



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



2016

ANNUAL REPORT 年報



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To be an excellent organization in offering a wide range of compensations to patients with pneumoconiosis and/or mesothelioma, providing quality rehabilitation care to the patients for enhancing their physical condition, and, developing and implementing preventive measures for striving to minimize the occurrence of these diseases among the workforce in the construction and quarry industries.

致力成為卓越的機構，為患有肺塵埃沉着病及／或間皮瘤的人士提供一系列的補償、優質的復康服務以提升他們的身體機能，以及制訂和推行預防措施，力求減低建造業和石礦業的從業員患上相關疾病的機會。



Mission 使命

To provide a platform for the compensation, rehabilitation and prevention of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma for the betterment of the patients, the workforce in the industries as well as the society as a whole, we endeavor to fulfill the statutory functions in a professional and caring manner through:

- utilizing effectively the resources collected from the construction and quarry industries in accordance with the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance to fulfill our statutory functions;
- launching rehabilitation programmes to enhance the physical condition of the patients;
- implementing educational and publicity programmes to raise the awareness of employers, workers, professionals and trainees in the industries as well as the public at large on the prevention of the above diseases, and facilitate them in strengthening prevention works;
- building an occupational health culture among practitioners in the industries;
- providing medical examination programme for construction workers;
- supporting researches relating to the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of the above diseases; and
- maintaining a team of quality, efficient and people-oriented staff.

CODE OF ETHICS

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

以專業及關懷的服務態度，就有關肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的補償、復康及預防提供平台，令患者、有關行業從業員及整體社會受惠：

- 將按照《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》向建造業和石礦業徵收所得的資源，有效地運用於履行各項法定的職能；
- 推行復康服務，以提升患者的身體機能；
- 推展教育及宣傳計劃，以提高業界僱主、僱員、專業人士和學員，以及市民大眾對上述疾病的預防意識，並協助他們加強預防工作；
- 為業界建立職業健康的文化；
- 為建造業工友提供胸肺檢查服務；
- 支援與上述疾病的預防、治療及復康相關的研究工作；及
- 維持一支以質素及效率見稱的團隊，提供以人為本的服務。

專業守則

- 實行誠信可靠、廉潔守正、行事客觀、不偏不倚、承擔責任、盡忠職守及專業勤奮的原則。



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BOARD MEMBERS

基金委員會委員



As at 31 December 2016

於2016年12月31日



Ir. CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)
陳修杰工程師(主席)



Ir. TSUI Wai Tim
徐偉添工程師



Mr. CHEE Ying Keung, Joseph
徐應強先生



Dr. SO Ho Pui
蘇浩培醫生



Ms. FUNG Elsie
馮艾斯女士



Mr. CHAN Chi Hung, Dave
陳志雄先生



Ir. LAU Chi Kin
劉志健工程師



Mr. WONG Ping
黃平先生



Mr. IP Po Keung, Lewis
葉寶強先生



Ms. TAM Wing Tsz, Kate
譚詠芷女士

Board Members

Ir. CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)

Nominated by the Hong Kong Construction Association

Ir. TSUI Wai Tim

Nominated by the Hong Kong Construction Association

Mr. CHEE Ying Keung, Joseph

Nominated by the Hong Kong Contract Quarry Association

Mr. CHAN Chi Hung, Dave

Nominated by The HK Federation of Electrical & Mechanical Contractors Ltd.

Dr. SO Ho Pui

Nominated by The Hong Kong Medical Association

Ir. LAU Chi Kin

Engineer

Mr. WONG Ping

Representing Employees

Ms. FUNG Elsie

Representing Employees

Mr. LAU Sin Keung, Terence (to April 2016)**Mr. IP Po Keung, Lewis (from April 2016)**Senior Treasury Accountant
(Fund Management), The Treasury**Ms. FONG Yuk Sim, Teresa (to November 2016)****Ms. TAM Wing Tsz, Kate (from November 2016)**Senior Labour Officer, Labour Department,
Responsible for Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Compensation**Secretary General: Mr. LAW Shiu Hung**

委員名單

陳修杰工程師(主席)

由香港建造商會提名

徐偉添工程師

由香港建造商會提名

徐應強先生

由香港合約石礦商會提名

陳志雄先生

由香港機電工程商聯會提名

蘇浩培醫生

由香港醫學會提名

劉志健工程師

工程師

黃平先生

僱員代表

馮艾斯女士

僱員代表

劉先強先生(至2016年4月)**葉寶強先生(由2016年4月)**

庫務署高級庫務會計師(基金管理)

方玉嬋女士(至2016年11月)**譚詠芷女士(由2016年11月)**勞工處負責肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤
補償事宜的高級勞工事務主任**秘書長：羅紹雄先生**

BOARD INFORMATION 基金委員會資料



Committees

Committee on Finance & Administration

Ir. CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)
Mr. CHEE Ying Keung, Joseph
Mr. LAU Sin Keung, Terence (to April 2016)
Mr. IP Po Keung, Lewis (from April 2016)

Committee on Levy & Compensation

Ir. CHAN Sau Kit, Allan (Chairman)
Dr. SO Ho Pui
Mr. CHAN Chi Hung, Dave
Mr. WONG Ping
Ms. FONG Yuk Sim, Teresa (to November 2016)
Ms. TAM Wing Tsz, Kate (from November 2016)

Committee on Objections

Ir. TSUI Wai Tim (Chairman)
Mr. CHEE Ying Keung, Joseph
Ir. LAU Chi Kin
Ms. FUNG Elsie

Committee on Research

Dr. SO Ho Pui (Chairman)
Prof. LAM Tai Hing (Honorary Adviser)
Ir. TSUI Wai Tim
Ir. LAU Chi Kin
Mr. LAM Shi Kai
Dr. LAM Siu Pui
Dr. LEUNG Chi Chiu
Mr. TSIN Tai Wa
Mr. CHEUNG Hon Chung

Committee on Rehabilitation

Dr. SO Ho Pui (Chairman)
Ir. LAU Chi Kin
Ms. FONG Yuk Sim, Teresa (to November 2016)
Ms. TAM Wing Tsz, Kate (from November 2016)
Dr. CHAN Hok Sum
Dr. CHENG Shu Kei, Andy
Dr. LAM Siu Pui
Ms. MAN Lai Sim (to December 2016)
Ms. TANG Ching Yee, Ellie
Ms. TANG Fung Ki, Ivy
Mr. CHAN Kam Hong (Adviser)
Dr. CHAN Kin Sang (Adviser)
Dr. CHOO Kah Lin (Adviser)
Dr. LAU Kam Shing (Adviser)
Dr. LEE Ka Kin, Larry (Adviser)
Mr. WONG Leung Chi (Adviser)

附屬委員會

財務及行政委員會

陳修杰工程師(主席)
徐應強先生
劉先強先生(至2016年4月)
葉寶強先生(由2016年4月)

徵款及補償委員會

陳修杰工程師(主席)
蘇浩培醫生
陳志雄先生
黃平先生
方玉嬋女士(至2016年11月)
譚詠芷女士(由2016年11月)

覆核委員會

徐偉添工程師(主席)
徐應強先生
劉志健工程師
馮艾斯女士

研究委員會

蘇浩培醫生(主席)
林大慶教授(名譽顧問)
徐偉添工程師
劉志健工程師
林樹佳先生
林兆培醫生
梁子超醫生
錢棟華先生
張漢中先生

復康委員會

蘇浩培醫生(主席)
劉志健工程師
方玉嬋女士(至2016年11月)
譚詠芷女士(由2016年11月)
陳學深醫生
鄭樹基博士
林兆培醫生
文麗嬋女士(至2016年12月)
鄧靜儀女士
鄧鳳琪女士
陳錦康先生(顧問)
陳健生醫生(顧問)
俞佳琳醫生(顧問)
劉錦城醫生(顧問)
李家堅博士(顧問)
黃亮枝先生(顧問)

BOARD INFORMATION 基金委員會資料

Committee on Prevention

Ir. TSUI Wai Tim (Chairman)
Dr. SO Ho Pui
Mr. CHAN Chi Hung, Dave
Prof. FUNG Ying Him, Anthony
Dr. LEUNG Lai Man, Raymond
Dr. YEUNG Koon Chuen, Winson
Mr. WONG Wai Man, Raymond
Mr. WONG Wing Wah
Mr. YEUNG Chung Yuen
Mr. LAU Fuk Ping (to August 2016)
Mr. WONG Leung Chi (from October 2016)

Advisers of the Board

Ir. HO On Sing, Thomas, JP
Ir. YU Shek Man, Ringo
Mr. CHOW Luen Kiu, MH
Prof. YU Tak Sun, Ignatius
Prof. LEUNG Wing Nang, Albert (to August 2016)
Prof. JIANG Yuanan (from September 2016)

Other Information

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預防委員會

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蘇浩培醫生
陳志雄先生
馮應謙教授
梁禮文醫生
楊冠全博士
黃偉民先生
黃永華先生
楊中源先生
劉福平先生(至2016年8月)
黃亮枝先生(由2016年10月)

基金委員會顧問

何安誠工程師·太平紳士
余錫萬工程師
周聯僑先生·榮譽勳章
余德新教授
梁榮能教授(至2016年8月)
姜元安教授(由2016年9月)

其他資料

核數師

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

基金委員會辦事處

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COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION 財務及行政委員會



Ir. CHAN Sau Kit, Allan
陳修杰工程師

Ir. CHAN Sau Kit, Allan

I am pleased to report the work of this Committee in the year 2016, which was another challenging year for the Board.

Despite the reduction of levy rate from 0.25% to 0.15% effective for tenders submitted on or after 20 August 2012, the full effect of such reduction on levy income has not yet fully materialized. In 2016, 37.43% of the total levy income was received from construction contracts levied at 0.25%, and 62.57% of the levy income was from the levy rate of 0.15%

In comparison with the value of last year, the total levy income decreased by 3.11% to \$346.93 million. The levies from the public sector decreased by 5.72% to \$185.17 million, and that from the private sector increased by 0.15% to \$161.51 million. On the other hand, levies from the quarry industry dropped from \$0.38 million to \$0.25 million.

The interest income of certificate of deposits/bonds and fixed deposits decreased by 16.43% or \$5.91 million to \$30.06 million. The dividend income increased from \$11.62 million to \$12.63 million. Other income was \$1.89 million. As a whole, total income was \$391.51 million, showing a decrease of \$21.97 million or 5.31% from 2015.

On the total expenditure, it decreased by 3.34% to \$239.85 million. Total compensation of \$192.21 million showed an increase of \$3.76 million or 2% from 2015.

陳修杰工程師

本人很高興代表財務及行政委員會向各位匯報2016年度的工作，對於基金委員會來說今年亦是充滿重重挑戰的一年。

雖然在2012年8月20日或以後入標的建造工程合約所採用之徵款率由0.25%下調至0.15%，但下調的影響並未在這財政年度完全獲得反映。2016年度仍有37.43%的收入是按舊徵款率0.25%計算徵款，其餘的62.57%徵款所得則是按新徵款率0.15%計算。

是年度共收到三億四千六百九十三萬元之徵款，比去年下跌3.11%。從公共工程項目收到徵款共一億八千五百一十七萬元，比去年減少5.72%，而從私人工程項目錄得徵款0.15%之輕微升幅，共收到一億六千一百五十一萬元。與此同時，從石礦業收到的徵款亦由上年之三十八萬元減少至二十五萬元。

從存款證／債券及銀行定期存款所得的利息收入比上年減少五百九十一萬元或16.43%，共三千零六萬元。股息收入由上年度之一千一百六十二萬元升至一千二百六十三萬元，而其他收入則有一百八十九萬元。整體而言，是年度總收入為三億九千一百五十一萬元，比2015年度減少5.31%即二千一百九十七萬元。

支出方面，是年度總開支比上年減少3.34%，共二億三千九百八十五萬元。支付肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤病人之各項補償開支共一億九千二百二十一萬元，比2015年增加2%或三百七十六萬元。



COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION 財務及行政委員會

Furthermore, a total of \$23.83 million was spent for research, prevention and rehabilitation, which was \$8.18 million or 25.55% less than 2015. This was due to the reduction in the payment for prevention and rehabilitation programmes. To sum up, \$222.2 million or 92.64% of the total expenditure were paid as compensation, medical examination, research, prevention and rehabilitation for the benefit of patients and workers.

The surplus of income over expenditure for the year was \$151.66 million, which was \$13.68 million or 8.27% less than the previous year. The balance of accumulated fund was at the record high level of \$2,218.52 million.

Regarding the investment of reserves, about 85% of the surplus funds were placed on certificate of deposits, bonds and fixed deposit at short to long-term fixed rates in order to ensure a relatively stable interest income. The certificate of deposits and bonds will be held to maturity, while the remaining 15% of the surplus funds were invested in listed shares and the Tracker Fund for dividend income and long-term investment purposes. In 2016, the global financial markets remained very volatile, and thereby increased the risk of investment. The Committee had been closely monitoring the investment portfolios.

In June 2016, the Board submitted its annual report in 2015 for tabling in the Legislative Council. The Estimates of Income and Expenditure together with the Yearly Programme for 2017 were also submitted in December 2016 for approval by the Government in accordance with the provision of the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance (“the Ordinance”).

As the authorized paying agent of the Pneumoconiosis Ex-gratia Fund (“the Fund”), the Board presented the Fund’s interim and final reports together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 which were audited by the Director of Audit and approved by the Government.

Before I end this report, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the contributions and supports given by members to the affairs of this Committee.

除補償開支外，基金委員會亦運用了二千三百八十三萬元進行各項研究、預防及復康工作，比上年減少八百一十八萬元，跌幅達25.55%，是因減少了預防及復康項目之開支。總括而言，用於補償、判傷、研究、預防及復康工作的支出共二億二千二百二十萬元，佔總開支之92.64%。

基金委員會是年度錄得盈餘共一億五千一百六十六萬元，比上年減少一千三百六十八萬元即8.27%。於年終結算日累積基金達到新高之二十二億一千八百五十二萬元。

關於儲備的投資策略，我們將大約85%之儲備基金盈餘用於購買存款證、債券及作短至長期之定期存款，以確保較穩定之利息收入。存款證及債券我們會持有至到期日，而其餘15%之基金盈餘會投資股票及盈富基金，以收取股息及作長線投資。2016年環球投資市場仍極為動盪，大大增加投資風險，委員會會繼續密切監察各投資項目。

基金委員會於2016年6月提交了二零一五年度之年報，供立法會審閱；亦於12月按《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》規定提交了二零一七年度之財政預算與全年工作計劃供香港特別行政區政府審批。

作為政府委託之肺塵埃沉着病特惠金付款人，基金委員會於年內向香港特別行政區政府提交了中期報告、全年報告及截至二零一六年三月三十一日財政年度經審計署署長核實及政府審批之財務報告。

最後，我想藉此機會向各委員為基金委員會在財務及行政事務上，所作出的貢獻及支持予以衷心的致謝。



Ir. CHAN Sau Kit, Allan

Levy

The Levy rate was reduced from 0.25% to 0.15% from 20 August 2012 and its impact to our levy income was progressively reflected in 2016 with 37.43% (versus 52.61% in 2015) of levy income actually came from construction contracts levied at 0.25%.

