

**營運基金報告書**  
**TRADING FUND REPORT**  
**2021/22**



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2021年4月1日至2022年3月31日  
For the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

按照營運基金條例（香港法例第430章）第8條提交  
Submitted pursuant to Section 8 of the Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430)

\* 本報告主要涵蓋2021年4月1日至2022年3月31日期間內的統計數字（包括財務報表內的統計數字）。部分統計數字已更新至2022年9月（如適用），以反映最新情況。

\* Statistics in this report, including those in the financial statements, mainly cover the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. Some of the statistics have been updated to September 2022, where appropriate, to reflect the updated situation.



## 抱負 VISION

我們全力支持通訊事務管理局實踐其抱負，使香港擁有世界級通訊服務，以迎接資訊時代的挑戰。

To provide full support to the Communications Authority in fulfilling its vision that Hong Kong has the world-class communications services to meet the challenges of the information age.



## 使命 MISSION

我們致力 —

- **公眾** — 滿足社會的需要及期望
- **業界** — 營造有利於創新和投資的公平規管環境
- **經濟** — 維持香港作為區域通訊樞紐的卓越地位，以支援經濟發展
- **員工** — 維持一支團結、靈活應變的專業隊伍，締造一個表揚和獎賞傑出員工的工作環境
- **公務** — 成為具高效率、高成效的模範部門

We are committed to -

- **Public** - Fulfilling the needs and expectations of the community
- **Industry** - Providing a fair regulatory environment conducive to innovation and business investment
- **Economy** - Maintaining Hong Kong's position as a pre-eminent communications centre in the region to support economic development
- **Staff** - Maintaining a cohesive, versatile and professional team and nurturing a working environment that recognises and rewards results
- **Civil Service** - Being a model department that performs effectively and efficiently



## 信念 VALUES

- **正直忠誠** — 保持中立、公正無私、高度透明、承擔問責、開明處事
- **專業精神** — 善用知識、處事嚴謹、確立信譽、嚴遵操守、竭盡所能
- **尊重市民、顧客及員工** — 言論自由、積極回應、關懷溝通、講求效率、重視成效
- **高瞻遠矚** — 主動進取、精益求精、與時並進
- **Integrity** - Neutrality, impartiality, transparency, accountability, openness
- **Professionalism** - Expertise, discipline, credibility, ethics, commitment
- **Respect for the Community, Clients and Staff** - Freedom of expression, responsiveness, understanding, efficiency, effectiveness
- **Foresight** - A proactive attitude, anticipation, awareness





## 高級管理層

## Senior Management

梁仲賢先生，JP  
Mr Chaucer LEUNG, JP

通訊事務總監  
Director-General of Communications



卓聖德先生，JP  
Mr Sanda CHEUK, JP

通訊事務副總監（電訊）  
Deputy Director-General  
(Telecommunications)



李若愚先生，JP  
Mr Tony LI, JP

通訊事務副總監（廣播）  
Deputy Director-General  
(Broadcasting)





**鄭志強先生**  
**Mr CK CHENG**

助理總監 (執行)  
Assistant Director (Operations)



**許靜芝女士**  
**Miss Elaine HUI**

助理總監 (規管)  
Assistant Director (Regulatory)



**趙佐達先生**  
**Mr Esmond CHIU**

助理總監 (市場及競爭)  
Assistant Director (Market & Competition)



**趙子勝先生**  
**Mr T SCHEW**

助理總監 (支援)  
Assistant Director (Support)



**張越女士**  
**Miss Agnes CHEUNG**

助理總監 (廣播)  
Assistant Director (Broadcasting)



**李統殷先生**  
**Mr Derek LEE**

助理總監 (電影、報刊及物品管理)  
Assistant Director  
(Film, Newspaper & Article Administration)

備註：

趙子勝先生於2021年10月13日出任助理總監 (支援) 一職，接替於同日調任助理總監 (市場及競爭) 的趙佐達先生。  
楊敬恆先生和湛兆仁先生於2021年4月14日至2021年10月12日期間署任助理總監 (市場及競爭) 一職。

Remarks:

Mr T S CHEW assumed the post of Assistant Director (Support) on 13 October 2021, succeeding Mr Esmond CHIU who assumed the post of Assistant Director (Market & Competition) on the same day.

Mr Kingsley YEUNG and Mr Sidney TSAN acted as Assistant Director (Market & Competition) from 14 April 2021 to 12 October 2021.

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## 總監報告

### Message from the Director-General

香港雖然受到2019冠狀病毒病疫情影響，在社會與經濟方面面對種種挑戰，但本港的通訊市場於2021／22年度繼續蓬勃發展。通訊辦會繼續致力協助通訊業再創新高峯，並鞏固香港作為區域通訊樞紐的地位。

In 2021/22, Hong Kong's communications markets continued to be robust in spite of the social and economic challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. OFCA will strive to keep on facilitating the communications sector to scale new heights and uphold Hong Kong's position as a regional communications hub.

梁仲賢先生，JP  
Mr Chaucer LEUNG, JP

通訊事務總監  
Director-General of Communications



歡迎瀏覽通訊事務管理局辦公室（通訊辦）營運基金年報。在介紹通訊辦於2021／22年度所推行的主要工作前，我希望就通訊業在過去一年的進展作簡單的概述。

## 市場概況

### 電訊市場

雖然2019冠狀病毒病疫情帶來不少挑戰，本地的電訊市場繼續增長，流動及固網寬頻的滲透率保持世界前列。香港錄得2 600萬流動服務用戶，滲透率高達342%。流動數據用量水平亦有顯著增長，反映流動電訊服務在市民的日常生活中是不可或缺。在2022年3月，流動數據用量超過124 885太字節，人均流動數據用量為16.8吉字節，兩者均較2021年3月增加超過30%。

商用第五代流動（5G）服務於2020年4月1日推出後，香港正式踏入5G時代。兩年間，香港的5G網絡已覆蓋九成人口，遍布全港人口密集的地區、熱門商場及所有港鐵站，服務超過320萬客戶，佔人口44%。隨着5G服務日益普及，將造就更廣泛的新商機及創新應用，使業界及一般用戶同時受惠。

在5G服務成為焦點的同時，高速家居寬頻服務亦是香港通訊市場重要一環，住戶寬頻滲透率達98%，83%的住戶已接達至光纖網絡。

### 廣播市場

在網上媒體服務湧現下，香港的廣播市場仍繼續穩健發展。在2021／22年度，公眾可收看本地和海外逾800條以多種語言廣播的免費電視節目頻道、收費和衛星電視節



Welcome to the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA) Trading Fund annual report. Before I present the major work that OFCA carried out during the 2021/22 year, I would like to provide an overview of the evolving communications landscape during the past year.

## Market Overview

### *Telecommunications Market*

Despite the challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, Hong Kong's telecommunications market continued to grow, and the city's mobile and fixed broadband penetration rates remained among the world's highest. Hong Kong recorded 26 million mobile service subscriptions, achieving a penetration rate of 342%. There was also significant growth in mobile data usage levels, reflecting that mobile telecommunications service has become indispensable in daily life. In March 2022, more than 124 885 Terabytes of mobile data was consumed, or 16.8 Gigabytes per capita, both representing over 30% increase from those in March 2021.

With the commercial launch of the fifth generation mobile (5G) services on 1 April 2020, Hong Kong officially entered the 5G era. Two years on, Hong Kong boasts 90% of the population with 5G coverage, covering densely populated districts, popular shopping centres and all mass transit railway stations, serving over 3.2 million customers, representing 44% of the population. As the adoption of 5G becomes prevalent, it will bring about a wider range of new business opportunities and innovations benefiting both the industry and general users.

While 5G services have hit the headlines, high-speed household broadband is another vital component of the communications market in Hong Kong, achieving a 98% household penetration rate with 83% of households connected with optical fibre.

### *Broadcasting Market*

Hong Kong's broadcasting market continues to be robust in spite of the rapid emergence of Internet-based media services. In 2021/22, the public was able to access over 800 local and overseas television programme channels in various languages through free-to-air, pay and satellite television services as well as 13 local radio programme channels. With our pre-eminent geographic position and reliable infrastructure, Hong Kong is a preferred regional satellite uplink location with nine non-domestic licensees delivering over 200 satellite television programme channels throughout Asia-Pacific. With the adoption of Open Sky Policy by the Government, about 600 free satellite television programme channels are available for reception in Hong Kong.



After the switching off of analogue television services in November 2020, all digital terrestrial television (DTT) frequency channels were migrated to the 500 MHz band on 1 December 2021, freeing up the 600 and 700 MHz bands for high value-added mobile telecommunications services including 5G.



# 1

## 總監報告

### Message from the Director-General

目頻道，以及收聽13條本地電台節目頻道。香港地理位置得天獨厚，加上基礎設施可靠，是受歡迎的地區衛星上傳地點。現時香港有九家非本地電視節目服務持牌機構在亞太地區提供逾200條衛星電視節目頻道。在政府的「開放天空」政策下，本港可以接收到約600條免費衛星電視節目頻道。

模擬電視服務在2020年11月終止後，所有數碼地面電視頻道於2021年12月1日遷移至500兆赫頻帶，騰空600和700兆赫頻帶作高增值流動電訊服務（包括5G服務）。

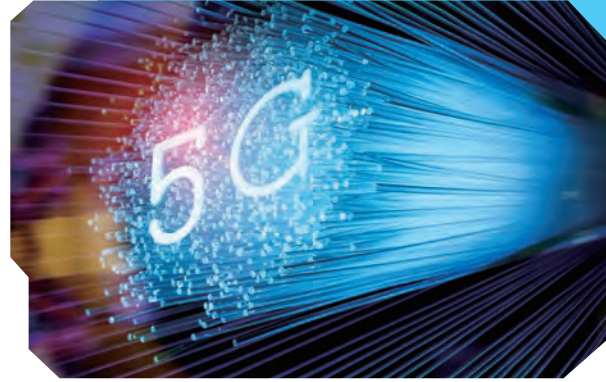
## 2021／22年度的主要工作回顧

儘管面對社會和經濟挑戰，通訊辦在2021／22年度依然邁步向前。我們的主要工作回顧如下。

### 電訊服務

通訊辦去年協助通訊事務管理局（通訊局）指配150兆赫在低、中頻帶內的新頻譜，用作支援5G服務。有關頻譜是繼2020年4月推出5G服務前在中、高頻帶內發放約2 000兆赫的頻譜以後所新增的。新增的頻譜不但提升網絡覆蓋、速度和容量，更創造了一個更完備的5G環境，促進創新流動應用和用例的發展。通訊辦就頻譜供應成立了內部專責小組，以確保可適時釋放頻譜，配合業界和用戶對新興通訊的需求。此外，我們亦密切留意全球和區域性的電訊業發展趨勢和頻譜規劃措施。

2021／22年度的其中一項主要工作是透過搬遷區內的衛星營辦商，以撤銷大埔的「3.5吉赫限制區」。其中一家衛星營辦商已決定將位於大埔的設施遷往春坎角電訊港，而另一家衛星營辦商則已承諾在其衛星設施安裝衛星帶通濾波器，以防止無線電干擾。「3.5吉赫限制區」預計可於2024年年底前撤銷，在此之前，流動網絡營辦商會利用其他5G頻帶或重整現有作3G／4G用途的頻帶，在大埔區提供5G服務。



為了鼓勵各界及早使用5G技術，推動創新和智慧城市的應用，通訊辦自2020年5月開始推行透過第二輪防疫抗疫基金推出的「鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃」。在該計劃下，政府會資助獲批項目中使用5G技術所需開支的50%，上限為港幣50萬元。該計劃廣受各行各業好評，實現多項有助提升業務營運和服務質素的創新5G應用，從而為整體社會帶來裨益。

為配合政府的政策措施，通訊辦亦推行一項涉及港幣7.7億元撥款的資助計劃，為固網營辦商提供經濟誘因把光纖網絡擴展至235條位於偏遠地區的鄉村。隨着計劃的六個投標項目在2019年11月至2020年5月期間悉數批出，截至2022年8月31日，獲選的固網營辦商已把光纖網絡擴展至67條鄉村。通訊辦會繼續確保這些項目妥善實施直至2026年全部完成為止。

通訊辦支援商務及經濟發展局（商經局）完成對《電訊條例》（第106章）下有關電訊規管架構的檢討。《2021年電訊（修訂）條例》旨在修訂相關條文，以更新有關5G及物聯網裝置的電訊功能的規管安排、改善對地下電訊基礎設施的保護、簡化非傳送者牌照的簽發，以及改善《電訊條例》下的上訴機制。《2021年電訊（修訂）條例》已於2021年10月21日獲立法會通過，有關條文亦於2022年6月24日起生效。通訊辦一直積極推展落實修訂《電訊條例》的籌備工作。



## Highlights of Our Work in 2021/22

Even under social and economic challenges, OFCA made substantial strides in 2021/22. Below are some of our major highlights.

### *Telecommunications Services*

Last year, OFCA assisted the Communications Authority (CA) in assigning 150 MHz of new spectrum in the low and mid frequency bands to support 5G services. This was in addition to about 2 000 MHz of spectrum in the mid and high frequency bands released prior to the launch of 5G services in April 2020. Not only has the additional supply enhanced network coverage, speed and capacity, it has also created a more comprehensive 5G environment that facilitates the development of innovative mobile applications and use cases. Our in-house task force on spectrum supply has been set up precisely to ensure the timely release of spectrum and to keep pace with emerging communications demands from both industry and consumers. Besides, we are also actively taking heed of development trends in telecommunications and spectrum planning initiatives, both globally and regionally.

One of 2021/22's major activities involved lifting the "3.5 GHz restriction zone" in Tai Po by relocating the satellite operators in the area. One satellite operator has decided to relocate its facilities in Tai Po to the Chung Hom Kok Teleport and the other satellite operator has undertaken to install band-pass filters at its satellite facilities to prevent radio interference. The "3.5 GHz restriction zone" is expected to be lifted before end-2024. Until then, mobile network operators (MNOs) are making use of other 5G bands or re-farming existing bands for 3G/4G to provide 5G services in Tai Po.

In order to encourage various sectors to deploy 5G technology earlier to foster innovation and smart city applications, OFCA has been administering the "Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Early Deployment of 5G" launched under the second round of the Anti-epidemic Fund since May 2020. Under the scheme, the Government will subsidise 50% of the cost of deployment of 5G technology in an approved project, subject to a cap of HK\$500,000. The scheme has been receiving very positive responses from various sectors, helping to bring about many novel 5G applications to enhance business operations and quality of services and in turn benefiting the society as a whole.

In support of the Government's policy initiative, OFCA also implemented a subsidy scheme with a funding of HK\$770 million to provide financial incentives for fixed network operators (FNOs) to extend their fibre-based networks to 235 villages in remote areas. Following the award of all six tender projects under the scheme between November 2019 and May 2020, the selected FNOs have already extended their fibre-based networks to 67 villages as of 31 August 2022. OFCA will continue to ensure proper implementation of these projects through to full completion by 2026.

With OFCA's support, the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (CEDB) completed the review of the telecommunications regulatory framework under the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106) (TO). The Telecommunications (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 that sought to amend relevant provisions to update the regulatory arrangements on telecommunications functions of 5G and Internet of Things (IoT) devices, enhance the protection of underground telecommunications infrastructure, simplify the issue of non-carrier licences and improve the appeal mechanism under the TO was passed in the Legislative Council on 21 October 2021, and the relevant provisions came into operation on 24 June 2022. OFCA has been actively preparing for implementation of the new amendments to the TO.

