



職業性失聰補償管理局
Occupational Deafness Compensation Board

補償
COMPENSATION

教育
EDUCATION

宣傳
PUBLICITY

復康
REHABILITATION

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主席序言 Chairman's Foreword

在2013/14年度，職業性失聰補償管理局繼續全力以赴，保衛從事高噪音行業人士的耳聽健康，這是另一成效顯著的一年。一如既往，我們繼續不遺餘力，推廣於工作間保護聽覺的重要性，看到管理局於本年度透過積極努力工作而得到的成果，這實在令人欣然鼓舞。

在本報告年度，管理局共收到185宗補償申請，與以往數個年度相比，罹患職業性失聰的僱員人數有所下降。在這185宗補償申請中，共有85宗個案被審批為合資格而成功獲得補償，涉及的補償金總額約港幣647萬元，其中包括69宗首次補償和16宗再次補償申請。於此69宗獲批的首次補償申請者中，約有三分之一是罹患單耳失聰的個案。

另一方面，管理局於本年度接獲了425宗關於資助罹患職業性失聰人士購買、維修和更換聽力輔助器具的申請，當中有51宗是首次提交的。在同一時段內，管理局批准了405宗申請，資助總額約為港幣126萬元。助聽器是申請資助購買的主要項目，佔整體開支的85.9%。

The Occupational Deafness Compensation Board enjoyed another fruitful year of accomplishments in 2013/14, keeping up our good work of safeguarding the hearing health of workers engaged in noisy occupations. As always, we continued to spare no efforts in promoting the important message of hearing conservation at workplaces. We are very encouraged to see the outcome achieved by our proactive hard work during the reporting period.

For the year under review, the Board received a total of 185 applications for compensation. Compared with the former years, the number of employees suffering from occupational deafness had dropped. For these 185 applications, a total payout of about HK\$6.47 million was made for 85 approved cases consisting of 69 first-time and 16 further applications for compensation. About one-third of these 69 first-time applicants were suffering from monaural hearing loss.

On the other hand, concerning our Financial Assistance Scheme for expenses incurred in purchasing, repairing and replacing hearing assistive devices (HAD), during the year 425 applications for financing hearing assistive devices were received by the Board including 51 first-time submissions. In the same period, the Board approved 405 applications with a total amount of approximately HK\$1.26 million paid. Acquisition request for hearing aids was the major claim which amounted to 85.9 per cent of the total expenses of the scheme.

鑑於目前有若干大型的基建及發展項目在香港展開，管理局更集中於建築工地舉辦教育講座，促使工友們注意採取合適的保護措施，避免罹患職業性失聰。由於我們約有六成的成功申索人是曾經或仍然從事建造業的，管理局於2013/14年度加強了與香港建造業總工會的合作，推出了一個嶄新的午餐講座系列，除了局方職員在各個建築工地介紹職業性失聰補償計劃外，會上亦邀請一些已退休的職業性失聰人士以過來人的身份去親身敘述他們的問題，分享他們在高噪音行業工作時的經驗，以及當初該如何採取護耳措施的想法。

With a number of large-scale infrastructure and development projects taking place in Hong Kong, the Board has focused considerable efforts on conducting educational talks for people working in construction sites so as to remind them of the importance of taking proper protective measures to prevent occupational hearing loss. Since some 60 per cent of the successful claimants who got compensation from the Board were/are engaged in the construction industry, in 2013/14 the Board had further strengthened the collaboration with the Hong Kong Construction Industry Employees General Union to introduce a new lunch-talk series held at various construction sites. At these talks, in addition to the educational briefing on the Occupational Deafness Compensation Scheme given by staff of the Board, retired occupational deafness persons who joined the programme were also invited to exemplify their problems, share their experience and thoughts of how they should have taken hearing protection measures when they were working in the noisy occupations back then.



除了透過對投身高噪音行業的工人作直接宣傳教育，管理局亦積極主動地與普羅大眾接觸。除卻我們恆常的大眾傳播媒體的宣傳，我很高興報告，管理局連續第二年榮獲由香港政府資訊科技總監辦公室和平等機會委員會合辦『無障礙網頁嘉許計劃』下頒發的金獎。此嘉許計劃之目的是透過表彰採用無障礙設計的網站，推動更多企業和機構採用無障礙網頁設計，方便所有人，包括殘疾人士，以獲取網上資訊和使用網上服務。我相信管理局的網站，能讓公眾人士和我們的服務對象從多方面了解管理局的職能及服務。

關於管理局提供的復康服務，本年度我們舉辦了375個社群復康活動，並錄得創歷史新高的7 775參與人次，參與者包括職業性失聰人士及他們的家人。這些活動旨在擴闊他們的社交圈子，並以提高他們與別人溝通的興趣及技巧為大前提。此類型的活動確實深受管理局的服務對象歡迎，且更非常有效地加強有關人士及家庭間的凝聚力。

On top of our efforts of educating workers engaged in noisy occupations face-to-face, the Board has also been active in reaching out to the general public. Besides our ongoing publicity via the mass media, I am glad to report that for the second consecutive year, the Board's website has won the Gold Award accredited by the "Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme" jointly organised by the Office of Government Chief Information Officer and the Equal Opportunities Commission. The objectives of such recognition scheme are to show appreciation to businesses and organisations which have made their websites accessible and to encourage adoption of web accessibility to facilitate access to online information and services by all segments of the community including persons with disabilities. I trust that our website allows the general public and our service targets to better understand our responsibilities and services in many ways.

Regarding the rehabilitation services provided by the Board, this year we had organised 375 social rehabilitation programmes which achieved a record-high number of 7 775 participations by occupational deafness sufferers and their family members. These activities, which aimed at broadening their social circles and strengthening their motivation and skills to communicate with others, were proved to be very well received by our service targets and highly effective in strengthening the cohesiveness amongst the members and families concerned.

在財務方面，管理局於2013/14年共收到約港幣5,400萬元的收入，當中的82.1%乃於《僱員補償保險徵款條例》下獲分配得的徵款，年內我們的支出總額約為港幣2,700萬元，因而錄得約港幣2,700萬元的盈餘。為確保管理局長遠的財政健康，我們會繼續審慎處理局方的各項開支。

作為管理局主席，我藉此機會向管理局的同僚及同事致謝，感激他們為管理局付出的努力及勤奮的工作。憑著你們持續無間的支持與貢獻，我相信管理局定能精益求精，向成為香港最優秀的法定服務機構之一的目標邁進。

On the financial side of the Board, in 2013/14 we received a total income of about HK\$54 million, with 82.1 per cent coming from the levy distributed under the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance. During the year, our expenditure amounted to approximately HK\$27 million and hence we recorded an operating surplus of about HK\$27 million. With a view to ensuring the long term financial health of the Board, we will keep on our practice of prudent control on various expenditures.

As the Chairman of the Board, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to our fellows and colleagues for their diligence and commitment dedicated to the Board. With all your continuous support and contribution, I believe that we can endeavour to achieve service excellency and become one of the best statutory service boards of its kind in Hong Kong.

袁寶榮教授，太平紳士
職業性失聰補償管理局 主席

Professor Anthony Yuen, JP
Chairman
Occupational Deafness Compensation Board

管理局簡介及成員

Profile and Membership of the Board

根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》(香港法例第469章)，職業性失聰補償管理局(下稱管理局)於1995年6月1日成立，負責執行以下由法例所賦予的職能：

- ① 按法例的規定管理職業性失聰補償基金；
- ② 處理及裁定職業性失聰補償的申請；
- ③ 處理及裁定有關付還或直接支付聽力輔助器具開支的申請；
- ④ 進行或資助教育及宣傳活動，以防止職業性失聰；及
- ⑤ 為因工作噪音而罹患失聰人士進行或資助復康計劃。

經香港特別行政區行政長官委任，管理局由9位成員組成，分別代表僱主、僱員、醫學界專業人士及公職人員。管理局定期開會以製訂活動計劃的方向，同時對根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》所提出的申索作出裁定。管理局的秘書處則負責其日常的運作。

The Occupational Deafness Compensation Board (the Board) was established on 1 June 1995 under the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance (Cap.469) (the Ordinance). It is responsible for carrying out the following functions under the Ordinance:

- (A) to manage the Occupational Deafness Compensation Fund in accordance with the law;
- (B) to process and determine applications for compensation in respect of occupational deafness;
- (C) to process and determine applications for reimbursement or direct payment of expenses for hearing assistive devices;
- (D) to conduct or finance educational and publicity programmes for the purpose of preventing noise-induced deafness by reason of employment; and
- (E) to conduct or finance rehabilitation programmes for persons suffering from noise-induced deafness by reason of employment.

The Board consists of 9 members, who are appointed by the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, including representatives of employers, employees, medical professionals and public officers. It meets regularly to set directions on the programmes of activities to be carried out and to determine applications made under the Ordinance.



勞工處處長唐智強太平紳士(前排右四)、勞工處副處長(勞工事務行政)吳國強太平紳士(前排左三)、勞工處助理處長(僱員權益)葉以暢太平紳士(後排左二)、管理局主席袁寶榮教授，太平紳士(前排左四)與一眾前任及現任成員和嘉賓攝於管理局2014年周年晚宴上

Commissioner for Labour Mr Donald Tong, JP (Front row, 4th from right), Deputy Commissioner for Labour (Labour Administration) Mr Byron Ng, JP (Front row, 3rd from left), Assistant Commissioner for Labour (Employees' Rights and Benefits) Mr Ernest Ip, JP (Back row, 2nd from left), ODCB Chairman Professor Anthony Yuen, JP (Front row, 4th from left), a group of former and current members and other guests at the 2014 ODCB Annual Dinner

職業性失聰補償管理局成員

Membership of the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board (ODCB)
(2013.4.1 – 2014.3.31)



袁寶榮教授
太平紳士
Professor YUEN Po-wing,
Anthony, JP

管理局主席
ODCB Chairman



黃唯銘博士
Dr WONG Nai-keung,
Philco

僱主代表
Representing employers



董美嬋女士
Ms TUNG Mi-wah,
Elsa

僱主代表
Representing employers



周聯僑先生
榮譽勳章
Mr CHOW Luen-kiu, MH

僱員代表
Representing employees



李秀琼女士
Ms LEE Sau-king,
Amy

僱員代表
Representing employees



蘇顯斌醫生
Dr SO Hin-pan

醫院管理局代表
Representative of
Hospital Authority



趙潔儀醫生
Dr CHIU Kit-ye,
Sherlianne

耳鼻喉科專科醫生
ENT Surgeon



畢咏彤女士
Ms BUT Wing-tung,
Christine

勞工處高級勞工事務主任
Senior Labour Officer
Labour Department



梁禮文醫生
太平紳士
Dr LEUNG Lai-man,
Raymond, JP

衛生署社會醫學
(職業健康) 顧問醫生
Consultant
(Community Medicine)
(Occupational Health)
Department of Health



吳惠英女士
Ms NG Wai-ying,
Erica

管理局行政總監 (秘書)
ODCB Executive Director
(Secretary)

職業性失聰醫事委員會簡介及成員

Profile and Membership of the Occupational Deafness Medical Committee

職業性失聰醫事委員會(下稱醫事委員會)是根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》而成立的另一個法定組織，其職能是就聽力評估及為職業性失聰人士配備聽力輔助器具事宜向管理局提供技術、醫學及專業方面的意見。醫事委員會共有5名成員，他們分別是醫事或聽力學方面的專家。

The Occupational Deafness Medical Committee (the Medical Committee) is another statutory body established under the Ordinance. Its function is to advise the Board on the technical, medical and professional aspects of hearing assessment and provision of hearing assistive devices to persons suffering from occupational deafness. The Medical Committee comprises 5 members who are specialists of the medical profession or expert in the field of audiology.