The overall levy income in 2016 was reduced by 3.11% to \$346.93 million. The private sector had a slight increase of 0.15% to \$161.51 million (2015: \$161.28 million) whereas the public sector had a decrease of 5.72% to \$185.17 million versus \$196.4 million in the previous year.

We recorded \$55.03 million of levy income from MTR projects, indicated a 9.42% drop from the previous year of \$60.75 million. The levy income from quarry industry dropped from \$0.38 million to \$0.25 million.

The construction project at Kai Tak Development and the Airport Development scheme contributed the levy income of \$6.39 million, a drop of \$2.34 million from \$8.73 million in 2015, representing a reduction of 26.8%.

Compensation

The number of new cases recorded in 2016 was 54, including 7 Mesothelioma and 4 Asbestosis cases. The total paid out of compensation was \$192.21 million, representing an increase of 2% as compared with \$188.45 million in 2015.

During the Annual Interview with our patients, we conducted a patient's satisfaction survey on our Compensation Services in general. The overall average score was 91.8, an increase of 2.3 compared with 89.5 in 2015.

To end this report, I would like to thank all the Committee members for their contributions in the areas of Levy and Compensation.

陳修杰工程師

徵款

徵款率於2012年8月20日起由0.25%下調至0.15%，其影響持續反映在2016年的徵款收入，是年度有37.43%的收入是按舊徵款率0.25%計算徵款(2015年：52.61%)。

是年度徵款收入比上年減少3.11%，共三億四千六百九十三萬元。從私人工程項目收到徵款微升0.15%，共一億六千一百五十一萬元(2015年：一億六千一百二十八萬元)。此外，從公共工程收到徵款比上年之一億九千六百四十萬元減少5.72%至一億八千五百一十七萬元。

基金委員會從港鐵項目共收到五千五百零三萬元之徵款，比上年收到的六千零七十五萬元減少9.42%。從石礦業收到的徵款則由上年之三十八萬元跌至二十五萬元。

啟德發展項目及機場發展計劃各工程項目所得之徵款由2015年度之八百七十三萬元跌至是年度之六百三十九萬元，下跌二百三十四萬元，跌幅約26.8%。

補償

2016年共有54宗新症個案，其中7宗為間皮瘤個案，4宗為石棉沉着病個案。補償總開支為一億九千二百二十一萬元，比上年之一億八千八百四十五萬元增加2%。

此外，是年度基金委員會就病人對補償部的服務滿意度進行了一項問卷調查，病人平均給予分數達91.8分，比2015年的89.5分提升2.3分。

最後，我衷心感謝委員會所有成員在徵款及補償範疇作出重要的貢獻。



Dr. SO Ho Pui
蘇浩培醫生

Dr. SO Ho Pui

As more scholars have known the research fund of the Board, we are pleased to see that there is an increasing trend of research application. Although concrete results of research projects often require much longer time for manifestation, we believe that the seeds that the research staff sowed today shall bring good harvest for the prevention, cure and rehabilitation of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma. The Board received altogether 10 applications during the year 2016. 6 applications have been processed (one of which was brought forward from last year), and 2 applications have been approved by the Board. Another 2 applications have been accepted by the Committee, and will be recommended to the Board for approval at early 2017. There are 5 applications pending for processing in the coming year.

The two approved projects were “Targeting polyamine for therapy in malignant pleural mesothelioma” conducted by Dr Lam Sze Kwan, Post-doctoral Fellow, Department of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, and “Development of multimedia educational intervention to promote pneumoconiosis prevention among South Asian construction workers in Hong Kong” conducted by Dr Wong Cho Lee, Professional Consultant of the Nethersole School of Nursing of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. We are happy to see that the contents and directions of the two research projects are strictly different, as we always encourage different researches focusing on different areas and directions.

Since the therapy of malignant pleural mesothelioma was not satisfactory, and there was no breakthrough progress in recent years, there is an urgent need for development of new adjuvant therapy and chemotherapy drugs. The Committee strongly supports such kind of research, and we wish to bring new hope to the patients. Following experiments which proved that the inhibition of polyamine synthesis in cancer cells can effectively slow down the

蘇浩培醫生

隨着近年更多學者認識基金委員會的研究基金，我們喜見收到的研究申請有上升趨勢。雖然研究項目往往需要較長時間才能見到真正成果，但我們相信研究人員今天播下的種子，必能為將來肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的預防、醫治以至復康的工作帶來更美好的收成。委員會於2016年共收到10項申請，在已處理的6項中〈1項為上年仍未處理項目〉，兩項已獲基金委員會通過，另兩項亦已獲研究委員會接納並會於2017年初推薦給基金委員會審批。尚有5項申請將於下年度處理。

兩項獲批項目分別為香港大學內科學系之博士後研究員林詩鈞博士所負責之「多胺在惡性間皮瘤的治療研究」及香港中文大學那打素護理學院專業顧問黃祖莉博士所負責之「制定多媒體教育計劃以促進香港南亞裔建築工人對肺塵埃沉着病的預防」。兩項研究的內容及方向截然不同，這亦是我們希望見到有關肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的研究可百花齊放地向不同方向發展。

由於惡性間皮瘤的治療並不理想，近年亦沒有突破性進展，實有迫切需要研發新的輔助治療和化療藥物。研究委員會對這類研究定當大力支持，期望為病人帶來一線曙光。基於先前已有實驗證明抑制癌細胞內的多胺合成可以減緩癌細胞的擴散，最近的臨床前研究亦已證實依氟鳥氨酸在結腸癌的輔助治

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spread of cancer cells, the latest preclinical studies have also demonstrated the adjuvant effect of Difluoromethylornithine (“DFMO”) in colon cancer and beneficial effect when DFMO was combined with chemotherapy in skin cancer, Dr Lam hopes that DFMO can be applied in the adjuvant therapy of mesothelioma. If the research succeeds, the findings can provide scientific foundation for future design of clinical trials of DFMO for treatment of malignant pleural mesothelioma.

Besides research on medical treatment, we also have great anticipation for research on prevention topics, especially those related to the construction industry. The project conducted by Dr Wong Cho Lee, which will be started in 2017, is comprised of two main parts: 1) to develop a multi-media education program for South Asian construction workers to learn about pneumoconiosis and its precautionary measures; and 2) to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of this educational programme. At present, there are a certain number of South Asian workers working at construction sites. They generally lack awareness of pneumoconiosis and coupled with language restrictions. Their access to relevant training opportunities is also limited. The Committee believes that the research will help promote the training of South Asian workers in respect of the prevention of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma. If it proves to be effective, the training material can be translated into Chinese and the training method can be applied to local workers as well.

Apart from new research projects, the Board also vetted and approved the final report of “Risk assessment of smokers and smoking cessation on silicosis died of lung cancer” prepared by a research team led by Prof Shelly Tse, Associate Professor of the Jockey Club School of Public Health and Primary Care of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. According to its findings, persistent smoking cessation helps reduce the death rate of silicosis patients. The team was the first to report a substantial reduction of lung cancer mortality of 10 years after silicotic workers started of smoking cessation. In the future, whether during prevention training or rehabilitation process, trainer or medical staff shall have sufficient scientific grounds to encourage workers and patients to quit smoking as soon as possible.

Last but not least, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all members of the Committee. I can anticipate that the coming year will be a busy year for the Committee, but with the support of the members, I am confident that we will achieve better results in the future.

療和皮膚癌症化療效果，林博士希望將依氟鳥氨酸應用於間皮瘤的輔助治療。如研究成功，結果可為將來依氟鳥氨酸在惡性間皮瘤的治療相關臨床試驗提供科學依據。

除了有關醫療的研究，有關預防，特別是相關建造業的研究，亦是我們期待收到的申請。黃博士的研究項目將於2017年度展開，主要分成兩部份：1) 制定針對南亞裔建築工人的多媒體教育計劃，教導他們肺塵埃沉着病的知識及預防措施及2) 實施和評估這項教育計劃的有效性。目前有一定數目的南亞裔工人在地盤工作，他們普遍對肺塵埃缺乏認識，加上受語言限制，他們接觸相關培訓的機會亦有局限。委員會相信是項研究有助推動工地內針對南亞裔工友有關預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的培訓工作，如證明有效，亦可將教材翻譯成中文及將培訓方法應用在本地工人身上，可謂一舉兩得。

除新的研究項目，委員會亦審批並通過由香港中文大學賽馬會公共衛生及基層醫療學院謝立亞副教授負責之「吸煙及戒煙對矽肺病人死於肺癌之風險評估研究」的完成報告。研究發現持續戒煙有助減低矽肺病人患上肺癌而導致死亡的風險，團隊最先發表報告，指出矽肺病工友持續戒煙達10年可大幅降低患肺癌而死亡的機會。無論在將來的預防或復康過程中，培訓或醫護人員將可掌握充分的科學理據，鼓勵工友及病人盡早及持續戒煙。

作結之前，本人向委員會各委員致衷心的謝意。我們預期委員會的工作或更加繁重，但在委員的支持下，我有信心委員會往後將取得更佳之成果。

Dr. SO Ho Pui

Time flies and 2016 was a year of change and a year of breakthrough.

We had a new composition of Committee members. We recruited various disciplines of rehabilitation including rehabilitation medicine and pulmonary medicine specialists, nurse managers in rehabilitation, a physiotherapist and an occupational therapist. The Secretariat also had a new service Head with background of nursing and community projects. Supported by the health care professionals and their expert guidance, it was a year of excellence.

Back to the basics, the Committee had a unique mission to conduct and finance programs for the rehabilitation of persons suffering from pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma, as mandated by the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance (Cap. 360). The scope is distinct, the subjects are well defined and yet within rehabilitation, we have plenty of room to maneuver and we champion for holistic and comprehensive rehabilitation care plan for each individual.

The Committee had the blessings of the Board to launch the new program of “Comprehensive Community Rehabilitation Programme” in community. This was a major change from the past practice for two decades with rehabilitation service delivery in Hospital Authority hospitals or at home for newly discharged patients. So we had a paradigm change — shifting the rehabilitation emphasis from hospitals to the community. After all, the great majority of the registrants stayed relatively healthy in community. We had in mind a heterogeneous group of 1,543 persons, most of whom had some though small degree of incapacity in lung function, yet most were elderlies in their 60s, 70s or beyond. An individualized rehabilitation care plan for each of them, coupled with an exercise prescription and maintained training, would be conducive to optimizing the dynamic pulmonary function of the individuals. We piloted to recruit an ambulatory rehabilitation team through open tender. The service provider was Adventist Hospital – Tsuen Wan and the team consisted of a doctor, a nurse and a physiotherapist. The rehabilitation needs of the client were assessed and treadmill testing was performed to grade the ability and assess the cardiac risk. These candidates would have regular exercise in nearby community rehabilitation centres and be supervised by physiotherapists. We had a recruitment exercise conducted in 2016 and about 900 clients chose to have the rehabilitation need assessment. In practice, clients having particular health concerns including those discharged from hospitals would be recruited in the first instance to the program. Given time, we aimed to cover all clients under register.

蘇浩培醫生

時光飛逝，2016年是轉變之年，亦是突破之年。

委員會是年有新的組合，除招攬了多名復康方面的專業人士加入，當中包括復康及胸肺科專家、復康護士經理、物理治療師及職業治療師；而秘書處亦迎來了具醫護背景及社區項目經驗的新服務主管。在這批專業人士指導及支援下，我們在年內的工作進展甚為出色。

回歸初衷，委員會的獨特使命，乃按照《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》(第360章)，進行與資助患有肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤患者的康復計劃。有關範圍及宗旨清晰，服務對象亦很明確。不過對於復康的演繹，仍有甚多空間。我們期望為每一位病患者提供全人及全面的復康服務。

委員會在獲得基金委員會的支持下，於社區推行革新的「社區綜合復康計劃」。相對過去二十年一直沿用在醫管局轄下的醫院或於病人家中，為剛離院病人提供復康服務的做法，這實在是一項重大的轉變。畢竟，大多數患者為居住於社區中相對健康的一群，因此，我們的模式有所變動——復康的重點由醫院延展至社區。我們的服務對象是一個獨特的群體，共1,543人，當中大部份都是輕度喪失肺部功能、而且均為六十或七十歲以上的長者。所以，一份「度身訂做」的個人復康計劃，配合運動處方指引病人作持續訓練，有助強化個別患者的動態肺部功能。我們透過公開招標，招募一護理復康團隊試行這先導計劃。香港港安醫院—荃灣最後獲委任為是項計劃的服務提供機構，團隊中有一名醫生、一名護士及一名物理治療師，他們會評估患者的復康需要，並進行運動心電圖測試，將參加的患者劃分級別及評估心臟的風險。接受評估後患者會定期在就近的社區復康中心接受物理治療師指導作復康運動。在2016年，我們進行了服務介紹及登記，約900名患者表示願意接受復康需要評估。在推行上，於計劃首輪我們安排有特定健康問題的患者(包括剛離院的患者)接受評估。我們的目標是：假以時日，我們的服務能覆蓋所有已登記的患者。

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The Secretariat also recruited two nurses as case managers to look after the clients. Another three headcounts were planned by the Committee in 2017 to form a team of 5 case managers to be paired up with each client. In addition to financing external service providers, we attempted to conduct substantial rehabilitation service with our own hands ever since. In future, we also aimed to include a physiotherapist in our team. The team was complementary to the community rehabilitation service. This was the breakthrough.

The core rehabilitation service from Hospital Authority hospitals was continued in 2016. It served to provide several home visits to newly discharged patients. As the community rehabilitation kept rolling, the clients would be absorbed by the community team and receive supervised maintenance training continually in rehabilitation centres. The three hospitals' agreement would end in 2017, and the new service has been planned to include the rehabilitation needs assessment and exercise program of individual care plans in community. Also through open tender, Pneumoconiosis Mutual Aid Association ("PMAA") was awarded the social worker task of visiting the clients, arranging health talks and escorting patients from home to the exercise centres.

The Committee had been supporting social rehabilitation projects from non-government organizations. To avoid the anomaly of providing social functions purely targeting the few socially active members of the organizations, we focused the theme to better match the rehabilitation subject. A program of case management for social barrier was launched through open tender. Association for the Rights of Industrial Accident Victims ("ARIAV") was awarded the contract and 600 names were selected for the first round. ARIAV pledged to visit 300 clients in 12 months. We adopted a case management approach to secure documentation of work.

Back to 2014, the Committee was committed to establishing a Case Management System, an IT project to document the client needs, interventions to each individual and outcome measures. While the IT team of the Secretariat had been overloaded, there was a good chance to kick-start in the next year. We would then have better measure of our rehabilitation work and benefits at client level.

This was the execution of the second service migration as alluded in my past reports. Before ending, I drew the quotes from Peter Drucker, the management guru: "If you want something new, you have to stop doing something old". We look forward to a quantum leap in rehabilitation service to clients!