# 1

## 總監報告

### Message from the Director-General

此外，通訊辦亦支援商經局落實《電訊（登記用戶識別卡）規例》（《登記規例》），該規例已於2021年9月1日正式生效。根據《登記規例》，電話智能卡用戶須於2022年3月1日起為其電話智能卡進行實名登記。就《登記規例》下實名登記的具體運作細節和要求，通訊辦協助通訊局向持牌電訊商發出指引。自《登記規例》實施以來，通訊辦與持牌電訊商緊密合作，以確保各登記系統及程序均符合《登記規例》的要求。通訊辦同時亦與各持牌電訊商保持聯繫，確保實名登記系統簡單易用。



最後，為鞏固香港作為亞太區通訊樞紐的卓越地位，通訊辦與地政總署合作，就春坎角電訊港適合增設對外電訊基礎設施的土地進行招標。第一幅土地已於2022年4月批予成功競投者，第二幅地段則於2022年6月及7月期間進行招標。

#### 廣播服務

2021年12月1日，六個於600/700兆赫頻帶操作的數碼地面電視節目台遷移至500兆赫頻帶，騰出在600/700兆赫頻帶的頻譜並指配/預留作提供高增值流動電訊服務（包括5G）的用途。在準備遷移期間，通訊辦展開了宣傳活動，讓公眾認識如何繼續收看這些數碼地面電視節目台。

年內，通訊辦協助通訊局就三個免費電視牌照及兩個聲音廣播牌照進行中期檢討。經全面檢視持牌機構過往的表現及考慮公眾意見後，通訊局會向行政長官會同行政會議提交建議。我們亦協助通訊局處理奇妙電視有限公司（奇妙電視）的頻譜指配申請，以擴大其免費電視節目服務覆蓋範圍。作為上述申請的一部分，奇妙電視會於2022年11月或之前提供多一條新的電視節目頻道。

#### 針對2019冠狀病毒病疫情採取的特別措施

2019冠狀病毒病疫情影響香港本地的電視製作。在通訊辦的支援下，通訊局批准暫時豁免持牌機構遵守有關播放本地製作和首播節目的規定，以應付疫情帶來的挑戰。

在第五波疫情期間，我們響應政府採取應對2019冠狀病毒病的措施，與各部門進行溝通協調，並支援流動網絡營辦商在社區隔離設施內設置5G無線電基站，為社區隔離設施內的工作人員和隔離人士提供流動服務。通訊辦亦派遣同事參與在全港各區進行的「圍封強檢」行動，齊心協力抵抗2019冠狀病毒病。





OFCA also supported CEDB to implement the Telecommunications (Registration of SIM Cards) Regulation (the Registration Regulation) which took effect on 1 September 2021. Under the Registration Regulation, subscriber identification module (SIM) card users are required to complete real-name registration for their SIM cards starting from 1 March 2022. OFCA assisted the CA in issuing the guidelines to licensees with regard to the specific operational details and requirements of the real-name registration under the Registration Regulation. Since the commencement of the Registration Regulation, OFCA has been working closely with the licensees to ensure the compliance of their registration systems and procedures with the Registration Regulation. OFCA has also been liaising with the licensees to ensure that their real-name registration systems are easy to use.

Last but not least, to help secure Hong Kong's status as a pre-eminent communications hub in the Asia Pacific region, OFCA collaborated with the Lands Department (LandsD) to invite tenders for suitable land lots at Chung Hom Kok Teleport for establishment of additional external telecommunications infrastructure. The first land lot was awarded to the successful bidder in April 2022 and a second lot was put up for tender between June and July 2022.

### *Broadcasting Services*

On 1 December 2021, six DTT programme channels operating in the 600/700 MHz bands were migrated to the 500 MHz band. The spectrum vacated in the 600/700 MHz bands has been assigned/reserved for the provision of high value-added mobile telecommunications services including 5G. In the course of the preparatory work for the migration, OFCA embarked on a publicity campaign to promote public awareness about how to ensure continued reception of these DTT programme channels.



During the year, OFCA assisted the CA in conducting a mid-term review of three free-to-air television and two sound broadcasting licences. After a thorough review taking into account past performance and public opinion, the CA will make its recommendations to the Chief Executive in Council for consideration. We also assisted the CA in processing the application by Fantastic Television Limited (Fantastic TV) for the assignment of spectrum to extend the coverage of its free television programme service and, as part of the application, launch a new television programme channel by November 2022.

### *Special Measures in Fighting the COVID-19 Epidemic*

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused disruption to television production in Hong Kong. OFCA supported the CA in granting temporary waivers to licensees for complying with requirements on local productions and first-run programmes in order to meet the challenges brought by the pandemic.

During the fifth wave of the epidemic, we supported government measures to combat COVID-19 by coordinating with various departments and assisting MNOs in establishing 5G Radio Base Stations in Community Isolation Facilities (CIFs) to provide mobile services to staff and those in quarantine at the CIFs. OFCA also joined the fight against COVID-19 by mobilising staff in conducting "Restriction-Testing Declaration" operations across the city.

# 1

## 總監報告

### Message from the Director-General

#### 未來的主要挑戰

隨着5G服務的覆蓋範圍和質素持續改進，企業和消費者可望將5G的潛力發揮得淋漓盡致。展望未來，5G將有更多令人鼓舞的發展。通訊辦會繼續物色和提供更多5G頻譜，以配合市場的需求，亦會繼續實行便利措施，協助流動網絡營辦商進入各政府場地和和使用公共設施，以適時和具成本效益的方式鋪設網絡。

因應850／900兆赫頻帶內20兆赫的頻譜和2.3吉赫頻帶內90兆赫的頻譜將相繼於2026年及2027年屆滿，通訊辦會就重新指配有關頻帶內的頻譜安排及釐定相關的頻譜使用費，協助通訊局和商務及經濟發展局局長（商經局局長）進行聯合公眾諮詢。

通訊辦現正與地政總署合作批出位於春坎角電訊港的土地以興建新的對外電訊設施；我們亦會繼續與有興趣申請在香港登陸海底電纜的電訊營辦商聯繫，協助他們取得所需的法定許可。

通訊辦會繼續監察各持牌電訊商按照《登記規例》訂明的規定和時限推行電話智能卡登記的情況。通訊辦會加強宣傳和支援措施，讓公眾知悉有關安排及向他們提供協助。

今年是通訊局成立十周年。過去十年，通訊辦一直全力配合通訊局履行其規管通訊業的職責。在短短十年間，通訊業的發展勢頭經歷了重大的演變和進展。通訊辦在4G技術環境下成立，時至今日，我們已躍進5G時代；我們見證了流動技術的進步和服務的提升改變了香港消費者使用通訊服務的體驗，我們亦對未來的無限創新及改造充滿期盼。如欲了解通訊局在過去十年的工作成果和通訊業界有何重大發展，歡迎瀏覽通訊局十周年紀念專題網站（網址：<https://www.coms-auth.hk/ca10/tc/home/index.html>）。

最後，我感謝通訊局主席和各委員在過去一年給予寶貴指導，以及各持牌機構的持續支持。我深信通訊辦同事會秉持專業精神、集思廣益和羣策羣力，我們定能駕馭未來的種種挑戰，為通訊業界締造可持續發展的環境，並鞏固香港作為區域通訊樞紐的地位。





## Major Challenges Ahead

Businesses and consumers will harness the full potential of 5G with its continuous improvement in terms of service coverage and quality. More exciting developments are yet to come. OFCA will continue to identify and make available additional 5G spectrum to meet market demand, and to implement facilitating measures to help MNOs to gain access to government venues and public facilities, for rolling out their networks in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Ahead of the expiry of 20 MHz of spectrum in the 850/900 MHz bands in 2026 and 90 MHz of spectrum in the 2.3 GHz band in 2027, OFCA will support the CA and the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development (SCED) in a joint public consultation regarding the re-assignment arrangement for the spectrum in these bands and setting of the related spectrum utilisation fees.

While OFCA is joining hands with the LandsD to divest lots at Chung Hom Kok Teleport for construction of new external telecommunications facilities, we will continue to facilitate liaison with telecommunications operators which are interested in landing submarine cables to Hong Kong to seek necessary statutory approvals.

OFCA will continue to oversee the implementation of SIM card registration by licensees in accordance with the requirements and timeline specified by the

Registration Regulation. OFCA will step up publicity and support measures to inform and assist members of the public.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the CA. Over the past decade, OFCA has been providing sterling support to the CA for discharging its role as the regulator for the communications industry. In these 10 short years, the communications landscape has undergone massive progress and evolutions. While OFCA was established in a 4G environment, we have already progressed into the 5G era. We have witnessed how the advancement of mobile technologies and services have transformed the communication experiences of Hong Kong consumers, and we look forward to more aspiration of boundless innovations and reinventions in the future. For more details of the achievements of the CA and the significant developments of the communications sector in the past decade, you may visit the 10th Anniversary thematic website at <https://www.coms-auth.hk/ca10/en/home/index.html>.

In closing, I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the CA for their invaluable guidance, and our licensees for their continuous support over the past year. With professionalism, skills, wisdom and dedication of colleagues in OFCA's team, I am confident that we will rise to any challenges ahead, thereby fostering sustainable development of the communications sector and reinforcing Hong Kong's position as a regional communications hub.



# 2

## 廣播業的發展

### Development of the Broadcasting Industry

#### 六個數碼電視節目台轉用新發射頻率

隨着模擬電視服務於2020年11月30日終止後，通訊辦與電視廣播機構，包括電視廣播有限公司（無綫電視）、香港電視娛樂有限公司（香港電視娛樂）、香港電台（港台）及其他相關持份者緊密合作，安排了六個數碼地面電視節目台轉用500兆赫頻帶內的新發射頻率（頻道遷移），以騰出600／700兆赫頻帶內的頻譜，用作提供高增值流動電訊服務。該六個電視節目台分別為無綫電視的翡翠台81、香港電視娛樂的ViuTVsix 96及ViuTV 99，以及港台的港台電視31、港台電視32及港台電視33。



在2021年4月1日至11月30日的過渡期間，上述六個電視節目台曾同時透過現行和新頻率傳送。這個安排預留了足夠時間讓公眾及相關業內持份者調整大廈內的公共天線系統，以便繼續收看該六個電視節目台。

在頻道遷移期間，通訊辦舉辦了一系列宣傳活動，包括向物業管理公司、業主立案法團和其他管理／營運公共天線系統的人士發出通函，在公共屋邨及私人屋苑張貼海報和向住戶派發宣傳單張，以及推出電視宣傳短片和電台宣傳聲帶，從而增加公眾對有關頻道遷移和所需準備工作的認識。

截至2021年11月底，本港絕大部分使用公共天線系統的多層大廈住戶已完成系統調整，讓住戶可繼續收看該六個電視節目頻道。此外，使用自設天線的住戶（包括居於村屋、平房及唐樓的住戶），如在2021年12月1日後未能收看六個電視節目頻道的任何一個，只需要為其數碼電視接收器材重新搜台即可。

在各持份者的共同努力下，頻道遷移工作已於2021年12月1日順利完成。騰出的600／700兆赫頻帶頻譜已指配／預留用作包括5G服務的公共流動電訊服務。





## Migration of Six Digital Television Programme Channels to New Transmitting Frequencies

Following the switching off of analogue television services on 30 November 2020, OFCA worked closely with television broadcasters, including Television Broadcasts Limited (TVB), HK Television Entertainment Company Limited (HKTVE), Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) and other relevant stakeholders to migrate six DTT programme channels to new transmitting frequencies in the 500 MHz band (Channel Migration), with a view to releasing spectrum in the 600/700 MHz bands for the provision of high value-added mobile telecommunications services. These six television programme channels were Jade 81 of TVB, ViuTVsix 96 and ViuTV 99 of HKTVE, and RTHK TV 31, RTHK TV 32 and RTHK TV 33 of RTHK.

During the transitional period from 1 April to 30 November 2021, these six television programme channels were transmitted on both the existing and new frequencies. This arrangement allowed sufficient time for the public and related industry stakeholders to carry out reconfiguration work for the common antenna broadcast distribution (CABD) systems in buildings to enable the continued reception of the six television programme channels.

In the course of the Channel Migration, OFCA launched a series of publicity programmes, including issuing circular letters to building management offices, incorporated owners of buildings and other parties maintaining/operating CABD systems; putting up posters and distributing flyers to residents of public and private housing estates; as well as launching TV and radio announcements in the public interest (APIs) in order to enhance public understanding of the Channel Migration and the necessary preparatory work.

By end-November 2021, the reconfiguration work for the vast majority of households in multi-storey buildings with CABD systems was completed, enabling the residents to continue receiving the six television programme channels. On the other hand, households using self-provided antennae, including those living in village houses, bungalows and old tenement buildings, would only need to perform channel rescanning on their digital TV receivers if they could not receive any of the six television programme channels after 1 December 2021.



With the concerted effort of the stakeholders, the Channel Migration was successfully completed on 1 December 2021. The vacated spectrum in the 600/700 MHz bands has been assigned/reserved for the provision of public mobile telecommunications services, including 5G services.



# 2

## 廣播業的發展

## Development of the Broadcasting Industry

### 本地免費電視節目服務牌照和聲音廣播牌照的中期檢討

在通訊辦的支援下，通訊局就香港電視娛樂、無綫電視及奇妙電視的免費電視牌照，以及香港商業廣播有限公司和新城廣播有限公司的聲音廣播牌照進行中期檢討，全面評核各機構在牌照有效期首六年的表現，包括各持牌機構有否遵守法定要求、牌照條件及業務守則的規定，以及這些機構在過去和未來六年所作的投資承諾。為收集公眾意見，通訊局已於2021年下半年進行公眾諮詢，包括進行公眾意見調查<sup>1</sup>、舉行網上諮詢會<sup>2</sup>和專題小組討論<sup>3</sup>，並接獲社會各界460份意見。諮詢期間公眾就多類議題，如節目種類、本地製作、字幕及手語服務，以及其他有關持牌機構服務的表現提出意見。面對經營環境日趨嚴峻和網上媒體的激烈競爭，持牌機構希望政府可以調整對節目規管的要求，使業界得以持續發展。通訊局會審視持牌機構的表現，並考慮公眾和業界的意見，就持牌機構在餘下牌照限期內的牌照條件和服務要求，向行政長官會同行政會議提交建議。

### 牌照管理

#### 正式批准奇妙電視申請使用頻譜作為新增的傳送模式

在2022年2月，通訊辦協助通訊局正式批准奇妙電視的申請，除了固定網絡外，亦可使用頻譜傳送其免費電視服務。通訊局信納奇妙電視已遵從局方於2021年4月給予原則上批准時所列明的各項要求，故批准有關申請。

<sup>1</sup> 由通訊局委託進行的意見調查共訪問了約1 600人，旨在了解市民的收看和收聽習慣有否任何轉變，並收集他們對持牌機構現行規管要求的意見。

<sup>2</sup> 通訊局在2021年9月25日首次舉辦網上公眾諮詢會以收集公眾意見，共有54名公眾人士透過網上諮詢會或電話提出意見。是次諮詢會亦在專屬網頁和港台電視32同步直播，以增加諮詢會的透明度。

<sup>3</sup> 我們在2021年10月與電視及電台廣播諮詢小組成員舉行了一次專題小組討論會，以收集他們對持牌機構服務的更深入意見。

<sup>4</sup> 奇妙電視的頻譜傳送服務將於2023年5月24日或之前擴展至覆蓋香港至少99%人口。



有關頻譜在指配予奇妙電視用作傳送免費電視服務後，會有助擴大其服務覆蓋範圍，最終可為更多住戶提供更多節目選擇。自2022年4月1日起，頻譜傳送服務已覆蓋香港75%的人口。奇妙電視將會擴展其服務覆蓋範圍<sup>4</sup>，並計劃於2022年11月24日或之前提供多一條新的電視節目頻道。

#### 其他須領牌電視節目服務牌照續期申請

在2021/22年度，通訊辦處理了兩宗為香港酒店房間提供電視節目服務的其他須領牌電視節目服務牌照的續期申請。上述申請均獲通訊局批准。





## Mid-term Review of Domestic Free Television Programme Service Licences and Sound Broadcasting Licences

With OFCA's support, the CA embarked on the mid-term review of the free television licences of HKTVE, TVB and Fantastic TV and the sound broadcasting licences of Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Company Limited and Metro Broadcast Corporation Limited to examine their performance during the first six years of their respective licences, including the licensees' compliance with the statutory requirements, licence conditions and codes of practice as well as their investment commitments in the past six years and the coming six years. To gauge public views, the CA conducted a public consultation exercise in the second half of 2021, including public opinion survey<sup>1</sup>, online consultation session<sup>2</sup> and focus group discussion<sup>3</sup>. The CA received 460 submissions from members of the public. The issues raised in the consultation exercise touched upon programme variety, local productions, subtitling, sign language and other aspects of the licensees' performance. In the face of a more challenging business environment and the intensifying competition from the Internet-based media, there were calls from the licensees for adjusting programme requirements for sustainable development of the industry. Based on the assessment results of the licensees' performance and the views of the public and the industry, the CA will make recommendations regarding licence conditions and service requirements for the remaining period of the licences to the Chief Executive in Council.