一眾醫事委員會成員攝於管理局辦公室

Members of the Medical Committee at the Board office

職業性失聰醫事委員會成員

Membership of the Occupational Deafness Medical Committee (2013.4.1 - 2014.3.31)



梁禮文醫生
太平紳士
Dr LEUNG Lai-man,
Raymond, JP

由衛生署提名
Nominated by
Department of Health



吳港生醫生
Dr WOO Kong-sang,
John

由醫院管理局提名
Nominated by
Hospital Authority



陸偉成醫生
Dr LUK Wai-sing,
Albert

由香港醫學專科學院
香港耳鼻喉科醫學院提名
Nominated by
Hong Kong College of
Otorhinolaryngologists
Hong Kong Academy of
Medicine



霍佩珠醫生
Dr FOK Pui-chu,
Joan

由香港醫學專科學院
香港社會醫學學院提名
Nominated by
Hong Kong College of
Community Medicine
Hong Kong Academy of
Medicine



王家昌先生
Mr WONG Ka-cheong,
Terence

由香港聽力學會提名
Nominated by
Hong Kong Society of
Audiology



陳英偉先生
Mr CHAN Ying-wai,
Alfred

管理局營運監督(秘書)
ODCB Director of Operations
(Secretary)

職業性失聰補償計劃

Occupational Deafness Compensation Scheme



職業性失聰是香港最常見的職業病之一，其成因是由於工作關係長期暴露於高噪音之下，而導致內耳的神經細胞受到損害。當這些神經細胞被損害或破壞後便不能復原，因此造成的聽力損害是永久性和不能治愈的。

職業性失聰補償計劃向那些因受僱從事指定高噪音工作而罹患噪音所致的聽力損失的僱員提供補償，申索人須符合《職業性失聰(補償)條例》中有關職業及失聰方面的規定，才符合資格獲得補償。

Occupational deafness is one of the most common occupational diseases detected in Hong Kong. It is caused by prolonged exposure to high level of noise at work, which results in the damage of the nerve cells of the inner ear. Once damaged or destroyed, these nerve cells will not recover. The resulting hearing impairment will be permanent and cannot be cured.

The Occupational Deafness Compensation Scheme provides for the payment of compensation to those employees who suffer from noise-induced hearing loss due to employment in specified noisy occupations. Claimants have to fulfil both the occupational and hearing loss requirements as stipulated by the Ordinance in order to be entitled to receiving compensation.

職業規定

Occupational Requirements

在職業規定方面，申索人須曾在香港受僱從事指定的高噪音工作合計最少10年，或從事其中4類特別高噪音工作合共最少5年。指定的高噪音工作是指那些由《職業性失聰(補償)條例》所指定涉及高噪音生產程序或使用高噪音機器的工作。現時該條例共指定了29類高噪音工作，這些指定的高噪音工作表列於附錄一。

此外，申索人在向管理局申請補償前的12個月內，須曾按連續性合約在香港受僱從事指定的高噪音工作¹。



To meet the occupational requirements, a claimant should have at least 10 years of employment in aggregate in any of the specified noisy occupations in Hong Kong or at least 5 years of employment in the case of 4 occupations that are particularly noisy. Specified noisy occupations refer to those occupations that are specified under the Ordinance, involving either noisy production processes or the use of noisy machinery. At present, 29 noisy occupations are specified, a full list of which is given at *Appendix 1*.

Moreover, a claimant has to be employed under a continuous contract of employment¹ in any specified noisy occupations in Hong Kong within the 12 months before making an application for compensation.

¹ 假如一名申索人曾連續受僱於同一僱主4星期或以上，而每星期均工作18小時或以上，則他/她將被視為按連續性合約受僱。

A claimant is regarded as having been employed under a continuous contract of employment if he/she has been employed continuously by the same employer for 4 or more weeks and has worked for 18 hours or more in each of such weeks.

失聰規定

Hearing Loss Requirements



在條例下，如申索人經聽力測量法在1、2及3千赫頻率量度得的平均神經性聽力損失，符合以下規定便會被裁定為患有職業性失聰：

- ① **雙耳聽力損失** - 雙耳的神經性聽力損失均不少於40分貝，而其中最一耳之聽力損失是因噪音所導致；或
- ② **單耳聽力損失** - 僅有一耳的神經性聽力損失不少於40分貝，而此聽力損失是因噪音所導致。

Under the Ordinance, a claimant will be determined as suffering from occupational deafness if he/she has sensorineural hearing loss, as measured by audiometry averaged over the 1, 2 and 3 kHz frequencies, in the following manner:

- (A) **Binaural hearing loss** - sensorineural hearing loss amounting to not less than 40 dB in both ears, where such loss of at least one ear is due to noise; or
- (B) **Monaural hearing loss** - sensorineural hearing loss amounting to not less than 40 dB in only one ear, where such loss is due to noise.

再次補償

Further Compensation

如申索人符合以下條件，可以在獲批補償後提出再次補償申請：

A person who has previously received compensation from the Board shall be entitled to further compensation if he/she fulfils the following requirements:

職業規定

Occupational Requirements

- 對上一次成功獲得補償的申請日期後，曾受僱在香港從事任何指定的高噪音工作，為期合共最少3年；及
- 在向管理局申請再次補償前的12個月內，須曾按連續性合約在香港受僱從事指定的高噪音工作。
- Having at least 3 years of employment in aggregate in any noisy occupations in Hong Kong after the application date latest application for which compensation has been approved; and
- Having been employed under a continuous contract in a specified noisy occupation in Hong Kong within the 12 months prior to making the application for further compensation.

進一步永久喪失工作能力規定

Additional Permanent Incapacity Requirements

- 經聽力測量試驗確定罹患噪音所致的單耳或雙耳聽力損失；及
- 管理局裁定該申索人因罹患噪音所致的永久喪失工作能力百分比，較對上一次成功獲得補償時的程度為高。
- Confirmed by hearing test as suffering from binaural or monaural hearing loss; and
- The percentage of permanent incapacity as determined by the Board is greater than that of the latest application for which compensation has been approved.



支付補償

Payment of Compensation

根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》，首次補償或再次補償是以一筆過的方式支付，款額則按申索人的年齡、每月入息及因職業性失聰而導致的永久喪失工作能力百分比計算，其計算辦法如下：

Under the Ordinance, the first-time compensation or further compensation is paid in a lump sum calculated with reference to the claimant's age, monthly earnings and percentage of permanent incapacity resulting from occupational deafness in the following way:

申索人年齡 Age of Claimant	補償的金額 Amount of Compensation
40歲以下 Under 40	96個月入息 96 months' earnings
40至56歲以下 40 to under 56	72個月入息 72 months' earnings
56歲或以上 56 or above	48個月入息 48 months' earnings

永久喪失工作能力之百分比 (首次補償)
Percentage of permanent incapacity (Compensation for the first time)

或 or

進一步永久喪失工作能力之百分比 (再次補償)
Percentage of additional permanent incapacity (Further compensation)

在計算補償款額時，申索人的每月入息是按照他/她提出申請的日期前，在香港受僱於指定高噪音工作的最後12個月的平均入息計算。假如申索人無法提交書面證據，又或者提交的證據不獲管理局接納，補償款額將按政府統計處所發表的香港就業人口總數的每月入息中位數計算。但不論採用那一個方法來評定，每月入息均以港幣23,580元為上限。

For the purpose of calculating the amount of compensation, the average monthly earnings received by the claimant in his/her last 12 months' employment in specified noisy occupations in Hong Kong prior to the date of application shall be taken as his/her monthly earnings. If the claimant cannot provide documentary evidence on his/her earnings or the evidence provided by him/her is not accepted by the Board, the median monthly employment earnings of the total employed population of Hong Kong published by the Census and Statistics Department will be adopted for computing the compensation amount. Irrespective of which figure is used, the amount is subject to a maximum of HK\$23,580.

永久喪失工作能力百分比是根據申索人雙耳的聽力損失程度而評定的，根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》，永久喪失工作能力百分比最低為0.5%，最高則為60%。

The percentage of permanent incapacity is determined by the hearing loss suffered by the claimant in both ears. Under the Ordinance, it ranges from a minimum of 0.5% to a maximum of 60%.

申請期限你要知

一直從事指定高噪音工作的工友可隨時申請，
但若轉崗位、轉行或退休，
欲申請職業性失聰補償計劃，
均須於離開高噪音工作後 **12** 個月內遞交申請。

職業性失聰補償管理局

接獲的申請

Applications Received

在2013/14年度，管理局共接獲185宗補償申請如下：

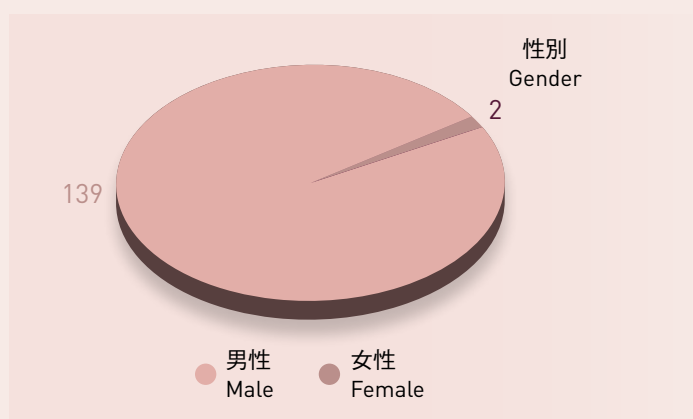
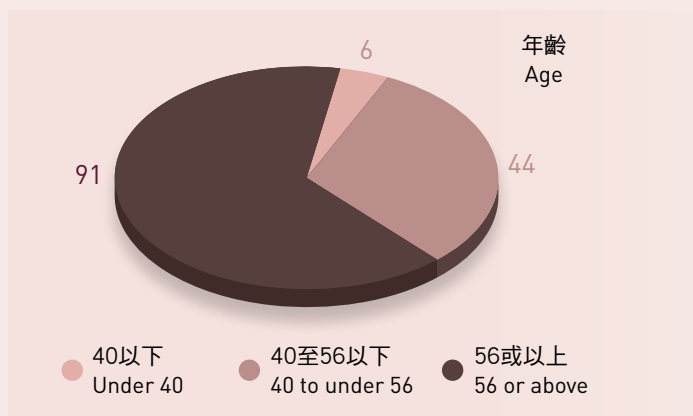
- 首次補償(圖表1)----- 141
- 再次補償(圖表2)----- 42
- 單耳聽力損失的補償
~ 過往曾被管理局拒絕補償之人士----- 2

During the year 2013/14, the Board received a total of 185 applications for compensation with the following breakdown:

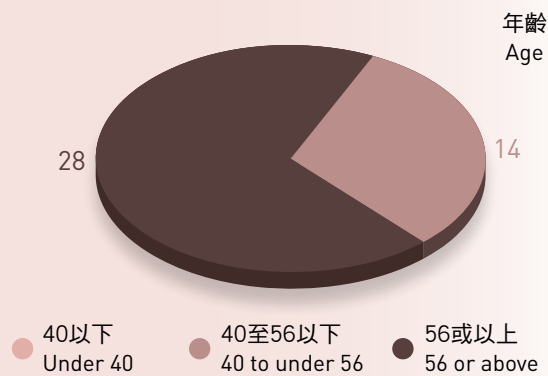
- Compensation for the first time (Figure 1)----- 141
- Further compensation (Figure 2)----- 42
- Compensation for hearing loss in only one ear
~having been previously refused by the Board----- 2

圖表 1
Figure 1

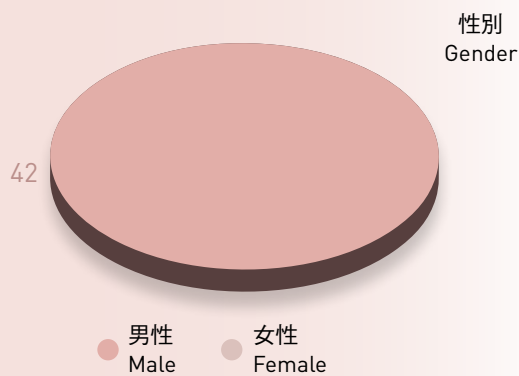
申索人年齡及性別統計(首次補償) Profile of Claimants (First-time Compensation)	
年齡 Age	申索人數目 No. of Applicants
40歲以下 Under 40	6
40至56歲以下 40 to under 56	44
56歲或以上 56 or above	91
總和: Total:	141



圖表 2
Figure 2



年齡	申索人數目
40以下	0
40至56歲以下	14
56歲或以上	28
總和 :	42



因職業性失聰而提出的141宗首次補償申請，大多數是從事使用機動工具研磨、開鑿、切割或衝擊石塊(45.4%)，其次最多工友申請首次補償的是與在內燃機、渦輪機、加壓燃料爐頭或噴射引擎的附近工作有關(22.7%)，以及使用機動工具研磨金屬的工作(17.7%)。有關申請首次職業性失聰補償人士的工作統計資料分析載於附錄二內。

The majority of the 141 applications for compensation for the first time were related to those who engaged in the use of power driven grinding, chiselling, cutting or percussive tools on rocks (45.4%). The next largest groups involved those working near internal combustion engines, turbines, pressurised fuel burners or jet engines (22.7%), followed by those who engaged in metal grinding (17.7%). A set of the occupational profiles of the claimants who applied for first-time compensation is given at *Appendix 2*.

