



製衣業訓練局
CLOTHING INDUSTRY TRAINING AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2019年報



目錄

CONTENTS

- | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| <u>01</u> | 使命宣言
Mission Statement | | |
| <u>02</u> | 主席序言
Chairman's Foreword | <u>16</u> | 活動紀要
Events in Brief |
| <u>05</u> | 總幹事工作回顧
Executive Director's Review | <u>26</u> | 學員
Trainee |
| <u>08</u> | 訓練局委員
Members of the Authority | <u>27</u> | 訓練課程
Training Programme |
| <u>10</u> | 訓練局組織
Structure of the Authority | <u>30</u> | 研討會及工作坊
Seminar and Workshop |
| <u>11</u> | 委員會
Committees | <u>32</u> | 企業培訓
Training Programme |
| <u>14</u> | 職員
Staff | <u>33</u> | 工業支援項目
Industry Support Project |
| <u>15</u> | 組織架構
Organisational Structure | <u>34</u> | 政府資助項目
Government Funded Project |
| | | <u>35</u> | 獨立核數師報告書
Independent Auditor's Report |
| | | <u>42</u> | 財務報表附註
Notes to Financial Statements |



使命宣言 MISSION STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

主席序言

Chairman's Foreword



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

我很榮幸在2019年接任製衣業訓練局（訓練局）主席一職，跟大家分享任內第一份年度報告。多年來，訓練局致力為香港服裝業提供優質、實務與適切的專業培訓，協助從業員發揮潛能，追求卓越。作為業界培訓的先驅，我們積極探索職場的發展趨勢，務求為從業員提供最佳支援。

回顧過去一年，我們致力發展服裝業專才教育，同時與業界保持緊密互信的關係，提升行業人力質素。秉承上屆委員會定下的策略方針，訓練局繼續重點發展為持份者增值的項目，包括各種專業課程、企業培訓及工業支援。

「工業4.0」時代崛起，人工智能、大數據及雲端服務等的應用大行其道，服裝行業供應鏈亦朝向數碼化及智能化發展。服裝設計及生產企業需利用智能化軟件、自動化機械服裝設備及新型技術來加快轉變生產模式及提高競爭力。

I am honoured to be appointed as Chairman in 2019 and to share with you the Annual Report of the Authority. Over the years, the Authority has been providing quality professional training for the local clothing industry in the pursuit of excellence while unleashing the potential of talents. Being the vanguard of the training institution in the industry, we will endeavour to explore the trends and developments and to provide the best support to practitioners of the industry.

In the past year, we were dedicated to fortify partnership relation and nurture a pool of professionals for the industry. Following the established strategic plans, the Authority will continue to focus on developing activities that add value to stakeholders. They includes a broad spectrum of professional training courses, corporate training and various sorts of support to the industry.

In the advent of the new era of "Industry 4.0" and the popularity of application of artificial intelligence, big data and cloud computing, the clothing supply chains follow the same upwards trajectory in developing a new portfolio of the digital and smart mode of operations. In its wake, the enterprises of the fashion design and manufacturing adopt the application for the intelligent system, automation as well as new technology to speed up the transformation of production mode to boost competitiveness.

配合時裝設計數碼科技的發展，訓練局除提升現有的教學設施，亦不斷推出相關新課程。於本年9月，「數碼時裝設計高級文憑」迎上首屆學員。除此高級文憑外，訓練局亦推出一系列數碼技術應用的兼讀課程、研討會及工作坊，向業界介紹數碼化技術。

除培訓課程外，訓練局在支援業界人力資源方面，擔當重要角色。資歷架構秘書處今年再委託訓練局為專業撰寫人，為四個職能範疇領域：「物料開發」、「生產計劃與控制」、「技術支援」和「洗衣服務」編寫《能力標準說明》。訓練局藉著推動業界利用資歷架構平台，使從業員的技能和資歷獲得認可。訓練局亦與業界伙伴緊密合作，加強培訓課程內容，助從業員持續提升技能，迎合業界人力資源需求。

為協助業界提升競爭力，訓練局在得到創新及科技基金基金的資助及業界的支持下，近年開展了一系列的應用技術之研發。其中「作業基礎碳足跡模型」(ACFM)獲得業界認同，共有超過五十多家企業接受了系統培訓，利用相關模型計算服裝生產過程中所耗用的資源，從而釐定出合適的減排方案，創造低碳生產環境。

政府近年積極推動「再工業化」，為香港的經濟發展尋找新的增長點。訓練局為香港中小型紡織和時裝業進行「工業化路線圖」研究，深入探討全球紡織品材料開發與應用技術趨勢，以及本地紡織和時裝產業的現狀。研究報告建議行業再工業化可從三個主要策略方向進行，分別是「數字化製造和商業模式」、「循環經濟和資源效率」及「高附加值解決方案」。訓練局舉辦多場研討會，使業界可了解研究報告之策略方向，跟據自己的市場及定位來制定其機構未來「工業化」的發展方針。

In the backdrop of digitalisation, apart from upgrading the existing teaching facilities, the Authority also introduces new courses from time to time. In September this year, we welcomed the first group of students of "Higher Diploma in Digital Fashion Creation". Other than the Higher Diploma, we has also provided a new series of part-time courses, seminars and workshops related to the application of digitalisation.

On top of the training courses provided, the Authority plays a pivotal role in supporting human resources development for the industry. Qualification Framework Secretariat re-appointed the Authority as a professional writer to undertake the compilation of Specification of Competency Standards for four functional areas, namely Material development, Production planning and control, Technical support and Laundry service. The Authority also missioned to increase recognition of skills and qualifications of the practitioners in the industry through the qualification framework platform. In the meantime, the Authority works closely with the industry for enhancing training curriculum to help practitioners to strengthen their technical skills.

To help the industry to boost its competitiveness, the Authority carries out a series of research and development of applied technologies with the funding from the Innovation and Technology Fund alongside the support from the industry. Among them was Activity-based Carbon Footprint Modelling (ACFM) which gained wide recognition from the industry. Altogether over 50 enterprises has been provided with the training of ACFM, which was put in place in calculating the resources consumed in the clothing production processes. The result was significant to formulate carbon reduction strategy conducive to the development of a low-carbon production environment.

"Re-industrialisation" is one of the key business promotion activities of the local government recently to bring local economic advancement to a new height. In this regard, the Authority was tasked to compile a special report which outlined a road map for re-industrialisation for local small-to-medium textiles and clothing enterprises. We had conducted an in-depth study of the development of textile materials, the trend of application of new technology and the current status of the local textile and clothing industries. The report recommended a three-pronged strategy for re-industrialisation, namely Digitalized manufacturing and business models, Circular economy and resource efficiency, and High value-added solutions. Rounds of seminars were organised by the Authority so that the industry better understood the three-pronged strategy and thus formulated their plans of re-industrialisation.

因應社會對可持續發展的概念日益關注，訓練局致力推行不少關注環境議題的項目，加強業界的認知，包括每年一度的大型高峰會「時尚高峰（香港）」，高峰會是亞洲時裝界的盛事，旨在向時裝業界推廣可持續發展理念。為期兩天的高峰會集合逾50位來自世界各地的講者，透過6場主題演講和10場專題討論，互相交流可持續時裝的最新動向、創新科技、解決方案及機遇等意見和心得。

在此感謝前主席楊振勳先生，奠定訓練局穩定基石，使之能繼續向前邁進，為年青人及在職人士提供優質及專業的培訓課程，為業界培育人才。謹此向現屆及前屆委員會成員、管理層及全體員工、各界持份者及合作伙伴致以衷心謝意，感謝他們對訓練局一直以來的支持及貢獻，讓我們得以實現願景，一同為業界培育更多專才。

主席
鄭文德先生

In response to rising concern to the issue of sustainability in the society, the Authority pays much efforts to implement environmental-friendly-related projects so that the clothing industry has a good grasp of this prevalent issue. For instance, the Authority organised an annual event - "Fashion Summit (Hong Kong)", which is a major event in the Asia fashion industry in promoting sustainable concept. The 2-day summit featured more than 50 speakers from all over the world. Through 6 keynote speeches and 10 panel discussions, the speakers exchanged opinions and experiences on the latest trends, innovative technologies, solutions and opportunities of sustainable fashion.

I want to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to the former Chairman, Mr. Yeung Chun-fan. Mr. Yeung contributed to render the Authority a well-established training institute of high reputation on providing professional and quality training to the youth and practitioners for the industry. My thanks also go to every current and former Member of the Authority, all staff members, stakeholders and working partners particularly on their unfailing support and commitment to work rendering our mission of nurturing talents for the industry a great success.

Mr. CHENG Man-tak, Richard
Chairman

總幹事工作回顧

Executive Director's Review

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



製衣業訓練局正邁向第四十五個年頭，見證著服裝業從製造基地到全球服裝採購中心的轉變。在我們對本地服裝業所進行潛在再工業化的最新研究中，得出的結論是要掌握好三個關鍵策略，包括數字化的製造和商業模式、循環經濟和資源效率及高附加值解決方案。因此，訓練局將我們的工作集中在這些領域。

在數字化製造業方面，我們積極提升專業水平，使從業員具備專業的知識與技術。對服裝業來說，三維技術有極大發展空間。採用三維技術，令服裝設計可在虛擬環境中進行，並可快速創建成衣樣辦。訓練局與香港公開大學李嘉誠專業進修學院共同推出的「數碼時裝設計高級文憑」，於本年9月正式招收了首屆學員。此課程教授最新應用於時裝設計及產品開發的各種數碼技術，使學員掌握數碼時裝設計及產品開發的知識和技巧，包括三維時裝設計、數碼紙樣製作、虛擬試身及製作虛擬時裝展等技術。

In approaching the 45th anniversary of the Authority, we have witnessed a sustained transformation of our industry from manufacturing base into a global clothing sourcing hub. In our recent study of potential re-industrialisation of the local clothing industry, we have come to the conclusion that three key strategies would suffice; these include i) digitalised manufacturing and business models, ii) circular economy and resource efficiency, and iii) high value-added solutions. The Authority has therefore focused our work in selected areas amongst these key strategies.

In terms of digitalised manufacturing, we are keen on raising professionalism and upholding quality skillsets of practitioners in the industry. Among others, the application of 3D technology in the clothing industry has the greatest potential. Virtual design and sample making are rendered possible and efficient with the use of 3D technology. As such, the Authority and the Li Ka Shing School of Professional and Continuing Education joined hand to offer a new Higher Diploma in Digital Fashion Creation which admitted its first round of students in September 2019. This course provides specialised training for students about the application of the latest digital technologies in both fashion design and product development, such as 3D fashion design, digital pattern-making, virtual fitting and virtual fashion show etc.