秘書處於2016年亦招聘了兩名註冊護士作為個案經理照顧病人。委員會計劃於2017年招募另外三名人員，建立由5名個案經理組成的團隊，配對各名病人。除了資助外判服務，基金委員會自行提供的服務會是未來復康服務的重點，此舉屬全新嘗試。日後，我們的目標是在團隊中增加一名物理治療師。此團隊可補足社區復康服務，亦是委員會的突破。

於2016年，醫管局轄下三間醫院提供的主體復康服務繼續推行，為剛離院的病人進行數次家訪。隨著「社區綜合復康計劃」的發展，這批病人將轉由社區復康團隊負責，於社區復康中心繼續接受持續的專業指導訓練。隨着與三間醫院的合作協議於2017年結束，已計劃新的服務包括社區的個人復康計劃內的復康需要評估及運動計劃。此外，本年亦透過公開招標，外判予肺積塵互助會提供復康服務，由社工為患者作家訪、安排健康講座及接送患者往返運動中心之支援服務。

委員會一直都有支援非政府組織的社交復康項目。為避免出現僅向組織內少數活躍成員提供社交活動的情況，我們決定集中資源為真正有需要的一群提供服務。透過公開招標，我們委託工業傷亡權益會展開了「社交障礙個案管理計劃」，首階段會嘗試600名患者並於12個月內探訪其中300人。亦會採取個案管理模式確保有充分的記錄。

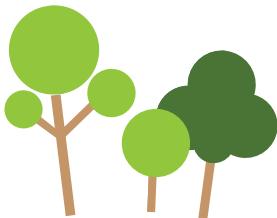
委員會曾於2014年承諾建立一個個案管理系統，此為一資訊管理系統，詳細記錄患者的需要，介入細節及量度介入之成效等數據。儘管秘書處的資訊科技團隊已十分忙碌，但來年是一個著手進行計劃的好時機。此後，我們可更準確地量度到復康工作的成果，繼而令患者得益。

以上為本人在過往報告提到的第二次服務轉移的落實工作。作結之前，我想引述管理大師彼得·德魯克(Peter Drucker)的名言：「要創新必須先停止守舊」作結語。我們期待為患者提供突破性的復康服務！

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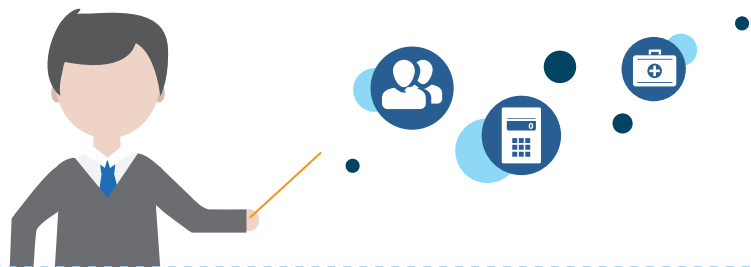
Exercise Training
Comprehensive Community Rehabilitation Programme
社區綜合復康計劃—運動鍛鍊



Community Rehabilitation Tai Chi Class
社區復康太極班



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Rehabilitation Talk
復康講座



Rehabilitation Exercise Class
復康運動班



Rehabilitation Talk
復康講座



Ir. TSUI Wai Tim
徐偉添工程師

Ir. TSUI Wai Tim

The construction industry has always been an important part to Hong Kong's economy, while human resources are our precious resources. In order to maintain competitiveness of the industry, we must pay attention to the occupational safety and health of workers. For years, the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board is committed to instill knowledge on prevention of pneumoconiosis to the construction industry. As the Chairman of the Board's Committee on Prevention, I am pleased to see that new pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma cases in Hong Kong have been decreasing during the recent years, and reached historic low of 54 cases in 2016. However, we will never be complacent, and will continue to perform work on the publicity and promotion of prevention information, in order to achieve more ideal results.

The Board continued the educational work on promotion and prevention of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma through different channels in 2016 and jointly organized some educational and promotional activities with the Labour Department, the Occupational Safety & Health Council, the Construction Industry Council, the Hong Kong Construction Industry Employees General Union and related organizations. In 2016, we provided training related to the pneumoconiosis prevention to around 6,000 persons in the construction field. In order to provide trainings that truly fulfill needs of staff of different levels, trainings that we arranged are highly flexible, including full-time courses (16 sessions in total) that are jointly organized with the Occupational Safety & Health Council and designated for staff in construction industry and quarry industry; seminars (6 sessions in total) organized at the Construction Industry Council Training Centres were provided to trainees of related industry; and 108 seminars were organized in total at different construction sites in Hong Kong, so that construction workers can receive prevention information at the sites without the need of travelling to the training venues. In addition, we also strengthened the promotion and prevention information of asbestos hazards during the past year. In our community, we held

徐偉添工程師

建造業一直是香港經濟重要的一環，而人力正是我們的寶貴資源，若要保持業界的競爭力，我們必須關注工人的職業安全和健康。肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會多年來，一直致力向建造業界人士灌輸預防肺塵埃沉着病的知識。作為基金委員會預防委員會的主席，本人喜見香港的肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的新症個案近來不斷減少，2016年的新症數字跌至54宗之新低點。然而，我們絕不會鬆懈，並會繼續努力做好各項宣傳及推廣預防訊息的工作，務求達到更理想的成果。

基金委員會於2016年繼續透過不同渠道推動和執行預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的教育工作，並聯同勞工處、職業安全健康局、建造業議會、香港建造業總工會及有關機構合辦多項教育及推廣活動。在2016年度，我們一共為約六千位業內人士提供了有關預防肺塵埃沉着病的訓練。為了能針對不同階層的人士提供真正切合他們需要的訓練，我們所安排的各项訓練活動亦甚具彈性，包括與職業安全健康局合辦為建造業和石礦業從業員而設的全日制課程(共16場)、在建造業議會訓練中心舉辦為有關行業的學員提供的講座(共6場)、及派員到全港不同建築工地舉辦共108場講座，讓工友們能在工作場所接受預防資訊，減少奔波。另外，是年我們亦加強了針對

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12 seminars to 407 residents and construction workers who may come into contact with asbestos. We also held 12 exhibitions such that the public, especially residents living in the old districts, can be aware of the danger of asbestos and enhance their prevention awareness.

As for the publicity, the Board continued to carry out the “Publicity Toolbox Plan”, and delivered “Publicity Toolboxes” to 351 main contractors whom have started new contracts in 2016. The toolbox included posters, brochures and respirators, facilitating contractors promote the correct way of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma prevention to construction workers at the site more effectively. Through the “Prevention of Pneumoconiosis Site Beautification Campaign”, we also provided site hoardings with prevention messages to beautify the construction sites. We hope that such colorful hoardings can remind construction workers to take preventive measures all the times. The hoardings can be used by the construction industry freely, and there were 54 construction sites participated during the year.

Apart from organizing promotion programmes as aforementioned, the Board also subsidized organizations of the construction industry to organize prevention campaigns of different scales and types, and altogether subsidized 22 activities organized by 18 organizations during 2016, which included some large-scale activities such as the “Prevention of Asbestosis Community Campaign” and the “Prevention of Pneumoconiosis at Construction Sites Campaign”, jointly organized by the Hong Kong Construction Industry Employees General Union and the Hong Kong Workers’ Health Centre, and the “Prevention of Pneumoconiosis among Ethnic Minority” Campaign which was solely organized by the Hong Kong Construction Industry Employees General Union.

In addition to organize various types of activities, the Board were also through different media and publicity channels, including TVB, soccer competitions, horse racing and financial TV program at Cable TV and Now TV, Commercial Radio 1, Metro Radio, MTR stations and trains, bus stops, Facebook, YouTube and TVs at public housing lobby etc., to broadcast the pneumoconiosis prevention advertisements and related information, so as to convey the messages of prevention to citizens of all levels.

In order to achieve synergies, the Board continued to jointly organize the “Occupational Safety Promotion Campaign 2016–17” with the Occupational Safety & Health Council, the Labour Department, the Department of Health and the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board. There were 30 construction sites from different companies participating in the “Prevention of Pneumoconiosis Award” during the year and achieving a new historic high. I would like to thank the participating organizations for


石棉危害及預防訊息的推廣，在社區內，共舉行了12場講座予407名市民大眾及有機會接觸石棉的建造業工友；亦舉辦了12場巡迴展覽，讓市民大眾，特別是居住於舊區的居民，認識石棉的危害繼而加強預防的意識。

在宣傳方面，基金委員會繼續推行「宣傳工具箱計劃」，於2016年送出「宣傳工具箱」予351個新展開工程合約的總承建商；工具箱內包括海報、小冊子及呼吸防護器，以幫助承建商更有效地在工地向工友推廣預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的正確方法。我們亦透過「預防肺塵埃沉着病工地美化計劃」，以提供帶有預防訊息圖像的建築地盤圍板去美化工地，希望藉著這些色彩斑斕的圍板能提醒工友時刻做足預防的措施，建造業界可自由採用，本年共有54個工地參與。

基金委員會除主辦上述宣傳計劃外，亦資助業界內機構舉辦不同規模及型式的預防推廣活動，於2016年度共資助了18個機構舉辦共22項活動，當中較大型的項目如香港建造業總工會及香港工人健康中心合辦之「預防石棉沉着病全港社區推廣計劃」、「預防肺塵埃沉着病全方位工地推廣計劃」及香港建造業總工會獨辦之「少數族裔預防肺塵埃沉着病推廣計劃」等等。

除舉辦各類型的活動外，基金委員會並在本年透過不同媒體和宣傳渠道，包括無綫電視翡翠台、有線電視及Now寬頻電視的足球比賽，賽馬及財經節目、商業一台、新城電台、港鐵車站及車箱、巴士車站、Facebook、YouTube以及公屋大堂電視等媒體播放預防肺塵埃沉着病廣告及相關資訊，藉以將預防之訊息傳遍各階層人士。

為達到協同效應，我們亦繼續聯同職業安全健康局、勞工處、衛生署及職業性失聰補償管理局舉辦「職業健康推廣活動2016–17」，本年度參與「預防肺塵埃沉着病大獎」的工地共30個機構，是歷年最多。我想藉此感謝各參與機構為預防肺塵埃沉着病所作出的貢獻。相信只要我們共同承擔和努力，必能將建造



their contributions to the pneumoconiosis prevention. I believe that as long as we share and work together, we will be able to promote the level of occupational safety and health of the construction industry to a higher level, so as to provide a safer and healthier working environment for construction workers.

As for health, since the initial symptoms of pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma are not obvious and difficult to diagnose, therefore, the Board has carried out the “Medical Surveillance Programme for Pneumoconiosis/Mesothelioma” since November 2011 and it has been the 5th year already. Through regular physical examinations, the programme not only helps construction workers to detect chest or other problems and to receive corresponding treatment as soon as possible and it is believed that construction workers will pay more attention to occupational health subsequently. Up till 31 December 2016, there were 22,927 workers (23,975 worker’s visits) having participated in the programme. There were 32 confirmed cases eventually, out of which one person was suffering from asbestosis and others were silicosis.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the support of the partners and industries for the smooth implementation of our preventive work. The prevention work in the next year will be more challenging, but I am confident that with the support of the Board members and the joint effort of the industry stakeholders, we will achieve better results in the future.

業的職安健水平推至更高，為工友提供一個更安全及健康的工作環境。

談到健康方面，由於肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤均是慢性疾病，初期病徵不明顯，診斷十分困難，因此，基金委員會自2011年11月開始便推行「肺塵埃沉着病／間皮瘤醫學監測計劃」，至今已至第五年。計劃透過定期身體檢查，除令工友及早察覺身體出現的胸肺或其他毛病，以採取相應治療外，相信亦令工友更加注意健康。直至2016年12月31日，已有共22,927人(23,975人次)參加計劃。透過計劃轉介已確診的個案有32宗，其中1人患上石棉沉着病，其他為矽肺病患者。

在此，我衷心感謝合作伙伴和業界的支持，令我們的預防工作得以順利推行。未來一年的預防工作將更具挑戰，但我有信心在各委員的支持及業界各持份者的共同努力下，我們往後將取得更佳之成果。

COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION 預防委員會



Construction Safety Forum and Award Presentation
建造業安全分享會暨頒獎典禮



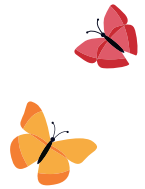
Occupational Health Award Forum and Award Presentation Ceremony 2016-2017
職業健康大獎分享會暨頒獎典禮 2016-2017



"Prevention of Asbestosis Exhibition" held in community
於社區進行之「預防石棉沉着病展覽」



COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION 預防委員會



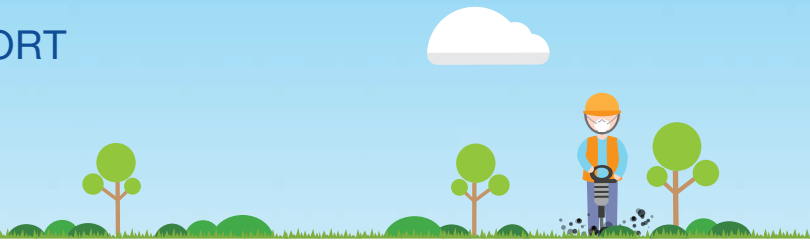
The Board through different media to convey the Prevention of Pneumoconiosis message to citizens of all levels. 基金委員會透過不同媒體播放預防肺塵埃沉着病廣告及相關資訊，藉以將預防之訊息傳遍各階層人士。



Prevention of Pneumoconiosis Site Beautification Campaign
預防肺塵埃沉着病工地美化計劃

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告



To the members of the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board

(established in Hong Kong under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance)

Opinion

What we have audited

The financial statements of Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board (the "Board") set out on pages 25 to 57, which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31st December 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31st December 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAAs") 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Board in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

致肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會委員

(根據《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》於本港成立)

意見

我們已審計的內容

列載於第25至第57頁肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會(「基金委員會」)的財務報表，包括：

- 於2016年12月31日的資產負債表；
- 截至該日止年度的全面收益表；
- 截至該日止年度的權益變動表；
- 截至該日止年度的現金流量表；及
- 財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們的意見

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》，真實而公允地反映了基金委員會於2016年12月31日的財務狀況及其截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審核。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計財務報表須承擔之責任」部分中作出闡釋。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證可充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

獨立性

根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」)，我們獨立於基金委員會，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

Responsibilities of Board Members for the Financial Statements

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

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

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. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

基金委員會委員就財務報表須承擔之責任

基金委員會委員須根據香港會計師公會頒佈之《香港財務報告準則》編製並真實而公允地列報各財務報表，並對其認為以確保財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致之重大錯誤陳述的內部監控措施負責。

除非基金委員會委員有意將基金委員會清盤或停止營運，或別無其他實際的替代方案。否則編製財務報表時，基金委員會委員需評估基金委員會持續營運的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續營運有關的事項，以及使用持續營運為會計基礎，

核數師就審計財務報表須承擔之責任

我們旨在合理地核證整體財務報表，使之不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述，並會在核數師報告中提出我們的相關意見。我們是根據協定的委聘條款，在報告中僅向基金委員會整體地報導出相關意見，而不涉及其他目的。我們概不就本報告的內容對其他任何人士負責或承擔責任。合理地核證屬高層次的核證，但不能擔保根據《香港審計準則》進行的審核工作能發現任何存在的重大錯誤陳述。重大錯誤陳述可源於欺詐或錯誤，在合理預期情況下，個別或整體部份會影響到使用者根據該等財務報表資料作出經濟決定。

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

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險是高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，而並非對基金委員會內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價基金委員會委員所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對基金委員會委員採用持續營運會計基礎的恰當性作出總結。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對基金委員會的持續營運能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提示使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們會修訂意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能會導致基金委員會不能持續營運。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯地反映交易和事項。

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

除其他事項外，我們與基金委員會委員溝通了審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

9 June 2017

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所
執業會計師

香港

2017年6月9日

BALANCE SHEET

資產負債表

As at 31 December 2016 於2016年12月31日
(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

	Note 附註	2016	2015
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment and property for rental	5	30,444,348	31,457,865
Held-to-maturity financial assets	7	114,925,516	349,883,663
Available-for-sale financial assets	8	293,441,125	302,511,980
		438,810,989	683,853,508
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	9	20,866,555	12,964,325
Interest receivables		11,033,384	14,105,843
Deposits and prepayments		84,913	100,650
Advance payment for compensation		424,438	354,603
Held-to-maturity financial assets	7	234,993,508	151,033,026
Fixed deposits with original maturity over three months	10	1,652,830,328	1,353,381,905
Cash and cash equivalents	11	6,093,015	8,231,599
		1,926,326,141	1,540,171,951
Total assets		2,365,137,130	2,224,025,459
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds and reserves	12		
Accumulated fund		2,218,516,917	2,078,539,283
Research fund		16,376,833	17,120,649
Prevention fund		35,919,779	27,860,557
Rehabilitation fund		15,961,689	10,326,908
Computer systems fund		603,941	853,803
Capital reserve		30,444,348	31,457,865
Investment reserve		44,454,919	54,375,716
Total funds		2,362,278,426	2,220,534,781

BALANCE SHEET

資產負債表

As at 31 December 2016 於2016年12月31日

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)

(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)



	Note 附註	2016	2015
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債		
Provision for long service payments	長期服務金撥備	80,000	165,000
Accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項 13	—	170,760
		80,000	335,760
Current liabilities	流動負債		
Accruals and other payables	應計款項及其他應付款項 13	2,778,704	3,154,918
Total liabilities	總負債	2,858,704	3,490,678
Total funds and liabilities	基金及負債總額	2,365,137,130	2,224,025,459

The notes on pages 30 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

第30至57頁之附註為各財務報表之組成部份。

The financial statements on pages 25 to 57 were approved by the Board members on 9 June 2017 and were signed on its behalf.