至於42宗的再次申請職業性失聰補償的個案，大部份的申索人是從事使用機動工具研磨、開鑿、切割或衝擊石塊的有關工作(52.4%)，其次是研磨金屬(16.7%)，以及在內燃機、渦輪機、加壓燃料爐頭或噴射引擎的附近工作(9.5%)。有關申請再次職業性失聰補償人士的工作統計資料分析載於附錄三內。

Regarding the 42 applications for further compensation, the majority of the claimants were engaged in the use of power driven grinding, chiselling, cutting or percussive tools on rocks (52.4%), while those engaged in metal grinding (16.7%) were the next largest group of claimants. Workers who engaged in working near internal combustion engines, turbines, pressurised fuel burners or jet engines (9.5%) were the third majority group of all applications for further compensation. A set of the occupational profiles of the claimants who applied for further compensation is given at *Appendix 3*.

申請的處理

Applications Processed

在本年度，管理局批准了85宗申請，批出的補償款額為港幣6,473,202元。以下是獲批核的個案分類概覽：

For the year under review, the Board approved 85 applications with a total compensation payout of HK\$6,473,202 made. A breakdown of the applications approved by their respective types are as follows:

	批准申請數目 Number of Approved Application	補償款額支出(港幣) Amount of Compensation Paid (HK\$)
首次補償 Compensation for the first time	69	5,241,937
再次補償 Further compensation	16	1,231,265
單耳聽力損失的補償 Compensation for hearing loss in only one ear		
(甲) 過往曾被管理局拒絕補償之人士 (A) Previously refused by the Board	0	
(乙) 過往曾自行安排聽力測量試驗 (B) With hearing test arranged by oneself	0	
總數 Total	85	

在69名成功獲得首次補償的申索人中，有72.5%人士的較佳耳朵的聽力損失程度是在50分貝之下(圖表3)，絕大部份的成功申索人(85.5%)的永久喪失工作能力的程度不超過20%，平均發放給每位的補償金額為港幣75,970元(圖表4)。

Regarding these 69 successful claimants who received compensation for the first time, 72.5% suffered a hearing loss of less than 50dB in the better ear (Figure 3) and a large majority (85.5%) of them suffered from a permanent incapacity of not greater than 20%. The average amount of compensation awarded was HK\$75,970 (Figure 4).

圖表 3
Figure

成功個案的聽力損失統計(首次補償) Approved Cases by Level of Hearing Loss (Compensation for the First Time)		
聽力程度(分貝) Hearing Level (dB)	較好的耳朵 Better Ear	較差的耳朵 Worse Ear
< 40	22	不適用 N/A
40 - 49	28	30
50 - 59	8	18
60 - 69	9	9
70 - 79	2	6
80 - 89	0	4
>= 90	0	2
總數 Total:	69	69

圖表 4
Figure

成功個案的支付補償統計(首次補償) Approved Cases by Compensation Payment (Compensation for the First Time)		
永久喪失工作能力百分比 Percentage of Incapacity	個案數目 No. of Cases	支付總額(港元) Total Payment (HK\$)
0.5%	11	58,613
1%-4.5%	25	505,236
5%-10%	14	998,562
11%-20%	9	1,242,196
21%-30%	8	1,730,869
31%-40%	2	706,461
41%-50%	0	不適用 N/A
51%-60%	0	不適用 N/A
總數 Total:	69	5,241,937
平均補償金額 Average Compensation Paid:		75,970

另一方面，在16名成功獲得再次補償的申索人中，有68.8%人士的較佳耳朵的聽力損失程度是在60分貝之下(圖表5)，絕大部份(93.8%)的進一步永久喪失工作能力之百分比為0.5%至20.5%，平均發放的再次補償金額為港幣76,954元(圖表6)。兩組有關獲發首次及再次補償人士的聽力損失程度分析分別載於附錄四及五內。

圖表 5
Figure

成功個案的聽力損失統計(再次補償) Approved Cases by Level of Hearing Loss (Further Compensation)		
聽力程度(分貝) Hearing Level (dB)	較好的耳朵 Better Ear	較差的耳朵 Worse Ear
< 40	1	不適用 N/A
40 - 49	3	0
50 - 59	7	6
60 - 69	3	5
70 - 79	1	1
80 - 89	0	1
>= 90	1	3
總數 Total:	16	16

在本年度遭拒絕的60宗首次補償申請，有51宗(85%)是由於申索人未能符合失聰方面的規定，而其餘的9宗(15%)則由於申索人未能符合職業方面的規定，另一方面，有6名申索人自行撤銷申請。

另關於12宗被拒的再次補償申請，10宗(83.3%)是由於申索人未能符合失聰方面的規定，而其餘的兩宗(16.7%)則由於申索人未能符合職業方面的規定，此外，只有1名申索人自行撤銷申請(圖表7)。有關2013/14年度處理申請首次及再次職業性失聰補償個案的結果比較載於附錄六。

As for those 16 claimants who received further compensation, 68.8% suffered a hearing loss of less than 60dB in the better ear (Figure 5) and a large majority (93.8%) of them suffered from additional percentage of permanent incapacity ranged from 0.5% to 20.5%. The average amount of further compensation paid was HK\$76,954 (Figure 6). Two sets of analysis of approved cases of first-time and further compensation by level of hearing loss are at Appendix 4 and 5 respectively.

圖表 6
Figure

成功個案的支付補償統計(再次補償) Approved Cases by Compensation Payment (Further Compensation)		
進一步永久喪失工作能力百分比 Additional Percentage of Incapacity	個案數目 No. of Cases	支付總額(港元) Total Payment (HK\$)
0.5%	1	7,056
1%-4.5%	5	111,609
5%-10.5%	6	470,596
11%-20.5%	3	446,164
21%-30.5%	0	不適用 N/A
31%-40.5%	1	195,840
41%-50.5%	0	不適用 N/A
51%-59.5%	0	不適用 N/A
總數 Total:	16	1,231,265
平均補償金額 Average Compensation Paid:		76,954

Regarding the 60 applications for compensation for the first time being refused during the year under review, 51 applications (85%) were due to failing to meet the hearing loss requirements whereas 9 applications (15%) failed to meet the occupational requirements. On the other hand, 6 claimants had withdrawn the applications by themselves.

With respect to the 12 applications for further compensation being refused, 10 of them (83.3%) could not meet the hearing loss requirements whereas 2 applications (16.7%) failed to meet the occupational requirements. There was only 1 withdrawn case in the year (Figure 7). An analytical comparison of the results of first-time and further applications for compensation processed in 2013/14 is at Appendix 6.

圖表 7
Figure

2013/14 年已處理申請的結果統計 Breakdown of Applications Processed in the Year 2013/14		
	個案數目(首次補償) No. of Cases (Compensation for the First Time)	個案數目(再次補償) No. of Cases (Further Compensation)
批准支付補償 Compensation Payment Approved	69	16
未能符合失聰規定 Failed to meet hearing loss requirements	51	10
未能符合職業規定 Failed to meet occupational requirements	9	2
沒有出席聽力測驗 Failed to attend hearing assessment	0	0
撤銷 Withdrawn	6	1

聽力輔助器具的資助計劃

Financial Assistance Scheme for Hearing Assistive Devices



凡任何有資格根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》獲得補償的人士，若因噪音導致聽力受損而需要配備聽力輔助器具，經醫事委員會審批後可申請資助因取得、裝配、修理或保養該等器具而招致的合理開支。每名申請人第一次申請購買及裝配聽力輔助器具的數額以港幣12,000元為上限，而可申請資助的開支總額合共不可超過36,000元。

在2013/14年度，管理局接獲了425宗資助聽力輔助器具的申請，其中51宗是首次申請。在同一期間，管理局批准了405宗申請，合共支出的款額約達到港幣126萬元。助聽器是申請資助購買的主要項目，佔資助計劃整體開支的85.9%。

Any person who is entitled to compensation under the Ordinance may also apply for the reasonable expenses incurred in the acquisition, fitting, repair or maintenance of hearing assistive devices in connection with his/her noise-induced deafness subject to the Medical Committee's determination. For the first-time application relating to the acquisition and fitting of a hearing assistive device, for each eligible person the claimed amount is subject to a maximum of HK\$12,000. The aggregate amount of financial assistance given to each eligible person under the scheme shall not exceed HK\$36,000.

In 2013/14, 425 applications for financing hearing assistive devices were received by the Board, of which 51 were first-time applications. During the year, the Board approved 405 applications with a total amount of approximately HK\$1.26 million paid. Acquisition of hearing aids was the major claim which amounted to 85.9% of the total expenses of the scheme.



根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》，聽力輔助器具包括：

- ① 助聽器；
- ② 經特別設計以供有聽力困難人士使用的電話擴音器；
- ③ 設有閃燈或其他視像裝置以表示鈴聲的桌面電話；
- ④ 管理局根據醫事委員會的意見裁定罹患噪音所致的失聰人士在與該失聰情況有關連的情況下合理地需要使用的任何器具；或
- ⑤ 上述聽力輔助器具的任何部件或配件。

Under the Ordinance, hearing assistive devices shall include:

- (A) hearing aid;
- (B) telephone amplifier specially designed for use by persons with hearing difficulty;
- (C) desktop telephone with flashing light or other visual device to indicate ringing;
- (D) any device the use of which by a person suffering from noise-induced deafness is determined by the Board, upon the advice of the Occupational Deafness Medical Committee, to be reasonably necessary in connection with such deafness; or
- (E) any accessories or parts of the above hearing assistive devices.

教育及宣傳

Education and Publicity

職業性失聰是由於內耳的神經細胞遭受破壞而造成，在罹患初期不易被察覺，直至患者聽覺神經受損日深而出現連串徵狀時，失聰的問題才得以發現。這些神經細胞長期暴露於高噪音下便不能復原，並逐漸形成永久性的聽力損失，預防是唯一保護在高噪音行業工作人士的聽力的有效方法。

管理局一向積極地推行廣泛的教育及宣傳活動，力求向公眾人士介紹職業性失聰補償計劃的詳情，同時亦希望提高公眾對預防職業性失聰的意識。

Occupational deafness is caused by damages to the nerve cells of inner ear and is not easily detected at the early stage. It would only be discovered when the sufferer's auditory nerve is gradually damaged which leads to a series of symptoms. If these nerve cells are exposed to high-level noise for a prolonged period, they would not be able to recover and thereby leading to gradual and permanent hearing loss. Prevention is the only effective way to help protect the hearing of those workers engaged in noisy occupations.