人力資源方面，訓練局與業界各持份者共同為服裝業制訂了《能力標準說明》，詳細明確地將服裝業的技能規範化，按資歷架構分為七級，定下專業發展的階梯。訓練局協助業界推行資歷架構，旨在透過鼓勵持續進修、終身學習，提升從業員的能力水平，推動行業持續發展及專業化。訓練局已於上年正式發佈涵蓋服裝業六個職能範疇的《能力標準說明》。今年，訓練局再受資歷架構秘書處的委託，負責為另外四個職能範疇領域，包括「物料開發」、「生產計劃與控制」、「技術支援」和「洗衣服務」編寫《能力標準說明》。

訓練局亦與各持份者合作開展了不同的應用技術研發項目，以協助業界的策略性轉型。其中「精密捲繞機控制系統」能夠檢測紗線支數和水分含量，以重量代替長度來控制紗線的捲繞量，減少再倒紗等無價值的工序，從而節省生產時間及成本。訓練局透過此項目，為業界提供培訓及技術支援，協助他們將創新意念轉為可應用的裝置。

「可持續發展」對香港服裝業來說仍是一個頗新的概念。為加強業界的認知，訓練局舉辦不同活動，向業界推廣環保議題，其中包括每年一度的大型研討會「時尚高峰（香港）」。時尚高峰2019包括兩輪圓桌會議，為期兩天的研討會及一項時尚未來挑戰大獎。

Regarding the strategy of human resources development for providing a pool of professional practitioners, the success of the strategy hinges on a pillar of a well-established standardisation for the desired skillsets. In this regard, the Authority and stakeholders worked together to formulate a Specification of Competency Standards (SCS) which detailed the precise standard requirements for the respective skills needed for the industry. On top of this, the qualification framework classified the skills into seven levels which paved the ladder for career development. Also, the Authority provides support to the enterprises to implement the qualification framework for encouraging lifelong education and upgrading of overall capabilities of the practitioners. Last year, the Authority had already published the SCS which covered six functional areas for the clothing industry. To enrich the SCS, the Authority was re-appointed by Qualification Framework Secretariat to prepare four other functional areas, including Material development, Production planning and control, Technical support and Laundry service.

The Authority has also cooperates with various stakeholders to carry out different applied research and development projects in enhancing the strategic change of the local industry. One such project is Precise Controlling System at Assembly Winder which detects the yarn count and moisture content by measuring yarn weight instead of yarn length at the core winding process. Saving on production time and cost could be achieved due to the elimination of non-value-added processes such as rewinding. Through this project, the Authority provided training and technical support to the industry to help them realising their innovative ideas into applicable devices.

The emergence of the concept coined as sustainability which advocated the incorporation of the environmentally-friendly idea into business models and operations against the backdrop of the deteriorating environment is relatively new to the clothing industry. Notwithstanding this, the Authority organised various sorts of activities to increase enterprises' recognition of this concept, and more importantly, to promote environmental-friendly strategy to the industry. The annual Fashion Summit (Hong Kong) has now attracted major attention for the industry, and the event in 2019 has included two roundtable meetings, a two-day conference and a Fashion Future Challenge Award.

分別在澳洲及香港舉行的圓桌會議邀請時裝業界不同代表，就可持續發展議題交換意見。澳洲時裝業也經歷轉型，並以開發智能紡織品、高質纖維及創新面料方向發展。此兩輪圓桌會議使香港和澳洲工業家分享當中寶貴的經驗。今年研討會的主題為「實現目標」，源於聯合國通過的「2030年可持續發展議程」中所提出之17個可持續發展目標。今屆高峰會有逾50位來自世界各地，包括聯合國代表及非政府組織的代表、學者、商家及業界的講者。此外，今年高峰會亦邀得一眾服裝品牌及初創企業，展示其推動可持續時尚的成果與創意。為期半年的「時尚未來挑戰大獎」對象是對時裝議題感興趣的年青人，旨在鼓勵他們提出協助業界應付未來五至十年挑戰的創新方案，引發年青一代更加關注時裝的可持續發展。

在過去的日子中，訓練局不斷變革，以配合業界及環球經濟轉型和發展。我們有賴各持份者的支持，為促進本港作為全球服裝供應鏈樞紐的領導地位，扮演好為行業提供專業培訓的角色。

我衷心感謝新任主席、各委員、管理層及全體同事，在行業最具挑戰性時，對訓練局一直以來的支持及貢獻。

總幹事
楊國榮教授

The roundtable meetings brought together a wide spectrum of representatives from the fashion industry in Australia and Hong Kong to share knowledge about sustainability. Representatives from Australia shared their experience in successfully transforming their industry by developing smart-textiles, high-quality fibre and innovative shell fabrics. Invaluable experience was shared among industrialists of Hong Kong and Australia. The theme "Achieving the Goals" was originated from the 17 goals of a sustainable project endorsed by the United Nations, known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The conference brought together the broadest cross-section of delegates from over 50 countries including the United Nations, NGOs, scholars, entrepreneurs and practitioners. The conference also brought together brands and start-ups to share their successful innovations and ideas. The Fashion Future Challenge Award was a 6-month long event aimed to arouse the interest of youths who were interested in sustainable fashion. The participants were asked to formulate innovative and viable proposals to cope with the anticipated challenges for the next 5 to 10 years.

In the past, the Authority strived for ongoing transformation to cope with the ever-changing economic and business environment both locally and globally. We count on the support from all stakeholders of the supply chain, and determine to maintain momentum for providing professional training activities of strategic human resources development for the industry.

May I express my gratitude to the new Chairman, Members, management and all colleagues of the Authority for their unfailing support and dedication to work during a most challenging period of the industry.

Prof. Philip K. W. Yeung
Executive Director

訓練局委員

Members of the Authority



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

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



陳達彬先生
Mr. CHAN Tat-pan, Benny

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



陳育懋博士
Dr. CHAN Yuk-mau, Eddie

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



陳永安先生
Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Milton

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



陳永安先生
Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Roger

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



張璇菲女士
Ms. CHEUNG Suen-fei, Anne

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



張啟秀女士
Ms. Janet CHEUNG

非相關商會人士
Lay Member



馮婉嫻女士
Ms. FUNG Yuen-han

職工會代表
representing Trade Union



黃猶鴻先生
Mr. HWONG Yau-hung, Benny

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



簡志偉教授
Prof. KAN Chi-wai

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



林大輝博士
Dr. LAM Tai-fai, SBS, BBS, JP

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



劉文東先生
Mr. LAU Man-tung, Benjamin

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



駱百強先生
Mr. LOK Pak-keung, Robert

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



孫穎思女士
Ms. SUEN Wing-sze, Susanna

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



楊敏賢女士
Ms. YANG Ming-yen, Teresa

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



楊振勳先生
Mr. YEUNG Chun-fan

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



余文朗女士
Ms. YU Man-long, Cassia

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

卸任委員 Retired Members

(2019年2月13日生效)
(w.e.f. 13 February 2019)

吳慧敏女士
Miss NG Wai-min, Sylvia
工業貿易署署長代表
representing the Director-General of
Trade and Industry

(2019年9月5日生效)
(w.e.f. 5 September 2019)

陳永榮先生
Mr. CHAN Wing-sun, Samuel
香港製衣廠同業公會代表
representing the Hong Kong Garment
Manufacturers Association Ltd.

蔡少森先生
Mr. CHOI Shiu-sum, Philip
香港中華廠商聯合會代表
representing The Chinese Manufacturers'
Association of Hong Kong

馮煒堯先生
Mr. FUNG Wai-yiu, Willie
香港製衣廠同業公會代表
representing the Hong Kong Garment
Manufacturers Association Ltd.

吳鏡波博士
Dr. NG Keng-po, Roger
職業訓練局時裝及紡織訓練委員會代表
representing the Fashion and Textile Training
Board of the Vocational Training Council

訓練局組織

Structure of the Authority

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

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

訓練局須由十七名委員組成，其中為：

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

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

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

The Authority shall consist of 17 members of whom:

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

委員會

Committees

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

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

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

財務委員會

鄭文德先生 (主席)
 陳達彬先生
 陳永安先生
 林大輝博士
 駱百強先生
 楊振勳先生
 余文朗女士

委員會職權：

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

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

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

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

Committee on Finance

Mr. CHENG Man-tak, Richard (Chairman)
 Mr. CHAN Tat-pan, Benny
 Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Roger
 Dr. LAM Tai-fai
 Mr. LOK Pak-keung, Robert
 Mr. YEUNG Chun-fan
 Ms. YU Man-long, Cassia

Terms of Reference:

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

建築事務發展委員會

劉文東先生 (主席)
陳達彬先生
陳永安先生
陳育懋博士
駱百強先生
余文朗女士

委員會職權：

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

課程及設備委員會

楊敏賢女士 (主席)
張啟秀女士
馮婉嫻女士
黃猶鴻先生
簡志偉教授
孫穎思女士

委員會職權：

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

Committee on Building Development

Mr. LAU Man-tung, Benjamin (Chairman)
Mr. CHAN Tat-pan, Benny
Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Milton
Dr. CHAN Yuk-mau, Eddie
Mr. LOK Pak-keung, Robert
Ms. YU Man-long, Cassia

Terms of Reference:

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

Committee on Courses and Equipment

Ms. YANG Ming-yen, Teresa (Chairman)
Ms. Janet CHEUNG
Ms. FUNG Yuen-han
Mr. HWONG Yau-hung, Benny
Prof. KAN Chi-wai
Ms. SUEN Wing-sze, Susanna

Terms of Reference:

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

公共關係委員會

張啟秀女士 (主席)
張璇菲女士
馮婉嫻女士
簡志偉教授
楊敏賢女士

委員會職權：

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

職員編制委員會

陳永安先生 (主席)
陳永安先生
陳育懋博士
張璇菲女士
黃猶鴻先生
劉文東先生

委員會職權：

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

Committee on Public Relations

Ms. Janet CHEUNG (Chairman)
Ms. CHEUNG Suen-fei, Anne
Ms. FUNG Yuen-han
Prof. KAN Chi-wai
Ms. YANG Ming-yen, Teresa

Terms of Reference:

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

Committee on Staff Establishment

Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Roger (Chairman)
Mr. CHAN Wing-on, Milton
Dr. CHAN Yuk-mau, Eddie
Ms. CHEUNG Suen-fei, Anne
Mr. HWONG Yau-hung, Benny
Mr. LAU Man-tung, Benjamin

Terms of Reference:

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

職員

Staff

年底時，訓練局全職職員人數為42人。與此同時，練局聘請了30名講師，以兼職的方式教授部分培訓課程。他們當中的大多數都是業內知名的專家。

訓練局致力為職員提供培訓機會，包括學術課程、網上學習、內部或外部課程和技能工作坊。修讀學位課程者可獲部份資助，而參與其他技術和專業培訓者，可獲全數資助。年內，有16名職員參與16項不同形式的培訓項目。

At the year-end, there was 42 full-time staff working in the Authority. At the same time, the Authority engaged 30 lecturers to conduct part of the training programmes on a part-time basis. Most of them were well-known experts from the industry.

The Authority are committed to providing staff with development opportunities, including academic programmes, e-learning, internal or external courses and skills workshops. Staff who pursued academic degrees received partial sponsorship while those took part in training and professional events received full sponsorship. During the year, the Authority supported a total of 16 staff members for their participation in 16 programmes and activities.

年底時的職員狀況可見於下表：

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

職位名稱	職員人數 NUMBER OF STAFF	STAFF GRADE
總幹事	1	Executive Director
總監	3	Director
課程經理	1	Programme Manager
講師	2	Lecturer
項目經理	2	Project Manager
項目主任	5	Project Officer
項目助理	2	Project Assistant
項目技術人員	8	Project Technical Staff
行政經理	2	Administrative Manager
行政主任	7	Administrative Officer
行政助理	2	Administrative Assistant
技術員	3	Technician
辦公室助理	1	Office Assistant
清潔員	3	Cleaner
總計	42	Total

組織架構

Organisational Structure

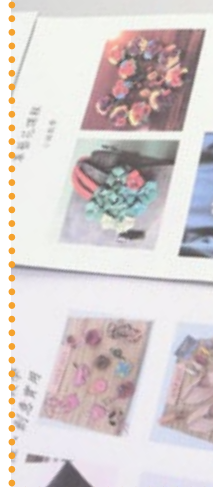
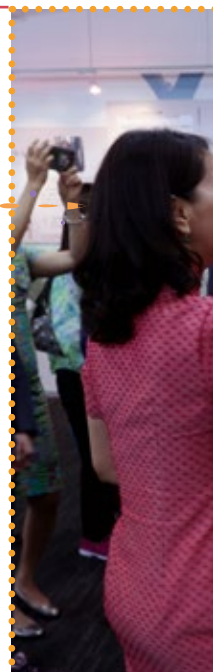


活動紀要 Events in Brief

開放日 Open Day

為促進大眾對服裝業的了解，訓練局於2019年4月13日舉行了開放日。當日活動包括職位簡介會、專題講座、專家分享、車縫示範、體驗活動和工作坊等。

On 13 April 2019, the Authority organised an Open Day to let general public to have a better understanding of the fashion industry. Visitors could join various activities including job briefing, guest lecture, expert sharing, sewing demonstration and workshop.