<sup>1</sup> The opinion survey commissioned by the CA covered about 1 600 respondents. The objectives of the opinion survey are to identify any changing viewing and listening habits of the public and to gauge public views on the existing regulatory controls imposed on the licensees.

<sup>2</sup> For the first time in the CA's public consultation exercise, an online public consultation session was held on 25 September 2021 to collect views from the public, with 54 members of the public giving their views via online conferencing or by phone. To promote transparency, the session was livecast on a dedicated webpage and RTHK TV 32.

<sup>3</sup> A focus group discussion session with members of the Television and Radio Consultative Group was conducted in October 2021 to obtain more in-depth views on the licensees' services.

<sup>4</sup> Fantastic TV's spectrum-based service would be expanded to at least 99% of the Hong Kong population by 24 May 2023.

## Licence Administration

### *Formal Approval for Fantastic TV's Application for Using Spectrum as an Additional Transmission Means*

In February 2022, we assisted the CA in granting a formal approval for Fantastic TV's application to use spectrum, on top of fixed network, for transmission of its free television service. This approval was given following Fantastic TV had satisfied all the requirements set out in the CA's approval-in-principle that was issued to Fantastic TV in April 2021.

The CA noted that assigning spectrum to Fantastic TV for transmission of its free television service would enable Fantastic TV to increase its service coverage and ultimately provide additional programme choices to more households. Starting from 1 April 2022, the spectrum-based service covered 75% of the Hong Kong population. Fantastic TV will expand its service coverage<sup>4</sup> and target to launch a new television programme channel by 24 November 2022.

### *Applications for Renewal of Other Licensable Television Programme Service Licences*

In 2021/22, OFCA processed two applications for renewal of other licensable television programme service licences for the provision of television programme services in hotel rooms in Hong Kong. All of them were approved by the CA.

# 2

## 廣播業的發展

## Development of the Broadcasting Industry

### 處理廣播投訴

通訊局不會預先審查廣播內容，而是採用投訴主導的方式，以確保廣播內容符合現行法例、牌照條件和通訊局所發出的業務守則。作為通訊局的執行部門，通訊辦協助通訊局根據《廣播（雜項條文）條例》（第391章）的規定和通訊局的廣播投訴處理程序處理有關廣播內容的投訴。



在2021／22年度，通訊辦處理了1 552個個案（涉及8 575宗投訴）<sup>5</sup>。與2020／21年度的數字（1 964個個案，涉及19 980宗投訴）比較，本年度所處理的個案數目下跌21%<sup>6</sup>，而處理的投訴宗數則下跌57%<sup>7</sup>。在所處理的個案中，有九個個案（涉及291宗投訴）轉交通訊局轄下廣播投訴委員會處理，其後並提交通訊局審議和裁決。經由通訊局審議的投訴個案的詳情，已在通訊局網站公布。通訊事務總監行使通訊局授予的權力處理餘下的1 543個個案（涉及8 284宗投訴），這些個案涉及輕微違規，或有關指控並不構成違例情況，或不屬《廣播（雜項條文）條例》第11(1)條的管轄範圍（即投訴內容並不涉及違反有關法例、牌照條件或業務守則的條文）。

<sup>5</sup> 為確保運作效率，涉及同一事宜或廣播內容的類似指控會歸納為同一宗個案，以便一併處理。

<sup>6</sup> 2021／22年度所處理的個案數目下跌，主要原因是在2020／21年度曾處理大量（超過600個）與社會動亂相關的投訴個案。

<sup>7</sup> 2021／22年度所處理的投訴宗數下跌，主要原因是在2020／21年度有兩個與社會動亂相關的投訴個案，以及三個分別與無綫電視和港台播放的節目有關的投訴個案，導致所處理的投訴宗數大幅增加（總數超過9 000宗）。



## Handling of Broadcast Complaints

The CA does not pre-censor broadcast content. Instead, it adopts a complaint-driven approach to ensure that broadcast content complies with prevailing legislation, licence conditions and the codes of practice that it has issued. As the executive arm of the CA, OFCA assists the CA in handling complaints about broadcast materials in accordance with the provisions in the Broadcasting (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 391) (B(MP)O) and the broadcast complaint handling procedures of the CA.

In 2021/22, OFCA handled 1 552 cases (involving 8 575 complaints)<sup>5</sup>, which represented a reduction of 21% in the number of cases<sup>6</sup>, and a reduction of 57% in the number of complaints processed<sup>7</sup>, as compared with the figures recorded in 2020/21 (1 964 cases, involving 19 980 complaints). Among those cases handled, nine cases (involving 291 complaints) were referred to the Broadcast Complaints Committee under the CA for consideration before submission to the CA for deliberation and determination. Details of the complaint cases considered by the CA are published on its website.



The Director-General of Communications handled the remaining 1 543 cases (involving 8 284 complaints) relating to breaches of a minor nature, or allegations which did not constitute any breach or were outside the remit of section 11(1) of the B(MP)O (i.e. the substance of the complaints did not involve contravention of relevant legislation, licence conditions or provisions in the codes of practice) with the power delegated by the CA.

<sup>5</sup> To ensure operational efficiency, complaints with similar allegations relating to the same issue or broadcast material are handled together and counted as a single case.

<sup>6</sup> The decrease in the number of complaint cases processed in 2021/22 was mainly due to the fact that a substantial number of complaint cases (over 600) concerning social unrest were processed in 2020/21.

<sup>7</sup> The decrease in the number of complaints processed in 2021/22 was mainly due to the fact that in 2020/21, there were two complaint cases concerning social unrest and three complaint cases concerning programmes broadcast respectively on TVB and RTHK, which gave rise to a substantial number of complaints (over 9 000 complaints in total).



# 3

## 迎接電訊市場新挑戰

# Meeting the New Challenges of the Telecommunications Market

### 便利5G發展

#### 在多段頻帶提供頻譜

5G具有高速、大容量、高可靠、大規模連接和低時延通訊等尖端技術特性，革新了流動服務用戶的使用體驗。5G為各行各業和智慧城市的應用帶來巨大發展潛力，例如智能監測、關鍵實時遙距操作、遠程醫療及智能運輸。



通訊局在2019年適時把3.3吉赫、3.5吉赫、4.9吉赫，以及26吉赫及28吉赫頻帶內共1 980兆赫的無線電頻譜指配作公共流動電訊服務用途，包括提供5G服務。流動網絡營辦商由2020年4月1日起在香港推出商用5G服務。截至2022年3月，香港5G覆蓋率已超過九成，在核心商業區的覆蓋率更達99%，涵蓋市區主要地點及港鐵全線。

#### • 提供更多5G頻譜以滿足營辦商的需求

為滿足各項5G應用對速度、容量和覆蓋範圍與日俱增的需求，通訊辦協助通訊局向市場供應更多不同頻帶的頻譜。

繼通訊局和商經局局長於2021年3月30日以聯合聲明的方式公布就可供5G服務使用的新增頻譜的編配和指配安排，以及相關頻譜使用費的決定，通訊辦於2021年10月舉行了一場頻譜拍賣，並按照拍賣結果，協助通訊局於2021年12月指配4.9吉赫頻帶內80兆赫的頻譜，並於2022年6月指配700兆赫頻帶內70兆赫的頻譜。

#### • 修訂就26吉赫及28吉赫頻帶內指配頻譜的網絡及服務責任

三家現有流動網絡營辦商於2019年4月在26吉赫及28吉赫頻帶內各獲指配400兆赫頻譜，以提供大規模公共流動服務。根據網絡及服務責任，他們須分三個階段，即2022年4月、2023年4月及2024年4月或之前，各自完成設置和營運合共2 500個無線電裝置。由於支援26吉赫及28吉赫頻帶的相關網絡設備和手機的供應較預期延遲，該三家流動網絡營辦商於2021年4月共同向通訊局提出要求，將各個網絡及服務里程碑延後兩年。經考慮該三家流動網絡營辦商提出的要求和通訊辦的評估後，通訊局於2021年11月決定修訂向他們施加的網絡及服務責任，將三個網絡及服務里程碑各延後兩年，即由2022—24年延至2024—26年。儘管通訊局將里程碑延後，最少須設置和營運合共2 500個無線電裝置的要求維持不變。

#### 實施鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃

通訊辦於2020年5月推行由政府透過「防疫抗疫基金」推出的「鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃」。該計劃旨在鼓勵各行各業及早使用5G技術，以提升效率、生產力和服務質素。在此計劃下，每個獲批的項目可獲資助與使用5G技術直接相關的實際開支的50%，上限為港幣50萬元。政府已為該計劃預留合共港幣一億元的撥款。



## Facilitating 5G Developments

### *Making Spectrum Available in Multiple Frequency Bands*

The adoption of 5G technology revolutionises mobile users' experience with cutting-edge technical capabilities for high speed, high capacity, high reliability, massive connectivity and low latency communications. 5G opens up vast potential for various commercial and smart city applications such as smart surveillance, time-critical remote operation, telemedicine and intelligent transportation.

In 2019, the CA assigned a total of 1 980 MHz of radio spectrum in the 3.3 GHz, 3.5 GHz, 4.9 GHz, and 26 GHz and 28 GHz bands in a timely manner for public mobile telecommunications use, including the provision of 5G services. MNOs launched their commercial 5G services in Hong Kong starting from 1 April 2020. As of March 2022, 5G coverage in Hong Kong had reached over 90% and even up to 99% in core business districts, covering major locations in the urban areas and all MTR lines.

### *• Making Available Additional 5G Spectrum to Meet the Demand of Operators*

In order to meet the growing needs of various 5G applications in terms of speed, capacity and coverage, OFCA supported the CA to release more spectrum in different frequency bands to the market. Following the promulgation of the decisions of the CA and



SCED by way of joint statements on 30 March 2021 on the arrangements for frequency allocation and assignment of additional spectrum for 5G services, and the related spectrum utilisation fee (SUF), OFCA conducted a spectrum auction in October 2021 and assisted the CA in assigning 80 MHz of spectrum in the 4.9 GHz band in December 2021, and 70 MHz of spectrum in the 700 MHz band in June 2022 according to the auction results.

### *• Amendments of Network and Service Rollout Obligations for Spectrum Assigned in the 26 GHz and 28 GHz Bands*

Three incumbent MNOs were each assigned 400 MHz of spectrum in the 26 GHz and 28 GHz bands for the provision of large scale public mobile services in April 2019. They were each under a network and service obligation to install and put into use a total of 2 500 radio units in three phases, by April 2022, April 2023 and April 2024 respectively. In April 2021, the three MNOs made a joint request to the CA on postponement to fulfil the network and service rollout milestones by two years, due to the later-than-expected availability of the relevant network equipment and handsets supporting the 26 GHz and 28 GHz bands. Taking into account the MNOs' submission and OFCA's assessment, the CA decided in November 2021 to amend the network and service rollout obligations imposed on them by postponing each of the three network and service rollout milestones by two years from 2022–24 to 2024–26. Notwithstanding the postponement of the milestones, the total minimum number of 2 500 radio units required to be installed and put into use remains unchanged.

### *Implementation of the Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Early Deployment of 5G*

OFCA implemented the "Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Early Deployment of 5G" launched by the Government under the Anti-epidemic Fund in May 2020. The scheme aims to encourage early deployment of 5G technology across trades and

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計劃自推出以來，反應十分踴躍。截至2022年8月31日，合共已有152份申請獲批，涵蓋不同行業，包括建造、設計、教育、環保、電競及休閒、活動及展覽、金融、物流、醫療及保健、物業及設施管理、維修保養、市場營銷、電訊、紡織及交通運輸。

為進一步鼓勵公私營機構利用5G技術促進持續創新，政府已延長申請期至2022年12月31日，通訊辦會繼續支援計劃的運作。



5G技術亦可用在建造、物業及設施管理，以提升效率和服務質素。

5G technology can also apply to construction, property and building facilities management which helps enhance efficiency and quality of service.

#### 實施擴展光纖網絡至偏遠地區鄉村資助計劃

為配合政府的政策，通訊辦現正推行一項獲撥款港幣7.7億元的資助計劃，為固網營辦商提供經濟誘因以擴展光纖網絡至新界及離島九個地區共235條鄉村。該等鄉村遠離固網營辦商現有光纖主幹網，村民只可選用透過銅線網絡提供、速度只有每秒10兆比特或以下的寬頻服務。

通訊辦把該235條鄉村組合成六個投標項目（即投標項目一至投標項目六）進行招標。獲選的固網營辦商須鋪設光纖連接線路至相關鄉村的村口位置，以及鋪設三條海底光纖電纜，分別連接香港島至南丫島（投標項目五）及連接大嶼山至長洲和大嶼山至坪洲（投標項目六）。為引入市場競爭，獲選的固網營辦商須開放獲資助鋪設的網絡設施，以及海底光纖電纜至少一半的容量予其他固網營辦商免費使用。

隨着計劃的六個投標項目在2019年11月至2020年5月期間悉數批出，截至2022年8月31日，獲選的固網營辦商已把光纖網絡擴展至67條鄉村，預期於2026年前光纖網絡會到達所有資助計劃所涵蓋的鄉村。

光纖網絡擴展工程除了令當地村民可以享用高速固網寬頻服務外，流動網絡營辦商亦可使用新網絡支援其流動網絡，在有關地區提供包括5G服務在內的高速和創新流動服務。

#### 便利5G網絡鋪設

流動網絡營辦商在香港推展5G服務，須設置比以往幾代流動服務更多的無線電基站。為便利迅速和有效地鋪設5G網絡，通訊辦於2019年3月推行先導計劃，開放超過1 000個合適的政府場所予流動網絡營辦商安裝無線電基站，並簡化相關的審批程序及收取象徵式租金（每年港幣一元）。通訊辦已成立專責小組，負責就有關事宜協調流動網絡營辦商與相關政府部門，並發出《在先導計劃下於選定政府場地安裝無線電基站的申請須知》，闡釋該計劃下的相關原則、要求和經簡化的申請及審批程序。在「需求主導」的模式下，第二階段先導計劃於2022年1月推出，進一步開放約500個政府場所予流動網絡營辦商安裝無線電基站。截至2022年8月，政府共收到168份根據該計劃提出的申請，並已批准當中的101份申請。





industries for improving efficiency, productivity and quality of service. Under the scheme, each approved project will be subsidised for 50% of the actual cost directly relevant to the deployment of 5G technology, subject to a cap of HK\$500,000. The total amount of funding earmarked for the scheme is HK\$100 million.