In order to inform the public about the Occupational Deafness Compensation Scheme and also to arouse public awareness on preventing occupational deafness, the Board has been undertaking a variety of educational and publicity programmes.



大眾傳播媒介的宣傳

Publicity through the Mass Media

管理局向來致力使用大眾媒介的渠道以便接觸普羅大眾。管理局於本年度，除了透過電視及電台宣傳短片提高公眾人士對保護聽覺的意識外，另製作了一批新的宣傳資訊以提醒罹患職業性失聰工友遞交職業性失聰補償申請的限期。管理局亦在公共交通運輸系統上推出多樣化的宣傳，以提醒日常往來辦公的工友有關護耳的重要性。

The Board has been keen to make use of various mass media channels to reach out to the general public. In addition to the TV commercial and radio advertisements on hearing conservation, during the year the Board also produced a set of new publicity materials that aimed to remind those workers suffering from occupational deafness about the deadline of making compensation application. The Board had made extensive efforts to put up various publicity in the public transport systems with the objective of alerting workers to the importance of hearing protection when they are commuting to and from work daily.





此外，管理局本年度再參加了由香港政府資訊科技總監辦公室和平等機會委員會合辦的『無障礙網頁嘉許計劃』，並連續第二年榮獲金獎。此計劃的目的是表彰採用無障礙網頁設計的網站，推動更多企業和機構在其網站採用無障礙網頁設計，讓社會各階層包括殘疾人士更方便地獲取網上資訊和使用網上服務。

Furthermore, this year the Board once again participated in the "Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme" co-organised by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer and the Equal Opportunities Commission, and had won the Gold Award for the second consecutive year. The objectives of such recognition scheme are to show appreciation to businesses and organisations which have made their websites accessible and to encourage adoption of web accessibility to facilitate access to online information and services by all segments of the community including persons with disabilities.



管理局營運監督陳英偉先生(左二)代表管理局接受2014年無障礙網頁嘉許計劃的金獎

ODCB Director for Operations Mr Alfred Chan (2nd from left) represents the Board to receive the Gold Award for the Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme of 2014

巡迴展覽

Roving Exhibitions

為求竭力宣傳補償計劃及在工作場所保護聽覺的重要訊息，管理局繼續在不同的場地舉辦一連串的巡迴展覽，此乃非常有效的途徑去接觸公眾社群。本年中管理局共舉辦了17場展覽，地點包括購物商場及與其他合作伙伴合辦活動的場所。

To promulgate the compensation scheme and the importance of hearing protection at work, the Board has continued to stage a series of roving exhibitions at various sites which proved to be a very effective platform for reaching out to the public community. During the year under review, a total of 17 exhibitions were launched at different shopping malls as well as other venues where special promotional activities were jointly organised with other cooperation partners.





勞工及福利局局長張建宗先生，金紫荊星章，太平紳士(右三)、管理局主席袁寶榮教授，太平紳士(中)、職業性失聰關懷大使歐錦棠先生(右二)與一眾管理局成員主持2013/14年巡迴展覽活動開幕禮

Secretary for Labour and Welfare Mr Matthew Cheung, GBS, JP (3rd from right), ODCB Chairman Professor Anthony Yuen, JP (Centre), Caring Ambassador for Occupational Deafness Mr Stephen Au (2nd from right) and a group of Board members at the Opening Ceremony of ODCB Roving Exhibitions 2013/14



一眾嘉賓與現場觀眾參與教育宣傳遊戲

A group of guests and audiences participate in educational and propaganda games



工地安全講座

Safety Talks at Worksites



為了直接聯繫受僱於高噪音行業的工人，管理局在2013/14年度於不同的高噪音工作地點共舉辦了46場安全探訪及就職講座。一如既往，管理局亦繼續與數個與高噪音行業有關的主要工會合作，舉辦特別推廣活動以宣傳防止噪音危害的措施，並講解職業性失聰補償計劃的詳情及在工作間正確保護聽覺的方法。這些推廣活動接觸了約7 500名工人。

To have direct contact with workers in noisy occupations, in 2013/14 the Board had conducted 46 safety visits and induction talks at different workplaces where noisy work processes were conducted. As in previous years, the Board also kept on working together with a number of major trade unions related to noisy occupations for special campaigns on avoidance of noise hazards. Details of the Occupational Deafness Compensation Scheme and the proper way to protect hearing at work were explained to the workers who are likely in contact with high level of noise at work. It was estimated that these activities had reached out to about 7 500 workers.

管理局主席袁寶榮教授，太平紳士(左三)帶領一眾管理局成員到訪香港國際機場，參觀他們的噪音監控措施。香港國際機場安全經理羅國良先生(左四)迎接考察團並講解停機坪日常的運作

ODCB Chairman Professor Anthony Yuen, JP (3rd from left) leads a Board delegation to call on the Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) to learn more about their noise control practice. Mr Lawrence Law, Safety Manager of HKIA (4th from left), receives the group and briefs delegates on the daily operation at the airport apron



教育

Education

要消除工作上的噪音危害，督導與管理人員須明確了解有關的問題及解決方法。於2013/14年度，管理局透過職業安全健康局開展了一個新的“工場噪音評估合格證書課程”的學費資助計劃，鼓勵有關人士主動更新關於在工作場所中如何評估噪音的知識。管理局一向與職業安全健康局緊密合作，本年繼續與其合辦季度之“工作噪音管理”課程，鼓勵行業中涉及噪音工序的管理或督導人員參加。

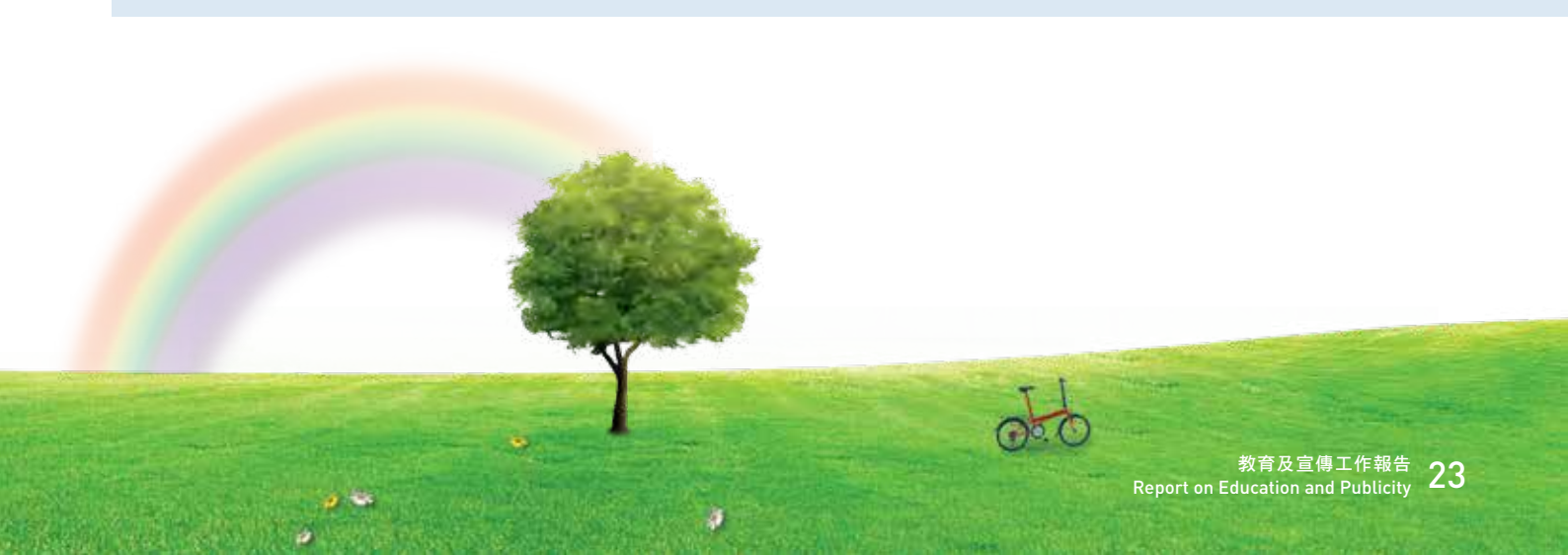
In order to eliminate the hazards of noise at work, it is important that supervisors and managers should have a good understanding on the problems and are able to resolve them effectively. In 2013/14, the Board worked with the Occupational Safety and Health Council (OSHC) to commence a new sponsorship scheme for the course “*Certificate of Competence in Workplace Noise Assessment*”. Such sponsorship scheme aimed at encouraging parties concerned to take an active role in updating their knowledge about noise level assessment at workplaces. Moreover, the Board also continued to join hands with the OSHC in organising quarterly training courses on “*Managing Noise at Work*” for the managerial or supervisory personnel of those establishments with noisy processes.

勞工團體活動贊助計劃

Labour Group Activities Sponsorship Scheme

這項計劃的目的是鼓勵職工會或勞工團體在他們為其會員舉辦的活動內宣傳補償計劃及聽覺保護的訊息。在2013/14年，管理局錄得新高的贊助申請及批核的津貼數目，共贊助了115個勞工團體，總贊助額達約港幣780,000元，比往年同期增加了15.2%。有25 469名工友參加了這些團體舉辦的贊助活動，當中26%參與者是從事高噪音行業的工作。

To encourage trade unions and labour groups to help publicise the compensation scheme and promote the hearing conservation message in the activities carried out for their members, such sponsorship scheme is organised every year and has been well received by the related groups. In 2013/14, a historic high number of applications and sponsorship amount were recorded. During the year, a sponsorship amount of about HK\$780,000 were granted to 115 labour unions and organisations, which represented an increment of 15.2% as compared with the amount granted for the same period of last year. Among the total 25 469 workers who took part in the sponsored activities delivered by these organisations, 26% of the participants were engaged in high-level noise occupations.



職業安全及健康聯辦活動

Joint Functions on Occupational Safety and Health

管理局繼續與職業安全健康局合作，合辦了2013/14年度聽覺保護措施獎勵計劃，嘉許那些在保護工人聽覺方面推動有效措施的機構。獲獎的機構被邀請在2014年2月出席頒獎典禮，與其他的參加者一起分享寶貴的經驗。

除此之外，管理局亦繼續以合辦形式與勞工處及其他主要的職安推廣機構攜手舉辦大型安全運動，其中包括飲食業安全獎勵計劃，及建造業安全獎勵計劃。

The Board kept on co-organising with the Occupational Safety and Health Council *The Hearing Conservation Best Practices Award Scheme 2013/14* which aimed at giving recognition to companies and organisations that had made significant efforts to implement effective measures to protect the hearing of workers. The winners were invited to share their valuable experiences at an award presentation forum successfully held in February 2014.

In addition, the Board continued to support and participate in several other major annual safety campaigns, including *The Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme* and *The Construction Safety Award Scheme*, which were jointly organised with the Labour Department and other prominent occupational safety promotion organisations.






 管理局行政總監吳惠英女士於2013/14年度的職業健康大獎頒獎典禮上頒發獎座予優勝者
 ODCB Executive Director Ms Erica Ng presents a trophy to a winner at the Occupational Health Award Presentation Ceremony 2013/14




 管理局支持及參與2013/14年度的飲食業安全獎勵計劃
 ODCB supports and participates in the Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme 2013/14



復康服務及活動

Rehabilitation Services and Programmes

在《職業性失聰(補償)條例》下，管理局被賦予權力為罹患職業性失聰的人士舉辦或資助推行復康計劃。這些計劃的目標是幫助他們克服聽力損失帶來的不便，而所有的復康活動均在由管理局及其伙伴機構組成的職聽復康網絡下舉行。

Being empowered by the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance, the Board is responsible for conducting and financing rehabilitation programmes for those persons who suffer from occupational deafness. The mission of such programmes is to help occupational deafness sufferers overcome their handicap brought about by the ailment. All the rehabilitation activities are organised under the name of Occupational Deafness Rehabilitation Network (ODRN), a set-up formed by the Board and its partnering organisations.