車縫比賽 Sewing Competition

日期: 2019年4月13日

地點: 9樓

CITA 車縫比賽2019

在2019年開放日當天，訓練局舉辦了車縫比賽2019，以推廣車縫技術並激發學員對車縫的興趣。共有8名學員參加了此比賽。

On the day of Open Day 2019, the Authority held a Sewing Competition 2019 for promoting sewing techniques and arousing students' interest in sewing. A total of 8 students joined the competition.





世界技能大賽 WorldSkills Competition

世界技能大賽是通過產業界、政府、組織和院校之間的國際合作與發展而成為卓越技能和發展的全球樞紐。第45屆世界技能大賽於2019年8月22日至27日在俄羅斯喀山的國際展覽中心舉行。這項活動吸引了來自63個國家和地區的1,300多名年輕專業人士參加了56項技能競賽。

WorldSkills is the global hub for skills excellence and development through international cooperation and development among industry, government, organisations, and institutions. The 45th WorldSkills Competition was held at the Kazan Expo International Exhibition Centre in Kazan, Russia from 22 - 27 August 2019. The event attracted over 1,300 young professionals from 63 countries and regions to participate in 56 skill competitions.



2019喀山世界技能大賽香港代表團授旗禮於2019年7月17日舉行。訓練局總幹事楊國榮教授出席儀式，以支持整個香港團隊。

Flag Presentation Ceremony for Hong Kong Delegation to WorldSkills Kazan 2019 was held on 17 July 2019. Executive Director of the Authority Prof. Philip Yeung attended the ceremony to support the Hong Kong team.





在訓練局進行了一年的密集培訓後，吳佩瑜小姐被選為代表香港參加世界技能大賽的時裝科技行業比賽。

After a year of intensive training at the Authority, Miss NG Pui-yu was selected to represent Hong Kong in the Fashion Technology trade of WorldSkills Competition.

在為期三天的比賽中，吳佩瑜設計並製作了一件獲得692分的大褸。

Over the three days of competition, Miss Ng designed and created a jacket which scored 692 marks.



時尚高峰 (香港) Fashion Summit (HK)

亞洲最大型可持續時裝盛事「時尚高峰 (香港) 2019」(時尚高峰)，於2019年9月5及6日假座香港會議展覽中心舉行。高峰會以“實現目標”為主題，匯集了來自全球的50多位講者，就最新的可持續時裝趨勢、技術、最佳解決方案以及機會，透過6場主題演講和10場專題討論分享了他們的心得。

Asia's largest sustainable fashion event - Fashion Summit (Hong Kong) 2019 (Fashion Summit) was held on 5 and 6 September 2019 at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre. Under the theme of "Achieving the Goals", the Summit brought together over 50 speakers from all over the world to share their insights at 6 keynote speeches and 10 panel discussions on the latest sustainable fashion trends, technology, best practices as well as opportunities.

由時尚高峰指導委員會主席鍾國斌議員致歡迎辭，並由商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華致開幕辭，揭開了活動的序幕。

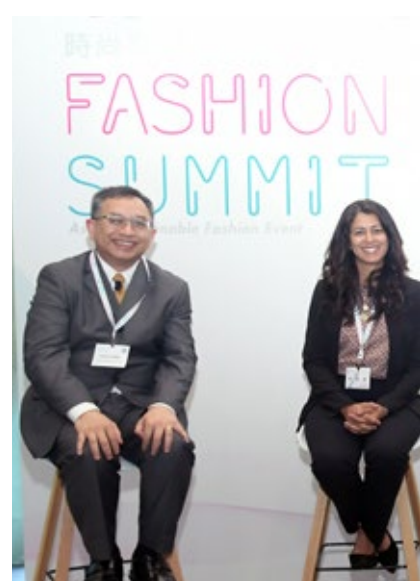
The event was officiated by Hon. Felix CHUNG Kwok-pan, Chairman of the Fashion Summit Steering Committee via his welcome speech and then Mr. Edward YAU Tang-wah, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development made his opening speech.

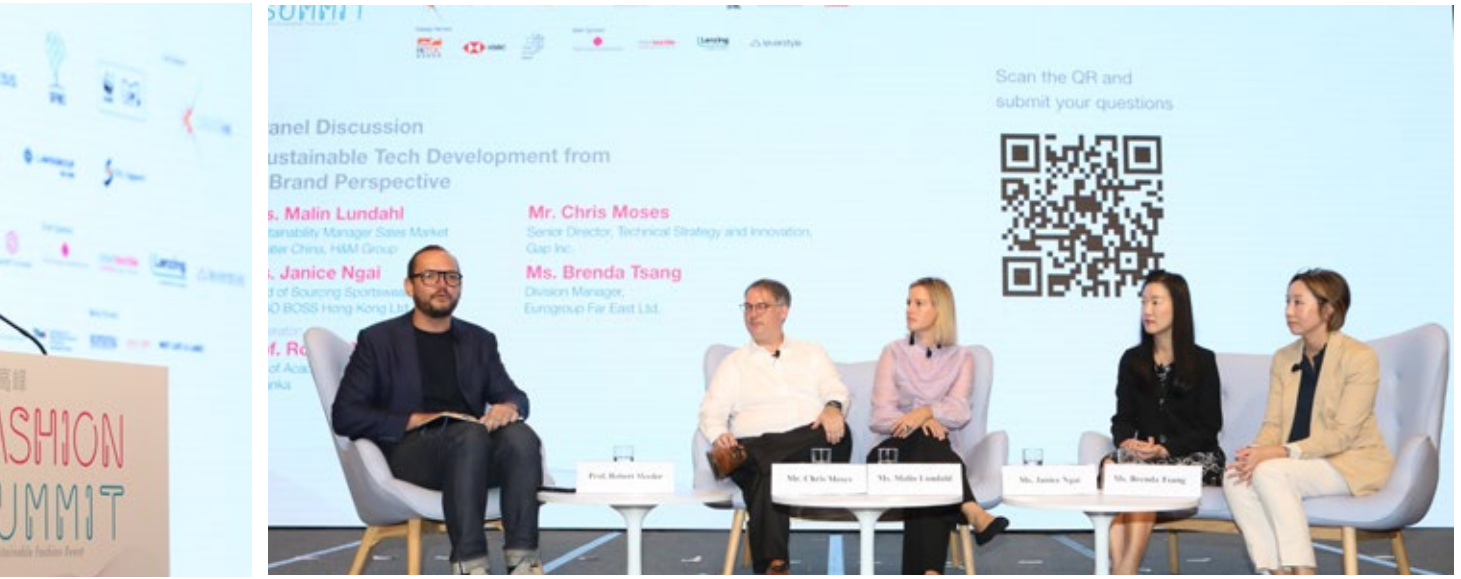
在時尚高峰上，八家香港製造商，包括美國線業 (香港) 有限公司、高華集團國際有限公司、恆寶企業有限公司、香島纖維工業有限公司、合隆 (香港) 有限公司、利華成衣集團、Pinneco Research Limited及聯業製衣有限公司簽署聯合國《時裝產業氣候行動憲章》。該簽署標誌香港廠商與跨國企業品牌攜手，為應對氣候變化作出努力，一起完善全球時裝業供應鏈的可持續性。

At the Fashion Summit, eight Hong Kong manufacturers, which included American & Efird (HK) Limited, Clover Group International Limited, Hanbo Enterprises Limited, Hong Kong Non-Woven Fabric Industrial Company Limited, Hop Lun (Hong Kong) Limited, Lever Style Inc., Pinneco Research Limited and TAL Apparel Limited, pledged their signature to the United Nations' Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. The signing symbolised the commitment of Hong Kong manufacturers to collaborate with global fashion companies for tackling climate change and fostering the sustainability in global fashion supply chains.

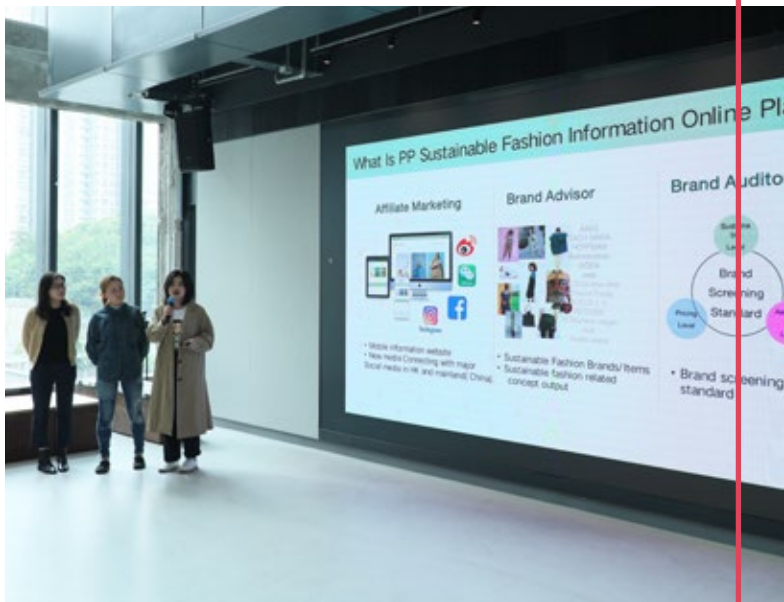
時尚高峰由訓練局、立法會鍾國斌議員辦事處、香港紡織及成衣研發中心、Redress、時裝企業持續發展聯盟與世界自然基金會香港分會合辦，並獲得創意香港贊助。

Fashion Summit was organised by the Authority, the Office of Hon. Felix CHUNG Kwok-pan (Member of Legislative Council), The Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel, Redress, Sustainable Fashion Business Consortium and WWF-Hong Kong, and funded by CreateHK.



