零二四年：增加或減少 3,886,064 港元)。

上述敏感度分析乃假設利率變動於年內發生，並適用於年內存在面臨利率風險的銀行結餘。以美元及港元計值的銀行結餘利率上升或下降 4% (二零二四年：4%) 基點，代表執行委員會對期內直至報告期內下一年年末可能的利率變動的合理評估。分析依據與二零二四年相同。

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21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

Liquidity risk

The Council is dependent on the government subventions. The Members of the Council consider that the Council is exposed to minimal liquidity risk as the Government would provide subvention for the Council based on budgets prepared by the Council annually. The Members of the Council also closely monitor the Council's cash flow position.

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

The following tables detail the Council's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Council can be required to pay.

		Weighted average effective interest rate 加權平均 實際利率 %	6 months or less 六個月 或以下 HK\$ 港元	6 - 12 months 六至 十二個月 HK\$ 港元	1 - 5 years 一至 五年 HK\$ 港元	Total undiscounted cash flows 未貼現現金 流量總額 HK\$ 港元	Carrying amounts 賬面 金額 HK\$ 港元
2025	二零二五年						
Account payables	應付賬款		9,552,786	-	-	9,552,786	9,552,786
Subtotal	小計		9,552,786	-	-	9,552,786	9,552,786
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	5.88	1,052,500	1,052,500	3,720,200	5,825,200	5,393,770
Total	合計		10,605,286	1,052,500	3,720,200	15,377,986	14,946,556
2024	二零二四年						
Account payables	應付賬款		14,332,769	-	-	14,332,769	14,332,769
Subtotal	小計		14,332,769	-	-	14,332,769	14,332,769
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	5.85	1,610,650	1,535,650	7,286,194	10,432,494	9,476,053
Total	合計		15,943,419	1,535,650	7,286,194	24,765,263	23,808,822

(c) Fair value measurements of financial instruments

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

21. 金融工具 (續)

(乙) 金融風險管理目標及政策 (續)

流動資金風險

委員會運營是依靠政府撥款。由於政府會根據委員會每年編制的預算撥款，因此，委員會委員認為委員會所面臨的流動資金風險已降至最低。委員會委員亦密切監控其現金流量狀況。

銀行結餘包括原定到期日為十二個月或以內的定期存款。

下列表格詳細列出了委員會非衍生金融負債的剩餘合約期限。該等表格乃根據在委員會可能被要求付款的最早日期之金融負債未貼現現金流量編制。

(丙) 金融工具之公平價值計量

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

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22. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Council's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Council's statement of cash flows from financing activities.

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$ 港元 (Note 16) (附註 16)	Subventions received in advance 預收撥款 HK\$ 港元 (Note 15) (附註 15)	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2023	於二零二三年四月一日	1,291,313	53,783,835	55,075,148
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(1,849,661)	12,080,634	10,230,973
Interest expenses	利息支出	213,821	-	213,821
New lease entered	訂立之新租約	6,663,474	-	6,663,474
Lease modification	租約修改	3,157,106	-	3,157,106
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	-	(6,544,600)	(6,544,600)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日及二零二四年四月一日	9,476,053	59,319,869	68,795,922
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(2,877,108)	13,344,289	10,467,181
Interest expenses	利息支出	441,306	-	441,306
Early termination	提前終止	(1,646,481)	-	(1,646,481)
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	-	(5,609,300)	(5,609,300)
At 31 March 2025	二零二五年三月三十一日	<u>5,393,770</u>	<u>67,054,858</u>	<u>72,448,628</u>

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The Council charged a fee of HK\$992,435 (2024: HK\$1,142,392) for administrative service and office support (comprising salary costs and attributable overhead) provided to the Consumer Legal Action Fund (the "Fund") during the year. The charge is in accordance with the provision of the Trust Deed governing the Funds and approved by both the Council and the Board of Administrators of the Fund.