第25至57頁之財務報表於2017年6月9日獲基金委員會委員通過並代表簽署。

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至2016年12月31日止年度

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)

(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

	Note 附註	2016	2015
Revenue			
Levy income	14	346,934,006	358,063,218
Other income			
Interest income on:			
— bank deposits		20,066,667	17,498,795
— held-to-maturity financial assets		9,998,236	18,469,421
Dividend income from listed securities		12,631,176	11,623,596
Ex-gratia fund administration charge received			
行政費用		145,052	158,011
Gain on disposals of available-for-sale financial assets			
沽出可供出售之金融資產所得利潤		—	6,535,831
Penalty on late payments of levies		236,701	145,230
Rental income		1,024,560	963,084
Sundry income		480,505	26,330
		44,582,897	55,420,298
Expenditure			
Operating and administrative expenditures			
— Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma compensations		192,211,780	188,448,722
— Project expenses		24,082,676	32,415,827
— Employee benefit expense	15	12,740,704	12,496,974
— Administrative expenses	16	2,221,994	2,042,677
— Medical examination fees	17	6,159,905	5,577,665
— Depreciation	5	1,013,517	1,013,517
— Capital expenditure		769,278	843,000
— Exchange losses		652,607	5,303,744
		239,852,461	248,142,126
Surplus for the year		151,664,442	165,341,390
Other comprehensive income for the year			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Fair value loss on available-for-sale financial assets	8	(9,920,797)	(1,376,045)
Reclassification adjustment for amounts transferred to profit or loss		—	(16,697,562)
Total comprehensive income for the year		141,743,645	147,267,783

The notes on pages 30 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

第30至57頁之附註為各財務報表之組成部份。

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS 基金變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至2016年12月31日止年度
(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

		Funds and reserves 基金及儲備
Balance at 1st January 2015	於2015年1月1日結餘	2,073,266,998
Comprehensive income	全面收益	
Surplus for the year	是年度盈餘	165,341,390
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	
Fair value gain on available-for-sale financial assets	可供出售之金融資產公允價值收益	(1,376,045)
Reclassification adjustment for amounts transferred to profit or loss	轉撥至損益金額之重新分類調整	(16,697,562)
		(18,073,607)
Total comprehensive income	總全面收益	147,267,783
Balances at 31st December 2015 and 1st January 2016	於2015年12月31日及 2016年1月1日結餘	2,220,534,781
Comprehensive income	全面收益	
Surplus for the year	是年度盈餘	151,664,442
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	
Fair value loss on available-for-sale financial assets	可供出售之金融資產公允價值虧損	(9,920,797)
Total comprehensive income	總全面收益	141,743,645
Balance at 31st December 2016	於2016年12月31日結餘	2,362,278,426

The notes on pages 30 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements. 第30至57頁之附註為各財務報表之組成部份。

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2016 截至2016年12月31日止年度

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)

(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

		Note 附註	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities	營運活動現金流量			
Cash generated from operations	由營運活動產生現金	19(a)	101,391,243	101,503,455
Net cash generated from operating activities	由營運活動產生現金淨額		101,391,243	101,503,455
Cash flows from investing activities	投資活動現金流量			
Purchases of held-to-maturity securities	購入持有至到期之證券	7	—	(100,000,000)
Increase in fixed deposits with original maturity over three months	原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款增加		(299,448,423)	(1,631,381,905)
Redemption of held-to-maturity securities	贖回持有至到期之證券	7	151,000,000	331,000,000
Proceeds from disposals of held-to-maturity financial assets	出售持有至到期之金融資產所得款項		—	1,324,406,249
Purchases of available-for-sale financial assets	購入可供出售之金融資產		—	(71,134,042)
Proceeds from disposals of available-for-sale financial assets	出售可供出售之金融資產所得款項		—	364,686
Interest received	收取利息		33,137,362	37,376,970
Dividends received	收取股息		11,781,234	10,710,424
Net cash used in investing activities	投資活動所用現金淨額		(103,529,827)	(98,657,618)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等價物之淨值(減少)/增加		(2,138,584)	2,845,837
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	於年初之現金及現金等價物總額		8,231,599	5,385,762
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	於年結之現金及現金等價物總額	11	6,093,015	8,231,599

The notes on pages 30 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements. 第30至57頁之附註為各財務報表之組成部份。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)

(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)



1 General information

Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board (the “Board”) is established with a role as a compensation body, and to engage in the areas of rehabilitation, prevention and research in respect of pneumoconiosis. The address of its registered office is 15/F Nam Wo Hong Building, 148 Wing Lok Street, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.

With the enactment of the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) (Amendment) Ordinance 1993 (the “Ordinance”) on 9th July 1993, all those pneumoconiotics who were compensated by the Board between 1st January 1981 and 8th July 1993 can make application to the Board to receive further compensation and other payments under the new compensation scheme. After re-assessment is made by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board and approval granted, the applicant will receive monthly payments of compensation in respect of the difference between the degree of incapacity determined by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board on the re-assessment and the degree of permanent incapacity previously determined by the Board under the Ordinance prior to its amendment.

The Board’s liability to compensation arises when an applicant is assessed by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board to be suffering from pneumoconiosis and a certificate is issued by the Commissioner for Labour of the applicant’s fulfilment of the residency requirement.

On 18th April 2008, the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance was amended to include provisions to provide compensation to persons suffering from mesothelioma. Accordingly, the name of the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance has been renamed as the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance. Applicants who are assessed by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board to be suffering from mesothelioma are subject to the same eligibility criteria and payment of compensation which are consistent with applicants suffering from pneumoconiosis.

1 一般資料

肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會(以下簡稱「基金委員會」)之成立，主要負責有關肺塵埃沉着病之補償事務及參與有關該病之復康、預防及研究等工作。基金委員會之辦事處註冊地址為香港上環永樂街148號南和行大廈15樓。

《1993年肺塵埃沉着病(補償)(修訂)條例》(以下簡稱「條例」)於1993年7月9日生效。條例說明所有於1981年1月1日至1993年7月8日期間曾經獲基金委員會補償之肺塵埃沉着病患者，均可向基金委員會申請加入新補償計劃，領取各項補償。於接受肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會重新判傷及審批後，這批病人會根據最新獲判之喪失工作能力程度與根據修訂前之條例獲判之永久喪失工作能力程度兩者之差距，計算每月可得之補償金額。

根據條例，經肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會判定患上肺塵埃沉着病並獲勞工處處長發出證書確認其合乎條例內居港年期規定之病人，可落實由基金委員會支付補償。

2008年4月18日，《肺塵埃沉着病(補償)條例》作出修改，將間皮瘤患者納入可根據條例獲補償之病人。《肺塵埃沉着病(補償)條例》名稱亦相應更改為《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》。獲肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會判定患上間皮瘤之病人，其申請各項補償之條件及可獲補償細則與其他肺塵埃沉着病患者完全相同。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

On 1st September 2008, the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance was further amended to allow patients with pneumoconiosis or mesothelioma to seek treatment from registered Chinese medicine practitioners and claim reimbursement of the medical expenses and cost of medicines for the treatment of pneumoconiosis or mesothelioma, subject to the maximum amount of claims as prescribed in the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance.

These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollar, unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Board have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRS”). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, which are carried at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in 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 areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

(a) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing HKFRS (collectively, the “Amendments”) adopted by the Board and effective for accounting year commencing on 1st January 2016

The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants has issued a number of Amendments which are mandatory for the Board’s accounting year commencing on 1st January 2016. These Amendments do not have any impact on the Board’s financial statements.

於2008年9月1日，《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》再作出修改，容許上述病人如因肺塵埃沉着病或間皮瘤向註冊中醫求診，可向基金委員會申請索回不超過《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》內說明上限之診治及醫藥費用。

除另有指明外，各財務報表均以港幣列報。

2 主要會計政策概要

編製各財務報表所採用之主要會計政策載列如下。除另有指明外，此等政策已於所有所示年度內貫徹應用。

2.1 編製基準

基金委員會之各財務報表均根據《香港財務報告準則》編製。各財務報表乃按歷史成本法編製，並就可供出售之金融資產(以公允價值列賬)之重估而作出修訂。

編製符合《香港財務報告準則》之財務報表須使用若干關鍵會計估計。管理層亦有必要在應用基金委員會之會計政策過程中作出判斷。涉及大量判斷或繁複之範疇，或假設及估計對各財務報表而言屬重要之範疇於附註4披露。

(a) 由基金委員會採納及由2016年1月1日起開始的會計年度生效之現時香港財務報告準則之準則、修訂及詮釋(統稱「修訂」)

香港會計師公會已頒佈多項對基金委員會自2016年1月1日起之會計年度屬強制性的修訂。該等修訂對基金委員會的財務報表並無任何影響。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)

(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)



(b) Amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Board

Certain Amendments have been published that are mandatory for the Board's accounting years commencing on or after 1st January 2017 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Board, except for the following set out below:

HKFRS 9
《香港財務報告準則》第9號

Financial Instruments¹
金融工具¹

HKFRS 15
《香港財務報告準則》第15號

Revenue from Contracts with Customers¹
來自客戶合約收益¹

HKFRS 16
《香港財務報告準則》第16號

Leases²
租賃²

Note:

附註：

(1) Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1st January 2018.

(1) 於2018年1月1日或之後開始之財政期間生效。

(2) Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019.

(2) 於2019年1月1日或之後開始之財政期間生效。

The Board will apply these Amendments in the year of initial application. The Board is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of the Amendments and is not yet in a position to state whether they would have a significant impact on the Board's results of operations and financial position.

基金委員會將會初次應用該等修訂。基金委員會現正評估採納該等修訂之影響，惟未能確定該等修訂及新準則會否對基金委員會之營運業績及財務狀況構成重大影響。

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Board are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Board operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollar, which is the Board's functional and presentation currency.

2.2 外幣折算

(a) 功能貨幣及列報貨幣

基金委員會財務報表內所有項目均以基金委員會運作主要地區經濟體系之貨幣(即「功能貨幣」)計算。財務報表各項目均以港幣顯示，此乃基金委員會功能貨幣及列報貨幣。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in comprehensive income, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Board and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Leasehold land classified as finance lease commences amortisation from the time when the land interest becomes available for its intended use. Amortisation on leasehold land classified as finance lease and depreciation on other assets are calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold land classified as finance lease
分類為融資租賃之租賃土地

Shorter of remaining lease term or useful life of 50 years
餘下租賃期或50年可使用年期之較短者

Leasehold improvements
租賃物業改良工程

Shorter of the lease period or useful life of 10 years
租賃期或10年可使用年期之較短者

Buildings
樓宇

50 years
50年

(b) 交易及結餘

外幣交易會按交易或估值日期(即項目重新計量當日)之相關匯率折算為功能貨幣。該等交易之結算及按年結日匯率折算且以外幣為單位之貨幣資產及負債產生之外匯盈虧乃於全面收益表中確認。

以外幣為單位且分類為可供出售之貨幣證券之公允價值變動，按照證券之攤銷成本變動以及該證券賬面金額之其他變動所產生匯兌差額進行分析。與攤銷成本變動有關之匯兌差額於全面收益中確認，而賬面金額之其他變動則於其他全面收益中確認。

2.3 物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備以歷史成本減折舊入賬。歷史成本包括與購置該等項目直接相關之開支。

當個別項目被確認可能於日後為基金委員會帶來經濟得益及其成本可準確計量時，該項目之其後成本將被計入資產之賬面金額，或在適當情況下作為獨立資產處理。更換部份之賬面金額不會被確認。所有其他有關項目之維修及保養費用於產生時自相關財政期間之全面收益表內扣除。

分類為融資租賃之租賃土地自土地權益可作擬定用途時開始攤銷。分類為融資租賃之租賃土地攤銷及其他資產之折舊採用以下之估計可使用年期將其成本按直線法分攤至其剩餘價值計算：

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(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)

(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 2.5).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Property for rental

Property for rental is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Board. Property for rental comprises land held under finance leases and buildings.