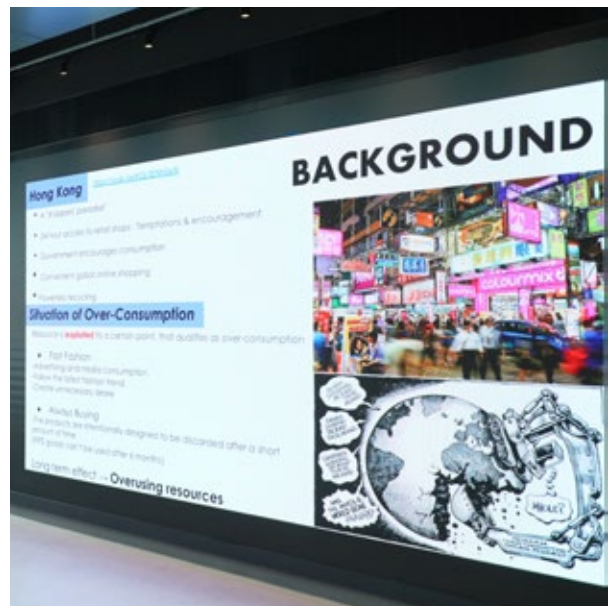
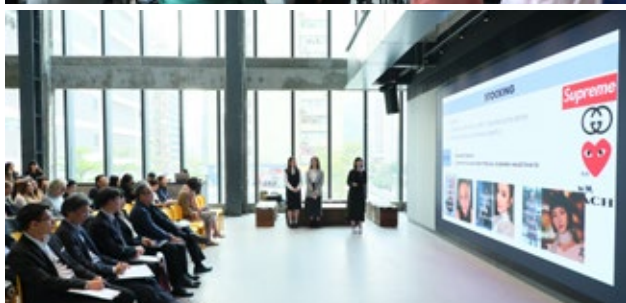


時尚未來挑戰大獎 Fashion Future Challenge Award



時尚高峰舉辦「時尚未來挑戰大獎」，並邀請大專院校的學生就未來五至十年內時裝業如何應對可持續發展挑戰提出創新建議。此獎項旨在引發年青一代在時裝設計和開發過程中更加關注可持續性議題。

Fashion Summit organised the Fashion Future Challenge Award and invited students from tertiary institutions to present innovative proposals on how the fashion industry could deal with sustainability challenges in the next five to ten years. The award aimed to inspire the next generation to give more attention to sustainability issues in the process of fashion design and development.





勝出隊伍獎品包括實習機會以及由南豐作坊贊助的現金獎港幣15,000元。

The prizes for the winning team included an internship along with a HK\$15,000 cash prize sponsored by The Mills Fabrica.

最後五強分別來自香港理工大學（共三隊）、薩凡納藝術設計大學以及香港知專設計學院。各隊伍在2019年3月26日於南豐作坊舉行的頒獎典禮上介紹了他們的建議。得獎隊伍來自薩凡納藝術設計大學，他們提出用「視象化區塊鏈」概念，使消費者可有效地了解衣飾的每一個生產過程，從而推廣可持續時裝產品。

The five finalists came from three institutions: the Hong Kong Polytechnic University (three teams), the Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD), and the Hong Kong Design Institute. The teams presented their proposal at the award ceremony, which was held on 26 March 2019 at The Mills Fabrica. The team from SCAD won the award with a proposal on the use of visual blockchain on helping the consumers to understand every production stages of the garments to facilitate the promotion of sustainable fashion.

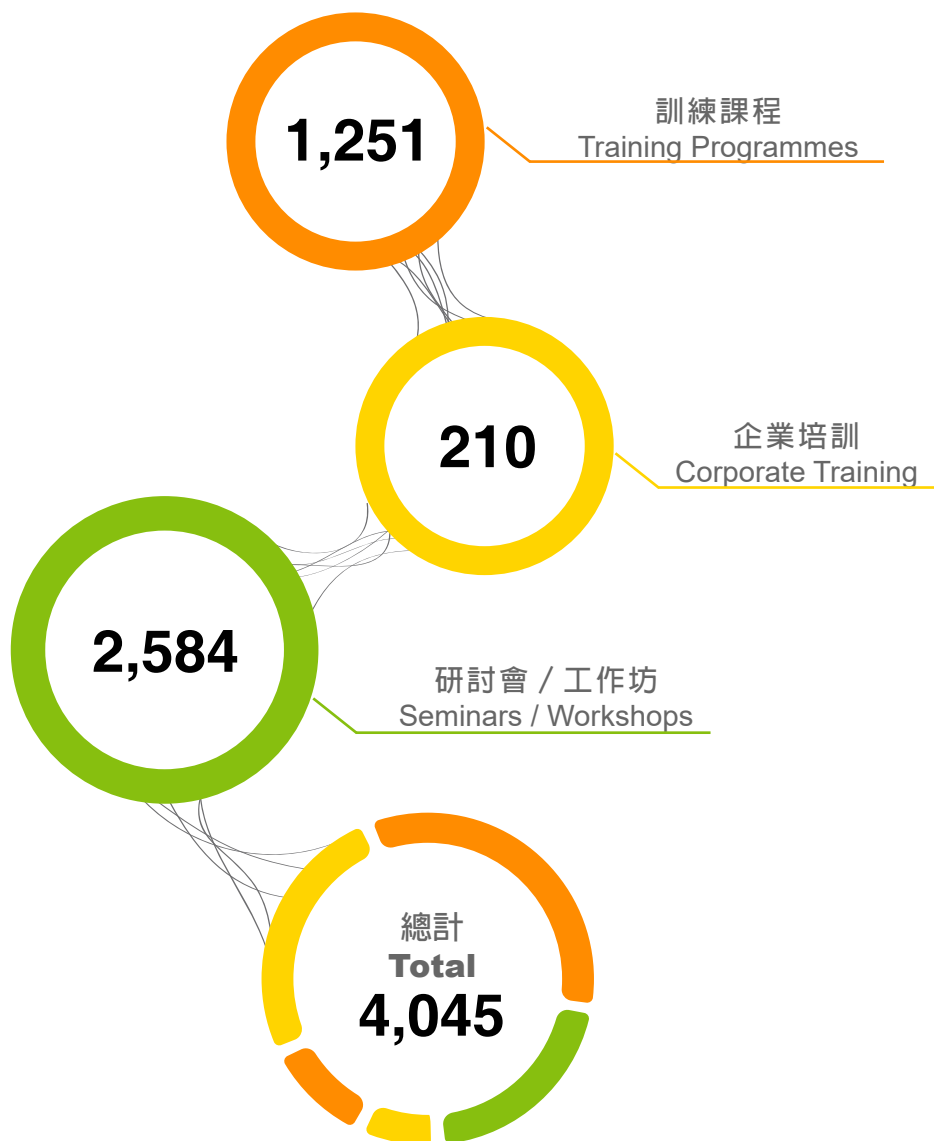
學員 Trainee

於2019年，訓練局開辦一系列高級文憑、文憑、證書及短期課程，以切合不同需求之人士。

本年度，訓練局共培訓了4,045名學員，以下是各課程的人數分佈：

In 2019, the Authority offered a series of training programmes including higher diploma, diploma, certificate and short courses to suit different needs of individuals.

This year, a total of 4,045 trainees completed the programmes at the Authority. The number of trainees of each programme type is summarised as follows:



訓練課程

Training Programme

於2019年，訓練局開辦了全日制高級文憑課程及一系列級別由證書到文憑的兼讀制課程。所有課程都是為相關行業從業員及有興趣人士而設，期望課程可更新及提升學員的知識和技能，從而提升他們的表現和市場競爭力。

數碼時裝設計高級文憑

本課程由訓練局和香港公開大學李嘉誠專業進修學院合辦。課程旨在培養學員的創意思維，同時裝備他們有關數碼時裝設計的專業知識和技巧，並從中訓練他們數碼時裝紙樣製作、數碼時裝紙樣剪裁及製作虛擬時裝展技術。

服裝創製技術文憑 服裝產品開發文憑

此兩個資歷架構第3級課程於2019年再評審和早已納入持續進修基金可發還款項課程內。此課程學員可學到服裝業的專業知識及實用技術。每一課程，學員須於18個月內完成12個單元。畢業生有機會銜接相關高級文憑課程。

服裝及紡織文憑

此課程包含兩個級別—證書及文憑。課程對象主要為製衣及相關行業從業員。學員可學到相關範疇需要的知識及技術。課程設計時提供了靈活性，學員可選讀不同專業範疇單元。

In 2019, the Authority offered full-time higher diploma programmes and a series of part-time programmes range from certificate level to diploma level. All these programmes are designed for the practitioners in relevant industries as well as interested students to update and upgrade their knowledge and skills so as to enhance their performance and competitiveness in the market.

Higher Diploma in Digital Fashion Creation

This programme was jointly offered by the Authority and Li Ka Shing School of Professional and Continuing Education of the Open University of Hong Kong. It aims to foster a creative mindset and equipped students with technical competencies for the creation of fashion-related products. Through the digital approach of fashion design and creation, students would be able to learn and practice skills in digital pattern making for fashion, digital pattern cutting for fashion and virtual fashion show.

Diploma in Fashion Creation Technology Diploma in Fashion Product Development

These two QF level 3 diploma programmes were re-accredited in 2019 and had been included in the reimbursable list of the Continuing Education Fund. Students of these programmes are equipped with professional knowledge and practical skills of fashion industry. For each programme, students has to complete 12 modules in 18 months. Graduates would be eligible to articulate to relevant higher diploma programmes.

Diploma Scheme in Fashion and Textile Studies

This programme is comprised of two levels, Certificate and Diploma. The target students of this programme are mainly practitioners in clothing and related industries. Students of this programme are equipped with necessary knowledge and skills in relevant areas. This programme is designed to provide flexibility for the students to choose modules from different concentrations.

一年制三維服裝設計及創樣製作文憑課程

此課程為持續進修基金可發還款項課程。學員對象主要是樣辦製作員、紙樣設計員、跟單、時裝設計師及相關行業從業員。學員可學到電腦輔助時裝設計、商業時裝設計、立體紙樣設計技術和立體服裝及製作。

鞋履證書

此證書課程包含兩個單元—製鞋工藝和鞋履皮革。對象為中學或同等學歷畢業生。學員可學到鞋履製作及皮革應用的知識和技術，和皮革及鞋履行業簡介。

男士西裝製作證書

此證書課程包含兩個單元—基礎男士西裝縫製和基礎男士西裝裁剪。學員可學到量裁、紙樣製作及男士西裝製作的技術。完成此課程，畢業生可繼續修讀男士西裝製作（進階）證書課程。

除現有課程外，訓練局於2019年亦推出了數個學歷頒授和非學歷頒授課程。有關課程摘要如下：

再培訓課程

男士訂製西裝縫製工藝證書（兼讀制）是一個由訓練局開發的技能提升課程。對象為失業和在職人士。課程讓學員認識男士訂製西裝產品的知識及試身工序，並掌握裁縫工具、手針、整理、熨燙等技術，以完成整件男士西裝外套。

電腦及數碼技術

CLO|3D服裝軟件課程為「再工業化及科技培訓計劃」已登記公開培訓課程名單內。課程讓學員學到應用3D CAD 軟件“CLO”的基本技術於開發服裝的過程。參與的學員獲得提供設施和專業支援，從而讓他/她們能夠各自實際操作和應用3D技術。

One Year Diploma in 3D Apparel Design and Pattern Making

This programme is a reimbursable course under the Continuing Education Fund. Students were mainly sample makers, pattern makers, merchandisers, fashion designers and practitioners of relevant industries. Students learn computer aided fashion design, commercial fashion design, 3D pattern design technologies as well as 3D garments and making.

Certificate in Footwear

This certificate programme is comprised of two modules, Practical Shoemaking and Footwear Leather. The target students are secondary graduates or equivalent. Students are equipped with knowledge and skill in the making of shoes with leather, leather application and overview of the leather and footwear industries.

Certificate in Men's Suit Tailoring

This certificate programme is comprised of two modules, Fundamental Men's Suit Drafting and Fundamental Men's Suit Making. It is designed to equip students with skills in body measurement, pattern making and men's tailored suit making. After completing this programme, graduates could study Certificate in Enhanced Men's Suit Tailoring in order to upgrade their knowledge and skills.

Besides existing courses, the Authority launched several new award-bearing and non-award-bearing courses in 2019. Following are the highlights of those new courses:

Retraining Course

Certificate in Tailor-made Men's Suit Sewing Skills (Part time) is a part-time skills upgrading course developed by the Authority. The targets are the unemployed and in-service workers. Students of this course are equipped with knowledge in tailor-made men's suit and fitting process, and skills such as using tools and hand stitches, finishing and ironing in order to produce a men's suit jacket.