Since its launch, the scheme has been well received with enthusiastic responses. As of 31 August 2022, a total of 152 applications had been approved, covering various sectors including construction, design, education, environmental protection, e-sports and recreation, event and exhibition, finance, logistics, medical and healthcare, property and building facilities management, repair and maintenance, sales and marketing, telecommunications, textiles, and transport.

To further encourage the public and private sectors to deploy 5G technology and foster innovation, the Government has extended the deadline for application to 31 December 2022. OFCA will continue to provide support for operation of the scheme.

### *Implementation of the Subsidy Scheme to Extend Fibre-Based Networks to Villages in Remote Areas*

In support of the Government's policy initiative, OFCA is implementing a subsidy scheme with a funding of HK\$770 million to provide financial incentives for FNOs to extend their fibre-based networks to 235 villages across nine districts in the New Territories and outlying islands. These villages are located far away from the existing fibre-based backbone networks of FNOs, where villagers can only choose broadband services delivered over copper-based networks at a speed of 10 Mbps or below.

The 235 villages are grouped under six projects (namely, Project 1 to Project 6) for tendering purpose. Selected FNOs are required to roll out fibre-based lead-in connections to the vicinity of the entrances of the villages concerned, and roll

out three submarine fibre-based cables connecting Lamma Island from Hong Kong Island (under Project 5), as well as connecting Cheung Chau from Lantau Island and Peng Chau from Lantau Island (under Project 6). To introduce competition, selected FNOs are required to open up at least half of the capacity of the network facilities and submarine fibre-based cables subsidised under the scheme for use by other FNOs for free.

Following the award of all six tender projects under the scheme between November 2019 and May 2020, the selected FNOs have already extended their fibre-based networks to 67 villages as of 31 August 2022. It is expected that fibre-based networks will connect to all the villages covered by the subsidy scheme by 2026.

With the extension of the fibre-based networks, not only will the villagers concerned be able to enjoy high-speed fixed broadband services, MNOs will also be able to make use of the new networks as backhaul for their mobile networks and provide high-speed and innovative mobile services including 5G services to the areas concerned.

### *Facilitating the Rollout of 5G Networks*

For the deployment of 5G services in Hong Kong, MNOs are required to establish a larger number of radio base stations (RBSs) as compared with previous generations of mobile services. To facilitate the expedient and effective rollout of 5G networks, OFCA launched a pilot scheme in March 2019 to open up more than 1 000 suitable government premises for MNOs to install RBSs with a streamlined approval process and nominal rental (HK\$1 per year). OFCA has set up a dedicated team to coordinate with MNOs and relevant government departments on the matters concerned, and issued the "Guidance Notes for Submission of Applications under the Pilot Scheme for Installation of Radio Base Stations at Selected Government Venues" to set out the principles, requirements and streamlined procedures in respect of the applications under the scheme. In

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通訊辦亦一直與相關政府部門協調，以便利流動網絡營辦商於合適的街道裝置及公眾設施（例如公眾收費電話亭及有蓋巴士站）安裝無線電基站。我們分別於2020年4月及11月發出了《使用公眾收費電話亭安裝無線電基站以提供公共流動服務的指引》及《使用有上蓋巴士站安裝無線電基站以提供公共流動服務的指引》，以便利業界使用公眾收費電話亭和有上蓋巴士站安裝無線電基站。通訊辦會繼續與業界及相關政府部門合作，物色其他適合設置無線電基站的街道裝置和公眾設施，以及便利營辦商進行技術測試。

#### 解決限制區的問題

##### • 使3.5吉赫頻帶的頻譜短期內可在特定情況下於限制區內應用

鑑於3.4—3.6吉赫（3.5吉赫）頻帶自2020年4月1日起已由固定衛星服務重新編配予流動服務，通訊辦協助通訊局於大埔及赤柱劃出了兩個限制區，務求使在同一頻帶和相鄰頻帶操作的遙測、追蹤及控制在軌持牌衛星的現有衛星地球站（遙測、追蹤及控制站）可與公共流動服務系統並存。因應業界的要求和持份者的意見，通訊辦進一步協助通訊局於2019年7月發出題為《於通訊事務管理局所訂立的限制區內裝設在3.4—3.6吉赫頻帶操作的無線電基站的指引》文件，以便流動網絡營辦商可在受限的情況下於限制區設置3.5吉赫無線電基站。

##### • 協助撤銷大埔的「3.5吉赫限制區」

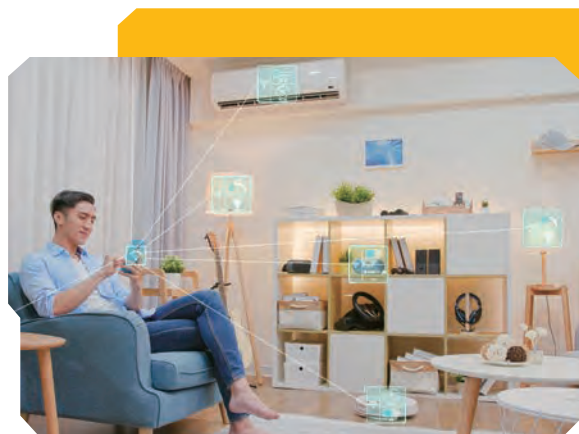
為了全面解決大埔限制區的問題，通訊辦積極與有關衛星營辦商聯繫，商討將他們位處大埔在3.5吉赫頻帶操作的遙測、追蹤及控制站搬遷至春坎角電訊港，令流動網絡營

辦商可在香港更廣泛地使用5G頻帶（包括3.5吉赫頻帶）提供5G服務。在通訊辦的協助下，其中一家衛星營辦商已獲批土地將其在大埔的遙測、追蹤及控制站遷往春坎角電訊港，而另一家營辦商則已承諾在其衛星設施安裝衛星帶通濾波器，以防止無線電干擾。

搬遷遙測、追蹤及控制站涉及複雜的土地及技術事宜，包括選址、批地、土地平整、建造工程和另建新一組的衛星天線，並要確保現有在軌衛星的運作不受影響。考慮到完成搬遷所需的時間和資源，預計可在2024年年底前撤銷大埔「3.5吉赫限制區」。現時，流動網絡營辦商正利用其他5G頻帶（例如4.9吉赫頻帶）或已透過重整現有頻譜（例如2.1吉赫頻帶）在大埔的「3.5吉赫限制區」提供5G服務。

#### 促進無線物聯網服務和地區性無線寬頻服務／系統的發展

通訊局在2017年12月就使用920—925兆赫共用頻帶提供無線物聯網平台及服務設立了新牌照制度，至今已發出三個無線物聯網牌照。此外，現有流動網絡營辦商亦可使用根據綜合傳送者牌照指配的頻譜，採用支援大量物聯網連接的流動技術（例如窄頻帶物聯網和5G技術）提供無線物聯網服務。通訊辦會繼續協助通訊局促進無線物聯網服務在香港的發展及競爭。





January 2022, OFCA launched the second phase of the Pilot Scheme by further opening up about 500 government premises under a “demand-led” model for MNOs to install RBSs. As of August 2022, 168 applications had been received under the scheme, of which 101 were approved.

OFCA has also been coordinating with the relevant government departments to facilitate MNOs’ access to suitable street furniture and public facilities such as public payphone kiosks and sheltered bus stops for the installation of RBSs. We issued the “Guidelines on the Use of Public Payphone Kiosks for the Installation of Radio Base Stations for Provision of Public Mobile Services” and the “Guidelines on the Use of Sheltered Bus Stops for the Installation of Radio Base Stations for Provision of Public Mobile Services” in April and November 2020 respectively to facilitate the industry’s use of the public payphone kiosks and sheltered bus stops for installation of RBSs. OFCA will continue to work with the industry and the relevant government departments in identifying other suitable street furniture and public facilities for installation of RBSs and facilitating technical trials.

### *Solving of Restriction Zones Issues*

- *Enabling Controlled Deployment of Spectrum in the 3.5 GHz Band within the Restriction Zones in the Short Run*

Since the 3.4–3.6 GHz (3.5 GHz) band has been reallocated from fixed satellite service to mobile service with effect from 1 April 2020, OFCA supported the CA to delineate two restriction zones in Tai Po and Stanley to enable the coexistence of the existing earth stations for telemetry, tracking and control of the licensed satellites in orbit (TT&C stations) and systems of public mobile services operating in the same and adjacent bands. In response to the industry request and with input from the stakeholders, OFCA further supported the CA to issue the guidelines entitled “Guidelines for Installation of Radio Base Stations Operating in the 3.4–3.6 GHz Band within the Restriction Zones Delineated by the Communications Authority”

in July 2019 such that MNOs can deploy 3.5 GHz RBSs within the restriction zones in a controlled manner.

- *Facilitating the Removal of the “3.5 GHz Restriction Zone” in Tai Po*

To fully resolve the issue of the “3.5 GHz restriction zone” in Tai Po, OFCA has proactively liaised with the concerned satellite operators regarding the relocation of their TT&C stations operating at the 3.5 GHz band from Tai Po to the Chung Hom Kok Teleport, so that MNOs can make wider use of all the available 5G bands (including the 3.5 GHz band) in Hong Kong for the provision of 5G services. With OFCA’s assistance, one of the satellite operators has been granted a land lot for relocation of its TT&C stations from Tai Po to the Chung Hom Kok Teleport, while the other operator has undertaken to install satellite band-pass filters at their satellite facilities to prevent radio interference.

Relocation of the TT&C stations involves complex land and technical issues, including site selection, land grants, site formation, construction works and establishment of another set of satellite antennae as well as the need to ensure that operation of the existing satellites in orbit will not be affected. Considering the lead time and effort required for completing the relocation exercise, it is expected that the “3.5 GHz restriction zone” in Tai Po can be removed before the end of 2024. In the meantime, MNOs are making use of other 5G bands (e.g. the 4.9 GHz band) or have re-farmed their existing spectrum (e.g. the 2.1 GHz band) to provide 5G services in the “3.5 GHz restriction zones” in Tai Po.

### **Facilitating Development of Wireless Internet of Things Services and Localised Wireless Broadband Services/Systems**

Since the creation of a new licensing regime by the CA in December 2017 for the provision of Wireless Internet of Things (WIoT) platforms and services using the shared frequency band of 920–925 MHz,



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通訊辦於2019年7月設立地區性無線寬頻服務牌照，以按地區劃分的共用模式，讓業界使用27.95–28.35吉赫內的400兆赫頻譜（共用頻譜）提供創新無線寬頻服務。通訊辦已於2019年10月發出首個地區性無線寬頻服務牌照給機場管理局，以推行多項智能機場措施。

為便利不同機構使用共用頻譜設置專用的5G系統，通訊辦協助通訊局於2021年12月設立新的地區性無線寬頻系統（專用）牌照。相比地區性無線寬頻服務牌照，地區性無線寬頻系統（專用）牌照的規管方式較為寬鬆，牌照費亦較低，以對應其局限於專用及較小規模的營運模式。



通訊局公布設立新的地區性無線寬頻系統（專用）牌照。  
The CA announces the creation of a new Localised Wireless Broadband System (Private) Licence.

通訊辦會處理地區性無線寬頻服務牌照及地區性無線寬頻系統（專用）牌照的新申請，以促進在大學校園、工業邨和科技園等不同地點發展創新的5G和智慧城市應用。

## 重新指配850兆赫、1800兆赫和2.5／2.6吉赫頻帶內的頻譜

2021年9月30日，1800兆赫頻帶內150兆赫頻譜在之前的指配期屆滿後，隨即展開為期15年的新指配期。由於1800兆赫頻帶內的部分頻譜會於重新指配後易手，通訊辦早於2019年5月成立由全部四家流動網絡營辦商代表組成的技術工作小組，以協調營辦商重新配置現有網絡及／或鋪設新網絡基礎建設的相關技術安排。通過技術工作小組的努力，1800兆赫頻帶內的頻譜已於2021年9月30日順利移交至新受配者。

2.5／2.6吉赫頻帶內的90兆赫頻譜的現有指配期將於2024年3月屆滿。此外，850兆赫頻帶內15兆赫頻譜的上一次指配期原訂於2023年11月屆滿，其受配者獲通訊局批准於2021年6月交還該頻譜。通訊局和商經局局長在2021年3月30日發出聯合聲明，公布850兆赫和2.5／2.6吉赫頻帶內的頻譜及相關頻譜使用費在現有指配期屆滿後的重新指配安排。通訊辦協助通訊局落實有關決定，通過於2021年10月舉行及完成的單一次拍賣，重新指配850兆赫和2.5／2.6吉赫頻帶內的105兆赫頻譜，以及指配700兆赫和4.9吉赫頻帶內的150兆赫新頻譜。根據拍賣結果，850兆赫頻帶內的15兆赫頻譜已於2021年12月重新指配，而2.5／2.6吉赫頻帶內的90兆赫頻譜將於2024年3月現有指配期屆滿後重新指配。



three WIoT licences have been issued. In addition, the existing MNOs may also make use of the frequency spectrum assigned to them under the Unified Carrier Licence to provide WIoT services by adopting mobile technologies such as Narrowband Internet of Things (IoT) and 5G technologies that enable massive IoT connections. OFCA will continue to support the CA to facilitate the development and competitive supply of WIoT services in Hong Kong.

The Localised Wireless Broadband Service Licence (LWBS Licence) was created in July 2019 to enable the use of 400 MHz of spectrum in the frequency range of 27.95–28.35 GHz on a geographically shared basis (Shared Spectrum) for the provision of innovative wireless broadband services. The first LWBS Licence was issued to the Airport Authority in October 2019 for implementation of smart airport initiatives.

In order to facilitate the use of the Shared Spectrum for the establishment of 5G systems for private use by different entities in the community, OFCA supported the CA to create the Localised Wireless Broadband System (Private) Licence (LWBS (Private) Licence) in December 2021. The LWBS (Private) Licence is subject to a more light-handed regulation and lower level of licence fee compared with LWBS Licence, given that its scope of operation is limited to private use and is of a smaller scale.

OFCA will process new applications for LWBS Licence and LWBS (Private) Licence with a view to facilitating the development of innovative 5G and smart city applications at different locations, such as university campuses, industrial estates and technology parks.

## Re-assignment of Frequency Spectrum in the 850 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2.5/2.6 GHz Bands

On 30 September 2021, a new 15-year term of assignment commenced for 150 MHz of spectrum in the 1800 MHz band upon expiry of the previous term. As some of the spectrum in the 1800 MHz band would change hands upon re-assignment, OFCA convened a technical working group as early as in May 2019 comprising representatives of all four MNOs to coordinate the relevant technical arrangements to reconfigure their existing networks and/or roll out additional network infrastructures. Through the efforts of the technical working group, the spectrum in the 1800 MHz band was smoothly handed over to the new assignees on 30 September 2021.