聽力復康計劃

Aural Rehabilitation Programmes

聽力復康計劃旨在透過向職業性失聰人士提供適合的聽力輔助器具及訓練有效的溝通技巧，協助他們克服聽障。

The objective of aural rehabilitation programmes is to help those persons with occupational deafness overcome the hearing impairment through the provision of suitable hearing assistive devices and developing effective communication skills.

驗配前講座

Pre-fitting Seminar

為了幫助職業性失聰人士對助聽器的功用有更多的了解，管理局在2013/14年度為仍未配備聽力輔助器具的職聽人士舉辦了13場驗配前工作坊及講座。

除了管理局之聽力學家出席講解配戴助聽器的益處及如何選配合適的助聽器具外，管理局及職聽復康網絡的職員亦向與會者介紹申請資助聽力輔助器具費用的程序，及配備助聽器後的其他服務。

In the year 2013/14, the Board organised 13 pre-fitting workshops and seminars for the occupational deafness sufferers who had not yet been fitted with hearing assistive devices. These special seminars aimed at helping the participants have a better understanding on the benefits of wearing hearing aids.

Apart from having the Board's audiologist to give talk on the use of hearing aids and how to choose a suitable device, staff of the Board and ODRN also briefed participants on the procedures of applying for the financial assistance scheme for hearing assistive devices and other follow-up services available to them.



驗配後講座

Post-fitting Seminar

在取得助聽器後，很多使用者均需要時間和努力去適應配戴該新的器具。因此，管理局亦為他們舉辦了驗配後講座，藉此指導他們如何有效地使用助聽器及提升溝通能力。在2013/14年間，管理局舉辦了4場此類型的活動。在講座中，管理局之聽力學家和社工與到會者分享使用助聽器和其他因失聰而需要使用的器具之技巧，及如何建立使用助聽器時的正確態度。

Some hearing aids users would take time and efforts in adapting to the new devices after acquiring them. Therefore, the Board also organised post-fitting seminars for the hearing aids users. The objective was to give advice to them on how to better use their hearing aids so as to enhance their communications capability. During the year 2013/14, 4 such seminars were organised for our target audiences. In the seminars, the Board's audiologist and social worker shared with the participants tips and tricks on how to make better use of hearing aids and other devices which are reasonably required in connection with the noise-induced deafness. The right attitudes in the use of hearing aids were also shared among participants.



某些職業性失聰人士使用助聽器時可能需要特別的協助，並在日常保養及使用助聽器時可能遇上問題。有見及此，管理局本年度亦舉辦了特別的小組輔導工作坊及助聽器檢驗工作坊讓有需要的職聽人士參加。在這些工作坊中，聽力學家會檢驗各參與者助聽器的功能，若器具需要維修會向他們提供專業意見。

In order to address the needs of some occupational deafness sufferers who encountered difficulties in the daily use and maintenance of the hearing aids and the handling of their malfunction if happened, individual counselling workshops would be arranged for occupational deafness persons as needed. At these workshops, the Board's audiologist checked the functions of the hearing aids and provided advice to the participants if their devices needed to be repaired.

助聽器試戴計劃

Hearing Aid Trial Scheme



助聽器試戴計劃的構思，是幫助那些對使用助聽器持保留態度的職業性失聰人士。在計劃下，他們可在一個月內免費試用助聽器。在試用期間，管理局會安排人員跟進，確保參加者正確地使用助聽器。

The Hearing Aid Trial Scheme was designed to help those occupational deafness persons who have reservation of using hearing aids. Under the scheme, they could try out hearing aids free of charge for a period of one month. During the trial period, the Board would arrange follow-up sessions to ensure the proper use of devices by the participants.

社群復康計劃

Social Rehabilitation Programmes

面對聽障的問題，很多職業性失聰人士在日常生活或會遇到與其他人士溝通的障礙。為了幫助他們重新融入社交生活，職聰復康網絡舉辦了多項活動，以協助他們重拾信心和動力與家人或社會的其他人士交往。

透過與香港聾人福利促進會、工業傷亡權益會及香港建造業總工會三間機構的合作，管理局舉辦了多項類有趣的社群復康活動予職聰人士。這些活動包括戶外旅行、主題參觀、興趣小組、生日聚會、教育講座和健康檢查等等。

在2013/14年度，管理局舉辦了375個此類型的活動給予職聰之友，這些活動以擴闊他們的社交圈子，並提高他們與別人溝通的興趣及技巧為大前提。職聰復康網絡的工作人員經常透過不同渠道，盡力接觸所有職聰人士，希望能向他們提供適當的協助。於本年內，這些社群復康服務活動錄得7 775參與人次，參與者包括職業性失聰人士及他們的家人。

A lot of occupational deafness sufferers encountered problems in communicating with others and could not take full enjoyment of daily life. To help them re-integrate into social life in spite of their hearing difficulties, ODRN organised various activities to let them regain confidence and motivation to interact with family members and other people in the community.

Joining forces with the Hong Kong Society for the Deaf, Association for the Rights of Industrial Accident Victims and Hong Kong Construction Industry Employees General Union, the Board organised a wide spectrum of fascinating social rehabilitation activities for the interest of occupational deafness persons. These activities included outdoor picnics, theme visits, interest group gatherings, birthday parties, educational talks, health check sessions, to name just a few.

In 2013/14, the Board organised 375 such activities for persons suffering from occupational deafness. These activities aimed at broadening their social circles and strengthening their motivation and skills to communicate with others. Staff of ODRN always try hard to reach out to all occupational deafness persons via different channels so as to provide them with relevant services. The social rehabilitation programmes recorded 7 775 participations by occupational deafness sufferers and their family members during the reporting year.





針對某部份非活躍參加復康活動的人士，職聽復康網絡職員亦積極地運用其他途徑去接觸他們，如透過關懷探訪，問暖電話和鄰近社區茶聚等方式以了解他們近況。在2013/4年度，職聽復康網絡安排了約140次關懷探訪，24節愛心大使服務，和2 700次問暖電話予有關人士。

For those occupational deafness persons who were not active in taking part in the social rehabilitation activities, ODRN had put special efforts in reaching out to them by means of paying caring visits, making telephone calls, and organising tea-gatherings at their residential neighbourhood so as to catch up with them. In 2013/14, ODRN had arranged about 140 caring visits, 24 sessions of caring ambassador services and made 2 700 greeting calls to the concerned.



職業復康計劃

Vocational Rehabilitation Programmes

職業復康計劃旨在向那些仍有就業能力及意願的職業性失聰人士提供職業輔導、技術培訓及職業介紹服務。在計劃下，有興趣的參加者更可獲得就業配對服務。在2013/14年度，共有990人次參與了職業輔導資訊活動，當中有約60名職聽人士根據他們個別的職業需要，參加了不同的技術再培訓課程。

To help those occupational deafness persons who still have the capability and motivation to undertake employment, the Board also runs the vocational rehabilitation programmes which aimed at providing career counselling, job skills training and placement service for the parties concerned. Job matching services are offered to interested participants under such programmes. In 2013/14, 990 participations by occupational deafness persons were recorded for career counselling information sessions from which about 60 persons had taken part in the job skills retraining programmes based on their different vocational needs.



活動照片

Event Snapshots







獨立核數師報告

Independent Auditor's Report

獨立核數師報告 致職業性失聰補償管理局各成員

(根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》成立)

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已完成審核職業性失聰補償管理局(「管理局」)列載於第36頁至第47頁的財務報表，此財務報表包括於二〇一四年三月三十一日的資產負債表、與截至該日止年度的收支結算表、權益變動表及現金流量表，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

管理局就財務報表 須承擔的責任

管理局須負責遵照香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則及《職業性失聰(補償)條例》，編製真實公平地列報的財務報表，並對管理局認為必須的內部監控負責，確保財務報表的編製並無任何基於欺詐或謬誤而出現的重大錯誤陳述。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審核工作的結果，對該等財務報表作出意見。本報告僅向管理局各成員作出報告，除此以外，我們的報告書不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告書的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港審計準則進行審核。這些準則要求我們遵守道德規範，並規劃及執行審核，以合理確定此等財務報表是否不存有任何重大錯誤陳述。

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Occupational Deafness Compensation Board

(Established under the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance)

We have audited the financial statements of Occupational Deafness Compensation Board (the "Board") set out on pages 36 to 47, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, and the income and expenditure account, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. 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.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

審核涉及執程序以取得與財務報表所載金額及披露事項有關的審核憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，核數師考慮與該管理局編製及真實而公平地列報財務報表有關的內部監控，以設計適當的審核程序，但並非為對管理局的內部監控的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價管理局所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

我們相信，我們已取得的審核憑證是充足和適當地為我們的審核意見提供了基礎。

意見

我們認為，按照香港財務報告準則編製的財務報表真實而公平地反映管理局於二〇一四年三月三十一日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的盈餘及現金流量，並已按照《職業性失聰（補償）條例》妥善編製。

陳葉馮會計師事務所有限公司

執業會計師

香港，二〇一四年六月二十四日

楊錫鴻

執業證書編號 P05206

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Board's affairs as at 31 March 2014 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance.

CCIF CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 24 June 2014

Alvin Yeung Sik Hung

Practising Certificate Number P05206

財務報表

Financial Statements

收支結算表 (截至二〇一四年三月三十一日止)

Income and Expenditure Account (for the Year Ended 31 March 2014)

		附註 Note	2014 港元 HK\$	2013 港元 HK\$
收入	INCOME			
僱員補償保險徵款 管理局分配的款項	Distribution from Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board	4	44,391,366	37,083,747
政府付款	Government payment	5	2,123,965	1,816,231
定期存款利息	Interest income from time deposits		7,214,830	7,096,194
服務費用的收入	Service fee income		365,000	365,000
			54,095,161	46,361,172
支出	EXPENDITURE			
職業性失聰補償	Occupational deafness compensation	6	6,473,202	10,124,121
關於聽力輔助器具 的資助費用	Hearing assistive devices' financial assistance expenses	7	1,259,618	1,760,293
聽力測驗開支	Hearing assessment expenses		456,646	705,235
宣傳及推廣計劃	Promotional and publicity programmes		4,989,102	4,563,445
復康計劃	Rehabilitation programmes		3,390,945	3,277,120
行政開支	Administrative expenses	8	7,612,098	7,364,681
租金、差餉及管理費	Rent, rates and management fee		2,287,098	1,776,350
資本支出	Capital expenditure	9	442,454	129,220
			26,911,163	29,700,465
本年度之盈餘	SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		27,183,998	16,660,707
年初累積盈餘	RETAINED SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD		588,950,073	572,289,366
累積盈餘轉下年度	RETAINED SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD		616,134,071	588,950,073

第40至47頁之財務報表附註乃本財務報表之一部份。 The notes on pages 40 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表

Financial Statements

資產負債表 (於二〇一四年三月三十一日)

Statement of Financial Position (as at 31 March 2014)

		2014 港元 HK\$	2013 港元 HK\$
流動資產	CURRENT ASSETS		
預付款及按金	Prepayment and deposits	696,691	696,691
應收利息	Interest receivable	803,201	610,996
定期存款	Time deposits	616,000,000	588,000,000
現金及現金等值項目	Cash and cash equivalents	1,741,784	2,122,210
		619,241,676	591,429,897
流動負債	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
應付支出	Accrued charges	<u>3,107,605</u>	<u>2,479,824</u>
流動資產淨值	NET CURRENT ASSETS	<u>616,134,071</u>	<u>588,950,073</u>
保留盈餘	RETAINED SURPLUS	<u>616,134,071</u>	<u>588,950,073</u>

本賬目於二〇一四年六月二十四日經管理局批准及授權發出。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 24 June 2014.