Computer and Digital Technology

CLO | 3D Fashion Software course is a registered public training course under the Reindustrialisation and Technology Training Programme (RTTP). It aims to equip students with the basic skills of applying the 3D software system “CLO” in the development process of fashion garments. The participants are provided with facilities and professional support so that they are able to practice and apply 3D technology on their own.

車縫技術

3天車縫班（夾裡外套）課程特別為擁有基本車縫技術的學員而設。學員可學到車縫外套不同部件較高層次的車縫技術。

時尚裁製坊

裁製師實現服裝設計之旅課程讓學員體驗到裁製師怎樣理解設計、量度尺寸、制定規格、繪畫紙樣（立體）、裁布、車縫、整理和試身，學員最後親手裁製一件其設計的服裝成品。

Sewing

Learn to Sew in 3 Days (Lined Jacket) is designed for students with basic sewing skills. It aims to equip students with higher sewing techniques through sewing up different parts of jacket

Dressmaking

Seamstress: Realising Fashion Design course brings students through the design realisation process which covers design interpretation, body measurement, specifications, pattern drafting (draping), fabric cutting, sewing, finishing and fitting and students work like a seamstress on a small project and make their own fashion garments based on given designs.



研討會及工作坊

Seminar and Workshop

訓練局舉辦了一系列研討會及工作坊，讓行業從業員及公眾人士參加。參與者可學習不同領域的最新知識，並可與講者交流意見和分享經驗。訓練局於2019年舉辦了以下的研討會及工作坊：

- 紡織品顏色管理
- 全球棉花市場發展·可持續時裝調查結果
- 功能性針織物設計及製作培訓
- 三維立體量裁紙樣工作坊
- 服裝稱身工作坊
- 三維電腦輔助服裝設計軟件研討會
- 推動時裝業再工業化及清潔生產
- 實現服裝設計之旅
- 實現服裝設計工作坊
- 可持續服裝技術：服裝款式修改工作坊
- 時裝界再工業化出路：人工智能 x 3D科技

The Authority organised a series of seminars and workshops, which were open to the practitioners of the industries and the public. The participants could gain latest knowledge in specific areas and share ideas and experiences among the speakers. The following seminars and workshops were organised in 2019:

- Colour Management of Textiles
- Cotton and Apparel Market Updates • Survey Results on Sustainable Fashion
- Functional Knitwear Design & Production Training
- Garment Draping Workshop
- Garment Fit Workshop
- Introduction to 3D CAD
- Re-industrialisation to Achieve Cleaner Production
- Realising Fashion Design
- Realising Fashion Idea Workshop
- Sustainable Fashion Skill: Style Alteration
- Your Fashion Re-industrialisation Partners: Artificial Intelligence & 3D Technology





企業培訓 Corporate Training



訓練局舉辦了各種為服裝及相關行業的度身訂造企業培訓。範圍涵蓋了設計、管理、服裝生產、維護和修理。以下是2019年所舉辦的企業培訓：

- 三維虛擬服裝設計
- 基礎車縫技術
- 縫紉機的保養和維修
- 青年企業家研修班

Various tailor-made corporate trainings were organised for the fashion and related industries. The training covered design, management, clothing production, maintenance and repairing. Following is a list of the corporate training organised in 2019:

- 3D Virtual Fashion Design
- Fundamental Sewing Technique
- Maintenance and Repair of Sewing Machines
- Workshop for Young Entrepreneurs

工業支援項目

Industry Support Project

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

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

為服裝業制定《能力標準說明》 (第二階段)

在第一階段，訓練局已為時裝業的六個關鍵職能範疇編寫了《能力標準說明》，並於2018年10月發佈。

資歷架構秘書處再委託訓練局為專業撰寫人，為另外四個職能範疇領域：「物料開發」，「生產計劃與控制」，「技術支援」和「洗衣服務」編寫《能力標準說明》。經業界諮詢後，此套新的《能力標準說明》預計將於2021年初發佈。

Development of Specification of Competency Standards for Fashion Industry (Phase II)

In the first phase, the Authority had prepared the Specification of Competency Standards (SCS) for six key functional areas of the fashion industry. The SCS had already been published in October 2018.

Qualifications Framework Secretariat has appointed the Authority again as the professional writer for the preparation of SCS for another four key functional areas: Material development, Production planning and control, Technical support and Laundry service. This new set of SCS is expected to be published in early 2021 upon industry-wide consultation.

政府資助項目

Government Funded Project

創意智優計劃資助的項目

為香港時裝設計師設立「樣辦開發中心」

該項目旨在建立一個「樣辦開發中心」，為時裝設計師提供樣辦製作服務，以實現他們的設計。此外，該中心還提供有關紙樣和車縫技術的一系列工作坊。

Projects Funded by CreateSmart Initiative

Establishing a Sample Development Centre for Hong Kong Fashion Designers

This project aims to establish a Sample Development Centre which provides sample making service for fashion designers to realise their designs into prototype. In addition, the centre provides series of workshops on pattern and sewing techniques.

時尚高峰（香港）2019

此項目包括組織一系列活動：國際研討會、海外考察團、展覽和高級別圓桌會議，以促進香港成為創意時尚中心。時尚高峰旨在提供一個平台，通過避免污染和減少浪費，鼓勵時裝設計師和行業參與者整合他們的創意和創新實踐。

除上述活動外，該項目還舉辦了「時尚未來挑戰大獎」，作為本地大學生探討服裝行業當前面臨的可持續性挑戰，並提出解決方案的平台。

Fashion Summit (HK) 2019

This project involves the organisation of a series of activities which include international conference, overseas study mission, exhibition and high-level roundtable meeting for promoting Hong Kong as a creative fashion hub. Fashion Summit aims to provide a platform for encouraging fashion designers and industry players integrating their creative and innovative practices by avoiding pollutions and reducing waste.

Apart from the activities above, the project also organises a Fashion Future Challenging Award, which serves as a platform for local university students to address the sustainability challenges currently facing by the fashion industry and propose solutions to tackle those challenges.

創新及科技基金資助的項目

精密捲繞機控制系統

此項目旨在開發一種用於捲繞機的精確重量測量和控制系統。該系統能夠檢測紗線支數和水分含量，從而以重量代替現有系統的長度來控制紗線的捲繞過程。

Project Funded by the Innovation and Technology Fund

Precise Controlling System at Assembly Winder

This project aims to develop a precise weight measurement and control system for yarn winding machine. The system is able to detect yarn count and moisture content so as to control yarn winding process by weight instead of length as the current system.

獨立核數師報告書

Independent Auditor's Report

致製衣業訓練局各委員

(依據工業訓練(製衣業)條例在香港成立)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核列載於第35頁至68頁製衣業訓練局以下簡稱(訓練局)的財務報表。此財務報表包括於2019年12月31日的資產負債表與截至該年度的損益表及其他全面收益表、權益變動表和現金流量表,以及財務報表附註,包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為,該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了貴局於2019年12月31日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量,並已遵照《工業訓練(製衣業)條例》的披露規定妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

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

To the members of Clothing Industry Training Authority

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clothing Industry Training Authority (the "Authority") set out on pages 35 to 68, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirement of the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

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

訓練局就財務報表須承擔的責任

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

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

核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Authority for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

- 瞭解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對 貴局內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價訓練局所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對訓練局採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對 貴局的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致 貴局不能持續經營。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Authority.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

安永會計師事務所
香港執業會計師

ERNST & YOUNG
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong

2020年4月27日

27 April 2020

* 報告之中文譯本如與英文有異，概以英文為準。

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

損益表及其他全面收益表

Year ended 31 December 2019 截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度

		附註 Notes	2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
收入	INCOME			
訓練稅總徵收額	Gross training levy		86,040	99,551
減：香港海關徵收費用	Less: Collection fee charged by Customs and Excise Department		(55,161)	(53,343)
			30,879	46,208
銀行利息收入	Bank interest income		422	77
培訓課程收費	Receipts from training courses		10,563,138	10,635,955
工業項目收入	Industrial project income		13,237,252	9,265,414
股息收入	Dividend income	6	5,484,058	7,231,491
雜項收入	Sundry income		198,604	128,385
			29,514,353	27,307,530
支出	EXPENDITURE			
審核費	Audit fee		145,000	145,000
折舊	Depreciation	5	959,763	1,182,347
宣傳費用	Expenses on publicity		52,605	58,774
一般行政開支	General administrative expenses		3,713,412	3,931,119
大廈維修費用	Building maintenance expenses		367,606	6,897,518
工業項目開支	Industrial project expenses		10,101,214	6,719,060
培訓課程講師費	Lecture fee on training courses		920,329	982,186
員工成本	Staff costs		11,432,732	12,384,473
培訓成本	Training costs		184,429	507,366
其他費用	Other expenses		6,821	-
財務成本	Finance cost		3,360	-
			27,887,271	32,807,843
本年度盈餘 / (虧損)	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		1,627,082	(5,500,313)
其他全面虧損	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
在隨後期間，不會重新分類至損益之其他全面收益或虧損：	Other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
按公平值計量且其變動列入其他全面收益的股權投資	Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(5,287,700)	(16,901,700)
年內其他全面虧損 (除稅後)	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(5,287,700)	(16,901,700)
本年度總全面虧損	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(3,660,618)	(22,402,013)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**財務狀況表**

As at 31 December 2019 於 2019 年 12 月 31 日

		附註 Notes	2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
非流動資產	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
物業、廠房及設備	Property, plant and equipment	5	1,773,838	2,328,135
使用權資產	Right-of-use assets	5	194,471	-
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	103,164,200	108,451,900
預付款項	Prepayments	8	768	106,115
非流動資產總額	Total non-current assets		105,133,277	110,886,150
流動資產	CURRENT ASSETS			
應收帳款	Accounts receivable	7	332,937	570,023
預付款項、按金及其他 應收帳款	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	8	1,084,196	441,329
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	9	15,728,745	9,672,622
流動資產總額	Total current assets		17,145,878	10,683,974
流動負債	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
應付帳款	Accounts payable	10	204,041	349,186
其他應付帳款及應計費用	Other payables and accruals	11	9,169,197	4,851,488
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	5	50,117	-
流動負債總額	Total current liabilities		9,423,355	5,200,674
流動資產淨額	NET CURRENT ASSETS		7,722,523	5,483,300
總資產減流動負債	TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		112,855,800	116,369,450
非流動負債	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	5	146,968	-
資產淨額	NET ASSETS		112,708,832	116,369,450
儲備	RESERVES			
普通儲備	General reserve	12	34,329,888	32,702,806
公平值儲備	Fair value reserve		78,378,944	83,666,644
儲備總額	TOTAL RESERVES		112,708,832	116,369,450



CHENG Man-tak, Richard

鄭文德
Chairman
主席

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

權益變動表

Year ended 31 December 2019 截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度