The current assignment of 90 MHz of spectrum in the 2.5/2.6 GHz band will expire in March 2024. Separately, 15 MHz of spectrum in the 850 MHz band, with the previous assignment originally due to expire in November 2023, was returned by the spectrum assignee in June 2021 upon approval granted by the CA. Following the issue of the joint statements by the CA and SCED on 30 March 2021 announcing the arrangements for re-assignment of the spectrum in the 850 MHz and 2.5/2.6 GHz bands and the related SUF upon expiry of the existing assignments, OFCA assisted the CA in implementing the decisions to re-assign 105 MHz of spectrum in the 850 MHz and 2.5/2.6 GHz bands, together with assignment of 150 MHz of new spectrum in the 700 MHz and 4.9 GHz bands, by way of a single auction held and concluded in October 2021. Pursuant to the auction results, 15 MHz of spectrum in the 850 MHz band was re-assigned in December 2021, while 90 MHz of spectrum in the 2.5/2.6 GHz band will be re-assigned upon the expiry of the existing assignments in March 2024.



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## 迎接電訊市場新挑戰

# Meeting the New Challenges of the Telecommunications Market

### 確保可適時供應合適的頻譜以應付新興無線電通訊服務的需要

通訊辦一直緊貼電訊業的全球發展趨勢，並參與國際電信聯盟及亞太地區電信組織等相關組織舉辦的國際／地區會議。通訊辦透過各種正式和非正式渠道，一直與香港業界人士保持溝通，密切留意電訊業的發展。通訊辦成立了內部專責小組統籌頻譜供應事宜，以期早日展開頻譜策劃的工作，並確保可適時釋放合適的頻譜，以應付新興無線電通訊服務的需求和便利公共流動（包括5G）服務的持續發展。經考慮通訊辦的建議後，通訊局於2022年2月公布了2022年至2024年的頻譜供應表，向業界公布未來三年擬供應作公共流動及／或其他無線電通訊服務用途的無線電頻譜。

### 落實《電訊條例》的修訂項目

在通訊辦的支援下，商經局完成對《電訊條例》下有關電訊規管架構的檢討。《2021年電訊（修訂）條例》（《修訂條例》）於2022年6月24日開始實施，修訂《電訊條例》的相關條文以落實上述檢討所建議的四項主要措施，包括訂明通訊局規管智能產品電訊功能的權力、加強保護地下電訊基礎設施、簡化發牌機制以便利推出創新的服務，以及改善《電訊條例》下的上訴機制。

根據《電訊條例》新訂的第18A條，任何人在地下電訊線路附近進行任何低於地面的工作時沒有採取合理步驟保護或沒有防止地下電訊線路受損，即屬刑事罪行。就這方面，通訊辦協助通訊局於2022年2月25日發出《有關在地下電訊線路附近工作的指引》（《指引》），為有關持份者提供實務指引，以符合第18A條的規定。根據《指引》，施工者須委聘一名合資格人士進行地下電訊線路探測工作。為此，通訊辦聯絡香港建造學院及香港專業教育學

院，兩家機構自2022年3月起提供相關訓練課程。申請人如完成訓練並達到相關學歷要求，可向通訊辦申請成為合資格人士，有關合資格人士名單已在通訊辦網站公布。



根據《修訂條例》，電訊上訴委員會正式成立，以取代舊有的電訊（競爭條文）上訴委員會。電訊上訴委員會除有權處理通訊局就持牌人從事《電訊條例》第7Q條所指具剝削性的行為而作的決定外，亦會處理通訊局根據《電訊條例》作出的某些決定。

### 管理緊急警示系統以迅速發放緊急政府訊息

政府委聘四家本地流動網絡營辦商設立緊急警示系統，讓政府可在緊急情況下（例如不可預見的極端天氣情況）透過流動網絡營辦商的流動網絡發出緊急訊息，提醒市民盡快採取應變措施。2022年3月9日，政府首次使用緊急警示系統向全港市民發出緊急訊息。通訊辦會繼續監察流動網絡營辦商在運作及維護緊急警示系統方面的工作，並在有需要時協助不同政策局／部門通過有關系統發放緊急訊息。





## Ensuring Timely Supply of Suitable Spectrum to Meet the Needs of Emerging New Radiocommunications Services

OFCA keeps up with worldwide development trends in telecommunications and participates in related international/regional meetings of the International Telecommunication Union and Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, among others. Through various formal and informal channels, OFCA has been maintaining dialogue with the industry players in Hong Kong to keep abreast of the development of the telecommunications industry. An in-house task force on spectrum supply has been set up in OFCA to collate efforts with a view to conducting early spectrum planning work and ensuring timely release of suitable spectrum to meet the demands of emerging new radiocommunications services and facilitate the ongoing development of public mobile (including 5G) services. Taking into account OFCA's recommendations, the CA issued the Spectrum Release Plan for 2022–2024 in February 2022 to inform the industry of the potential supply of spectrum for provision of public mobile and/or other radiocommunications services in the coming three years.

## Implementation of Amendments to the Telecommunications Ordinance

With OFCA's support, the CEDB completed the review of the telecommunications regulatory framework under the TO. The Telecommunications (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 (Amendment Ordinance) came into operation on 24 June 2022 and amended relevant provisions of the TO to implement four major measures proposed in the above review, namely stipulating the powers of the CA on regulating the telecommunications functions of smart devices, strengthening the protection of underground telecommunications infrastructure, simplifying the licensing framework to facilitate the introduction

of innovative services and improving the appeal mechanism under the TO.

Under the new section 18A of the TO, it is a criminal offence for any person not to take reasonable steps to protect or fails to prevent damage to an underground telecommunications line when carrying out any work below ground level near the line. In this regard, OFCA assisted the CA to issue the "Guidelines on Work near Underground Telecommunications Lines" on 25 February 2022 (the Guidelines) to provide relevant stakeholders with practical guidance for compliance with section 18A. According to the Guidelines, the working party shall appoint a competent person to carry out the detection work for the underground telecommunications lines. In this connection, OFCA has liaised with two training course providers, namely the Hong Kong Institute of Construction and the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, to offer relevant training courses since March 2022. Applicants who have completed the training and met the relevant qualification requirements may apply to OFCA to become competent persons. The list of competent persons is published on OFCA's website.

Pursuant to the Amendment Ordinance, the Telecommunications Appeal Board (TAB) is formally set up to replace the previous Telecommunications (Competition Provisions) Appeal Board. In addition to dealing with decisions of the CA in relation to exploitative conduct engaged by licensees under section 7Q of the TO, the TAB will also handle certain decisions of the CA under the TO.

## Administration of the Emergency Alert System for Prompt Dissemination of Time-Critical Messages of the Government

The Government engaged the four local MNOs to set up an emergency alert system (EAS), enabling the Government to send time-critical messages via the MNOs' mobile networks to alert the public to take contingency measures as soon as possible

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## 迎接電訊市場新挑戰

# Meeting the New Challenges of the Telecommunications Market

### 落實電話智能卡實名登記制

《電訊（登記用戶識別卡）規例》（《登記規例》）於2021年9月1日正式生效，以落實執行電話智能卡實名登記制（實名登記制）。

通訊辦協助通訊局制訂並於2021年8月20日發出《實施電話智能卡實名登記制度的指引》（《登記指引》），就實名登記制的實施為持牌人提供實務和行政指引。

通訊辦一直透過定期聯絡會議與持牌電訊商緊密聯繫，確保其登記系統簡單易用並合乎《登記規例》的要求。就五家持牌電訊商未能按照《登記指引》規定及時設立電子登記系統一事，通訊局在考慮過通訊辦的評估及有關電訊商的申述後，於2022年3月8日向該五家持牌電訊商發出指示，要求他們作出糾正。五家持牌電訊商的其中四家隨後已遵從指示，並獲通訊局信納其已建立電子登記系統。至於餘下一家未有遵從通訊局指示的電訊商，通訊局在2022年4月7日發出通知，由2022年6月7日起暫時吊銷其牌照中透過電話智能卡要約提供的本地流動服務，為期12個月。



為確保電話智能卡實名登記制有效落實，通訊辦於深水埗區進行市場巡察行動。

OFCA conducted market surveillance in Sham Shui Po District to ensure effective implementation of the Real-name Registration Programme for SIM Cards.

除上述執法工作外，通訊辦亦採取其他持續跟進行動，以確保實名登記制有效實施，例如於持牌電訊商的電子登記平台進行登記測試、於市場上進行巡查行動，以及檢查有關登記記錄。

通訊辦已設立專題網站 (<https://www.ofca.gov.hk/simreg>) 及熱線電話 (2961 6699)，以加強公眾對實名登記制的認識。此外，通訊辦亦協助商經局推出一系列宣傳項目，包括宣傳短片、海報、單張等等，呼籲市民盡早為其電話智能卡完成登記。為照顧有需要的社羣，尤其是長者，通訊辦亦協助於18間指定郵政局開設服務櫃位，為市民完成登記，以及向相關的非政府機構進行簡介。

通訊辦會密切留意登記狀況，如有需要會加強宣傳及支援措施，以確保用戶可按《登記規例》在法定限期即2023年2月23日或之前為其電話智能卡完成實名登記。

### 完善要約提供電訊服務類別牌照登記制度

要約提供電訊服務類別牌照（類別牌照）旨在規管在沒有設置任何電訊設備的情況下向公眾要約提供電訊服務的人士。根據《管理要約提供電訊服務類別牌照的指引》（《類別牌照指引》）之前的版本，只有付費客戶的數量達10 000或以上的類別牌照持有人才須向通訊局登記。為配合實施實名登記制，通訊辦協助通訊局更新《類別牌照指引》，要求所有擬在業務運作中要約提供智能卡服務的類別牌照持有人，不論客戶數量多寡，均須於開始要約提供智能卡服務前向通訊局登記其資料。為便利類別牌照持有人根據完善後的規定向通訊局登記，通訊局推出了自動化電子平台，讓持牌人可經網上提交和更新其業務資料。截至2022年3月31日，56名類別牌照持有人已完成登記。通訊辦會繼續協助通訊局確保完善後的類別牌照登記制度運作暢順。



during emergency situations, such as unforeseen extreme weather conditions. On 9 March 2022, the Government used the EAS for the first time to disseminate an emergency message to the public. OFCA will continue to monitor MNOs' operation and maintenance of the EAS, and assist different bureaux/departments in disseminating emergency messages via the EAS as necessary.

## Implementation of Real-name Registration Programme for SIM Cards

The Telecommunications (Registration of SIM Cards) Regulation (the Registration Regulation) took effect on 1 September 2021 to implement the Real-name Registration Programme for SIM cards (Real-name Registration Programme).

OFCA assisted the CA in the formulation and issue of the "Guidelines on Implementation of Real-name Registration for SIM Cards" (the Registration Guidelines) on 20 August 2021 to provide practical and administrative guidance to licensees for implementation of the Real-name Registration Programme.

OFCA has been closely liaising with the licensees through the regular liaison meetings to ensure that their real-name registration systems are simple and easy to use and in compliance with the Registration Regulation. For five licensees which had failed to put in place in a timely manner an electronic registration system in accordance with the Registration Guidelines, the CA, having considered OFCA's assessment and the licensees' representations, issued directions to the five licensees on 8 March 2022 for rectification. Four out of the five licensees subsequently complied with the directions to the satisfaction of the CA. As for the remaining licensee which did not comply with CA's direction, the CA issued a notice on 7 April 2022 to suspend its licence in respect of offering local mobile service through SIM cards for a period of 12 months with effect from 7 June 2022.

Apart from the above enforcement work, OFCA has also undertaken other on-going follow-up actions to ensure the effective implementation of the Real-name Registration Programme, such as registration testing of licensees' electronic registration platforms, surveillance inspections in the market and inspections of the registration records.

OFCA has set up a thematic website (<https://www.ofca.gov.hk/simreg>) and hotline (2961 6699) to enhance public awareness of the Real-name Registration Programme. In addition, OFCA also supported CEDB in rolling out a host of publicity materials such as APIs, posters, leaflets, etc. to appeal to the public for early registration of their SIM cards. To cater for the needy groups in particular the elderly, OFCA has also assisted in setting up service counters at 18 designated post offices for helping members of the public to complete registration and conducted briefings to relevant non-governmental organisations.

OFCA will closely monitor the registration situation and step up publicity and support measures where necessary so as to ensure that users can complete real-name registration for their SIM cards in accordance with the Registration Regulation and before the statutory deadline of 23 February 2023.

## Enhancement of the Registration System for Class Licence for Offer of Telecommunications Services

The Class Licence for Offer of Telecommunications Services (CLOTS) regulates persons who offer telecommunications services to the general public without the establishment of any means of telecommunications. Under the previous version of the "Guidelines for Administration of CLOTS" (CLOTS Guidelines), only CLOTS licensees with a customer base of 10 000 subscriptions or more were required to register with the CA. To tie in with the implementation



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## 迎接電訊市場新挑戰

### Meeting the New Challenges of the Telecommunications Market

#### 設立類別牌照以規管用於無線區域網絡的6吉赫器件的使用和營商活動

隨着技術發展，新近面世的無線區域網絡器件可在5925－6425兆赫頻帶操作（例如俗稱的Wi-Fi 6E器件，並統稱為「6吉赫器件」），支援更高速、更低時延的數據傳輸，從而發揮更佳性能。為引入6吉赫器件到香港，通訊辦協助通訊局在2021年11月至12月期間進行公眾諮詢，就設立類別牌照以規管用於無線區域網絡的6吉赫器件的使用和營商活動，並更改現行提供公共無線區域網絡服務類別牌照，以容許6吉赫器件用作提供公共無線區域網絡服務的事宜，邀請業界及有興趣人士發表意見。經考慮公眾諮詢所收到的意見，通訊局已於2022年4月頒布設立和更改相關6吉赫器件類別牌照的決定。



#### 同意和記電話有限公司逐步終止第二代流動（2G）服務

通訊辦接獲和記電話有限公司（和記）申請要求通訊局批准其在2021年9月停止提供2G服務。根據相關牌照條件，流動網絡營辦商必須令通訊局信納受影響的客戶得到妥善及適當的安排，方可停止提供某一代的流動服務。通訊辦協助通訊局審批和記的申請。經考慮各項相關因素，包括受是次終止2G服務影響的客戶所佔比例極低、和記為鼓勵受影響的客戶轉用較新世代的流動服務提供了優惠方案、為選擇不繼續使用服務的客戶提供良好的終止服務安排，以及給予受影響客戶充分時間的通知和客戶服務支援後，通訊局於2021年7月和記由2021年9月30日起全面終止提供2G服務給予同意。和記亦如期終止其2G服務。

#### 繼續檢討和簡化規管方式

通訊辦一直協助通訊局維持有效的規管制度以便利電訊業的商業運作，並推出緊貼電訊科技發展、有助提升運作效率的簡化措施。年內，通訊辦協助通訊局就相關持牌人須遵守的會計常規進行檢討，以期簡化呈交報告的要求，從而減輕業界的合規成本。在落實採用經簡化的報告要求前，通訊辦會進一步協助通訊局諮詢業界。



of the Real-name Registration Programme, OFCA assisted the CA to update the CLOTS Guidelines to require all CLOTS licensees intending to offer SIM services during the course of business, irrespective of the size of their customer base, to register their information with the CA before commencing the offer of SIM services. To facilitate CLOTS licensees to register with the CA under the enhanced requirements, an automated electronic platform was launched to allow the licensees to submit and update their business information online. As of 31 March 2022, 56 CLOTS licensees had been registered. OFCA will continue to assist the CA to ensure smooth operation of the enhanced registration system for CLOTS.