22. 融資活動所產生負債之對賬

下表為由融資活動所產生委員會之負債之變動詳情，包括現金及非現金變動。由融資活動所產生之負債乃為現金流量或將來現金流量於委員會現金流量表分類為來自融資活動產生的現金流量。

		Lease liabilities 租賃負債 HK\$ 港元 (Note 16) (附註 16)	Subventions received in advance 預收撥款 HK\$ 港元 (Note 15) (附註 15)	Total 合計 HK\$ 港元
At 1 April 2023	於二零二三年四月一日	1,291,313	53,783,835	55,075,148
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(1,849,661)	12,080,634	10,230,973
Interest expenses	利息支出	213,821	-	213,821
New lease entered	訂立之新租約	6,663,474	-	6,663,474
Lease modification	租約修改	3,157,106	-	3,157,106
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	-	(6,544,600)	(6,544,600)
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	於二零二四年三月三十一日及二零二四年四月一日	9,476,053	59,319,869	68,795,922
Financing cash flows	融資現金流量	(2,877,108)	13,344,289	10,467,181
Interest expenses	利息支出	441,306	-	441,306
Early termination	提前終止	(1,646,481)	-	(1,646,481)
Subventions utilisation on property, plant and equipment	物業、機器及設備之撥款使用	-	(5,609,300)	(5,609,300)
At 31 March 2025	二零二五年三月三十一日	<u>5,393,770</u>	<u>67,054,858</u>	<u>72,448,628</u>

23. 關聯方交易

委員會於年內收取 992,435 港元（二零二四年：1,142,392 港元），作為本年度向消費者訴訟基金（「基金」）提供行政服務和辦公室支援（包括薪金支出及相關開銷）的費用。該收費符合管限基金之信託契據中的條款規定，並經委員會與消費者訴訟基金執行委員會批核。

PRODUCT TESTING AND MARKET SURVEY REPORTS

產品試驗及市場調查報告

1. ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC GOODS	電氣及電子產品	類別
• Air Purifiers	空氣清新機	T
• Bladeless Fans with Heater Function	冷暖無葉風扇	T
• Bluetooth / Wi-Fi Speakers	藍牙 / Wi-Fi 揚聲器	T
• Cooker Hoods	抽油煙機	T
• Dehumidifiers	抽濕機	T
• eBook Readers	電子書閱讀器	T
• Electric Irons	電燙斗	T
• Gaming and Office Mice	電競及辦公室滑鼠	T
• Smartphones	智能手機	T
• Tablets	平板電腦	T
• TVs	電視	T
• Video Projectors	投影機	T
• Wi-Fi Routers	Wi-Fi 路由器	T
• Window Type Air Conditioners	窗口式冷氣機	T
• Wireless Headphones	無線藍牙耳機	T
2. PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE	攝影器材及軟件	
• Interchangeable-lens Cameras	可換鏡相機	T
• Internet Security Software	網絡安全軟件	T
• Virtual Private Networks (VPN)	虛擬私人網絡	T
3. FOOD & HEALTH FOOD PRODUCTS	食物及健康食品	
• Beer	啤酒	T
• Bottled Water	瓶裝水	T
• Fruit Jam	果醬	T
• Pet Treats	貓狗零食	T
• Wheat Flour	小麥麵粉	T
4. HEALTH, BEAUTY & PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS	保健、美容及個人護理用品	
• Anti-dandruff Shampoo	去屑洗頭水	T
• Hair Styling Products	頭髮造型用品	T
• Makeup Base and Primers	妝前底霜	S
• Mosquito Repellents	驅蚊劑	T
• Nappy Creams	護臀膏	S
• Pimple Patches	暗瘡貼	S
• Vitamin C Skincare Products	含維他命 C 護膚品	T

1. ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC GOODS	電氣及電子產品	類別
5. HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS	家居用品	
• Ceramicware	陶瓷餐具	T
• Double Mattresses	雙人床褥	T
• In-wash Scent Boosters	衣物清香珠	T
• Refillable Products	補充裝產品	S
• Toilet Tissues	廁紙	T
• Tumblers and Travel Mug	自攜杯	T
• Wet Toilet Paper	濕廁紙	T
6. AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTS	汽車	
• Cars	汽車	T
7. CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR & ACCESSORIES	衣物、鞋履及配件	
• Babywear	嬰幼兒衣物	T
8. TOYS, STATIONERIES & CHILDREN PRODUCTS	玩具、文具及兒童用品	
• Desk Mats	桌墊	T