The Board has adopted the cost model in accordance with HKFRS to account for the property for rental. The property for rental is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and is depreciated at a rate sufficient to write off its carrying amount over shorter of remaining lease term or its estimated useful life of 50 years.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to disposals and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.6 Financial assets

2.6.1 Classification

The Board classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purposes for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

資產之剩餘價值及可使用年期，如有需要，將在報告期末檢討及調整。

若資產之賬面金額高於其估計可收回金額，其賬面金額即時撇減至可收回金額(附註2.5)。

出售產生之盈虧乃通過比較所得款項與賬面金額而釐定，並於全面收益表確認。

2.4 出租物業

出租物業乃作為長期租賃之用，且並非由基金委員會佔用。出租物業包括以融資租賃持有的土地及樓宇。

基金委員會乃按香港會計準則採納成本模式將出租物業列賬。出租物業以成本減累積折舊及累積減值虧損入賬，並按於餘下租賃期或其50年估計可使用年期之較短者足夠攤銷其賬面金額之折舊率計算折舊。

2.5 非金融資產之減值

須作攤銷的資產因個別事件或環境轉變顯示其賬面金額未必可收回，則會作減值評估。資產之賬面金額高於其可收回金額部份將被確認為減值虧損。可收回金額為資產之公允價值減出售成本與其使用價值兩者較高之一項。為評估減值，資產會組合至最低層次列組別，可獨立識別之現金流量(現金產生組)。已減值的非金融資產於各報告日期就減值是否可能回撥進行檢討。

2.6 金融資產

2.6.1 分類

基金委員會將其金融資產分為下列類別：貸款及應收款項、持有至到期之金融資產及可供出售之金融資產。分類按收購金融資產時所訂目的而定，而管理層會在最初確認金融資產時把它們分類。

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(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)

(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

(a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for the amounts that are settled or expected to be settled more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

(b) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Board's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Board were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

2.6.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date — the date on which the Board commits to purchase or sell the asset. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Board has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(a) 貸款及應收款項

貸款及應收款項為有固定或可釐定付款且於活躍市場上並無報價之非衍生金融資產。此等款項計入流動資產內，惟自報告期末後超過12個月結算或預期結算者除外。後者分類為非流動資產。

(b) 持有至到期之金融資產

持有至到期之金融資產為非衍生金融工具，有固定或可預計之付款及固定之到期日，而基金委員會管理層亦有正面動機及能力持有該金融工具至到期日。如基金委員會出售持有至到期之金融資產項目之其中非少數部份，則整個類別會受到影響並重新分類為可供出售之金融資產。除到期日為自報告期末起計不足12個月者會被分類為流動資產外，其餘持有至到期之金融資產均會被歸類為非流動資產。

(c) 可供出售之金融資產

可供出售之金融資產為歸類於此類別或並無歸類於任何其他類別之非衍生工具。除非投資項目到期或管理層有意於自報告期末起計12個月內將其出售，否則其將被歸類為非流動資產。

2.6.2 確認及計量

透過一般途徑購入及出售金融資產均於交易日（即基金委員會承諾購入或出售該資產當日）確認。可供出售之金融資產初步按公允價值加上交易成本確認。當從該等投資項目收取現金流量之權利已過期或已轉讓，且基金委員會已將擁有權之絕大部份風險及回報實際轉讓時，則會終止確認該等金融資產。可供出售之金融資產其後按公允價值列賬。貸款及應收款項以及持有至到期之金融資產初步按公允價值加交易成本確認，其後以實際利率法按攤銷成本列賬。

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Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in funds are included in the statement of comprehensive income as “gains and losses from investment securities”.

Dividends on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Board’s right to receive payments is established.

2.7 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Board or the counterparty.

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

(a) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Board assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a “loss event”) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

可供出售金融資產之公允價值變動會於其他全面收益確認。

當分類為可供出售之證券被售出或已減值，累積之公允價值調整於基金確認，並包括於全面收益表中的「投資證券之盈虧」。

當基金委員會收取付款之權利確立時，有關可供出售之金融資產之股息於全面收益表確認。

2.7 抵銷金融工具

當有法定可執行權利可抵銷已確認金額，並有意圖按淨額基準結算或同時變現資產和結算負債時，金融資產與負債可互相抵銷，並在資產負債表報告其淨額。法定可執行權利不得依賴未來事件而定，而在一般業務過程中以及倘基金委員會或對方一旦出現違約、無償債能力或破產時，也必須具有約束力。

2.8 金融資產之減值

(a) 按攤銷成本列賬之資產

基金委員會於各報告期末評估金融資產或一組金融資產有否出現客觀減值憑證。只有當有客觀憑證顯示於初步確認資產後發生一宗或多宗事件導致出現減值（「虧損事件」），而該宗（或該等）虧損事件對該項或該組金融資產之估計未來現金流量構成之影響可合理估計時，有關金融資產則被視為已減值及產生減值虧損。

減值跡象可包括一名或一組債務人正面臨重大經濟困難、拖欠或未能償還利息或本金、有可能破產或進行其他財務重組，以及有可觀察數據顯示估計未來現金流量出現可計量之減少，例如欠款數目變動或出現與拖欠還款相關之經濟狀況。



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For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If a held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Board may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Assets classified as available for sale

The Board assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is an evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss — measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in comprehensive income — is reclassified from funds and reserves and recognised in comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in comprehensive income on equity instruments are not reversed through comprehensive income.

就貸款及應收款項類別而言，虧損金額乃根據資產賬面金額與按金融資產原實際利率貼現而估計未來現金流量(不包括仍未產生之未來信用損失)之現值兩者之差額計量。資產賬面金額減少，虧損金額在全面收益表確認。如持有至到期之投資有浮動利率，計量任何減值虧損之貼現率為按合約釐定之當前實際利率。作為可行權宜之計，基金委員會可按某工具可觀察市價為公允價值之基礎計量其減值。

如在其後期間，減值虧損之金額減少，而此項減少可客觀地聯繫至減值確認後發生之事件(例如債務人之信用評級有所改善)，則先前已確認之減值虧損撥回部份可在全面收益表確認。

(b) 分類為可供出售之資產

基金委員會於各報告期末評估是否有任何客觀證據可確定某一項或一組金融資產已減值。至於分類為可供出售之股本證券投資，該證券之公允價值大幅及持續下跌至低於成本，則為出現減值之證據。如在可供出售金融資產出現上述情況，則其累積虧損(以購置成本與現時公允價值之差額，減去該金融資產之前在損益中已確認之減值虧損計算)，將從基金及儲備中剔除並於損益中確認。已在損益確認之權益工具減值虧損不會透過損益轉回。

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2.9 Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

If collection of receivables is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2.11 Funds and reserves

The income and expenses relating to funds and reserves, other than investment reserve, are directly dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income. Any net surpluses or deficits relating to these funds and reserves are transferred between the statement of comprehensive income and the respective funds and reserves.

2.12 Payables

Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Board has a present legal or constructive obligation where, as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

2.9 應收款項

應收款項首先以公允價值確認，其後以實際利率法計算其攤銷成本扣除減值撥備入賬。

倘應收款項預期於一年或以內(或如超過一年，則於業務之一般營運週期)收回，則確認為流動資產。如預期不能於上述時段收回，則列報為非流動資產。

2.10 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括手持現金、銀行即期存款及其他原到期日為三個月或以內之短期高流動性投資項目。

2.11 基金及儲備

與各基金及儲備(投資儲備除外)有關之收支乃直接於全面收益表中處理，而基金及儲備之相關盈餘或虧損淨額會於全面收益表與各基金及儲備之間相互轉撥。

2.12 應付款項

應付款項初步以公允價值確認，其後以實際利率法計算之攤銷成本計量。

倘應付款項於一年或以內(或如超過一年，則於業務之一般營運週期)到期，則確認為流動負債，否則有關應付款項乃列報為非流動負債。

2.13 撥備

當基金委員會因過往事件以致現時負有法律或推定責任，在履行這些責任時很有可能導致資源流出，且涉及金額亦能可靠估量時，則確認撥備。概不會就未來營運虧損確認撥備。

倘出現多項類似責任，因履行責任導致資源流出之可能性乃經考慮責任之整體類別後釐定。即使同類責任中有關任何一項可能流出資源之機會不大，仍須確認撥備。

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2.14 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Board. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, if any. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

2.15 Employee benefits

(a) Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity or paternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

(b) Pension obligations

The Board operates a defined contribution retirement scheme under the Occupational Retirement Scheme Ordinance (“ORSO Scheme”) and a mandatory provident fund scheme (“MPF Scheme”) in Hong Kong. The assets of the schemes are held in separate trustee-administered funds. The Board has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due and, for ORSO Scheme, are reduced by contributions forfeited by those employees who leave the ORSO Scheme prior to vesting fully in the contributions. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2.14 或然負債

或然負債指因過往發生之事件而可能引起之責任，此等責任僅會因一項或多項基金委員會無法完全控制之不確定未來事件發生或並無發生而確認。或然負債亦可能為因過往事件而形成之現有責任，但由於導致經濟資源流出之可能性不大，或相關債務金額無法可靠計量而不予確認。

或然負債不予確認，但會於財務報表附註披露(如有)。當經濟資源流出之可能性改變，導致經濟資源可能流出時，此等或然負債即確認為撥備。

2.15 僱員福利

(a) 僱員可享有之假期

僱員之年假在僱員合乎資格享有假期時予以確認。基金委員會根據僱員截至資產負債表日期之服務年期估計年假負債而作出撥備。

僱員享有之病假及產假或待產假於實際放假時方予確認。

(b) 退休金計劃之責任

基金委員會根據《職業退休計劃條例》於香港分別參與界定供款職業退休計劃(「職業退休計劃」)及強制性公積金計劃(「強積金計劃」)。該等計劃之資產以獨立受託管理基金持有。除支付供款外，基金委員會並無其他付款責任。供款會於到期時確認為員工福利開支，而就職業退休計劃部份，則會按僱員在符合資格獲得全部供款前離開職業退休計劃而沒收之供款部份扣除供款。預繳供款會於有現金退款或在扣減未來供款之情況下確認為資產。

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2.16 Revenue and other income recognition

Levy income, penalty on late payments of levies and ex-gratia fund administration charge are recognised when the Board becomes entitled to them and it is probable that they will be received.

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Rental income from property for rental is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Sundry income are recognised on an accruals basis.

2.17 Compensation

Compensation expense is accounted for on a paid out basis.

2.18 Operating leases

(a) As lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(b) As lessor

When assets are leased out under an operating lease, the asset is included in the balance sheet based on the nature of the asset.

2.16 確認收益及其他收入

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

利息收入按時間比例以實際利率方法確認入賬。

股息收入在收取付款之權利確立時確認。

出租物業之租金收入於租約期內以直線法於全面收益表確認。

雜項收入按累計基準確認。

2.17 補償

補償支出按支付基準入賬。

2.18 經營租賃

(a) 作為承租人

凡出租人仍保留資產擁有權之絕大部份風險及回報之租賃，均分類為經營租賃。經營租賃之租金（扣除自出租人收取之任何優惠）會按租賃年期以直線法計入全面收益表。

(b) 作為出租人

倘資產根據經營租賃出租，資產會按該資產之性質計入資產負債表內。

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3 Financial risk and fund risk management 3 財務風險及基金風險管理

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Board's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, price risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Board's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Board's financial performance.

(a) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Board's functional currency. Given that the Board's operation in Hong Kong is conducted mainly in Hong Kong dollar, the Board members are of the opinion that the Board's activities are not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk and accordingly, no sensitivity analysis is performed.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk of the Board is primarily attributable to accounts receivable, held-to-maturity financial assets and cash at banks.

The Board has policies in place for the control and monitoring of its credit risk arising from uncollected levy income. The credit risk on held-to-maturity financial assets and liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are corporations and banks with high credit rating assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Accordingly, the Board members are of the opinion that the Board's activities are not exposed to significant credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

3.1 財務風險因素

基金委員會所涉及活動令其面對不同財務風險，其中包括外匯風險、信貸風險、流動資金風險、價格風險及現金流量利率風險。基金委員會整體風險管理計劃著重於金融市場之不可預測因素，並盡量減低對基金委員會財務業績之潛在不利影響。

(a) 外匯風險

當未來商業交易以及確認資產及負債所涉貨幣與基金委員會採用之功能貨幣有別時，即產生外匯風險。由於基金委員會活動集中在香港進行並主要以港幣交易，基金委員會委員認為基金委員會之運作不存在重大之外匯風險，故未有作出敏感性分析。

(b) 信貸風險

基金委員會所面對之信貸風險主要由應收賬款、持有至到期之金融資產及銀行存款產生。

基金委員會設有政策控制及監察主要因未能收到徵款而須面對之信貸風險。至於持有至到期之金融資產及流動資金，由於交易對方為獲國際評級機構給予高信貸評級之機構及銀行，其信貸風險有限。因此，基金委員會委員認為，基金委員會活動面對之信貸風險並不重大。

基金委員會面對之最高信貸風險是各項金融資產於資產負債表之賬面金額。

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(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances. The Board, through its Committee on Finance and Administration, has adopted a prudent investment and treasury strategy so as to ensure that it maintains sufficient cash to meet its liquidity requirements.

The table below analyses the Board's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

		2016	2015
Less than one year	少於一年		
Accruals and other payables (note 13)	應計款項及其他應付款項 (附註13)	2,268,704	2,827,133

(d) Price risk

The Board is exposed to equity securities price risk because of the listed investments held. The investment portfolio is managed by the Committee on Finance and Administration of the Board and in accordance with the Board's investment guidelines.

The Board's equity investments are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.

At 31st December 2016, if the equity price had increased/decreased by 5% (2015: 5%) with all other variables held constant, available-for-sale financial assets and investment reserve would increase/decrease by approximately HK\$14,672,000 (2015: HK\$15,125,000) as a result of changes in fair value of the available-for-sale financial assets.

(e) Cash flow interest rate risk

The Board's interest rate risk mainly arises from the bank balances and is managed by the Committee on Finance and Administration of the Board.

At 31st December 2016, if interest rates on bank deposits had been 100 (2015: 100) basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, surplus for the year would have been HK\$16,589,000 (2015: HK\$13,616,000) higher/lower as a result of higher/lower interest income.

(c) 流動資金風險

慎重之流動資金風險管理要求存置充裕資金及銀行結餘。基金委員會透過其屬下之財務及行政委員會已採取慎重之投資及庫務策略，以確保有足夠現金應付其流動資金需求。

下表分析基金委員會之金融負債，並按資產負債表日期與約定到期日相差剩餘期間歸類至合適之到期組別。下列數字為約定但未貼現之現金流量。

(d) 價格風險

基金委員會所持上市投資項目使其須面對股票證券價格風險。基金委員會之投資組合乃根據基金委員會制定之投資指引由屬下之財務及行政委員會管理。

基金委員會之股票證券投資均於香港聯交所上市。

於2016年12月31日，倘股票證券價格上升/下跌5% (2015年：5%)，且所有其他變數維持不變，則可供出售之金融資產及投資儲備將會增加/減少約港幣14,672,000元 (2015年：港幣15,125,000元)，此乃由於可供出售之金融資產之公允價值變動所致。

(e) 現金流利率風險

基金委員會之銀行結餘令其須面對利率風險，有關風險由基金委員會屬下之財務及行政委員會管理。

於2016年12月31日，倘銀行存款利率上升/下降100個基點 (2015年：100個基點)，且所有其他變數維持不變，則年內盈餘將會增加/減少約港幣16,589,000元 (2015年：港幣13,616,000元)，此乃由於利息收入增加/減少所致。

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(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

3.2 Fund risk management

The Board's objective when managing funds is to safeguard the Board's ability to continue as a going concern and to have sufficient funding for future operations. The Board's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

The funds of the Board comprise its funds and reserves.

3.3 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses the Board's financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the Board's assets that are measured at fair value at 31st December 2016.