### **Creation of a Class Licence for Regulating the Use of and Trade in 6 GHz Devices for Wireless Local Area Network**

With the advent of technology, there are emerging new Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) devices operating in the 5925 – 6425 MHz band (such as the commonly known Wi-Fi 6E devices and collectively referred to as “6 GHz devices”) which support better performance in terms of faster data rates and lower latency. To enable the introduction of 6 GHz devices into Hong Kong, OFCA assisted the CA to conduct a public consultation during November and December 2021 to solicit views of the industry and interested parties on the creation of a class licence for regulating the use of and trade in 6 GHz devices for WLAN and variation to the existing class licence for provision of public WLAN services to allow the use of 6 GHz devices for provision of public WLAN services. Taking into account the feedback received in response to the public consultation, the decisions on the creation and variation of class licences for 6 GHz devices were promulgated by the CA in April 2022.

### **Consent Granted to Hutchison Telephone Company Limited to Phase Out 2G Services**

OFCA received an application from Hutchison Telephone Company Limited (Hutchison) seeking the CA's approval to cease its provision of 2G services in September 2021. Under the relevant licence condition, MNOs are required to make proper and appropriate arrangements for the affected customers to the satisfaction of the CA before ceasing to provide a generation of mobile service. OFCA assisted the CA in vetting Hutchison's application. The CA granted consent in July 2021 to Hutchison to cease the provision of all its 2G services starting from 30 September 2021, having taken into account relevant considerations including the extremely low percentage of customers to be affected by the 2G service cessation; incentive offers provided by Hutchison to the affected customers to migrate to a higher generation of mobile services; favourable termination arrangements for those who chose not to continue the subscription; and sufficient time of notification and customer support to the affected customers. Hutchison ceased its 2G services as scheduled.

### **Continuing to Review and Streamline Regulatory Practices**

As part of the ongoing effort to maintain an effective regulatory regime conducive to the business operation of the telecommunications industry, OFCA has been supporting the CA to introduce streamlining measures to keep up with the advancement of telecommunications technologies and help enhance operational efficiency. During the year, OFCA assisted the CA to conduct a review of the accounting practices the relevant licensees are required to follow, with a view to streamlining the reporting requirements, thereby reducing the industry's compliance cost. OFCA will further assist the CA to consult the industry before adopting the streamlined reporting requirements for implementation.

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## 迎接電訊市場新挑戰

# Meeting the New Challenges of the Telecommunications Market

### 檢討根據全面服務責任提供的公眾收費電話機數目

公眾收費電話機服務是基礎電話服務之一，由全面服務供應商按其全面服務責任提供。在全面服務責任下提供公眾收費電話機服務所需的成本，由固定及流動服務營辦商分擔。鑑於對公眾收費電話機服務的需求近年持續減少，通訊辦協助通訊局於2017年至2019年期間進行檢討，以決定在全面服務責任下的公眾收費電話機的合理數目。

就室內公眾收費電話機而言，通訊局決定從全面服務責任中剔除515個電話機（約佔室內公眾收費電話機總數的35%）。全面服務供應商已將所有被剔除的室內公眾收費電話機移除。另外，通訊局決定從全面服務責任中剔除765個電話亭公眾收費電話機（約佔電話亭公眾收費電話機總數的50%）。截至2022年3月，超過96%被剔除的電話亭公眾收費電話機已經被移除。

### 固網寬頻服務的發展

隨着固網營辦商持續鋪設網絡，香港大眾得以享用廣泛覆蓋全港並採用各種技術提供的寬頻服務。截至2022年3月，香港約有290萬住宅及商業固網寬頻用戶，住戶滲透率為98%。目前寬頻服務的速度可高達每秒10吉比特。大約86%的固網寬頻用戶使用速度達每秒100兆比特或以上的寬頻服務。

根據歐洲光纖到戶議會於2022年5月發出的報告，香港住戶連接光纖到戶／光纖到樓的滲透率在全球84個經濟體系中排名第五。

### 新的海底電纜系統在香港登陸

在通訊辦提供的綜合聯絡服務的協助下，一個新的海底電纜系統，即海南－香港國際海纜（H2HE）由2021年9月起開始運作，而多個新的區域或洲際海底電纜系統和四個本地海底電纜系統亦正在興建中，並擬於2022年至2024年期間投入服務。通訊辦將繼續協助營辦商申請新的海底電纜系統在香港興建及登陸所需的法定許可。



### 協助在春坎角電訊港的土地建設對外電訊設施進行招標

為加強香港作為區域電訊樞紐的角色，並滿足香港在對外電訊設施方面日益殷切的需求，通訊辦一直與相關的決策局及部門合作，在春坎角電訊港提供合適土地供對外電訊基建設施之用，以期進一步提升香港對外電訊網絡的整體容量和分流能力。地政總署進行招標工作後，於2022年4月向中標者批出一幅位於春坎角電訊港的土地；另一幅可供使用的春坎角電訊港土地於2022年6至7月期間進行招標。





## Review of the Number of Public Payphones under the Universal Service Obligation

Public payphone service is a form of basic telephone service which the universal service provider (USP) is required to provide under its universal service obligation (USO). The cost of providing a public payphone service subject to the USO is shared by the fixed and mobile services operators. In view of the diminishing demand for public payphone service in recent years, OFCA supported the CA to conduct a review of the reasonable number of public payphones that should be subject to the USO from 2017 to 2019.

For in-building type public payphones, the CA decided to exclude 515 in-building type public payphones (about 35% of the total number of in-building type public payphones) from the USO. All the excluded in-building type public payphones have been removed by the USP. For kiosk type public payphones, the CA decided to exclude 765 kiosk type public payphones (about 50% of the total number of kiosk type public payphones) from the USO. As of March 2022, over 96% of the excluded kiosk type public payphones had been dismantled.

## Development of Fixed Broadband Services

With the continuous network rollout of FNOs, the Hong Kong community can enjoy nearly ubiquitous coverage of broadband networks deploying various technologies. As of March 2022, there were around 2.9 million residential and commercial fixed-broadband subscriptions, with a household penetration rate of 98%. Broadband services are now available at speeds of up to 10 Gbps. Around 86% of the fixed broadband subscriptions are supported by broadband services with speeds of 100 Mbps or above.

According to a report issued by the Fibre to the Home Council Europe in May 2022, Hong Kong was ranked fifth worldwide in fibre to home/building household penetration among the 84 economies under comparison.

## Landing of New Submarine Cable Systems in Hong Kong

With the support of OFCA's single-point-of-contact service, a new submarine cable system, Hainan to Hong Kong Express (H2HE), was put into service in September 2021, and several new regional or transcontinental submarine cable systems as well as four domestic systems are under construction and scheduled to be put into service between 2022 and 2024. OFCA will continue to assist operators in applying for the necessary statutory approvals for the construction and landing of new submarine cable systems in Hong Kong.

## Facilitating the Tender of Land Lots in Chung Hom Kok Teleport for Construction of External Telecommunications Facilities

In order to reinforce Hong Kong's role as a regional telecommunications hub and meet the growing demand for external telecommunications facilities in Hong Kong, OFCA has been working with the relevant bureaux and departments to make available suitable land lots in the Chung Hom Kok Teleport for external telecommunications infrastructure, so as to further enhance the overall capacity and diversity of Hong Kong's external telecommunications networks. Following a tender exercise conducted by the Lands Department, a land lot at Chung Hom Kok Teleport was granted to the successful tenderer in April 2022. Tender for disposal of another land lot at Chung Hom Kok Teleport was conducted between June and July 2022.

# 3

## 迎接電訊市場新挑戰

# Meeting the New Challenges of the Telecommunications Market

### 評估用作電話機樓及其他電訊相關設施的批地使用情況

政府批予電訊營辦商用作設置和營運電話機樓及其他電訊相關設施的42幅批地契約將於2025年屆滿。為協助政府考慮現行地契年期屆滿後處理該等用地的未來路向，通訊辦委聘顧問公司進行研究，以檢討現時該等用地的使用情況，並根據顧問公司的研究結果對有關用地進行技術評估。通訊辦會繼續就此事從電訊政策的角度向政府提供支援和意見。

### 就無線電基站進行非電離輻射安全技術研究

通訊辦協助通訊局就無線電基站（包括5G無線電基站）進行非電離輻射安全顧問研究。該項研究審視有關非電離輻射技術事宜，尤其是採用大規模多輸入多輸出天線等新技術的5G無線電基站，檢討在不同無線電基站配置情況下評估非電離輻射的方法和現行的規管措施，並就控制無線電基站輻射安全所應採取的實際措施提出建議，以促進公共流動服務的持續發展。該項研究於2021年4月展開，並已於2022年6月完成。

### 香港衛星網絡的發展

衛星頻譜和軌道位置屬珍貴天然資源。在香港註冊的通訊衛星在使用該等資源時須符合國際電信聯盟的協調及通知規定。就此，通訊辦支援香港持牌衛星營辦商不時與外國當局協調，並協助處理有關操作在軌衛星的牌照事宜。現時共有九枚在軌衛星由香港兩家提供衛星通訊服務的持牌公司操作。



### 制訂和執行電訊標準

通訊辦密切監察電訊技術標準化的國際發展趨勢，並更新本地技術標準，以滿足業界和公眾需要。在2021/22年，通訊局批准和發出了六項涵蓋單標準和多標準5G基站，以及支援5G獨立組網及非獨立組網的用戶電訊設備的經修訂技術標準。

現時，合資格的本地和海外測試實驗室根據通訊局訂定的技術標準為各種電訊設備提供測試和驗證服務，而獲通訊局認可為本地認證機構的本地實驗室更可提供全面的電訊設備測試和驗證服務。在2021/22年，本地和海外認證機構簽發了527份設備認證，以應付電訊設備市場需求。

為確保所有提供電訊設備測試和驗證服務的本地認證機構符合通訊辦規定的服務質素及表現標準，通訊辦會繼續密切監察認證機構的表現，包括定期查核文件、視察實驗場所和檢查他們的工作。目前，所有本地認證機構的表現均符合通訊辦訂明的要求。



## Assessing the Use of the Sites Granted for Telephone Exchanges and Other Telecommunications-Related Facilities

The land leases of 42 sites granted to telecommunications operators for establishing and operating telephone exchanges and other telecommunications-related facilities will expire in 2025. To facilitate the Government's consideration of the way forward for handling these sites upon lease expiry, OFCA commissioned a consultancy study to review the current use of these sites and conducted a technical assessment of these sites based on the outcome of the consultancy study. OFCA will continue to provide support and advice to the Government on the matter from the telecommunications perspective.

## Conduct of a Technical Study on Non-Ionising Radiation Safety of Radio Base Stations

OFCA assisted the CA to conduct a consultancy study on non-ionising radiation (NIR) safety of RBSs, including 5G RBSs. The study examined technical matters in relation to NIR, in particular those for 5G RBSs employing new technology like massive multiple-input-multiple-output antennas, reviewed the methodology for assessment of NIR for different RBS deployment scenarios and the existing regulatory measures, and made recommendations on practical measures to control the radiation safety of RBSs so as to facilitate the on-going development of public mobile services. The study was commenced in April 2021 and completed in June 2022.

## Development of Hong Kong's Satellite Networks

Satellite spectrum and orbital positions are scarce natural resources. The use of these resources by

communications satellites registered in Hong Kong should comply with the coordination and notification requirements of the International Telecommunication Union. In this regard, OFCA supports the licensed satellite operators of Hong Kong to coordinate with foreign administrations from time to time, and assists in the processing of licences for the operation of satellites in space orbits. There are now nine satellites in orbit operated by two Hong Kong companies licensed to provide satellite communications services.

## Setting and Enforcing Telecommunications Standards

OFCA closely monitors international developments in telecommunications standardisation and updates local technical standards in order to meet the needs of the industry and the public. In 2021/22, six revised technical standards covering single-standard and multi-standards 5G base stations and user equipment supporting 5G standalone and non-standalone operation were approved and issued by the CA.

Qualified local and overseas testing laboratories are now providing testing and certification services for various kinds of telecommunications equipment against technical standards prescribed by the CA. In particular, local laboratories accredited by the CA as local certification bodies (LCBs) offer a full range of telecommunications equipment testing and certification services. In 2021/22, LCBs and foreign certification bodies issued 527 equipment certificates to meet the needs of the telecommunications equipment market.

To ensure that all LCBs providing telecommunications equipment testing and certification services meet the service quality and performance standards required by OFCA, OFCA will continue to closely monitor their performance by regularly conducting documentary checks, plant visits and reviews. So far, all LCBs have been performing up to the requirements set by OFCA.



# 4

## 促進市場競爭和加強保障消費者 Facilitating Market Competition and Strengthening Consumer Protection

### 處理和調查電訊與廣播業的競爭投訴 及電訊業的合併與收購個案

《競爭條例》（第619章）為跨行業的競爭法例，旨在禁止各行業從事反競爭行為。根據《競爭條例》，通訊局與競爭事務委員會（競委會）獲賦予共享管轄權，就在電訊及廣播業營運的業務實體的行為，包括涉及電訊業傳送者牌照持有人的合併與收購活動，執行《競爭條例》。

根據通訊局與競委會簽訂的諒解備忘錄，對於屬於共享管轄權範圍內的事宜，通訊局一般會擔任主導機關。如某些事宜既涉及屬於共享管轄權的範圍，又涉及不屬於共享管轄權的範圍，通訊局與競委會將因應個別情況，討論和協定處理有關事宜的最佳做法。

在2021年4月1日至2022年3月31日期間，通訊辦共接獲20宗根據《競爭條例》提出的投訴及查詢個案，當中19宗個案已經結案而無須作進一步跟進，有一宗個案則仍在處理中。

年內，通訊辦亦協助通訊局根據《競爭條例》的合併守則檢視三宗交易，並認為無須就這些交易作進一步跟進。

### 處理和調查有關電訊與廣播業不良營 商手法的投訴

《商品說明條例》（第362章）的公平營商條文禁止商戶在向消費者提供貨品和服務時作出某些訂明的不良營商手法。

通訊局與香港海關獲賦予共享管轄權，就《電訊條例》和《廣播條例》（第562章）下的持牌人作出與根據相關條例提供電訊服務或廣播服務有直接關連的營業行為，按《商品說明條例》的公平營商條文執法。兩個執法機關已簽訂諒解備忘錄，以協調雙方在《商品說明條例》的公平營商條文下履行各自的職能，並已發出一套執法指引，就公平營商條文的實施向商戶和消費者提供指引。

在2021年4月1日至2022年3月31日期間，通訊辦共處理317宗根據《商品說明條例》提出的投訴，其中有257宗因證據不足以證實違反《商品說明條例》或因不屬《商品說明條例》的規管範圍而結案，一宗個案在向有關持牌人發出警告信後結案，八宗個案在通訊局向有關持牌人發出勸諭信敦促其注意有關事宜，並改善向消費者銷售、供應或推廣電訊服務或廣播服務的相關營業行為後亦已結案，餘下的51宗個案則仍在處理中。





## Handling of and Investigations into Competition Complaints in the Telecommunications and Broadcasting Sectors, and Merger & Acquisition Cases in the Telecommunications Sector

The Competition Ordinance (Cap. 619) (CO) provides for a cross-sectoral competition law prohibiting anti-competitive conduct in all sectors. Under the CO, the CA is conferred concurrent jurisdiction with the Competition Commission to enforce the CO in respect of the conduct of undertakings operating in the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors, including merger and acquisition activities involving carrier licensees in the telecommunications sector.