代表管理局

On behalf of the Board

袁寶榮教授，太平紳士
職業性失聰補償管理局主席

Professor YUEN Po-wing, Anthony, JP
Chairman, Occupational Deafness Compensation Board

第40至47頁之財務報表附註乃本財務報表之一部份。

The notes on pages 40 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表

Financial Statements

權益變動表 (截至二〇一四年三月三十一日止)

Statement of Changes in Equity (for the Year Ended 31 March 2014)

		港元 HK\$
累計盈餘總數	Total retained surplus	
於二〇一二年四月一日	Balance at 1 April 2012	572,289,366
年內盈餘	Total comprehensive surplus for the year	<u>16,660,707</u>
於二〇一三年三月三十一日及二〇一三年四月一日	Balance at 31 March 2013 and 1 April 2013	588,950,073
年內盈餘	Total comprehensive surplus for the year	<u>27,183,998</u>
於二〇一四年三月三十一日	Balance at 31 March 2014	<u><u>616,134,071</u></u>

第40至47頁之財務報表附註乃本財務報表之一部份。 The notes on pages 40 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表

Financial Statements

現金流量表 (截至二〇一四年三月三十一日止)

Statement of Cash Flows (for the Year Ended 31 March 2014)

		2014 港元 HK\$	2013 港元 HK\$
經營業務	OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
本年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	27,183,998	16,660,707
調整：利息收入	Adjustments for: Interest income	<u>[7,214,830]</u>	<u>[7,096,194]</u>
營運資金變動	Changes in working capital	19,969,168	9,564,513
增加預付款及按金	Increase in prepayment and deposits	-	(114,811)
增加應付賬款	Increase in accrued charges	<u>627,781</u>	<u>333,890</u>
經營活動之現金流入淨值	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	20,596,949	9,783,592
投資活動之現金流量	INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
增加定期存款	Increase in time deposits	[28,000,000]	(16,700,000)
已收利息	Interest received	7,022,625	7,247,090
投資活動之現金流出淨值	NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	[20,977,375]	[9,452,910]
現金及現金等值項目(減少)/增加淨額	(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(380,426)	330,682
年初現金及現金等值項目	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,122,210	1,791,528
年終現金及現金等值項目	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	1,741,784	2,122,210

第40至47頁之財務報表附註乃本財務報表之一部份。 The notes on pages 40 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表附註

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. 法人地位

管理局是根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》而成立的。其註冊地址及運作地點為九龍尖沙咀堪富利士道8號格蘭中心15樓。

2. 主要會計政策

a) 合規聲明

此等財務報表乃根據由香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之所有適用香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)，該統稱包括所有適用的個別香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋、香港普遍接納之會計原則及《職業性失聰(補償)條例》(「條例」)之規定而編制。管理局所採納的主要會計政策之概要將在下文陳述。

香港會計師公會已頒佈若干新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則，其首次生效日期可適用於管理局的目前會計期間。附註3提供首次應用該等準則而引致會計政策任何變動的資料，惟該等準則須與該等財務報表中所反映本局的目前及先前會計期間有關。

b) 財務報表編製基準

本財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製。編製符合香港財務報告準則的財務報表須運用若干重要會計估算，亦需管理層在應用本局的會計政策過程中作出判斷。

除了僱員補償保險徵款管理局分配的款項及政府付款以收到款項為入賬依據外，管理局是採用應計會計制度為入賬依據。

c) 收入確認

利息收入按時間比例基準計及未償還本金及實際利率確認。

1. Corporate Status

The Board is incorporated by virtue of the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance. The registered office and place of operation of the Board is situated at 15/F., Grand Centre, 8 Humphreys Avenue, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance (the "Ordinance"). A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Board is set out below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs which are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Board. Note 3 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Board for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis. The preparation of financial statements conformity with HKFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies.

The Board adopts accrual basis of accounting except for distribution from the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board and Government payment which are recognised on receipt basis.

c) Income recognition

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal amounts outstanding and the interest rates applicable.

d) 資本支出

是年度之資本支出，均在同期之收支結算表中撇除。

e) 營業租約

營業租約下之應付租金乃按個別賃期以直線法在收支結算表中列賬。

f) 現金及現金等值項目

現金及現金等值項目為銀行及手頭現金、銀行及其他財務機構的活期存款、短期而流動性極高的投資，這些投資可隨時換算為已知的現金數額及其原始投資期限不超過三個月，所以沒有重大價值轉變的風險。

g) 其他應付款項

其他應付款項初步按公平價值入賬，其後則按經攤銷成本列賬，惟貼現之影響屬輕微則除外，於該情況下則按成本列賬。

h) 撥備及或然負債

當管理局因過去事項須承擔法定責任或推定責任，而履行該責任很可能需要付出經濟利益及有可靠之估計時，須為未確定時間或金額之負債確認撥備。如果貨幣時間價值重大，撥備會以履行責任預期所需支出之現值列報。

當不大可能需要付出經濟利益，或其數額未能可靠地估計，除非付出經濟利益之可能性極小，否則須披露該責任為或然負債。其存在僅能以一個或數個未來事項之發生或不發生來證實之潛在義務，除非其付出經濟利益之可能性極小，否則亦需披露為或然負債。

d) Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure incurred in the accounting year is charged entirely to the income and expenditure account for the year.

e) Operating leases

Rental payable under operating leases are accounted for in the income and expenditure account on a straight line basis over the periods of the respective leases.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been with three months of maturity at acquisition.

g) Other payables

Other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

h) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for other liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Board has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

3. 新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則 （「香港財務報告準則」）的應用

本年度，本局已採用下列由香港會計師公會頒發的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則：

3. Application of New and Revised Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”)

In the current year, the Board has applied the following new and revised HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA.

香港財務報告準則之修訂 Amendments to HKFRSs	香港財務報告準則二〇〇九年至二〇一一年週期的年度改進 Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle
香港會計準則第1號之修訂 Amendments to HKAS 1	其他全面收入項目之呈列 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income
香港財務報告準則第7號之修訂 Amendments to HKFRS 7	披露 - 財務資產及財務負債相互抵銷 Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
香港財務報告準則第10號、香港財務報告準則第11號及香港財務報告準則第12號之修訂 Amendments to HKFRS 10, HKFRS 11 and HKFRS 12	綜合財務報表、合營安排及於其他實體之權益披露：過渡指引 Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance
香港財務報告準則第10號 HKFRS 10	綜合財務報表 Consolidated Financial Statements
香港財務報告準則第11號 HKFRS 11	合營安排 Joint Arrangements
香港財務報告準則第12號 HKFRS 12	於其他實體之權益披露 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
香港財務報告準則第13號 HKFRS 13	公平值計量 Fair Value Measurement
香港會計準則第19號（於二〇一一年修訂） HKAS 19 (as revised in 2011)	僱員福利 Employee Benefits
香港會計準則第27號（於二〇一一年修訂） HKAS 27 (as revised in 2011)	獨立財務報表 Separate Financial Statements
香港會計準則第28號（於二〇一一年修訂） HKAS 28 (as revised in 2011)	於聯營公司及合營企業之投資 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
香港（國際財務報表詮釋委員會）- 詮釋第20號 HK (IFRIC) - Int 20	露天礦場開採階段之剝離成本 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

於本年度採用香港財務報告準則修訂本對本局本年度及過往會計年度的財務表現及狀況及/或該等財務報表所載披露概無重大影響。

The application of the amendments to HKFRSs in the current year has had no material effect on the Board's financial performance and positions for the current and prior accounting years and/or on the disclosures set out in these financial statements.

4. 僱員補償保險徵款管理局分配的款項

根據《僱員補償保險徵款條例》第7條規定，僱員補償保險徵款管理局須按季度分配其部份資源淨額予職業性失聰補償管理局。僱員補償保險徵款管理局的收入主要包括僱員補償保險保費的徵款。

截至二〇一四年及二〇一三年三月三十一日止年度的資源淨額比率，職業性失聰補償管理局可獲分配之僱員補償保險徵款管理局資源淨額比率為7/58。

於二〇一〇年七月一日起及現時的僱員補償保險保費徵款率為5.8%。

5. 政府付款

根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》第7條規定，政府須就政府所僱用的僱員付款予管理局。

6. 職業性失聰補償

根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》第14(1)條的規定，如罹患噪音所致失聰的人士能令管理局信納其符合第14(2)條指明的條件，他有權獲得補償。此外，第14A(1)條規定，在某人就根據第15條提出的申請獲判給補償後，如管理局信納該人符合第14A(2)條指明的條件，則該人有權就因罹患噪音所致的失聰而引致的進一步永久喪失工作能力，獲得再次補償。『噪音所致的失聰』的定義列明在條例第2條中。條例的附表5列明怎樣計算補償金額。

7. 關於聽力輔助器具的資助費用

根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》第27B條的規定，任何人如符合第27B(1)條指明的條件，他可向管理局申請付還他在與其噪音所致的失聰有關連的情況下，在取得、裝配、修理或保養聽力輔助器具方面合理地招致的開支，或要求管理局直接向有關器具提供者支付該等開支。『聽力輔助器具』的定義列明在條例的附表6中。根據條例附表7的規定，每一申請人可獲付還或直接支付的開支總計不得超過36,000港元。

截至二〇一四年三月三十一日止，未使用的聽力輔助器具資助計劃撥備額約為100,751,000港元(2013: 100,858,000港元)。

4. Distribution from Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board

In accordance with Section 7 of the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Ordinance, the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board is to distribute a proportion of its net resources to the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board on a quarterly basis. The resources of the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board mainly consist of a levy imposed on all employees' compensation insurance premiums.

The proportion of the net resources of the Employees' Compensation Insurance Levies Management Board to be distributed to the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board for the years ended 31 March 2013 and 2014 was 7/58.

The present rate of levy on employees' compensation insurance premiums is 5.8% on or after 1 July 2010.

5. Government Payment

In accordance with Section 7 of the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance, the Government has to make payment in respect of the employees engaged in the civil service to the Board.

6. Occupational Deafness Compensation

In accordance with Section 14(1) of the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance, a person who suffers noise-induced deafness is entitled to compensation if he satisfies the Board that he fulfils the conditions specified in Section 14(2). Moreover, Section 14A(1) provides that after a person has been awarded compensation on an application under Section 15, the person is entitled to further compensation for any additional permanent incapacity resulting from noise-induced deafness suffered if the Board is satisfied that the person fulfils the conditions specified in Section 14A(2). The term "noise-induced deafness" is defined in Section 2 of the Ordinance. Schedule 5 to the Ordinance sets out how the amount of compensation is to be determined.

7. Hearing Assistive Devices' Financial Assistance Expenses

In accordance with Section 27B of the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance, a person who fulfils the conditions specified in Section 27B(1) may apply to the Board for reimbursement of expenses he has reasonably incurred in the acquisition, fitting, repair or maintenance of a hearing assistive device in connection with his noise-induced deafness, or for payment by the Board directly to the device provider of such expenses he may reasonably incur. The term "hearing assistive device" is defined in Schedule 6 to the Ordinance. According to Schedule 7 to the Ordinance, the aggregate amount of reimbursement and direct payment of expenses shall not exceed HK\$36,000 per claimant.

Until 31 March 2014, the unused reserve granted for the Hearing Assistive Devices' Financial Assistance Scheme was approximately HK\$100,751,000 (2013: HK\$100,858,000).

8. 行政費用

8. Administrative Expenses

		2014 港元 HK\$	2013 港元 HK\$
核數師酬金	Auditor's remuneration	39,105	35,928
一般行政費用	General administrative expenses	666,632	718,261
員工成本	Staff costs		
- 薪金及其他福利	- Salaries and other benefits	6,357,093	6,081,518
- 退休福利計劃供款	- Retirement benefit	549,268	528,974
		<u>7,612,098</u>	<u>7,364,681</u>

9. 資本支出

9. Capital Expenditure

		2014 港元 HK\$	2013 港元 HK\$
傢俬	Furniture and fixtures	22,454	8,590
辦公室設備	Office equipment	420,000	120,630
		<u>442,454</u>	<u>129,220</u>

10. 營業租約的承擔

10. Operating Lease Commitments

於二〇一四年三月三十一日，根據不可撤回經營租約的未來最低租賃款總額如下：

As at 31 March 2014, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

		2014 港元 HK\$	2013 港元 HK\$
一年內	Within one year	2,293,320	1,898,040
第二年至第五年 (包括首尾兩年)	In the second to fifth year inclusive	790,800	3,084,120
		<u>3,084,120</u>	<u>4,982,160</u>

本管理局根據經營租賃安排租用該土地及物業。辦公室的租約年期經協商為兩至三年。該等租賃並不包括或然租金。

The Board leases land and buildings under an operating lease arrangement. The leases typically run for an initial period of two to three years. None of the leases includes contingent rental.