T : Test 試驗 / S : Survey 市場調查

SERVICE SURVEY REPORTS

服務調查報告

- Alteration of Net Weight of Grocery Products 超市貨品容量 / 重量變動
- Annual Supermarket Price Survey 年度超市價格調查
- Boarding Services for Cats and Dogs 貓狗寄養服務
- Bring-your-own-container at Restaurants 自備外賣餐盒
- Bring-your-own-cup at Beverage Shops 自備外賣杯
- e-Gift Cards 電子禮品卡
- Elderly Home Services 安老院服務
- Home Rehabilitation and Care Services 上門復康治療服務
- Home Removal Service 搬屋服務
- Infant Formula Price Surveys 嬰幼兒奶粉價格調查 *
- Naked Shopping 裸買
- Online Build-your-own-PC Services 網上組裝電腦服務
- Powered Wheelchair Rental Services 電動輪椅租賃服務
- Private Camping Sites 私營露營場地
- Spam Call Blocker Apps 垃圾電話攔截程式
- Textbook Expenditure Survey 學生購書費調查
- Textbook Price Survey 教科書價格調查
- Unilateral Recognition and Comprehensive Motor Insurance Policies 等效先認及私家車綜合保險計劃

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

PRODUCT AND SERVICE IN-DEPTH STUDY REPORTS

產品及服務研究報告

- A Just Transition to Sustainable Lifestyles 公平轉型至可持續生活
- Alteration of Layout of Private Residential Flats 改動室內間隔
- Cause, Prevention and Care of Pressure Sores 壓瘡的成因、預防及護理
- Dumplings 餃子
- Elderly Gastrointestinal Problems 長者腸胃問題
- Gas Water Heaters 氣體熱水爐
- Incense Sticks 線香
- Laboratory-grown Diamonds 實驗室培育鑽石
- Nutrient Content of Red Meat, White Meat and Other Alternatives 紅肉、白肉和代替品的營養成分
- Planting with Food Waste 廚餘種植
- Safety Tips for Scanning QR Code 安全掃描 QR Code
- Sarcopenia and Osteoporosis 肌少症及骨質疏鬆症
- Security Risks of Public USB Charging Stations 公共 USB 充電站的保安風險
- Storage of Fresh Produce 新鮮蔬果的儲存
- Sugars 食糖
- Treatment of Common Household Odours 家居常見異味的處理方法

TRADE PRACTICES IN-DEPTH STUDIES AND CONSULTATION PAPERS RESPONDED TO BY THE COUNCIL

營商手法深入研究及諮詢文件回應

A) In-depth Studies 深入研究

1. CHOICE Article on Global Member Exercise with Generative AI Chatbots
「生成式 AI 聊天機械人 答案未必真！」
《選擇》月刊文章
(16 September 2024)
2. CHOICE Article on Liability for Estate Agents' Misrepresentation
「地產代理陳述：話說出口，責任何在？」
《選擇》月刊文章
(16 September 2024)
3. CHOICE Article on One-word-against-another Disputes
「『口同鼻拗』『口講無憑』？凡事要『講證據』！」
《選擇》月刊文章
(15 November 2024)
4. Price Transparency in Healthcare: Fostering Consumer Trust and Value
《信心與價值：提升醫療價格透明度》
(6 March 2025)

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

1. Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau – Consultation on the Legislative Proposals to Regulate Over-the-Counter Trading of Virtual Assets
財經事務及庫務局 – 有關規管虛擬資產場外交易的立法建議之公眾諮詢
(11 April 2024)
2. The Hong Kong ESG Ratings and Data Products Providers Voluntary Code of Conduct Working Group (sponsored by the Securities and Futures Commission) – Consultation on Draft Hong Kong Code of Conduct for ESG Ratings and Data Products Providers
香港 ESG 評級和數據產品供應商自願操守準則工作小組（證券及期貨事務監察委員會）– 就環境、社會及管治評級和數據產品供應商的操守準則草擬本之諮詢
(20 June 2024)
3. Hong Kong Monetary Authority – Consultation on Cooling-off Period for Unsecured Consumer Credit Products*
香港金融管理局 - 有關未授權消費信貸產品的冷靜期諮詢 *
(9 August 2024)
4. Commerce and Economic Development Bureau and the Intellectual Property Department – Consultation on the Enhancement of the Copyright Ordinance Regarding Protection for Artificial Intelligence Technology Development
商務及經濟發展局及知識產權署 – 就完善《版權條例》以保障人工智能技術發展之公眾諮詢
(4 September 2024)
5. Hong Kong Monetary Authority – Consultation on Extending the Monetary Authority's Inspection and Enforcement Powers Under the Banking Ordinance*
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* Private Consultation 非公開諮詢