	2016	2015
Level 1		
第一層級		
Available-for-sale financial assets (note 8) 可供出售之金融資產(附註8)	293,441,125	302,511,980

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Board is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

3.2 基金風險管理

基金委員會於管理資金時旨在保障基金委員會有能力持續經營，並擁有供未來營運所用之充足資金。基金委員會之總體策略與往年相同。

基金委員會之資金包括其基金及儲備。

3.3 公允價值估計

下表分析基金委員會透過估值法按公允價值計量之金融工具。不同層級之界定如下：

- 相同資產或負債於活躍市場上之報價(未經調整)(第一層級)。
- 除屬第一層級報價外之資產或負債可觀察數據(不論直接(即價格)或間接(即來自價格))(第二層級)。
- 並非根據可觀察市場數據(即不可觀察數據)之資產或負債數據(第三層級)。

下表呈報基金委員會於2016年12月31日按公允價值計量之資產。

於活躍市場交易之金融工具公允價值乃基於資產負債表日期之活躍市場報價。尚可簡便及定期自證券交易所、證券交易商、經紀、工業集團、定價服務或監管機構獲得報價，而該等價格代表按公平基準實際定期進行之市場交易，則市場被視為活躍。基金委員會就金融資產所用市場報價乃現時收購價。該等工具已計入第一層級。

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4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Board makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Held-to-maturity investments

The Board follows the guidance of HKAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” on classifying non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held-to-maturity. This classification requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Board evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity.

If the Board fails to keep these investments to maturity other than for specific circumstances explained in HKAS 39, it will be required to reclassify the whole class as available-for-sale financial assets. The investments would therefore be measured at fair value instead of amortised cost.

(b) Impairment of held-to-maturity financial assets

The Board follows the guidance of HKAS 39 to determine when an investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Board evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost; and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

4 關鍵之會計估計及判斷

各項估計及判斷會根據過往經驗及其他因素(包括對未來事件之合理期望)而作定期檢討。

基金委員會會對未來情況作各項估計及假設。所得出會計估計，按定義極少與實際結果完全相同。出現相當風險導致下一個財政年度之資產及負債賬面金額須作重大調整之有關估計及假設說明如下：

(a) 持有至到期之投資

基金委員會按照《香港會計準則》第39號「金融工具：確認及計量」之指引，將有固定或可釐定付款並有固定到期日之非衍生金融工具分類為持有至到期之投資。有關分類需要基金委員會作出重要判斷。作出判斷時，基金委員會評估其將投資項目持有至到期之動機及能力。

如基金委員會未能將投資項目持有至到期日，而並非因《香港會計準則》第39號內說明之原因所致，則必須將投資項目重新分類為可供出售之金融資產，而該投資價值亦會以公允價值而非以攤銷成本計算。

(b) 持有至到期金融資產之減值

基金委員會按照《香港會計準則》第39號之指引確定投資項目何時減值。這項確定需基金委員會作出重要判斷。作出判斷時，基金委員會須評估(其中包括)以下因素：投資項目公允價值低於成本之時間及幅度；以及所投資企業之財務是否穩健及其短期業務前景，包括行業及界別之表現、技術及運作之轉變及融資現金流量等因素。

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5 Property, plant and equipment and property for rental

5 物業、機器及設備及出租物業

		Properties 物業	Leasehold land 租賃土地	Leasehold improvements 租賃物業改良工程	Property for rental 出租物業 (note (a)) (附註(a))	Total 總計
At 31st December 2014	於2014年12月31日					
Cost	成本	24,552,690	9,955,332	5,109,410	—	39,617,432
Accumulated depreciation	累積折舊	(4,984,743)	(117,543)	(2,043,764)	—	(7,146,050)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	19,567,947	9,837,789	3,065,646	—	32,471,382
Year ended 31st December 2015	截至2015年12月31日止年度					
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	19,567,947	9,837,789	3,065,646	—	32,471,382
Additions	增購	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers	轉撥	(3,975,000)	(3,016,552)	—	6,991,552	—
Depreciation	折舊	(416,054)	(9,746)	(510,941)	(76,776)	(1,013,517)
Closing net book amount	年末賬面淨值	15,176,893	6,811,491	2,554,705	6,914,776	31,457,865
At 31st December 2015	於2015年12月31日					
Cost	成本	17,052,690	6,855,332	5,109,410	10,600,000	39,617,432
Accumulated depreciation	累積折舊	(1,875,797)	(43,841)	(2,554,705)	(3,685,224)	(8,159,567)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	15,176,893	6,811,491	2,554,705	6,914,776	31,457,865
Year ended 31st December 2016	截至2016年12月31日止年度					
Opening net book amount	年初賬面淨值	15,176,893	6,811,491	2,554,705	6,914,776	31,457,865
Depreciation	折舊	(341,054)	(7,971)	(510,941)	(153,551)	(1,013,517)
Closing net book amount	年末賬面淨值	14,835,839	6,803,520	2,043,764	6,761,225	30,444,348
At 31st December 2016	於2016年12月31日					
Cost	成本	17,052,690	6,855,332	5,109,410	10,600,000	39,617,432
Accumulated depreciation	累積折舊	(2,216,851)	(51,812)	(3,065,646)	(3,838,775)	(9,173,084)
Net book amount	賬面淨值	14,835,839	6,803,520	2,043,764	6,761,225	30,444,348

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(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for property for rental are as follows:

(a) 於全面收益表中確認之出租物業金額如下：

		2016	2015
Rental income	租金收入	1,024,560	963,084
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	來自產生租金收入之物業之直接經營開支	(193,620)	(200,220)
		830,940	762,864

As at 31st December 2016, the Board had no unprovided contractual obligations for future repairs and maintenance (2015: nil)

於2016年12月31日，基金委員會並無尚未撥備之未來維修及保養之約定責任(2015年：無)。

The fair value of the property for rental as at 31st December 2016 and 31st December 2015 were HK\$34,400,000 and HK\$34,900,000 respectively. The fair values of the property for rental are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and were determined by an external surveyor using the market comparison approach with reference to the sale prices for similar properties adjusted by the key attributes such as property size and building age.

出租物業於2016年12月31日及2015年12月31日之公允價值分別為港幣34,400,000元及港幣34,900,000元。出租物業之公允價值屬於公允價值等級架構第二層級，並由一名外部測量師經參考按同類物業之主要特性(如物業規模及樓宇年齡)調整之銷售價後使用市場比較法釐定。

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6 Financial instruments by category

6 金融工具分類

The Board's financial instruments include the following:

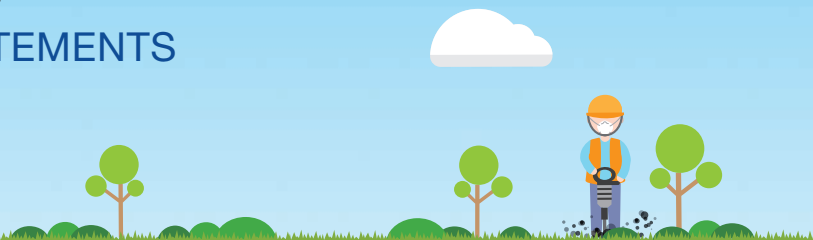
基金委員會持有之金融工具包括下列各項：

		Loans and receivables 貸款及 應收款項	Held-to- maturity financial assets 持有至到期 之金融資產	Available- for-sale financial assets 可供出售之 金融資產	Total 總數
Financial assets	金融資產				
<i>At 31st December 2016</i>	<i>於2016年12月31日</i>				
Held-to-maturity financial assets (note 7)	持有至到期之金融資產 (附註7)	—	349,919,024	—	349,919,024
Available-for-sale financial assets (note 8)	可供出售之金融資產 (附註8)	—	—	293,441,125	293,441,125
Accounts receivable (note 9)	應收賬項(附註9)	20,866,555	—	—	20,866,555
Interest receivables	應收利息	11,033,384	—	—	11,033,384
Deposits	按金	63,313	—	—	63,313
Fixed deposits with original maturity over three months (note 10)	原定超過三個月後到期 之定期存款(附註10)	1,652,830,328	—	—	1,652,830,328
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	現金及現金等價物 (附註11)	6,093,015	—	—	6,093,015
Total	總數	1,690,886,595	349,919,024	293,441,125	2,334,246,744
<i>At 31st December 2015</i>	<i>於2015年12月31日</i>				
Held-to-maturity financial assets (note 7)	持有至到期之金融資產 (附註7)	—	500,916,689	—	500,916,689
Available-for-sale financial assets (note 8)	可供出售之金融資產 (附註8)	—	—	302,511,980	302,511,980
Accounts receivable (note 9)	應收賬項(附註9)	12,964,325	—	—	12,964,325
Interest receivables	應收利息	14,105,843	—	—	14,105,843
Deposits	按金	62,383	—	—	62,383
Fixed deposits with original maturity over three months (note 10)	原定超過三個月後到期 之定期存款(附註10)	1,353,381,905	—	—	1,353,381,905
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	現金及現金等價物 (附註11)	8,231,599	—	—	8,231,599
Total	總數	1,388,746,055	500,916,689	302,511,980	2,192,174,724
				2016	2015
Financial liabilities	金融負債				
<i>Other financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>	<i>按攤銷成本計量之其他金融負債</i>				
Accruals and other payables (note 13)	應計款項及其他應付款項(附註13)			2,268,704	2,827,133

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7 Held-to-maturity financial assets

7 持有至到期之金融資產

		2016	2015
Certificates of deposits, at nominal value	存款證之面值	350,000,000	501,000,000
Unamortised discounts	未攤銷之折扣	(80,976)	(83,311)
At amortised cost	按攤銷成本	349,919,024	500,916,689
Less: to be matured within 12 months	減：十二個月內到期	(234,993,508)	(151,033,026)
Matured after 12 months	十二個月後到期	114,925,516	349,883,663

Movements in held-to-maturity financial assets are summarised as follows:

持有至到期之金融資產變動概述如下：

		2016	2015
At 1st January	於1月1日	500,916,689	732,084,021
Additions	增購	—	100,000,000
Redemption	贖回	(151,000,000)	(331,000,000)
Amortisation of discounts/(premiums)	攤銷之折扣/(溢價)	2,335	(167,332)
At 31st December	於12月31日	349,919,024	500,916,689

Certificates of deposits are with fixed interest rates ranging from 1.83% to 4.85% (2015: 1.83% to 5.1%) and maturity dates between May 2017 to March 2021 (2015: January 2016 to March 2021).

存款證固定年利率介乎1.83%至4.85% (2015年：1.83%至5.1%)，到期日介乎2017年3月至2021年3月 (2015年：2016年1月至2021年3月)。

The Board has not reclassified any financial assets measured at amortised cost rather than fair value during the year (2015: nil).

基金委員會並無重新分類任何按攤銷成本計量之金融資產為按年內公允價值計量之金融資產 (2015年：無)。

At 31st December 2016 and 2015, the balance did not contain impaired assets.

於2016年及2015年12月31日，結餘並無包括已減值資產。

Certificates of deposits with nominal value of HK\$151,000,000 (2015: HK\$331,000,000) were matured during the year ended 31st December 2016. There was no disposals during the years ended 31st December 2016 and 2015.

面值港幣151,000,000元 (2015年：港幣331,000,000元)之存款證於截至2016年12月31日止年度到期。截至2016年及2015年12月31日止年度內並無出售事項。

The fair value of held-to-maturity financial assets based on quoted market bid prices is HK\$350,805,400 (2015: HK\$502,776,091).

按市場所報收購價計算之持有至到期之金融資產之公允價值為港幣350,805,400元 (2015年：港幣502,776,091元)。

All held-to-maturity financial assets are denominated in Hong Kong dollar.

所有持有至到期之金融資產面值均以港幣計算。

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8 Available-for-sale financial assets

8 可供出售之金融資產

		2016	2015
Equity securities — listed in Hong Kong, at market value:	按市值計之上市股票 證券—香港：		
At 1st January	於1月1日	302,511,980	242,367,228
Additions	增購	849,942	96,825,797
Disposals	出售	—	(35,305,000)
Fair value loss transferred to investment reserve	公允價值虧損轉入投資儲備	(9,920,797)	(1,376,045)
At 31st December	於12月31日	293,441,125	302,511,980

At 31st December 2016 and 2015, the balance did not contain impaired assets.

於2016年及2015年12月31日，結餘並無包括減值資產。

All available-for-sale financial assets are denominated in Hong Kong dollar.

所有可供出售之金融資產面值均以港幣計算。

9 Accounts receivable

9 應收賬款

		2016	2015
Levy income	徵款收入	20,876,934	12,984,774
Less: provision for impairment	減：減值撥備	(10,379)	(20,449)
Levy income receivable — net	應收徵款收入—淨值	20,866,555	12,964,325

At 31st December 2016, accounts receivable of HK\$98,509 (2015: HK\$130,530) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent contractors for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these accounts receivable is as follows:

於2016年12月31日，應收賬款港幣98,509元(2015年：港幣130,530元)已過期但未減值。該等款項與若干並無任何近期拖欠記錄之獨立承包商有關。該等應收賬款之賬齡分析如下：

		2016	2015
Past due by:	已過期時間：		
Up to 3 months	三個月以內	97,509	118,136
4 to 12 months	四至十二個月	1,000	12,394
		98,509	130,530

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At 31st December 2016, accounts receivable of HK\$10,379 (2015: HK\$20,449) were impaired and fully provided for. The individually impaired receivables mainly related to contractors that were in financial difficulties and management assessed that only a portion of receivables is expected to be recovered. The ageing analysis of these accounts receivable is as follows:

		2016	2015
Past due by:	已過期時間：		
Up to 3 months	三個月以內	10,379	8,675
4 to 12 months	四至十二個月	—	11,774
		10,379	20,449

於2016年12月31日，應收賬款港幣10,379元(2015年：港幣20,449元)已減值且已悉數作出撥備。個別已減值應收款項主要與面臨財務困難之承包商有關，而管理層作評估後，預期僅可收回部份應收款項。該等應收賬款之賬齡分析如下：

Movements in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable are as follows:

應收賬款減值撥備變動如下：

		2016	2015
At 1st January	於1月1日	20,449	13,436
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	年內視作不可收回撇銷的應收款項	(9,575)	—
(Reversal of provision)/provision for impairment of accounts receivable (note 16)	應收賬款(撥備撥回)/減值撥備(附註16)	(495)	7,013
At 31st December	於12月31日	10,379	20,449

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

增設及解除已減值應收款項撥備已計入全面收益表項下行政開支。倘預期無法收回額外現金，計入撥備賬目之金額一般予以撇銷。

During the year, bad debts of HK\$504 (2015: nil) were written off directly in administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

年內，壞賬港幣504元(2015年：無)已直接於全面收益表項下行政開支撇銷。

The Board does not hold any collateral as security.

基金委員會並無持有任何抵押物作為抵押。

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable approximate their fair values as at 31st December 2016 and 2015 and are denominated in Hong Kong dollar.

於2016年及2015年12月31日，應收賬款之賬面金額與其公允價值相若，且均以港幣計值。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

10 Fixed deposits with original maturity over three months

As at 31st December 2016, the effective interest rate on fixed deposits with original maturity over three months is 1.38% (2015: 1.34%) per annum; these deposits have an average maturity of 238 days (2015: 229).

The carrying amount of fixed deposits is denominated in the following currencies:

10 原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款

於2016年12月31日，原定超過三個月後到期之定期存款之實際年利率為1.38% (2015年：1.34%)；該等存款平均期限為238日 (2015年：229日)。

定期存款的賬面金額乃以下列貨幣計算：

		2016	2015
Hong Kong dollar	港幣	1,652,830,328	1,260,315,945
Renminbi	人民幣	—	93,065,960
		1,652,830,328	1,353,381,905

11 Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Hong Kong dollar.