11. 稅項

管理局根據《稅務條例》第88條而獲得豁免稅項。

11. Taxation

The Board has been granted exemption from taxation under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

12. 財務風險因素

管理局的財務風險主要來自其金融工具。管理局之主要金融工具包括應收利息、定期存款、現金及現金等值項目及應付支出。管理局之主要風險為信貸風險，貨幣風險及利率風險：

12. Financial Risk Management

The Board is exposed to financial risk through its financial instruments. Financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents and accrued expenses. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

a) 信貸風險

管理局流動資金的信貸風險並不重大，因為交易對手為獲國際信貸評級機構評為良好信貸評級之金融機構。

a) Credit risk

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

b) 貨幣風險

由於管理局的資產及負債全部以港幣計值，故本局的外匯風險並不重大。

b) Currency risk

All of the Board's monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in Hong Kong Dollar. The currency risk of the Board is not significant.

c) 利率風險

管理局面對利率變化的市場風險主要有關銀行結餘及定期存款。浮動利率利息收入於發生時在收支結算表中確認。

c) Interest rate risk

The Board's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the bank balances and time deposits. Floating-rate interest income is charged to income and expenditure account as incurred.

管理局所監察的利率情況載於下文第(i)節。

The Board's interest rate profile as monitored is set out in (i) below.

i) 利率概述

i) Interest rate profile

		2014 港元 HK\$	2013 港元 HK\$
定期存款	Time deposits	616,000,000	588,000,000
現金及現金等值項目	Cash and cash equivalents	1,741,784	2,122,210
		<u>617,741,784</u>	<u>590,122,210</u>
實際利率	Effective interest rate	0.001% - 1.62%	0.50% - 1.40%

ii) 敏感度分析

於二〇一四年三月三十一日，估計倘若利率增加/減少20基點，所有其他變項保持不變，則管理局的本年度盈餘及累積盈餘會增加/減少1,235,484港元(2013：1,180,244港元)。

上述敏感度分析乃假設利率變動於結算日發生，並應用於在該日存在之浮動利率銀行存款面對的利率風險。增加/減少20基點為管理層對利率於截至下一個年度結算日止期間內的合理可能變動的評估。二〇一三年亦以相同基準進行分析。

d) 公平價值估計

管理局的所有金融工具與其公平值接近。

ii) Sensitivity analysis

As at 31 March 2014, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 20 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would increase/decrease the Board's surplus for the year and accumulated surplus by approximately HK\$1,235,484 (2013: HK\$1,180,244).

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year. A 20 basis points increase or decrease in interest rates is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2013.

d) Fair value

All financial instruments are carried at amounts approximate their fair values.

13. 截至二〇一四年三月三十一日止 年度已頒佈但尚未生效之經修訂、 新準則及詮釋可能產生之影響

直至本財務報表日期，香港會計師公會已頒佈以下於截至二〇一四年三月三十一日止年度尚未生效及在此財務報表未被採納的修訂、新訂準則及詮釋。

香港財務報告準則之修訂
Amendments to HKFRSs

香港財務報告準則之修訂
Amendments to HKFRSs

香港財務報告準則第9號
HKFRS 9

香港財務報告準則第14號
HKFRS 14

香港財務報告準則第9號及香港財務報告準則
第7號之修訂
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7

香港財務報告準則第10號、香港財務報告準則
第12號及香港會計準則第27號之修訂
Amendments to HKFRS 10,
HKFRS 12 and HKAS 27

香港會計準則第19號之修訂
Amendments to HKAS 19

香港會計準則第32號之修訂
Amendments to HKAS 32

香港會計準則第39號之修訂
Amendments to HKAS 39

香港（國際財務報告詮釋委員會）- 詮釋第21號
HK(IFRIC) - Int 21

13. Possible Impact of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Issued but not yet Effective, for the Year Ended 31 March 2014

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued the following amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2014, and which have not been adopted in the financial statements.

香港財務報告準則二〇一〇年至二〇一二年週期之年度改進²
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle²

香港財務報告準則二〇一一年至二〇一三年週期之年度改進²
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle²

金融工具³
Financial Instruments³

監管遞延賬戶⁴
Regulatory Deferral Accounts⁴

香港財務報告準則第9號之強制生效日期及過渡披露事項³
Mandatory Effective Date of HKFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures³

投資實體¹
Investment Entities¹

僱員福利²
Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions²

金融資產和金融負債的互相抵銷¹
Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities¹

衍生工具之更換及對沖會計法之延續¹
Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting¹

徵費¹
Levies¹

¹ 於二〇一四年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效

² 於二〇一四年七月一日或之後開始的年度期間生效

³ 可供應用 - 強制生效日期將於落實香港財務報告準則第9號之未完成部分後釐訂

⁴ 於二〇一六年一月一日或之後開始的首份年度香港財務報告準則財務報表生效

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

³ Available for application - the mandatory effective date will be determined when the outstanding phases of HKFRS 9 are finalised.

⁴ Effective for first annual HKFRS financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

本管理局正在評估該等新訂及修訂香港財務報告準則於初步採用期間預期將產生的影響。到目前為止，本局認為採用上述新訂及修訂香港財務報告準則不對本局的財務報告構成重大影響。

The Board is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these new and revised HKFRSs is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far the Board has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

《職業性失聰(補償)條例》下指定的高噪音工作

Noisy Occupations Specified under the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance

根據《職業性失聰(補償)條例》附表3，有以下情況的工作，即為高噪音工作。其中第3、10、11及25類為特別高噪音工作，申請人受僱滿5年便可申請補償 -

According to Schedule 3 of the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance, a noisy occupation is one of the following noisy types. For the particularly noisy types 3, 10, 11 and 25, workers with a minimum of 5 years of employment can apply for compensation -

1. 對金屬或金屬坯段或鋼錠使用機動研磨工具，或在該等工具使用時，完全或主要在該等工具的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of power driven grinding tools on metal or on billets of metal or blooms, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used;
2. 對金屬或金屬坯段或鋼錠使用機動衝擊工具，或在該等工具使用時，完全或主要在該等工具的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of power driven percussive tools on metal or on billets of metal or blooms, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used;
- *3. 對石塊、混凝土或大理石使用機動研磨、開鑿、切割或衝擊工具，或在該等工具使用時，完全或主要在該等工具的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of power driven grinding, chiselling, cutting or percussive tools on rocks, concrete or marble, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those tools whilst they are being so used;
4. 完全或主要在使用不可拆模或可拆模或吊錘以鍛造(包括熱衝壓)金屬的設備(不包括機動壓力機)的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of plant (excluding power press plant) engaged in the forging (including drop stamping) of metal by means of closed or open dies or drop hammers;
5. 在紡織製造業工作，而且工作完全在或主要在使用紡織人造或天然(包括礦物)纖維或高速假撚纖維的機器的房間或小屋內進行；
work in textile manufacturing where the work is undertaken wholly or mainly in rooms or sheds in which there are machines engaged in weaving man-made or natural (including mineral) fibres or in the high speed false twisting of fibres;
6. 使用切割或清潔金屬釘或螺釘或使之成形的機器，或完全或主要在該等機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, machines engaged in cutting, shaping or cleaning metal nails or screws;
7. 使用等離子噴槍噴鍍金屬，或完全或主要在該等離子噴槍的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, plasma spray guns engaged in the deposition of metal;
8. 使用以下機器或完全或主要在以下機器的緊鄰範圍內工作：多刀具切模機、刨床機、自動或半自動車床、多層橫切機、自動成形機、雙端頭開榫機、直立式打線床(包括高速鑽板機)、屈曲邊緣機、圓鋸及鋸片闊度不少於75毫米的運鋸機；
the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, any of the following machines: multi-cutter moulding machines, planing machines, automatic or semi-automatic lathes, multiple cross-cut machines, automatic shaping machines, double-end tenoning machines, vertical spindle moulding machines (including high-speed routing machines), edge banding machines, bandsawing machines with a blade width of not less than 75 mm and circular sawing machines;
9. 使用鏈鋸；
the use of chain saws;
- *10. 在建築工地內使用撞擊式打樁或板樁的機器，或完全或主要在該等機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, machines engaged in percussive pile or metal plank driving on construction sites;

- * 11. 完全或主要在噴砂打磨作業的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of abrasive blasting operations;
12. 使用研磨玻璃的機器，或完全或主要在該等機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, machines engaged in grinding of glass;
13. 完全或主要在壓碎或篩選石塊或碎石料的機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of machines engaged in crushing or screening of rocks or stone aggregate;
14. 使用壓碎塑料的機器，或完全或主要在該等機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, machines engaged in granulating of plastic materials;
15. 完全或主要在被用於清理船舶外殼的機器或手提工具的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of machines or hand tools engaged in descaling of ships;
16. 完全或主要在內燃機、渦輪機、加壓燃料爐頭或噴射引擎的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of internal combustion engines or turbines or pressurised fuel burners or jet engines;
17. 完全或主要在車身修理或用人手錘鍊製作金屬製品的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of car body repair, or of making metal articles by manual hammering;
18. 使用擠出塑料的機器，或完全或主要在該等機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of, machines engaged in extruding of plastic materials;
19. 使用瓦通紙機器，或在該等機器使用時，完全或主要在該等機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of paper corrugating machines, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those machines whilst they are being so used;
20. 完全或主要在涉及使用有壓縮蒸汽的機器的情況下漂染布匹的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of bleaching and dyeing of fabric involving machines using pressurised steam;
21. 完全或主要在入玻璃瓶作業線的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of glass-bottling lines;
22. 完全或主要在入金屬罐作業線的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of metal-can bottling lines;
23. 使用紙張摺疊機，或在該等機器使用時，完全或主要在該等機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of paper folding machines, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those machines whilst they are being so used;
24. 使用高速捲筒紙柯式印刷機，或在該等機器使用時，完全或主要在該等機器的緊鄰範圍內工作；
the use of high speed web-fed offset printing machines, or work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of those machines whilst they are being so used;
- * 25. 完全或主要在槍擊操作的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of gun-firing operation;
26. 完全或主要在電昏豬隻以供屠宰的工序所在地方的緊鄰範圍內工作；
work wholly or mainly in the immediate vicinity of a place where the electric stunning of pigs for the purpose of slaughter takes place;
27. 在根據《賭博條例》(第148章)第22(1)(b)條獲發牌照的麻將館內搓麻將並以此作為主要職責；
playing mahjong (as the major duty) inside a mahjong parlour licensed under section 22(1)(b) of the Gambling Ordinance (Cap. 148);
28. 在的士高的舞池的緊鄰範圍內配製或端送飲品並以此作為主要職責；或
preparing or serving drinks (as the main duty) in the immediate vicinity of the dancing area of a discotheque; or
29. 在的士高內控制或操作重播和廣播預錄音樂的系統。
controlling or operating a system for playing back and broadcasting recorded music in a discotheque.

*註：有灰色陰影的為4類特別高噪音工作。申索人只須曾受僱於這些工作合共5年(而非10年)，便可符合職業方面的規定。

*Note: The occupations in grey shade are the 4 particularly noisy occupations. An applicant is only required to be engaged in these occupations in aggregate for 5 years, instead of 10 years, in order to fulfil the occupational requirements.