Pursuant to the memorandum of understanding signed by the CA and the Competition Commission, the CA will ordinarily assume the role of the lead authority for matters falling within the concurrent jurisdiction. For matters involving issues that are partly within and partly outside the concurrent jurisdiction, the CA and the Competition Commission will discuss and agree on how best to process the matter on a case-by-case basis.

From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total of 20 complaints and enquiries were received under the CO, with 19 cases closed without the need for further action and one case is under processing.

During the year, OFCA also assisted the CA in reviewing three transactions under the merger rule of the CO, and no further action was considered necessary in respect of the transactions.



## Handling of and Investigations into Complaints about Unfair Trade Practices in the Telecommunications and Broadcasting Sectors

The fair trading sections of the Trade Descriptions Ordinance (Cap. 362) (TDO) prohibit certain specified unfair trade practices by traders in the provision of goods and services to consumers.

The CA is conferred concurrent jurisdiction with the Customs and Excise Department to enforce the fair trading sections of the TDO regarding the commercial practices of licensees under the TO and the Broadcasting Ordinance (Cap. 562) directly connected with the provision of telecommunications and broadcasting services. The two enforcement agencies have entered into a memorandum of understanding to coordinate the performance of their functions under the fair trading sections of the TDO and have issued a set of enforcement guidelines to provide guidance for traders and consumers regarding the operation of the fair trading sections.

From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, OFCA handled a total of 317 complaints under the TDO, of which 257 were closed due to insufficient evidence to establish a contravention or because they fell outside the scope of the TDO; one was closed with the issue of a warning letter to the licensee concerned; eight were closed after the CA issued advisory letters to the licensees concerned to bring the subject matter to their attention and advise them of the need to improve their relevant commercial practices in relation to the sale, supply or promotion of telecommunications or broadcasting services to consumers; and the remaining 51 were under processing.

# 4

## 促進市場競爭和加強保障消費者 Facilitating Market Competition and Strengthening Consumer Protection

### 《非應邀電子訊息條例》的執行事宜

#### 《拒收訊息登記冊》

通訊局根據《非應邀電子訊息條例》（第593章）設立了分別適用於傳真訊息、短訊和預錄電話訊息的三份《拒收訊息登記冊》。除非發送人已取得電話號碼登記使用者的同意，否則發送人不可發送商業電子訊息到已登記在登記冊上的電話號碼。截至2022年3月，已有超過260萬個電話號碼登記在三份登記冊上。除不可發送商業電子訊息予已在登記冊上登記的電話號碼外，商業電子訊息發送人亦須遵從《非應邀電子訊息條例》所訂明的多項規則，例如發送人必須在商業電子訊息內向收訊人提供聯絡資料和「取消接收選項」，讓收訊人可以聯絡有關發送人和取消接收商業電子訊息。

通訊辦在2021/22年度接獲520宗有關懷疑違反《非應邀電子訊息條例》的舉報，較去年減少約8%。在這些舉報中，大部分與短訊、預錄電話訊息和電郵有關。通訊辦會繼續監察各類訊息及平台上的發送人遵守有關規定的情況，並優化程序，以便更有效執法。

#### 執法工作

當通訊辦收到針對某發送人的舉報個案，若數目不超過某個數額，會發出勸諭信，要求發送人遵守《非應邀電子訊息條例》的規定。若通訊辦收到針對某發送人的舉報數目超過某數額，或在發出勸諭信後繼續收到針對同一發送人的舉報，便會進行正式調查，並可能向有關發送人發出警告信。在2021/22年度，通訊辦共發出69封勸諭信和17封警告信。

如發現商業電子訊息發送人持續違反《非應邀電子訊息條例》，通訊局會根據該條例第38條發出執行通知，指示發送人採取措施糾正違例行為。任何人不遵從向其送達的執行通知，第一次定罪最高可處罰款港幣十萬元。

### 繼續加強保障電訊服務消費者

#### 業界自願實施的自行規管措施

為保障電訊服務消費者的權益，通訊辦積極實施各項消費者保障措施，並與業界合作制定和推行自行規管措施，以處理可能不時出現的新消費者事宜。

這些措施包括由代表業界的香港通訊業聯會負責管理、屬自願性質的「解決顧客投訴計劃」。該計劃旨在以調解方式協助電訊服務供應商與其顧客解決已陷入僵局的計帳爭議。

其他由業界自願實施的自行規管措施包括公布《電訊服務合約業界實務守則》，令電訊服務合約的條文更清晰；以及公布《收費流動內容服務守則》，以規管第三方內容服務供應商的行為。

其他例子包括實施預防流動通訊服務帳單震撼的措施，以及在通訊辦網站刊載主要家居寬頻服務供應商就消費者提出終止服務申請所採取的安排。

通訊辦會繼續監察所採取的各項消費者保障措施的實施情況及成效，並在有需要時邀請業界參與進一步改善現行措施或推出新措施。







## Enforcement of the Unsolicited Electronic Messages Ordinance

### *Do-Not-Call Registers*

The CA has established three Do-Not-Call (DNC) Registers, for facsimile messages, short messages and pre-recorded telephone messages respectively under the Unsolicited Electronic Messages Ordinance (Cap. 593) (UEMO). Commercial electronic messages (CEMs) must not be sent to registered telephone numbers unless the senders have obtained consent from the registered users. As of March 2022, more than 2.6 million telephone numbers were registered with these three DNC Registers. Apart from not sending CEMs to the registered telephone numbers on the DNC Registers, senders of CEMs are also required under the UEMO to comply with a number of rules. For example, they must provide the recipients with their contact information and an “unsubscribe facility” in their CEMs so that the recipients can approach the senders and unsubscribe from receiving their CEMs.

In 2021/22, OFCA received 520 reports regarding suspected contraventions of the UEMO, a reduction of about 8% from the previous year. A majority of these reports were related to short messages, pre-recorded telephone messages and email messages. OFCA will continue to monitor the compliance situation on various messages and platforms and streamline the procedures for more effective enforcement.

### *Enforcement*

For cases where the number of reports received against a sender is below a certain threshold, OFCA will issue an advisory letter reminding the sender to observe the requirements under the UEMO. As regards cases where the number of reports received against a sender exceeds the threshold, or if OFCA continues to receive reports against the same sender after the issuance of an advisory letter, OFCA will

conduct formal investigation and may issue warning letter to that sender. In 2021/22, a total of 69 advisory letters and 17 warning letters were issued.

In the event of repeated contraventions by the senders of CEMs, the CA may issue enforcement notices in accordance with section 38 of the UEMO directing the senders to take steps to remedy the contraventions. Anyone who fails to comply with an enforcement notice may be liable to a fine of up to HK\$100,000 on the first conviction.

## Continued Efforts to Strengthen Consumer Protection in the Use of Telecommunications Services

### *Self-Regulatory Measures Voluntarily Implemented by the Industry*

In order to safeguard consumer interests in the use of telecommunications services, OFCA takes proactive actions to implement various consumer protection measures and works with the industry to draw up and implement self-regulatory measures for addressing new consumer issues that may arise from time to time.

These measures include the voluntary Customer Complaint Settlement Scheme (CCSS) administered by the Communications Association of Hong Kong representing the industry. The CCSS aims to help resolve billing disputes in deadlock between telecommunications service providers and their customers through mediation.

Other self-regulatory measures voluntarily implemented by the industry include the promulgation of the Code of Practice for Telecommunications Service Contracts to improve the clarity of provisions in the telecommunications service contracts as well as the Code for the Provision of Chargeable Mobile Content Services to govern the practices of third-party content service providers.

# 4

## 促進市場競爭和加強保障消費者 Facilitating Market Competition and Strengthening Consumer Protection

### 寬頻表現測試系統

自2010年12月起，通訊辦提供寬頻表現測試系統，讓寬頻用戶測量其寬頻服務的連接表現，包括下載和上載速度、網絡時延、封包遺失和抖動。除桌面和手提電腦用戶外，採用iOS和Android作業系統的智能電話和平板電腦用戶也可使用該測試系統。

通訊辦不時檢討和提升測試系統，以加強系統的測試能力和表現。現時，測試系統支援桌面和手提電腦進行高達每秒10吉比特的速度測試，而iOS和Android系統流動裝置亦可進行高達每秒3吉比特的速度測試。自推出服務至2022年6月為止，已透過系統進行超過1.13億次寬頻表現測試。

### 消費者教育活動

年內，通訊辦繼續舉辦宣傳活動，以提高公眾對精明使用通訊服務的認識。一年一度的消費者教育活動由2021年8月至2022年3月舉行，透過各式各樣的節目及活動（例如

巡迴展覽和社區講座），向公眾傳遞不同消費者訊息。新設的通訊學習園地網上平台亦於2022年4月推出，向中小學生提供有關如何精明使用通訊服務的教育訊息。網上平台提供的學習資源包括短片、漫畫、問答及工作紙，可供學校和學生使用。另外，兩套主題為「家長指引及合家欣賞時間」和「精明使用電訊服務 慎防受騙你做得好」的全新電視宣傳短片，於2021年8月正式推出。

為了令大眾更加了解「鼓勵及早使用5G技術資助計劃」及5G應用的龐大潛力，通訊辦在年內推出了一系列宣傳項目，包括在Facebook、Google和不同的資訊科技網站登載廣告。此外，通訊辦亦與獲計劃資助的機構合作製作並推出三套短片，重點說明如何運用5G技術改善業務運作，並為整個社會帶來裨益。

年內，通訊辦繼續宣傳六個數碼地面電視節目台轉用新發射頻率，包括發布新聞公告和消費者注意事項、在通訊辦的社交媒體平台和免費報章登載廣告、播放電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶，以及向公眾派發海報和單張。有關的數碼地面電視頻道已於2021年12月1日順利完成遷移。



通訊辦每年均積極舉辦消費者教育活動，增加公眾對精明使用通訊服務的認識。

OFCA actively organises the consumer education campaign every year to enhance public knowledge about smart use of communications services.



Some other examples include the implementation of mobile bill shock preventive measures as well as publication on OFCA's website details of the arrangements adopted by major residential broadband service providers to handle service termination requests from consumers.

OFCA will continue to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the various consumer protection measures adopted and where necessary engage the industry to seek further improvement of the existing measures or introduce new measures.

### *Broadband Performance Test System*

Since December 2010, OFCA has been providing a broadband performance test system enabling broadband service users to measure the performance of their broadband connections, including download and upload speeds, network latency, packet loss and jitter. Apart from users of desktop and notebook computers, users of smart phones and tablets running iOS and Android operating systems may also make use of the test system.

From time to time, OFCA reviews and upgrades the test system to enhance its capability and performance. Currently, it supports speed tests of up to 10 Gbps for desktop and notebook computers and up to 3 Gbps for iOS-based and Android-based mobile devices. From service launch until June 2022, more than 113 million broadband performance tests were conducted via the system.

### **Consumer Education Programmes**

OFCA continued its publicity effort in enhancing public awareness of smart use of communications services during the year. Under the annual Consumer

Education Campaign, which was held from August 2021 to March 2022, various consumer messages were conveyed to the public through an array of programmes and activities, such as roving exhibitions and community talks. The Learning Corner, a newly designed online portal, was also launched in April 2022 to provide primary and secondary students with educational messages on how to use communications services smartly. Learning resources, including short videos, comic strips, quizzes and worksheets are available at the online portal for the use of schools and students. In addition, two new TV APIs with the themes of "Parental Guidance and Family Viewing Hours" and "Use Telecoms Services Smartly. Stay Vigilant against Fraudulent Calls" were launched in August 2021.

In order to enhance public awareness of the "Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging the Early Deployment of 5G" and tremendous potentials of 5G applications, a series of publicity programmes, including advertisements on Facebook, Google and various IT websites were launched during the year. In collaboration with the grantees of the scheme, three short videos were also produced and launched to highlight how the 5G technology could be used to improve business operations and bring benefits to the society as a whole.

During the year, OFCA continued to publicise the migration of six DTT programme channels to new transmitting frequencies through publication of press releases and consumer alerts, placement of advertisements on OFCA's social media platforms and in free newspapers, and broadcast of TV and radio APIs as well as distribution of posters and flyers to the public. The migration was successfully completed on 1 December 2021.



# 5

## 針對2019冠狀病毒病疫情採取的特別措施和工作 Special Measures and Efforts in Fighting Against the COVID-19 Epidemic

### 暫時放寬免費電視持牌機構播放指定 播放節目的規定

2019冠狀病毒病疫情嚴重影響持牌機構的電視節目製作。為響應政府的呼籲，減少2019冠狀病毒病在社區傳播，持牌機構安排部分員工在家工作，而隨着感染個案數目上升及／或感染人士的密切接觸者須接受隔離，人手短缺的問題趨於嚴峻。同時，由於疫情下無法提供拍攝場地和藝員，加上禁止羣組聚集，令大量拍攝工作無法進行。

因應疫情情況下，以及免費電視持牌機構面對的運作困難，通訊局在2022年3月決定批准一家持牌機構的申請，豁免有關兒童節目、紀錄片、時事節目和文化藝術節目須遵守「完全屬香港本地製作」的規定<sup>8</sup>，為期三至五個月。在接獲另一家持牌機構的申請後，通訊局亦決定批准暫時豁免有關指定播放節目的首播規定<sup>9</sup>，以及為符合上述節目要求而提供的節目所須遵守的重播次數。基於公平原則，通訊局在批准每家持牌機構的申請時，亦同時豁免其他免費電視持牌機構所須遵守的規定。

### 便利流動網絡營辦商在社區隔離設施 鋪設網絡

因應2019冠狀病毒病第五波疫情，政府在2022年年初興建九個社區隔離設施，讓須接受隔離的人士或患者入住，以控制疫情擴散。有關的社區隔離設施分別位於竹篙灣（第五及第六期）、落馬洲河套區、啟德、粉嶺、港珠澳大橋人工島、青衣、洪水橋、新田及潭尾。由於這些社區隔離設施一般都位於鄉郊或新發展區，欠缺固定及流動網絡覆蓋，或網絡覆蓋未如理想，通訊辦優先處理及協助流動網絡營辦商在社區隔離設施內設置5G無線電基站的

工作，務求為須於隔離設施內工作或隔離的人士提供流動服務。

### 動員支援「圍封強檢」行動

為應對本港2019冠狀病毒病第五波疫情，商經局及其轄下各部門積極參與抗疫工作。

自2022年3月起，通訊辦聯同創意香港及港台組成行動隊伍，於「受限區域」執行「圍封強檢」行動。在「受限區域」內的人士須留在其處所，並按政府安排接受強制檢測。

通訊辦動員共約120名來自不同職系的人員（包括電訊工程師、規管事務經理、娛樂事務管理主任、電訊督察／電訊監督、法定語文主任、管工、一般職系人員、文書及秘書職系人員、非公務員合約僱員等）參與「圍封強檢」行動。各隊員眾志成城，在2022年3月至4月期間順利完成三次「圍封強檢」行動。通訊辦會繼續總動員參與抗疫工作，全力抗擊疫情。



<sup>8</sup> 根據免費電視牌照的相關牌照條件，除非獲通訊局批准，否則持牌機構須按規定每星期播放最少若干時數完全屬香港本地製作的兒童節目、紀錄片、時事節目和文化藝術節目。

<sup>9</sup> 根據免費電視牌照的相關牌照條件，持牌機構須按規定每日／每星期播放最少若干時數的指定播放節目（即紀錄片、時事節目、兒童節目、年青人節目、長者節目和文化藝術節目）；除非獲通訊局批准，上述所有節目均須是首播節目。



## Temporary Relaxation of Requirements for Free TV Licensees to Broadcast Positive Programmes

The COVID-19 pandemic brought significant disruption to the licensees' television programme production. In response to the appeal by the Government to minimise the spread of COVID-19 in the community, a portion of the workforce of the licensees was arranged to work from home. The shortage of manpower was intensified due to the rising number of infected cases and/or the need for people to undergo quarantine as close contacts of the infected. At the same time, a substantial number of shootings could not be materialised due to the unavailability of shooting venues and artistes as well as the prohibition on group gathering.