11 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物之賬面金額乃以港幣計算。

		2016	2015
Cash at banks and in hand	銀行存款及手持現金	6,093,015	8,231,599
Maximum exposure to credit risk	面對之最高信貸風險	6,092,121	8,222,307

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

12 Funds and reserves

12 基金及儲備

		Accumulated fund 累積基金	Research fund 研究基金 (note a) (附註a)	Prevention fund 預防基金 (note b) (附註b)	Rehabilitation fund 復康基金 (note c) (附註c)	Computer systems fund 電腦系統基金 (note d) (附註d)	Capital reserve 資本儲備 (note e) (附註e)	Investment reserve 投資儲備 (note f) (附註f)	Total 總額
At 1st January 2015	於2015年1月1日	1,920,363,549	12,297,209	26,106,508	8,324,857	1,254,170	32,471,382	72,449,323	2,073,266,998
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘	165,341,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	165,341,390
Transfer from accumulated fund	累積基金撥入	(40,595,000)	6,000,000	25,363,000	9,232,000	—	—	—	—
Transfer to accumulated fund to compensate:	撥入累積基金以抵銷：								
— depreciation charge	— 折舊開支	1,013,517	—	—	—	—	(1,013,517)	—	—
— project expenses	— 項目開支	32,415,827	(1,176,560)	(23,608,951)	(7,229,949)	(400,367)	—	—	—
Fair value loss on available-for-sale financial assets	可供出售之金融資產之公允價值虧損	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,376,045)	(1,376,045)
Reclassification adjustment for amounts transferred to profit or loss	就轉撥至損益之金額之重新分類調整	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16,697,562)	(16,697,562)
As at 31st December 2015 and 1st January 2016	於2015年12月31日及2016年1月1日	2,078,539,283	17,120,649	27,860,557	10,326,908	853,803	31,457,865	54,375,716	2,220,534,781
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘	151,664,442	—	—	—	—	—	—	151,664,442
Transfer from accumulated fund	累積基金撥入	(37,816,712)	2,749,712	24,792,000	10,275,000	—	—	—	—
Transfer to accumulated fund to compensate:	撥入累積基金以抵銷：								
— depreciation charge	— 折舊開支	1,013,517	—	—	—	—	(1,013,517)	—	—
— project expenses	— 項目開支	24,082,676	(2,459,817)	(16,732,778)	(4,640,219)	(249,862)	—	—	—
— reclassification adjustment for amounts transferred from Research	— 就轉撥至研究之金額之重新分類調整	1,033,711	(1,033,711)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value loss on available-for-sale financial assets	可供出售之金融資產之公允價值虧損	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,920,797)	(9,920,797)
At 31st December 2016	於2016年12月31日	2,218,516,917	16,376,833	35,919,779	15,961,689	603,941	30,444,348	44,454,919	2,362,278,426

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

(a) Research fund

A research fund has been set aside to finance ongoing research projects.

(b) Prevention fund

A prevention fund has been set aside to finance education and publicity programs aiming at reminding workers and their families on the occupational hazard, and to stress the importance of prevention.

(c) Rehabilitation fund

A rehabilitation fund has been set aside to finance rehabilitation programs which provide holistic rehabilitation care to the patients.

(d) Computer systems fund

A computer systems fund has been set aside to finance development for the levy system and compensation system.

(e) Capital reserve

A capital reserve has been set aside to finance the acquisition of the property, plant and equipment and depreciation charged is compensated by a transfer from this reserve each year.

(f) Investment reserve

Investment reserve represents the accumulated fair value gain on available-for-sale financial assets.

(a) 研究基金

研究基金用以資助進行之個別研究項目。

(b) 預防基金

預防基金已撥作教育及宣傳活動之提供資金，旨在提醒工友及其家人職業相關風險，並強調採取適當預防措施之重要性。

(c) 復康基金

復康基金用以資助各類復康活動，為病人提供全人復康照顧。

(d) 電腦系統基金

電腦系統基金用於資助發展徵款系統及病人補償之系統。

(e) 資本儲備

資本儲備已撥作為購買物業、機器及設備提供資金，並每年自該項儲備撥款以扣除折舊開支。

(f) 投資儲備

投資儲備指可供出售金融資產之累積公允價值所得利潤。

13 Accruals and other payables

		2016	2015
Accruals	應計款項	1,983,590	2,654,388
Deposits received	已收存款	170,760	170,760
Other payables	其他應付款項	114,354	1,985
Financial liabilities	金融負債	2,268,704	2,827,133
Provision for unutilised annual leave	未使用年假撥備	510,000	498,545
		2,778,704	3,325,678
Less: non-current deposits received	減：已收非流動按金	—	(170,760)
		2,778,704	3,154,918

The carrying amounts of accruals and other payables approximate their fair values as at 31st December 2016 and 2015 and are denominated in Hong Kong dollar.

13 應計款項及其他應付款項

於2016年及2015年12月31日，應計款項及其他應付款項之賬面金額與其公允價值相若，且均以港幣計值。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)



14 Levy income

14 徵款收入

		2016	2015
Private sector	私人工程	161,515,586	161,277,828
Public works sector	公共工程		
— Mass Transit Railway	— 港鐵工程	55,030,520	60,751,398
— Port and Airport Development Scheme	— 港口及機場發展計劃	6,385,310	8,732,699
— West Kowloon Cultural District	— 西九龍文化區	1,229,882	803,179
— Others	— 其他	122,521,027	126,113,500
Quarry industry	石礦業	251,681	384,614
		346,934,006	358,063,218

In accordance with the provision of Section 35 and schedule 5 in Part VII of the amended Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance, the levy rate was 0.25% on the value of (a) all construction operations exceeding HK\$1,000,000 undertaken in Hong Kong and the tender for which has been submitted on or after 18th June 2000 and (b) on all quarrying products produced in Hong Kong with effect from 18th June 2000. Effective from 20th August 2012, the levy rate has been changed to 0.15% on the value of (a) all construction operations exceeding HK\$1,000,000 undertaken in Hong Kong and the tender for which has been submitted on or after 20th August 2012 and (b) on all quarrying products produced in Hong Kong with effect from 20th August 2012.

依據新修訂之《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤（補償）條例》第VII部份35條及附表5規定，徵款率為0.25%，適用於(a)所有在本港進行而價值超過港幣1,000,000元之建造工程，而其標書於2000年6月18日或以後遞交；及(b)於2000年6月18日及以後在香港開採之所有石礦產品。自2012年8月20日起，徵款率調低至0.15%，適用於(a)所有在本港進行而價值超過港幣1,000,000元之建造工程，而其標書於2012年8月20日或以後遞交；及(b)於2012年8月20日及以後在香港開採之所有石礦產品。

15 Employee benefit expense

15 職員薪酬及福利開支

		2016	2015
Wages and salaries	工資及薪金	11,947,923	11,564,398
Staff medical insurance	職員醫療保險	101,325	111,146
Staff compensation insurance	職員賠償保險	19,415	24,531
Pension costs — defined contribution plan	退休金供款—界定供款職業退休計劃	489,457	540,663
Pension costs — mandatory provident fund	退休金供款—強制性公積金	256,129	238,600
Provision for unutilised annual leave	未使用年假之撥備	(73,545)	17,636
		12,740,704	12,496,974

None of the Board members, who are considered as key management of the Board, received or will receive any fees or other emoluments in respect of their services to the Board during the year (2015: nil).

被視為基金委員會主要管理人員之委員中，概無委員就其於年內向委員會提供之服務領取或將會領取任何酬金或其他報酬(2015年：無)。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

16 Administrative expenses

16 行政開支

		2016	2015
Auditor's remuneration — audit services	核數師酬金—審核服務	165,000	165,000
Bad debts written off (note 9)	壞賬撇銷(附註9)	504	—
(Reversal of provision)/provision for impairment of accounts receivable (note 9)	應收賬款(撥備撥回)/減值撥備(附註9)	(495)	7,013
Legal and professional fees	法律及專業費用	501,137	287,867
Printing and stationery	印刷及文儀	146,115	164,708
Others	其他	1,409,733	1,418,089
		2,221,994	2,042,677

17 Medical examination fees

Medical examination fees represent fees paid and payable to the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in respect of medical examinations conducted by Pneumoconiosis Medical Board under Section 23 and 23A of the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance.

17 判傷費用

判傷費用為根據《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》第23及23A兩條，已繳付及須繳付予香港特別行政區政府有關肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會所收取之判傷費用。

18 Income tax expense

Hong Kong profits tax has not been provided as the Board is exempted by virtue of section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

18 所得稅開支

並無就香港利得稅計提撥備，原因為基金委員會根據香港《稅務條例》第88條而獲豁免。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)

(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)



19 Notes to the statement of cash flows

19 現金流量表附註

(a) Cash generated from operations

(a) 由營運活動產生現金

		2016	2015
Surplus for the year	年度盈餘	151,664,442	165,341,390
Adjustments for:	以下各項調整：		
— Depreciation (note 5)	— 折舊(附註5)	1,013,517	1,013,517
— Amortisation of (discounts)/premiums of held-to-maturity financial assets (note 7)	— 持有至到期之金融資產(折扣)/溢價攤銷(附註7)	(2,335)	167,332
— (Reversal of provision)/provision for impairment of accounts receivable (note 9)	— 應收賬款(撥備撥回)/減值撥備(附註9)	(495)	7,013
— Bad debts written off (note 9)	— 壞賬撇銷(附註9)	504	—
— Gain on disposals of available-for-sale financial assets	— 沽出可供出售之金融資產所得利潤	—	(6,535,831)
— Interest income	— 利息收入	(30,064,903)	(35,968,216)
— Dividend income	— 股息收入	(12,631,176)	(11,623,596)
Changes in working capital:	營運資金變動：		
— Accounts receivable	— 應收賬款	(7,902,239)	(12,483,189)
— Deposits and prepayments	— 按金及預付款項	15,737	(14,767)
— Advance payment for compensation	— 預付補償金	(69,835)	(71,251)
— Accruals and other payables and provision for long service payments	— 應計款項及其他應付款項以及長期服務金撥備	(631,974)	1,671,053
Cash generated from operations	由營運活動產生現金	101,391,243	101,503,455

(b) Non-cash transactions

The principal non-cash transaction is the receipt of scrip dividend of HK\$849,942 (2015: HK\$913,172).

(b) 非現金交易

主要之非現金交易為收取以股代息港幣849,942元(2015年：港幣913,172元)。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

財務報表附註

(All amounts in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated)
(除另有說明外，所有金額均以港幣為單位)

20 Contingent liabilities

The Board is contingently liable for compensations payable on 45 (2015: 46) re-assessment applications under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance which has not yet been determined by the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board.

21 Operating lease commitments

At 31st December, the Board had the following future aggregate minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating lease in respect of its property for rental:

20 或然負債

基金委員會或須就45份(2015年：46份)根據《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》提交並待肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會決定之覆判申請支付補償。

21 經營租賃承擔

於12月31日，基金委員會有關其出租物業之不可解除經營租賃之未來最低租賃付款總額如下：

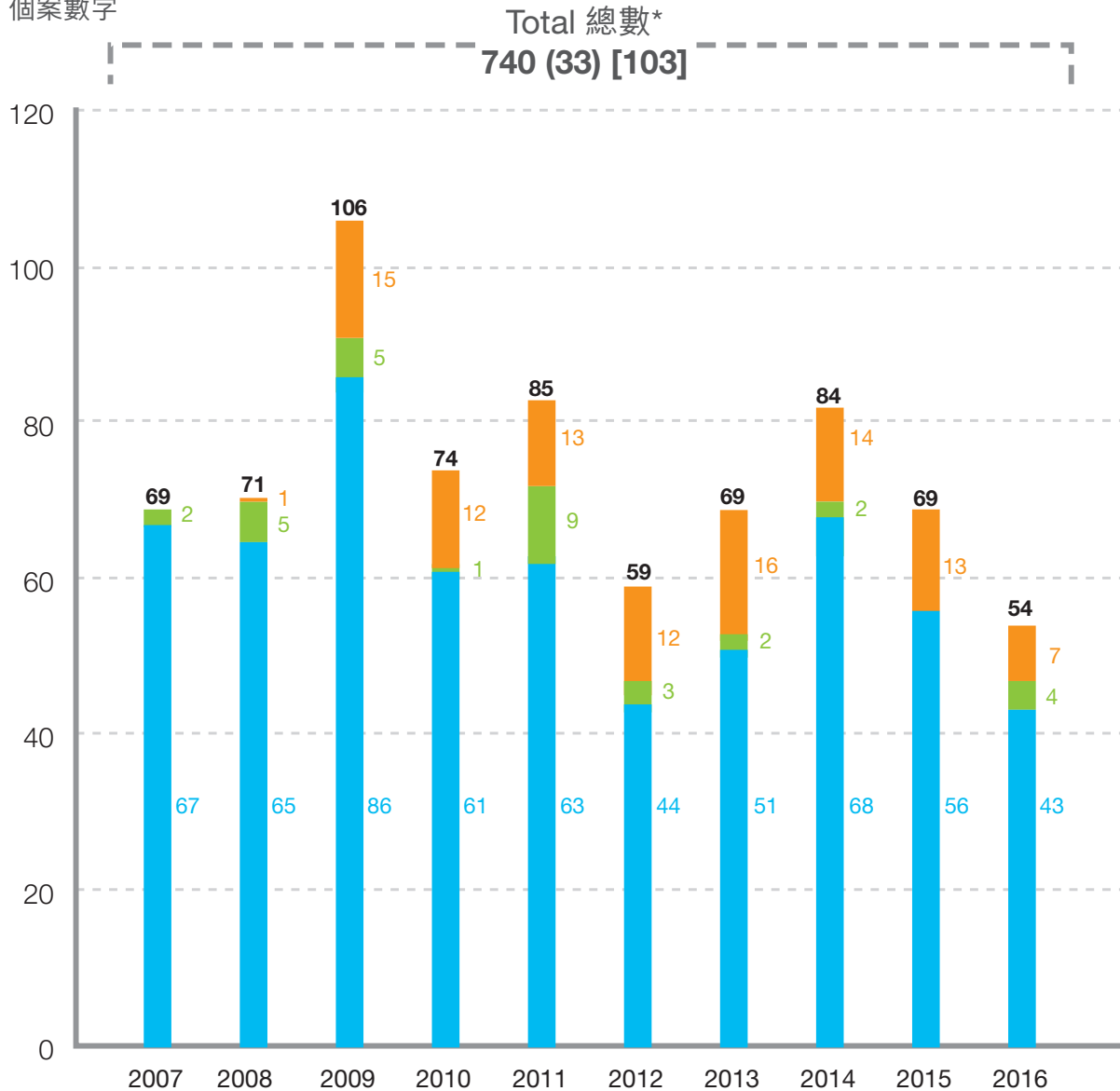
		2016	2015
No later than one year	一年內到期	1,024,560	1,024,560
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	超過一年但不超過五年到期	—	1,024,560
		1,024,560	2,049,120

APPENDIX I

附錄一

Number of Confirmed New Cases in the Past Ten Years 最近十年判定之新個案數字

Number of cases
個案數字



Average
平均數

87

Percentage of cases having employment record in the construction / quarry industry:
曾經受僱建造業或石礦業之工人所佔百分比

94

90

80

82

89

86

87

85

90

91

■ Silicosis cases
矽肺病個案

■ Asbestosis cases
石棉沉着病個案

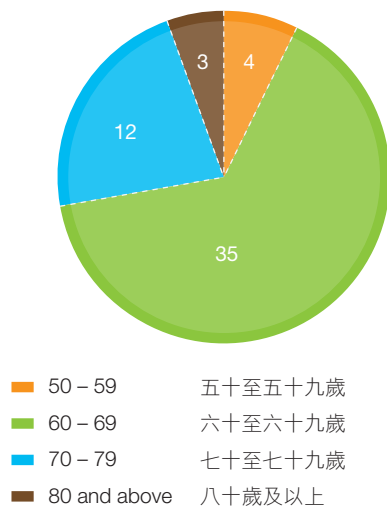
■ Mesothelioma cases
間皮瘤個案

* Figure in parentheses () represents number of Asbestosis cases and figure in brackets [] represents number of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.