		可供出售股本 投資重估儲備 Available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve 港元 HK\$	公平值儲備 Fair value reserve 港元 HK\$	普通儲備 General reserve 港元 HK\$	合計儲備 Total reserves 港元 HK\$
於2018年1月1日 (按原先所呈列)	At 1 January 2018 (as originally presented)	100,568,344	-	38,203,119	138,771,463
經採用香港財務報告 準則第9號之影響	Effect of adoption of HKFRS 9	(100,568,344)	100,568,344	-	-
於2018年1月1日 (重述)	At 1 January 2018 (as restated)	-	100,568,344	38,203,119	138,771,463
年內虧損	Deficit for the year	-	-	(5,500,313)	(5,500,313)
年內其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income for the year:				
按公平值計量且其 變動列入其他全面 收益的股權投資 (除稅後)	Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(16,901,700)	-	(16,901,700)
年內總全面虧損	Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(16,901,700)	(5,500,313)	(22,402,013)
於2018年12月31日	At 31 December 2018	-	83,666,644	32,702,806	116,369,450
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	-	83,666,644	32,702,806	116,369,450
年內盈餘	Surplus for the year	-	-	1,627,082	1,627,082
年內其他全面收益：	Other comprehensive income for the year:				
按公平值計量且其 變動列入其他全面 收益的股權投資 (除稅後)	Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(5,287,700)	-	(5,287,700)
年內總全面收益 / (虧損)	Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	(5,287,700)	1,627,082	(3,660,618)
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	-	78,378,944	34,329,888	112,708,832

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

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

現金流量表

Year ended 31 December 2019 截至 2019 年 12 月 31 日止年度

	附註 Notes	2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
經營業務所得現金流	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
本年度盈餘 / (虧損)	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,627,082	(5,500,313)
調整：	Adjustments for:		
財務成本	Finance cost	5 3,360	-
銀行利息收入	Bank interest income	(422)	(77)
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的股權投資 / 可供出售股本投資之 股息收入	Dividend income from equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale investments	(5,484,058)	(7,231,491)
出售物業、廠房及設 備之虧損	Loss on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment	6,822	-
折舊	Depreciation	5 959,763	1,182,347
		(2,887,453)	(11,549,534)
應收帳款減少	Decrease in accounts receivable	237,086	111,781
預付款項、按金及其他 應收帳款減少 / (增 加)	Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	(537,520)	750,039
應付帳款增加 / (減少)	Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	(145,145)	121,491
其他應付帳款及應計費 用增加 / (減少)	Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals	4,317,709	(1,173,058)
經營業務產生 / (所 用) 現金	Cash generated from/(used) in operations	984,677	(11,739,281)
租賃款項之利息	Interest element on lease rental payments	14(b) (3,360)	-
經營業務所得 / (所 用) 於現金流量淨額	Net cash flows from/(used) in operating activities	981,317	(11,739,281)
投資業務所得現金流量	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
購入物業、廠房及設備項目	Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment	5 (381,250)	(576,636)
已收利息	Interest received	422	77
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的股權投資所收 到的股息	Dividends received from equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6 5,484,058	7,231,491
投資業務所得現金流量 淨額	Net cash flows from investing activities	5,103,230	6,654,932
融資業務所得現金流量	CASH FLOWS FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY		
主要的租賃款項及融資 業務所用現金流	Principal portion of lease rental payments and cash flows used in financing activity	14(b) (28,424)	-
現金及現金等值項目增 加 / (減少) 淨額	NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,056,123	(5,084,349)
年初現金及現金等值項目	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,672,622	14,756,971
年終現金及現金等值項 目	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	15,728,745	9,672,622
現金及現金等值項目結 餘分析	ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	10 15,728,745	9,672,622

2019年12月31日財務報表附註

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

1. 公司資料

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

2.1 編製基準

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

2.2 會計政策變動及披露

訓練局已於本年度財務報表首次採用以下新訂及經修訂的香港財務報告準則：

香港財務報告準則第 9 號之修訂本
具有負補償之提前還款特性

香港財務報告準則第 16 號
租賃

香港會計準則第 19 號之修訂本
計劃修訂、縮減或結清

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

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

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

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

Amendments to HKFRS 9
Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

HKFRS 16
Leases

Amendments to HKAS 19
Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

香港會計準則第28號之修訂本
於聯營公司及合營企業之長期權益

香港 (國際財務報告詮釋委員會) 詮釋第23號
所得稅處理之不確定性

2015年至2017年週期的年度改進
香港財務報告準則第3號、第11號及香港會計
準則第12號及第23號之修訂本

除下文所述對香港財務報告準則之影響外，
採納以上經新訂及經修訂準則對本財務報表
並無重大財務影響。

香港財務報告準則第16號 租賃

香港財務報告準則第16號取代香港會計準則第
17號「租賃」；香港 (國際財務報告詮釋委員
會) - 詮釋第4號「決定一項安排是否包含租賃」；
香港 (常設詮釋委員會) - 詮釋第15號「經營租
賃-獎勵」及香港 (常設詮釋委員會) - 詮釋第
27號「評估涉及租賃法律形式交易的內容」。該
準則規定了租賃的確認、計量、列報及披露的原
則，並要求承租人說明大部份租賃於資產負債表
內單一列上。從香港會計準則第17號在香港財
務報告準則第16號之下的承租人的會計處理實
質未變，即承租人繼續使用香港會計準則第17
號相似原則將租賃分類為營業租賃或融資租賃。
因此，倘若訓練局是承租人在這情況下香港財務
報告準則第16號對租賃是沒有影響。

訓練局作為承租人，獲先前應用香港會計準則第
17號及香港 (國際財務報告詮釋委員會) - 詮釋
第4號的租賃分類為營業租賃，訓練局已採用香
港財務報告準則第16號的追溯方法，按照過渡
性條款使用經修改追溯方法。根據此方法，確認
首次採納香港財務報告準則第16號的累計影響
為於2019年1月1日對保留盈利期初結餘所作的
調整，且不會重述比較資料及繼續以香港會計準
則第17號報告。另外，租賃負債確認於2019年
1月1日並按餘下租賃付款現值計量，在該日期
以新增借貸利率折現，使用權資產亦相應地以此
金額計量，並按緊接2019年1月1日前確認的任
何預付或應計租賃付款金額進行調整。

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 28
Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

HK(IFRIC)-Int 23
Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle
Amendments to HKFRS 3, HKFRS 11, HKAS 12 and HKAS 23

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

HKFRS 16 Leases

HKFRS 16 supersedes HKAS 17 *Leases*, HK(IFRIC)-Int 4
Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease,
HK(SIC)-Int 15 *Operating Leases - Incentives* and HK(SIC)-
Int 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving*
the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the
principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation
and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for
most leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor
accounting under HKFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from
HKAS 17 whereby lessors continue to classify leases as
either operating or finance leases using similar principles as
in HKAS 17. Therefore, HKFRS 16 has not had an impact on
leases where the Authority is the lessor.

For leases previously classified as operating leases applying
HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 in which the Authority is the
lessee, the Authority has applied HKFRS 16 retrospectively in
accordance with the transitional provisions therein using the
modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, the
cumulative effect of initially applying HKFRS 16 was recognised
as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained profits at
1 January 2019 and the comparative information has not been
restated and continued to be reported under HKAS 17. In
addition, lease liabilities were recognised at 1 January 2019 and
measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments,
discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at that date
and the corresponding right-of-use assets were measured at
the same amount, adjusted by any prepaid or accrued lease
payments recognised immediately before 1 January 2019.

2.2 會計政策變動及披露 (續)

香港財務報告準則第16號 租賃 (續)

訓練局於首次採用日期選擇使用過渡實質方法應用於先前應用香港會計準則第17號及香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)詮釋第4號獲識別為租賃的合約。訓練局亦選擇使用租賃合約認可豁免，在生效日期時，租期為12個月或以下，且不設購買選項之租賃(即短期租賃)，以及相關資產價值甚低之租賃(即低價值資產)。

將香港財務報告準則第16號的追溯方法應用至先前以香港會計準則第17號及香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)-詮釋第4號，訓練局為承租人並將租賃分類為營業租賃，訓練局亦選擇應用以下實質方法：

- 單一折現率應用於合理相似特性的租賃組合；
- 於2019年1月1日計量的使用權資產，首次直接費用並未包括在內；及
- 租賃的租期於首次應用日期前12個月內結束與短期租賃的處理方法相同。

訓練局作為承租人，獲先前應用香港會計準則第17號及香港(國際財務報告詮釋委員會)-詮釋第4號的租賃分類為融資租賃，使用權資產和租賃負債於2019年1月1日的賬面價值是以緊接該日期前應用先前的會計準則計量租賃資產和租賃負債的賬面價值。

按照香港財務報告準則第16號的過渡性條款，訓練局在租賃上不需要作出任何過渡性調整，訓練局為承租人亦會以2019年1月1日應用的香港財務報告準則第16號處理那些租賃。

訓練局在2019年1月1日採納香港財務報告準則第16號產生的額外租賃負債為HK\$88,728相對應此金額為使用權資產亦予以確認。該採納對訓練局於2019年1月1日的資產權益沒有影響。

於2019年1月1日應用在租賃負債的加權平均新增借貸利率確認為3%。

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

HKFRS 16 Leases (continued)

The Authority has elected to use the transitional practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 at the date of initial application. The Authority has also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, had a lease term of 12 months or less and did not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset was of low value ('low-value assets').

The Authority has also elected to apply the following practical expedients when applying HKFRS 16 retrospectively to leases previously classified as operating leases applying HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 in which the Authority was the lessee:

- A single discount rate was applied to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- Initial direct costs were excluded from the measurement of the right-of-use assets at 1 January 2019; and
- Leases for which the lease term would end within 12 months at the date of initial application were accounted for in the same way as short-term leases.

For leases previously classified as finance leases applying HKAS 17 and HK(IFRIC)-Int 4 in which the Authority was the lessee, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 January 2019 were the carrying amount of the lease asset and the lease liability immediately before that date measured applying the previous accounting standards.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of HKFRS 16, the Authority was not required to make any adjustments on transition for leases in which the Authority was the lessor and has accounted for those leases applying HKFRS 16 from 1 January 2019.

The adoption of HKFRS 16 on 1 January 2019 by the Authority has given rise to additional lease liabilities of HK\$88,728 at 1 January 2019 with corresponding right-of-use assets of the same amount recognised. The adoption has had no impact on the Authority's equity at 1 January 2019.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities recognised at 1 January 2019 is 3%.

2.3 已頒佈但尚未生效的香港財務報告準則

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

香港財務報告準則第3號之修訂本
*業務之定義*¹

香港財務報告準則第9號、香港會計準則第39號及香港財務報告準則第7號之修訂本
*利率基準改革*¹

香港財務報告準則第10號及香港會計準則第28號（2011年）之修訂本
*投資者與其聯營或合營公司之間的資產出售或注資*³

香港財務報告準則第17號
*保險合約*²

香港會計準則第1號及香港會計準則第8號之修訂本
*重要性之定義*¹

- ¹ 由2020年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效
² 由2021年1月1日或之後開始的年度期間生效
³ 尚未釐定強制生效日期，但可予採納

訓練局正在評估上述已頒佈但尚未生效的新增及須修訂本的香港財務報告準則的影響。

2.4 主要會計政策概要

公平值計量

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

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

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

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

Amendments to HKFRS 3
*Definition of a Business*¹

Amendments to HKFRS 9, HKAS 39 and HKFRS 7
*Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*¹

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)
*Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*³

HKFRS 17
*Insurance Contracts*²

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8
*Definition of Material*¹

- ¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020
² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
³ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

The Authority is in the process of assessing the impact of the above new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective upon adoption.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fair value measurement

The Authority measures its listed equity investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

公平值計量 (續)

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

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

非金融資產減值

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

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

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

- Level 1 - based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Authority determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

關連人士

在下列情況下，有關人士將視為與訓練局有關連：

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

或

- (b) 有關人士符合下列情況之一之實體：
- (i) 該實體與訓練局為同一集團之成員；
 - (ii) 一實體為另一實體之聯營公司或合營企業（或另一實體之母公司、附屬公司或同系附屬公司）；
 - (iii) 該實體與訓練局均為相同第三方之合營企業；
 - (iv) 一實體為第三方實體之合營企業，且另一實體為該第三方實體之聯營企業；
 - (v) 該實體為訓練局或與訓練局有關聯之實體為僱員福利而設立之受僱後福利計劃成員；
 - (vi) 該實體為 (a) 所列舉之個人所控制或共同控制；
 - (vii) 於 (a) (i) 所列舉之個人對該企業有重大影響或為該實體（或該實體之母公司）的關鍵管理人員；及
 - (viii) 該實體或集團之任何成員向訓練局提供關鍵管理服務。

物業、廠房及設備與折舊

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Authority if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
- (i) has control or joint control over the Authority;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Authority; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Authority or of a parent of the Authority;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) the entity and the Authority are members of the same group;
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
 - (iii) the entity and the Authority are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Authority or an entity related to the Authority;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Authority.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

物業、廠房及設備與折舊 (續)

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

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

持有資產

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

使用權資產

固定裝置、裝修及設備	按租賃期
------------	------

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

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to net income in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the major recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Authority recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Owned assets

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

Right-of-use assets

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

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in net income in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

金融資產

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

(a) 分類及計量

債務工具採用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量，如果資產是以收取合約現金流而持有的，而那些現金流僅為支付本金和未償還之本金利息，則可予以減值。

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

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

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financial component or for which the Authority has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financial component are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15. All the other financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date when the Authority commits to purchase or sell the assets.