首次補償申請者所從事的高噪音工作類別 (2013/14年度)

Type of Noisy Occupations Engaged (Compensation for the First Time) (Year 2013/14)

 首次補償 First-time Compensation			
噪音工作 Noisy Occupation	數目 Number	百分比 (%) Percentage (%)	
研磨、開鑿、切割或衝擊石塊 Rock grinding, chiselling, cutting or percussion	64	45.4	1
在內燃機、渦輪機、加壓燃料爐頭或噴射引擎的附近工作 Working near internal combustion engines, turbines, pressurised fuel burners or jet engines	32	22.7	2
研磨金屬 Metal grinding	25	17.7	3
紡織 Weaving or spinning	6	4.3	
打樁 Pile driving	5	3.6	
使用鑽板機、刨床機、圓鋸機或自動車床 Using routing, planing, circular sawing machines or automatic lathes	3	2.1	
噴砂打磨作業 Abrasive blasting operations	2	1.4	
使用壓碎塑料的機器 Plastic materials granulation	1	0.7	
使用清理船舶外殼的機器或手提工具 Descaling of ships	1	0.7	
使用紙張摺疊機 Using paper folding machines	1	0.7	
使用高速捲筒紙柯式印刷機 High speed web-fed offset printing	1	0.7	
總數: Total:	141	100	

再次補償申請者所從事的高噪音工作類別 (2013/14年度)

Type of Noisy Occupations Engaged (Further Compensation) (Year 2013/14)

 再次補償 Further Compensation			
噪音工作 Noisy Occupation	數目 Number	百分比 (%) Percentage(%)	
研磨、開鑿、切割或衝擊石塊 Rock grinding, chiselling, cutting or percussion	22	52.4	1
研磨金屬 Metal grinding	7	16.7	2
在內燃機、渦輪機、加壓燃料爐頭或噴射引擎的附近工作 Working near internal combustion engines, turbines, pressurised fuel burners or jet engines	4	9.5	3
使用鑽板機、刨床機、圓鋸機或自動車床 Using routing, planing, circular sawing machines or automatic lathes	3	7.1	
使用紙張摺疊機 Using paper folding machines	2	4.7	
衝擊金屬 Metal percussion	1	2.4	
使用鏈鋸 Using chain saw	1	2.4	
噴砂打磨作業 Abrasive blasting operations	1	2.4	
使用壓碎塑料的機器 Plastic materials granulation	1	2.4	
總數: Total:	42	100	

附錄四

Appendix 4

獲取首次補償者的聽力損失程度分析圖 (2013/14年度)

Analysis of Approved Cases of First-time Compensation by Level of Hearing Loss (Year 2013/14)



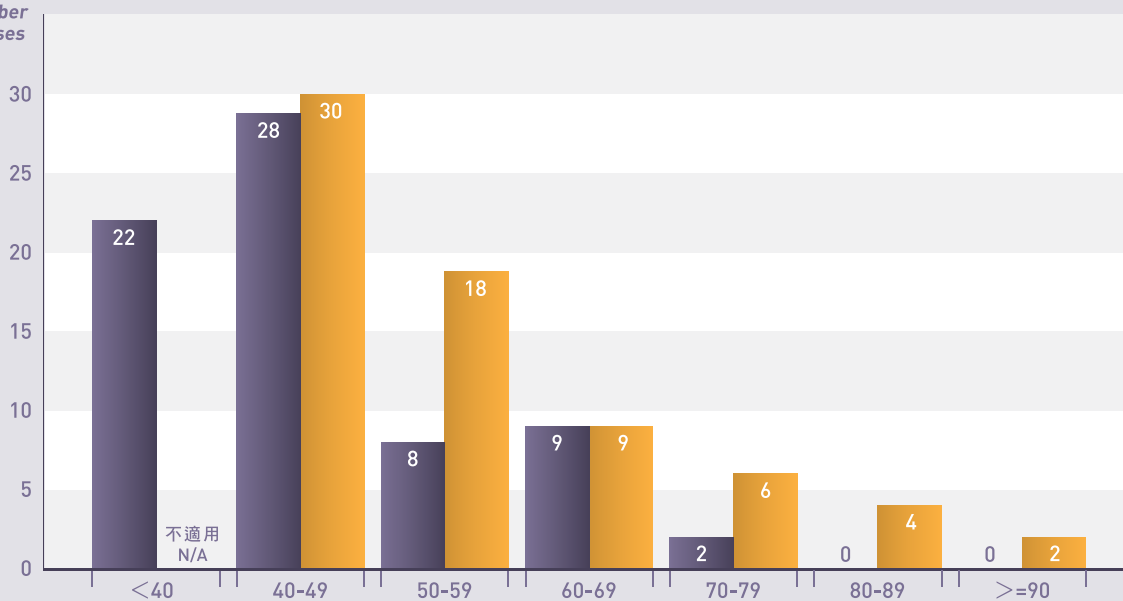
首次補償

First-time Compensation

較好的耳朵
Better Ear

較差的耳朵
Worse Ear

個案數目
Number of Cases



聽力損失程度(分貝) Hearing Loss Level (dB)

獲取再次補償者的聽力損失程度分析圖 (2013/14年度)

Analysis of Approved Cases of Further Compensation by Level of Hearing Loss (Year 2013/14)

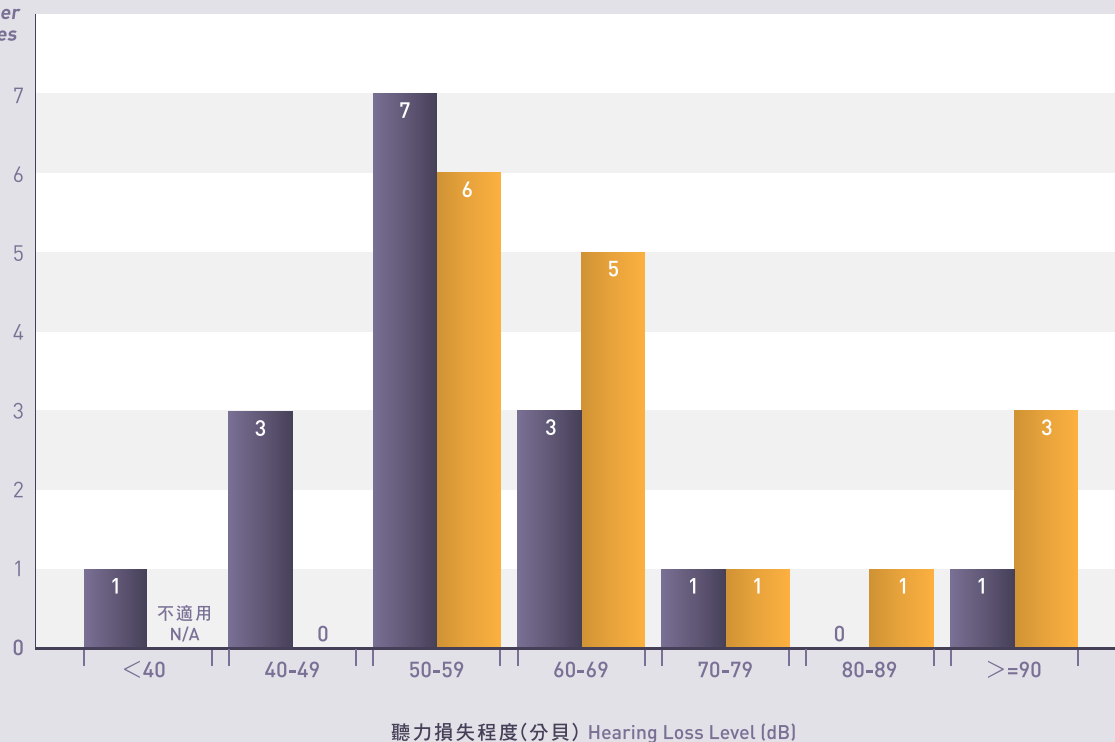


再次補償

Further Compensation

較好的耳朵 Better Ear
較差的耳朵 Worse Ear

個案數目
Number of Cases



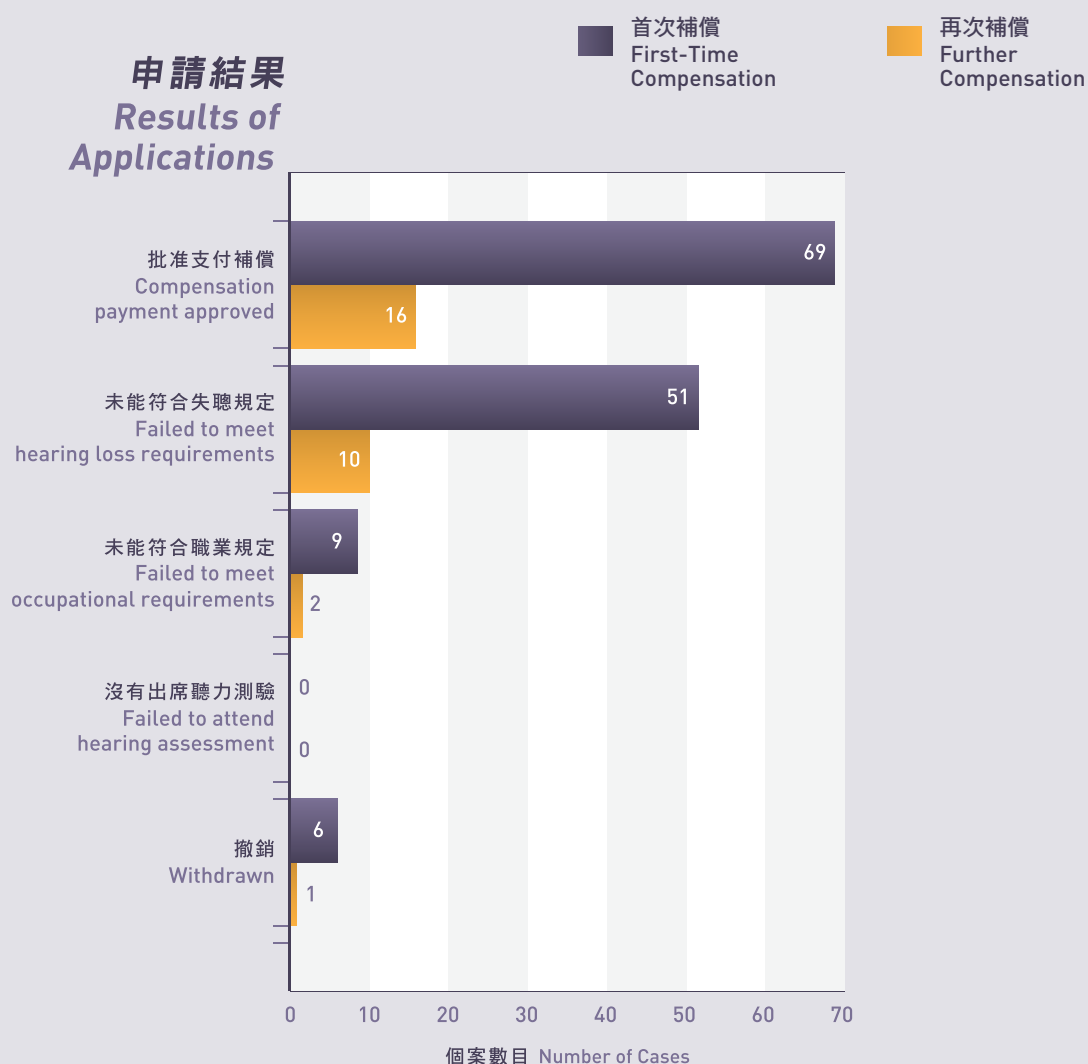
首次與再次補償申請的審理結果比較 (2013/14年度)

Comparison of the Results of First-time and Further Applications for Compensation Processed (Year 2013/14)



審理結果比較

Comparison of the Results





職業性失聰補償管理局
Occupational Deafness Compensation Board

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