* () 內數字為個案總數中石棉沉着病患者之人數，而 [] 內數字則為個案總數中間皮瘤患者之人數。

Analysis of Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Cases Newly Confirmed in 2016 二零一六年內首次判定之肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤個案分析

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

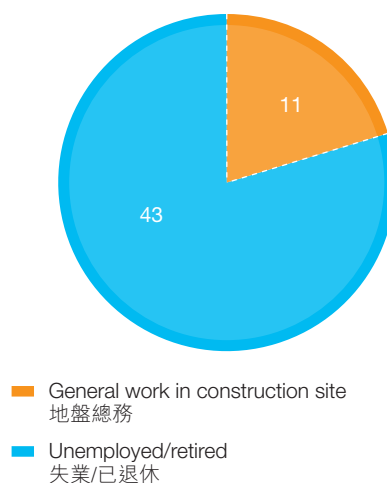


Age group 年齡組別	Number of cases 病人人數	Average age 平均年齡	Average degree of incapacity (%) 平均喪失工作能力程度百分率*
50-59 五十至五十九歲	4 [1]	57	25
60-69 六十至六十九歲	35 (2) [1]	65	16
70-79 七十至七十九歲	12 (1) [4]	73	31
80 and above 八十歲及以上	3 (1) [1]	80	40
Total 總數	54* (4) [7]	67	21

* Total number has included 6 fatal cases, the degree of incapacity of whom has not been determined.

* 總數包括6宗未有確定喪失工作能力程度之死亡個案。

Table 2: Patients' Employment Status at Time of First Registration
圖表二 病人首次登記時之就業資料



Category of occupation 職業類別	Number of cases 病人人數	Percentage (%) 所佔百分率
General work in construction site 地盤總務	11	20.4
Unemployed/retired 失業/已退休	43 (4) [7]	79.6
Total 總數	54 (4) [7]	100

Note (Table 1 & 2):

Figures in parentheses () represent numbers of Asbestosis cases and figures in brackets [] represent number of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.

註(圖表一及二):

() 內數字為個案總數中患上石棉沉着病者之人士數，而 [] 內數字則為個案總數中患上間皮瘤者之人士數。

APPENDIX II

附錄二



Table 3 : Employment History of Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Cases Newly Confirmed in 2016
圖表三 二零一六年內首次判定之肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤患者過往之工作記錄

Industry 從事行業	Length of employment 從事行業時間					Total 總數
	Below 10 years 十年以下		10 years or above 十年或以上			
Construction Only 只建造業一項	0		27	[2]	27	[2]
Construction & Quarry 建造業及石礦業	0		1		1	
Construction & Quarry and others 建造業、石礦業及其他行業	2	[2]	19	(2)	21	(2) [2]
Sub-total 上項小和	2	[2]	47	(2) [2]	49	(2) [4]
Other industries 其他行業						
Ship manufacturing/sailing 船隻製造/行船	0		1	(1)	1	(1)
Machine repairing/Metal work 機械修理/鋼鐵工程	0		3	[3]	3	[3]
Glass manufacturing 玻璃製造	0		1	(1)	1	(1)
Sub-total 上項小和	0		5	(2) [3]	5	(2) [3]
Total 總數	2	[2]	52	(4) [5]	54	(4) [7]

Notes:

- Figures in parentheses () represent number of Asbestosis cases and brackets [] represent numbers of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.
- Among the 54 cases under study, 49 (91%) have worked in the construction and/or the quarry industries. Only 5 (9%) have had employment connection with neither.

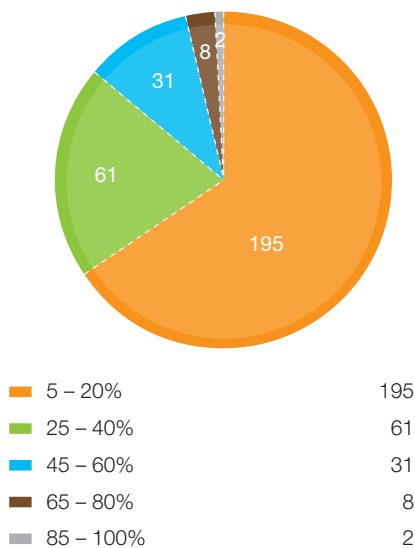
註：

- ()內數字為個案總數中石棉沉着病患者之人數，而[]內數字則為個案總數中間皮瘤患者之人數。
- 總數54名患者中，49人(91%)曾於建造業及/石礦業工作，另外5人(9%)從未於這兩行業工作。

Analysis of Payments Made Under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance 《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》補償支出分析

Table 1: Analysis of Latest Payments Made to the “Old case”^{**} Pneumoconiosis Patients

圖表一 「舊個案」*病人最新獲得之每月補償金額分析



Degree of incapacity assessed in latest assessment/re-assessment (%) 最新獲判之喪失工作能力程度百分率	Number of case(s) 病人人數	Total amount of monthly payment 每月補償總支出 (HK\$ 港幣)	Average compensation payment per month per case 每人每月平均獲得之補償金額 (HK\$ 港幣)
5 – 20	195	946,460	4,854
25 – 40	61	452,310	7,415
45 – 60	31	325,580	10,503
65 – 80	8	104,840	13,105
85 – 100	2	43,120	21,560
Total 總數	297	1,872,310	6,304

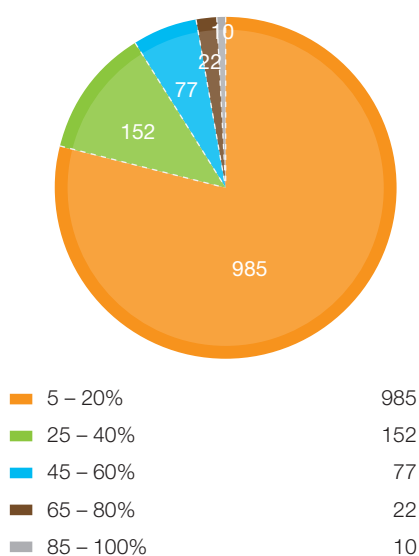
“Compensation for Care and Attention” is payable to 1 case at \$4,930 per month. 有1名病人可額外領取每月四千九百三十元之「護理及照顧方面的補償」。

* “Old case” includes those patients who have received a lump-sum compensation before the ordinance amended in 1993.

* 「舊個案」為1993年法例修改前曾經領取「一筆過」補償之個案。

Table 2: Analysis of Latest Payments Made to the “New case”[#] Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Patients

圖表二 「新個案」[#]病人最新獲得之每月補償金額分析



Degree of incapacity assessed in latest assessment/re-assessment (%) 最新獲判之喪失工作能力程度百分率	Number of case(s) 病人人數	Total amount of monthly payment 每月補償總支出 (HK\$ 港幣)	Average compensation payment per month per case 每人每月平均獲得之補償金額 (HK\$ 港幣)
5 – 20	985	7,205,660	7,315
25 – 40	152	2,011,360	13,233
45 – 60	77	1,375,210	17,860
65 – 80	22	527,140	23,961
85 – 100	10	308,980	30,898
Total 總數	1,246	11,428,350	9,172

“Compensation for Care and Attention” is payable to 2 cases at \$4,930 per case per month. 有2名病人可額外領取每月四千九百三十元之「護理及照顧方面的補償」。

“New case” includes those patients who have not received any lump-sum compensation before. # 「新個案」為從未領取「一筆過」補償之個案。

APPENDIX III

附錄三



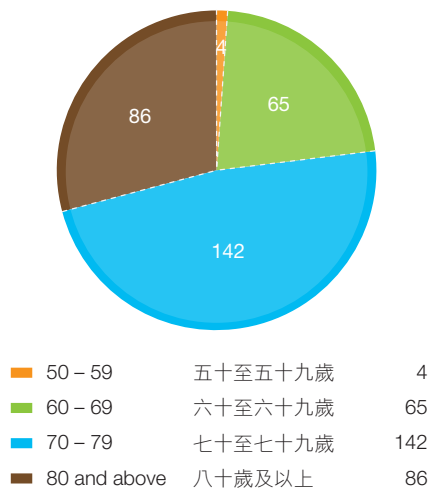
Table 3: Summary of Compensation Paid Out Under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance

圖表三 《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》支出總結

Compensation item 補償項目	Expenses incurred from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2016 二零一六年 一月一日至 十二月三十一日之 支出 (HK\$ 港幣)	Expenses incurred from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2015 二零一五年 一月一日至 十二月三十一日之 支出 (HK\$ 港幣)	Total expenses incurred from 9 Jul 1993 to 31 Dec 2016 一九九三年 七月九日至 二零一六年 十二月三十一日 之支出總額 (HK\$ 港幣)
Compensation for death resulting from Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (or both) 肺塵埃沉着病或間皮瘤(或兩者) 引致死亡的補償	18,864,504	21,577,871	433,623,378
Compensation for bereavement 親屬喪亡之痛的補償	835,593	608,340	13,839,303
Monthly compensation for incapacity, pain, suffering and loss of amenities 喪失工作能力、疼痛、痛苦與喪失生活樂趣 的每月補償	162,997,645	156,312,908	2,878,801,016
Compensation for incapacity prior to date of diagnosis 判傷日期前喪失工作能力的補償	1,733,050	2,080,080	42,921,158
Compensation for care and attention 護理及照顧方面的補償	331,235	260,459	16,033,920
Funeral expenses 殯殮費	4,483,925	4,761,092	52,059,060
Medical expenses 醫療費	2,012,423	2,003,661	31,217,961
Expenses for medical appliances 醫療裝置費用	953,405	844,311	20,417,171
Total 總數	192,211,780	188,448,722	3,488,912,967

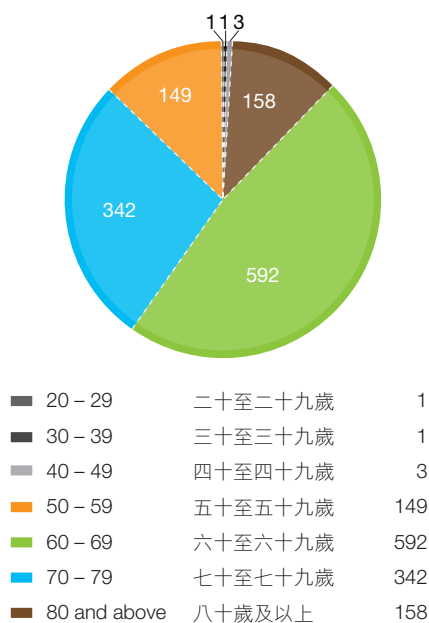
Profile of the All Cases Receiving Compensation as at 31 December 2016
於二零一六年十二月三十一日所有正在領取補償病人之統計資料

Table 1 Profile of the “Old Case” Pneumoconiosis Patients
圖表一 「舊個案」病人之統計資料



Age group 年齡組別	Number of case(s) 病人人數	Average age 平均年齡	Average degree of incapacity (%) 平均喪失工作能力程度百分率
50-59 五十至五十九歲	4	58	18
60-69 六十至六十九歲	65	66	28
70-79 七十至七十九歲	142	75	23
80 and above 八十歲及以上	86	85	18
Total 總數	297	76	22

Table 2 Profile of the “New Case” Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma Patients
圖表二 「新個案」病人之統計資料



Age group 年齡組別	Number of case(s) 病人人數	Average age 平均年齡	Average degree of incapacity (%) 平均喪失工作能力程度百分率
20-29 二十至二十九歲	1 [1]	26	100
30-39 三十至三十九歲	1 [1]	35	10
40-49 四十至四十九歲	3	48	8
50-59 五十至五十九歲	149 [4]	57	17
60-69 六十至六十九歲	592 [1]	64	16
70-79 七十至七十九歲	342 [3]	74	18
80 and above 八十歲及以上	158	85	17
Total 總數	1,246 [10]	69	17

Note:

Figures in brackets [] represent numbers of Mesothelioma cases included in the total.

註：

[]內數字則為個案總數中間皮瘤患者之人數。

APPENDIX V

附錄五



Five-Year Financial Summary

五年財務摘要

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012 (HK\$'000) (港幣千元)
Income					
收入					
Levies					
徵款	346,934	358,063	387,759	348,590	292,327
Interest					
利息	30,065	35,968	35,141	30,278	29,248
Others					
其他收入	14,518*	19,452	14,445	12,276	12,875
Total income					
總收入	391,517	413,483	437,345	391,144	334,450
Expenditure					
支出					
Compensation					
補償	192,212	188,449	149,666	146,975	145,198
Project expenses					
活動開支	24,082	32,416	26,318	24,382	20,122
Staff, administrative and other expenses					
職員、行政費用及其他開支	21,122	20,116	19,790	19,220	14,885
Depreciation					
折舊	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014
Capital expenditure					
資本開支	769	843	1,138	1,195	627
Net loss on disposals of held-to-maturity financial assets					
沽出持有至到期之金融資產之淨虧損	—	—	—	—	2,866
Exchange loss					
匯兌虧損	653	5,304	2,413	—	—
Total expenditure					
總支出	239,852	248,142	200,339	192,786	184,712
Surplus for the year					
是年度盈餘	151,665	165,341	237,006	198,358	149,738
Transfer (to)/from capital reserve					
(撥入)資本儲備/由資本儲備撥出	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014	1,014
Accumulated fund brought forward					
上年度累積	2,078,539	1,920,364	1,693,793	1,503,512	1,356,128
	2,231,218	2,086,719	1,931,813	1,702,884	1,506,880
Transfer to project funds					
撥入活動基金	(37,817)	(40,595)	(37,767)	(33,473)	(23,490)
Transfer from project funds to compensate project expenses					
由活動基金撥出以抵銷開支	25,116	32,415	26,318	24,382	20,122
Transfer from general reserve					
由一般儲備撥入	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulated fund carried forward					
轉下年度之累積基金	2,218,517	2,078,539	1,920,364	1,693,793	1,503,512

* Others include dividend income from listed securities \$12,631,176, Ex-gratia fund administration charge received \$145,052, penalty on late payments of levies \$236,701, rental income \$1,024,560, and sundry income \$480,505.

* 其他收入包括持有上市證券所獲股息\$12,631,176、代管特惠金所收取之行政費用\$145,052、因遲繳徵款所收取之罰款\$236,701、租金收入\$1,024,560及雜項收入\$480,505。





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



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