(a) Classification and measurement

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

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income for these financial assets is included in finance income.

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, on initial recognition, the Authority has irrevocably elected to designate such investments that are not held for trading as equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends of such investments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the Authority's right to receive payment is established. Changes in the fair value of such investments are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never recycled to the statement of profit or loss even when the assets are sold.

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

金融資產 (續)

(b) 減值

訓練局對所有金融資產採用預期信貸虧損模式，受制於香港財務報告準則第15號的減值、財務擔保合約、合約資產及香港財務報告準則第16號的租賃應收帳款。對於沒有重大財務成份的貿易應收帳款及合約資產，訓練局採用簡化方法。這減值準備以整個存續期間預期信貸虧損作計量。

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

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

(c) 終止確認

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

金融負債

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

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(b) Impairment

The Authority applies the expected credit loss model on all the financial assets that are subject to impairment, financial guarantee contracts, contract assets under HKFRS 15 and lease receivables under HKFRS 16. For trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financial component, the Authority applies the simplified approach which requires impairment allowances to be measured at lifetime expected credit losses.

For other financial assets, impairment allowances are recognised under the general approach where expected credit losses are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Authority is required to provide for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12 months. For those credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure irrespective of the timing of the default.

The Authority considers a default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Authority has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more appropriate default criterion should be applied.

(c) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or where the Authority has transferred its contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership; or where control is not retained.

Financial liabilities

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

金融工具的抵銷

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

收入確認

來自客戶合約收益

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

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

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

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

收入確認 (續)

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

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

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

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

合約負債

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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

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

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Authority and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Contract liabilities

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

租賃

承租人 (根據香港會計準則第17號)

確定一項安排是否為租賃或包含租賃是基於實質的安排亦需要對該安排在執行時是否依賴在使用特定資產而作出評估，及是否傳達一個使用資產的權利。有關租賃項目之擁有權實際上將所附之絕大部分回報及風險轉讓予訓練局均列為融資租賃。在租賃成立時，租賃項目的公平值或按最低租賃付款額的現值予以資本化。租賃款項為財務費用與減低租賃負債的攤分為使達至一個固定比率於未付餘額的負債。財務費用在損益表顯示為支出。資本化之租賃資產並於資產之租賃年期及估計可使用年內折舊（以較短者為準）。扣除從承租人獲得之任何優惠後的營運租賃款項，按租賃期以直線法在損益表以支出入賬。

承租人 (根據香港財務報告準則第16號)

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

Lessee (under HKAS 17)

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. Finance leases, which transfer to the Authority substantially all the rewards and risks incidental to ownership of a leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased item, or if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction in the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are expensed through the statement of profit or loss. Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets. Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Lessee (under HKFRS 16)

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

2.4 主要會計政策概要 (續)

現金及現金等值項目

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

就財務狀況表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括手持現金及銀行結餘。

僱員福利

有薪假期結轉

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

退休金計劃供款

訓練局根據強制性公積金計劃條例，為其符合資格參加強制性公積金退休福利計劃（「強積金計劃」）的有關僱員管理一個界定供款強積金計劃。供款按僱員基本薪金的某百分比作出，並根據強積金計劃規則於應付供款時在淨收益扣除供款。強積金計劃的資產與訓練局資產分開持有，並由獨立管理的基金管理。訓練局的僱主供款在向強積金計劃供款時即全部歸屬予僱員。

3. 重大會計判斷及估計

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired.

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

Employee benefits

Paid leave carried forward

The Authority provides paid annual leave to its employees under their employment contracts on a calendar year basis. Under certain circumstances, such leave which remains untaken as at the end of the reporting period is permitted to be carried forward and utilised by the respective employees in the following year. An accrual is made at the end of each reporting period for the expected future cost of such paid leave earned during the year by the employees and carried forward.

Pension scheme contributions

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

3. 重大會計判斷及估計（續）

判斷

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

租賃 – 合約包含租賃是否列入香港財務報告準則第16號內

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

估計之不明朗因素

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

應收帳款減值

應收帳款的減值撥備是基於對預期信貸虧損的假設。訓練局根據個別應收款項未償還的天數，以及訓練局在各報告期末的歷史經驗和前瞻性資料，以這些假設和選擇輸入的減值計算作出判斷。這些假設和估計的變化可能對評估結果產生重大影響，可能需要對損益進行額外的減值準備。應收帳款的進一步詳細資料載於財務報表附註7。

4. 所得稅

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Judgement

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

Leases – whether a contract contains a lease under HKFRS 16

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

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

Impairment of accounts receivable

The impairment provisions for accounts receivable are based on assumptions about expected credit losses. The Authority uses judgements in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the number of days that an individual receivable is outstanding as well as the Authority's historical experience and forward-looking information at the end of each reporting period. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the results of the assessment and it may be necessary to make an additional impairment charge to profit or loss. Further details of the accounts receivable are given in note 7 to the financial statements.

4. INCOME TAX

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

5. 物業、廠房、設備及租賃負債

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES

		使用權資產		持有資產					
		Right-of use assets		Owned assets					
		固定裝置、 裝修及設備	合計	樓宇	租賃資產	廠房及 機器	固定裝置、 裝修及設備	合計	合計
		Fixture, fitting and equipment	Total	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixture, fitting and equipment	Total	Total
		港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元	港元
		HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
2019年12月31日	31 December 2019								
於2019年1月1日(按原先所呈列):	At 1 January 2019 (as originally presented):								
成本	Cost	-	-	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	7,779,598	35,749,180	35,749,180
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(19,413,409)	(7,667,337)	(236,846)	(6,103,453)	(33,421,045)	(33,421,045)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	-	-	-	615,737	36,253	1,676,145	2,328,135	2,328,135
採納香港財務報告準則第16號的影響(附註a)	Effect of adoption of HKFRS 16 (note a)	88,728	88,728	-	-	-	-	-	88,728
於2019年1月1日(重述)	At 1 January 2019 (as restated)	88,728	88,728	-	615,737	36,253	1,676,145	2,328,135	2,416,863
於2019年1月1日·扣除累積折舊	At 1 January 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	88,728	88,728	-	615,737	36,253	1,676,145	2,328,135	2,416,863
添置	Additions	136,781	136,781	-	-	-	381,250	381,250	518,031
年內折舊撥備	Depreciation provided during the year	(31,038)	(31,038)	-	(558,058)	(11,725)	(358,942)	(928,725)	(959,763)
出售	Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(6,822)	(6,822)	(6,822)
於2019年12月31日·扣除累積折舊	At 31 December 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	194,471	194,471	-	57,679	24,528	1,691,631	1,773,838	1,968,309
於2019年12月31日:	At 31 December 2019:								
成本	Cost	225,509	225,509	19,413,409	8,283,074	273,099	7,937,256	35,906,838	36,132,347
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation	(31,038)	(31,038)	(19,413,409)	(8,225,395)	(248,571)	(6,245,625)	(34,133,000)	(34,164,038)
賬面淨值	Net carrying amount	194,471	194,471	-	57,679	24,528	1,691,631	1,773,838	1,968,309

5. 物業、廠房、設備及租賃負債 (續)

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

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

該等樓宇建於香港特別行政區政府以零代價撥贈的土地上。

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

5. 物業、廠房、設備及租賃負債 (續)

附註：

- (a) 訓練局的租賃是用於營運中使用的某些辦公室設備。這些租賃資產是以年期為協定，年期分別由2年至4年，當中沒有延期或終止的選擇及所有租賃款項是固定的。
於2019年12月31日的租賃負債到期日概述

		港元 HK\$
一年以內	Within one year	55,344
一年之後但在五年內	After one year but within five years	<u>154,240</u>
租賃負債 (未折現)	Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	209,584
折現金額	Discount amount	<u>(12,499)</u>
租賃負債 (已折現)	Lease liabilities (discounted)	<u>197,085</u>
流動	Current	<u>50,117</u>
非流動	Non-current	<u>146,968</u>

於2019年12月31日應用在租賃負債的加權平均新增借貸利率確認為3%。訓練局的非流動租賃負債的公平值是HK\$146,968 (2018年：無)。賬面價值為HK\$154,240 (2018年：無)。公平值是將預期的未來現金流量按現行利率折現計算。

截止2019年12月31日止年度租賃負債之賬面變化

		港元 HK\$
於2019年1月1日	At 1 January 2019	88,728
添置	Additions	136,781
附著的利息	Accretion of interest	3,360
款項	Payments	<u>(31,784)</u>
		<u>197,085</u>

截止2019年12月31日止年度確認於損益表金額

		港元 HK\$
使用權資產折舊費用	Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	31,038
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>3,360</u>
		<u>34,398</u>

在2019年，訓練局的租賃總現金流出為HK\$31,784。同時，非現金添置的使用權資產和租賃負債為HK\$136,781。

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

Notes:

- (a) The Authority leases certain of its office equipment used in its operations. Leases for these assets are negotiated for terms ranging from two to four years with no extension or termination options and all the lease payments are fixed.

Maturity profile of lease liabilities as at 31 December 2019

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities recognised at 31 December 2019 was 3%. The fair value of the Authority's non-current lease liabilities with a carrying amount of HK\$146,968 (2018: Nil) was HK\$154,240 (2018: Nil). The fair value was determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at prevailing interest rates.

Movements of carrying amounts of lease liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2019

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Authority had total cash outflows for leases of HK\$31,784 in 2019. The Authority also had non-cash additions of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of HK\$136,781 in 2019.

6. 按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資

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

2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
36,510,000	38,880,000
8,688,000	9,924,000
18,810,000	17,985,000
8,859,500	10,802,500
14,196,700	13,280,400
16,100,000	17,580,000
103,164,200	108,451,900

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

截至2019年12月31日止年度內，訓練局收到的股息金額分別為匯豐控股有限公司HK\$2,396,580；太古股份有限公司HK\$378,000；電能實業有限公司HK\$923,664；希慎興業有限公司HK\$416,764；新鴻基地產發展有限公司HK\$589,050及恆生銀行有限公司HK\$780,000。

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

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Authority received dividends in the amounts of HK\$2,396,580, HK\$378,000, HK\$923,664, HK\$416,764, HK\$589,050, HK\$780,000 from HSBC Holdings plc, Swire Pacific Limited, Power Assets Holdings Limited, Hysan Development Company Limited, Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited and Hang Seng Bank Limited, respectively.

7. 應收帳款

應收帳款	Accounts receivable
------	---------------------

2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
332,937	570,023

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

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

7. 應收帳款 (續)

訓練局採用簡化方法處理香港財務報告準則第9號所規定的預期信貸虧損，該準則允許使用所有應收帳款的整個存續期間預期虧損。為計量預期信貸虧損，應收帳已根據其信貸風險特性及逾期日子分組。預期信貸虧損包也含前瞻性資料。截止2019年12月31日及2018年12月31日，訓練局根據香港財務報告準則第9號對虧損定額之評估為不重要。

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued)

The Authority applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by HKFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss for all accounts receivable. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit losses have also incorporated forward looking information. As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Authority assessed the loss allowance under the application of HKFRS 9 was immaterial.

8. 預付款項、按金及其他應收帳款

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

8. PREPAYMENTS, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
365,926	395,668
719,038	151,776
1,084,964	547,444
(768)	(106,115)
1,084,196	441,329

按金及其他應收帳款減值

截止2019年12月31日及2018年12月31日，按金及其他應收帳款的賬面值約與其公平價值相若。有關對債務人的信貸狀況及其可恢復性已被評估，截止2019年12月31日及2018年12月31日的預期信貸虧損確認為極輕微。

Impairment of deposits and other receivables

The carrying amount of deposits and other receivables approximated to their fair value as at 31 December 2019 and 2018. Their recoverability was assessed with reference to the credit status of the debtors, and the expected credit loss as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 were considered to be minimal.

9. 現金及銀行結餘

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

9. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
15,728,745	9,672,622

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

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

10. 應付帳款

應付帳款為不計息，且一般須於30日內清付。

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

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

11. 其他應付帳款及應計費用

合約負債
其他應付帳款
應計費用

Contract liabilities
Other payables
Accruals

附註 Notes	2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
(a)	6,960,405	3,643,261
(b)	1,266,598	504,732
	942,194	703,495
	<u>9,169,197</u>	<u>4,851,488</u>

11. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

附註：

(a) 截止2019年12月31日及2018年12月31日之合約負債詳述如下：

Notes:

(a) Details of contract liabilities as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

從客戶收取之短期預付款 *Short-term advances received from customers*
培訓課程 *Training courses*
工業項目 *Industrial projects*
總合約負債 *Total contract liabilities*

	2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
	976,459	1,240,673
	5,983,946	2,402,588
	<u>6,960,405</u>	<u>3,643,261</u>

合約負債包括提供培訓課程和工業項目顧問服務之短期預付款。在2019年合約負債增加主要是由於年底為客戶提供的工業項目顧問服務所收取的短期預付款增加所致。

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received to provide training courses and consultancy services for industrial projects. The increase in contract liabilities in 2019 was mainly due to the increase in short-term advances received from customers in relation to the provision of consultancy services for industrial projects at the end of the year.

下表顯示本報告期內計入報告期初合約負債的已確認收益金額：

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

計入報告期初合約負債的
已確認收益：
培訓課程
工業項目

Revenue recognised that was included
in contract liabilities at the beginning of
the reporting period:
Training courses
Industrial projects

	2019 港元 HK\$
	1,203,806
	<u>2,319,318</u>
	<u>3,523,124</u>

(b) 其他應付帳款為不計息，平均期限為三個月。

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

12. 普通儲備

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

12. GENERAL RESERVE

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

13. 關連人士交易

於年度內，訓練局與有關連人士之重大交易如下：

訓練局主要管理人員之報酬：

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

Compensation of key management personnel of the Authority:

短期僱員福利

Short term employee benefits

2019 港元 HK\$	2018 港元 HK\$
1,852,200	1,815,450

14. 附註於現金流量表

(a) 主要非現金交易

在年內，訓練局就固定裝置、裝修及設備訂立了某些租賃安排，租賃成立時的總資本價值為HK\$136,781（2018年：無）。

(b) 金融業務所產生的負債變化

14. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Major non-cash transactions

During the year, the Authority entered into certain lease arrangements in respect of items of fixture, fitting and equipment with a total capital value at the inception of the leases of HK\$136,781 (2018: Nil).

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

		租賃負債 Lease liabilities 港元 HK\$
於2018年12月31日 (按原先所呈列) 採納香港財務報告準則 第16號的影響	At 31 December 2018 (as originally presented) Effect of adoption of HKFRS 16	-
於2019年1月1日(重述) 金融現金流的變化	At 1 January 2019 (as restated) Changes from financing cash flows	88,728
租賃負債的資本要素	Capital element of lease liabilities	(28,424)
其他的變化	Other changes	
在年內添置租賃所產 生的新租賃負債	New lease liabilities arising from additional leases during the year	136,781
租賃負債的財務費用	Finance charge on lease liabilities	3,360
利息支出	Interest expenses	(3,360)
於2019年12月31日	At 31 December 2019	197,085

15. 按類別劃分的金融工具

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

各類別金融工具於報告期末之賬面值如下：

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

2019

金融資產Financial assets

		按公平值列入其 他全面收益的股 權投資 Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income 港元 HK\$	按攤銷成本列 入的金融資產 Financial assets at amortised cost 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
按公平值列入其他全 面收益的股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	103,164,200	-	103,164,200
應收帳款	Accounts receivable	-	332,937	332,937
金融資產包括預付款 項、按金及其他應 收帳款（附註8）	Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 8)	-	719,038	719,038
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	-	15,728,745	15,728,745
		<u>103,164,200</u>	<u>16,780,720</u>	<u>119,944,920</u>

金融負債Financial liabilities

			按攤銷成本列入 的金融負債 Financial liabilities at amortised cost 港元 HK\$
應付帳款	Accounts payable		204,041
金融負債包括其他 應付帳款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals		2,063,602
租賃負債	Lease liabilities		<u>197,085</u>
			<u>2,464,728</u>

15. 金融工具類別 (續)

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY
(continued)

2018

金融資產Financial assets

		按公平值列入其 他全面收益的股 權投資 Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income 港元 HK\$	按攤銷成本列入 的金融資產 Financial assets at amortised cost 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
按公平值列入其他全 面收益的股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	108,451,900	-	108,451,900
應收帳款	Accounts receivable	-	570,023	570,023
金融資產包括預付款 項、按金及其他應 收帳款 (附註8)	Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 8)	-	151,776	151,776
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	-	9,672,622	9,672,622
		<u>108,451,900</u>	<u>10,394,421</u>	<u>118,846,321</u>

金融負債Financial liabilities

			按攤銷成本列 入的金融負債 Financial liabilities at amortised cost 港元 HK\$
應付帳款	Accounts payable		349,186
金融負債包括其他 應付帳款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals		<u>913,732</u>
			<u>1,262,918</u>

16. 金融資產及負債的公平價值等級架構

下表載列訓練局的金融工具公平值計量等級：

金融資產按公平價值計量

於2019年12月31日

公平值計量分類為

按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income
上市股權投資 (香港)	Listed equity investments (Hong Kong)

於2018年12月31日

公平值計量分類為

按公平值列入其他全面收益的股權投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income
上市股權投資 (香港)	Listed equity investments (Hong Kong)

年度內，第一層及第二層之間並無任何轉移，以及沒有轉入或轉出第三層。

在香港之上市股權投資的公平值是按活躍市場報價釐訂。

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

16. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

Financial assets measured at fair value

As at 31 December 2019

Fair value measurements categorised into

第一層 Level 1 港元 HK\$	第二層 Level 2 港元 HK\$	第三層 Level 3 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
103,164,200	-	-	103,164,200

As at 31 December 2018

Fair value measurements categorised into

第一層 Level 1 港元 HK\$	第二層 Level 2 港元 HK\$	第三層 Level 3 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
108,451,900	-	-	108,451,900

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

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

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

17. 金融風險管理的目的及政策

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

在整個年度內，按訓練局的政策，並無任何金融工具的交易。

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

市場風險

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

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

	2019年 12月31日 31 December 2019	高 / 低 2019 High/low 2019	2018年 12月31日 31 December 2018	高 / 低 2018 High/low 2018
香港 – 恆生指數 Hong Kong – Hang Seng Index	28,189	30,280/ 24,896	25,846	33,484/ 24,541

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

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

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

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

Market risk

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

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

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to every 1% change in the fair values of the equity investments, with all other variables held constant and before any impact on tax, based on their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period. For the purpose of this analysis, for the equity investments, the impact is deemed to be on the equity investment revaluation reserve and no account is given for factors such as impairment which might impact on surplus/ (deficit).

17. 金融風險管理的目的及政策 (續)

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

		增加 / (減少) 賬面值 Increase/ (decrease) in carrying amount 百分比 %	增加 / (減少) 儲備總額 Increase/ (decrease) in total reserves 港元 HK\$
2019	2019		
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的香港上市股權 投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income listed in Hong Kong	+1%	1,031,642
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的香港上市股權 投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income listed in Hong Kong	-1%	<u>(1,031,642)</u>
2018	2018		
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的香港上市股權 投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income listed in Hong Kong	+1%	1,084,519
按公平值列入其他全面 收益的香港上市股權 投資	Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income listed in Hong Kong	-1%	<u>(1,084,519)</u>

信貸風險

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

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

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

流動資金風險

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

Credit risk

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

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

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

Liquidity risk

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

17. 金融風險管理的目的及政策 (續)

流動資金風險 (續)

於報告期末，訓練局的金融負債根據合約未貼現付款的到期情況如下：

		2019		
		於要求時或 少於1年 On demand or less than one year 港元 HK\$	1年至5年 1 to 5 years 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
應付帳款	Accounts payable	204,041	-	204,041
金融負債包括其他應付帳款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	2,063,602	-	2,063,602
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	55,344	154,240	209,584
		<u>2,322,987</u>	<u>154,240</u>	<u>2,477,227</u>

		2018		
		於要求時或 少於1年 On demand or less than one year 港元 HK\$		合計 Total 港元 HK\$
應付帳款	Accounts payable			349,186
金融負債包括其他應付帳款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals			913,732
				<u>1,262,918</u>

資本管理

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

訓練局管理其資本架構，根據經濟環境之變更及有關資產之風險特質作出調整。要維持或調整資本架構，訓練局需依據工業訓練（製衣業）條例作調整及管理其資金及財產。訓練局並不受任何外來之資本要求影響。截至2019年12月31日及2018年12月31日止年度，管理資本的目標、政策或程序並無變更。

18. 財務報表的審批

本財務報表已於2020年4月27日獲訓練局委員批准並授權刊發。

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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

		2019		
		於要求時或 少於1年 On demand or less than one year 港元 HK\$	1年至5年 1 to 5 years 港元 HK\$	合計 Total 港元 HK\$
應付帳款	Accounts payable	204,041	-	204,041
金融負債包括其他應付帳款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals	2,063,602	-	2,063,602
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	55,344	154,240	209,584
		<u>2,322,987</u>	<u>154,240</u>	<u>2,477,227</u>

		2018		
		於要求時或 少於1年 On demand or less than one year 港元 HK\$		合計 Total 港元 HK\$
應付帳款	Accounts payable			349,186
金融負債包括其他應付帳款及應計費用	Financial liabilities included in other payables and accruals			913,732
				<u>1,262,918</u>

Capital management

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

The Authority manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Authority may adjust and manage all the funds and property of the Authority in accordance with the Industrial Training (Clothing Industry) Ordinance. The Authority is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

18. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members of the Authority on 27 April 2020.



www.cita.org.hk