In view of the pandemic situation and the operational difficulties faced by the free TV licensees, the CA decided in March 2022 to approve the application by a licensee for waiving the requirements relating to children's programmes, documentary programmes, current affairs programmes and arts and culture programmes being "wholly of Hong Kong origin"<sup>8</sup> for a period of three to five months. Upon the application by another licensee, the CA decided to approve the application for waiving the first-run requirement relating to positive programmes<sup>9</sup> and the frequency of repeated programmes for fulfilling the programme requirements on a temporary basis. On parity grounds, in approving the application made by each of the licensees, the CA extended the waiver to other free TV licensees.

## Facilitation of MNOs' Network Roll Out at Community Isolation Facilities

In the light of the fifth wave of COVID-19, the Government constructed nine Community Isolation Facilities (CIFs) in early 2022 to accommodate

those persons or patients required to be isolated for epidemic control. The CIFs are located in Penny Bay (Phase 5 and Phase 6), Lok Ma Chau Loop, Kai Tak, Fanling, Hong Kong Zhuhai Macau Bridge Island, Tsing Yi, Hung Shui Kiu, San Tin and Tam Mei. Since the CIFs are generally situated in rural or new development areas with no or unsatisfactory fixed and mobile coverage, OFCA assisted the MNOs to establish 5G RBSs in the CIFs as a matter of priority in order to enable the provision of mobile services for the staff and persons staying there.

## Mobilisation of Staff to Support "Restriction-Testing Declaration" Operations

In connection with the fifth wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Hong Kong, the CEDB and its departments have proactively participated in some of the anti-epidemic work.

Since March 2022, OFCA, in collaboration with CreateHK and RTHK, has been tasked to form operation teams in conducting "Restriction-Testing Declaration" (RTD) operations in "restricted areas" where persons within the areas are required to stay in their premises and undergo compulsory testing in accordance with the arrangement by the Government.

OFCA mobilised a total of about 120 staff members from various grades (including Telecommunications Engineers, Regulatory Affairs Managers, Entertainment Standards Control Officers, Inspectors (Telecommunications)/Controllers (Telecommunications), Official Languages Officers, Foremen, General Grades, Clerical and Secretarial Grades, Non-Civil Service Contract Staff, etc.) to participate in RTD operations. With concerted efforts, three RTD operations were conducted smoothly from March to April 2022. OFCA will continue to participate in anti-epidemic work by fully mobilising its manpower in combatting the epidemic.

<sup>8</sup> Pursuant to the relevant licence conditions of the free TV licences, unless otherwise approved by the CA, a licensee is required to broadcast a minimum number of hours of children's programmes, documentary programmes, current affairs programmes, and arts and culture programmes each week, which are to be wholly of Hong Kong origin.

<sup>9</sup> Pursuant to the relevant licence conditions of the free TV licences, a licensee is required to broadcast a minimum number of hours of positive programmes (viz. documentary programmes, current affairs programmes, programmes for children, young persons and senior citizens, as well as arts and culture programmes) daily/weekly. All of the above programme requirements shall be fulfilled by first-run programmes unless otherwise approved by the CA.

# 6

## 與社區和國際組織合作 Working with the Community and International Organisations

通訊辦致力推動社區參與，並就業界發展和規管事宜與國際組織保持緊密聯繫。

### 參與國際及地區會議

通訊辦積極以中國代表團成員或個別成員的身分參與多個國際及地區組織的活動，並與這些組織保持緊密聯繫。

在2021／22年度，通訊辦共出席20個以視像形式舉行的論壇及會議。主辦這些論壇／會議的國際及地區組織包括國際電信聯盟（國際電聯）、亞太地區電信組織和國際通信協會。年內較矚目的活動包括國際電聯世界電信標準化全會、國際電聯數字世界展及國際通信協會國際規管機構論壇。通訊辦將繼續參與國際及地區組織舉辦的活動，與同業就規管不斷演進的通訊業的國際最佳做法交流意見，並推廣香港作為亞太區內電訊及資訊基礎建設樞紐的卓越地位。

### 與內地及海外政府機構交流

通訊辦經常就有關通訊服務的各項事宜與各地的同業分享及交流意見。年內，通訊辦與內地政府機構，包括工業和信息化部無線電管理局、國家廣播電視總局，以及俄羅斯聯邦通訊、信息技術和大眾傳媒監督局舉行網上會議。為加強粵港在發展信息產業方面的合作，通訊辦亦定期出席粵港信息化合作專責小組會議。

### 與傳媒及社區保持聯繫

通訊辦主動向公眾及傳媒介紹其工作。在2021／22年度，通訊辦發出了21份新聞稿，內容關於通訊局就廣播及電訊規管事宜作出的主要決定，以及通訊辦的主要措施、行動及活動。通訊辦亦在網站登載通訊事務總監在公開活動、業界會議上，以及向傳媒發表的演辭、簡報和文章。這些措施有助向業界和公眾傳遞通訊辦及政府的訊息，令他們更了解我們的工作。



通訊辦不時出席國際會議與各地的同業就規管事宜交換意見及經驗。

OFCA attends international meetings from time to time to exchange views and experience on regulatory matters with its counterparts.





OFCA puts a strong emphasis on engaging the community and maintains close ties with international organisations on industry development and regulatory matters.

## Participation in International and Regional Conferences

OFCA actively participates in the activities of and maintains close contact with a number of international and regional organisations, either as part of the Chinese delegation or as an individual member of those organisations.

In 2021/22, OFCA attended a total of 20 conferences and meetings hosted by international and regional organisations in virtual format, including the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), and International Institute of Communications (IIC). The more notable events of the year included the ITU World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, the ITU Digital World and the IIC International Regulators Forum. OFCA will continue to participate in the activities held by the international and regional organisations with the aim of exchanging views on international best practices in regulating the evolving communications sector as well as promoting Hong Kong's achievement as the pre-eminent hub for telecommunications and information infrastructures in the Asia Pacific region.

## Exchanges with the Mainland and Overseas Authorities

OFCA regularly shares and exchanges views on various issues in relation to communications services with its counterparts. During the year, OFCA attended online meetings with the Mainland authorities, including Bureau of Radio Regulation of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the National Radio and Television Administration, as well as the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology and Mass Media (Roskomnadzor) of Russia. To strengthen the co-operation in development of the information industry between Guangdong and Hong Kong, OFCA also attended the Plenary Meetings of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Expert Group on Co-operation in Informatisation regularly.

## Media and Community Relations

OFCA proactively keeps the public and the media informed of its work. In 2021/22, OFCA issued 21 press releases on the CA's major decisions in relation to broadcasting and telecommunications regulatory issues and OFCA's major initiatives, operations and events. Speeches, presentations and articles made by the Director-General of Communications at public events, industry conferences and media were also published on our website. These measures help disseminate OFCA and government's messages to both the industry and the public, and enable them to gain a better understanding of our work.



# 6

## 與社區和國際組織合作 Working with the Community and International Organisations

### 公眾教育及通訊

在2021/22年度，在疫情的影響下，通訊辦以網上形式舉辦了八場專為本地的小學生而設的有關香港廣播服務的講座，並出席兩場「社區參與廣播服務」網上講座。通訊辦向學生介紹香港不同類別的電視節目服務，以及觀眾可如何選看電視節目；並向「社區參與廣播服務」的參加者講解聲音廣播服務的節目標準。

### 參與有關通訊事務的社區活動

通訊辦繼續參與一年一度由香港天文台聯同超過50個政府決策局和部門及公眾團體舉辦的「科學為民」講座系列。通訊辦以「5G服務在香港的發展近況」為題，於2021年10月23日在香港科學館舉辦了一場講座，向公眾介紹5G在香港的發展近況，以及由通訊局和政府率先展開推動5G服務持續發展的相關工作。



通訊辦以「5G服務在香港的發展近況」為題參與「科學為民」講座系列。

OFCA gave a talk on “Recent Developments of 5G Services in Hong Kong” at the “Science in the Public Service” Lecture Series.

通訊辦亦參與由民眾安全服務隊聯同其他政府部門及機構於2021年11月14日舉辦的「山嶺活動安全推廣活動網上研討會」，安排了有關遠足安全的講座，向參加者推廣在郊野公園內有效的通訊途徑。

### 諮詢委員會的工作

通訊辦轄下設有三個諮詢委員會，為各界提供固定和正式的途徑，就各項電訊規管措施及政策向通訊辦提供意見。

#### 電訊諮詢委員會

通訊辦轄下的三個諮詢委員會，即電訊規管事務諮詢委員會、無線電頻譜及技術標準諮詢委員會，以及電訊服務用戶及消費者諮詢委員會，於2012年6月成立。這些委員會為業界、電訊服務用戶及有興趣人士提供常規和正式的途徑，讓他們就各項電訊規管措施及政策的制訂和實施事宜向通訊辦提供意見。

諮詢委員會的委員來自電訊業界的不同界別、相關政府部門和非政府機構，以及社會大眾，這有助就不時出現的高技術性和複雜事宜提供平衡的意見。委員任期為兩年。

三個諮詢委員會於2022年3月31日的委員名單載於附錄B。

#### 電視及電台廣播諮詢計劃

電視及電台廣播諮詢計劃為通訊局進行有關電視及電台節目事宜的公眾諮詢提供具質量的意見。這個計劃的成員來自全港18區。



## Public Education and Communications

In 2021/22, given the prevailing circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, OFCA gave eight talks on broadcasting services in Hong Kong to local students of primary schools and two talks to the participants of the Community Involvement Broadcasting Service (CIBS) via Zoom. Students were introduced to the different categories of television programme services in Hong Kong and how audiences could make informed viewing choices. The participants of CIBS were briefed on the programme standards of sound broadcasting services.

## Participation in Communications Activities

OFCA continued to participate in the annual “Science in the Public Service” Lecture Series jointly organised by the Hong Kong Observatory and over 50 government bureaux and departments and public bodies. In order to introduce the recent development of 5G services in Hong Kong and the work spearheaded by the CA and the Government in facilitating the sustainable development of 5G services, OFCA delivered a talk titled “Recent Developments of 5G Services in Hong Kong” on 23 October 2021 at the Hong Kong Science Museum.

OFCA also participated in the “Mountaineering Safety Promotion Online Seminar” jointly organised by the Civil Aid Service and other government departments and organisations on 14 November 2021. A talk on hiking safety was delivered to the participants to promote effective means of communication in country parks.

## The Work of Advisory Committees

Three advisory committees under OFCA have been established to provide a regular and formal channel for various parties to advise OFCA on telecommunications regulatory measures and policies.

### *Telecommunications Advisory Committees*

Three advisory committees, namely the Telecommunications Regulatory Affairs Advisory Committee, the Radio Spectrum and Technical Standards Advisory Committee, and the Telecommunications Users and Consumers Advisory Committee, were established under OFCA in June 2012. These committees provide a regular and formal channel for the industry, telecommunications service users and interested parties to advise OFCA on the formulation and implementation of various telecommunications regulatory measures and policies.

Members of the advisory committees are drawn from different sectors of the telecommunications industry, relevant government departments and non-governmental organisations as well as the general public. This helps provide a balanced representation of views on issues that are at times highly technical and complex. The term of appointment is two years.

The membership lists of the three advisory committees as of 31 March 2022 can be found in [Appendix B](#).

### *Television and Radio Consultative Scheme*

The role of the Television and Radio Consultative Scheme is to provide qualitative input on television and radio programming to the CA’s public consultation process. Members are drawn from all 18 districts of the territory.



# 7

## 致力發展卓越的人力資源

### Committed to Human Resource Excellence

#### 幹勁十足、善於應變的團隊

通訊業發展蓬勃、一日千里，為了在規管通訊業的工作上向通訊局提供專業支援，通訊辦一直採取積極、具前瞻性和全面的方式，進行人力資源管理及策略性人力規劃。通訊辦不時檢視組織架構，致力確保以最具效益及效率的方式調配人力資源。

通訊辦擁有幹勁十足、善於應變的工作團隊。截至2022年3月31日，通訊辦有493名員工，當中包括358名公務員、122名以非公務員合約條件僱用的人員，以及13名以退休後服務合約條件僱用的人員。

#### 培訓與發展

通訊辦非常重視員工的培訓和發展，致力提升他們的專業知識和技能，以應付急速變化的業界環境所帶來的各種挑戰，例如日新月異的技術、市民日益殷切的需求，以及實施不同新措施所帶來的推動力。

通訊辦成立了培訓與發展委員會，監督通訊辦實施部門人員培訓及發展政策的情況，以全面掌握員工的培訓需要，並加強栽培具潛質人員的安排。

在2021/22年度，通訊辦為員工提供多元化的專業及管理發展課程和內部培訓項目，當中包括關於競爭法、執法、技術培訓、檢控及調查技巧、資訊及通訊科技、領導才能、工作表現管理、人力資源管理、種族平等、私隱管理、語言、財務管理、溝通、投訴處理、誠信管理、職業安全、身心健康、檔案管理、國家事務研習和《港區國安法》等課程。通訊辦繼續資助員工參加由國際組織及海外機構（例如倫敦大學國王學院、國際電聯和亞太地區電信組織）舉辦的課程，以提升技術和專業技能。年內，接受培訓的員工有740人次，總培訓日數為741日。因應2019冠狀病毒病疫情，通訊辦添置了更多功能的培訓和會議設備，以便進行各項網上培訓及發展相關的計劃及活動。

自2016年起，通訊辦獲僱員再培訓局嘉許為「人才企業」，以表揚部門在人才培訓及發展方面的卓越表現。





## An Energetic and Versatile Workforce

To provide professional support to the CA in the regulation of the fast-changing and dynamic communications industry, OFCA has all along adopted a proactive, forward-looking and holistic approach to human resource management and strategic manpower planning. Organisational reviews are conducted from time to time to ensure the most effective and efficient deployment of manpower resources.

OFCA had an energetic and versatile workforce of 493 staff as of 31 March 2022, comprising 358 civil servants, 122 staff employed on non-civil service contract terms and 13 staff employed on post-retirement service contract terms.

## Training and Development

OFCA attaches great importance to the training and development of staff members and strives to enhance their professional knowledge and competencies to cope with the challenges posed by the rapidly evolving industry environment such as emerging new technologies, increasing public demands and internal driving forces arising from various initiatives.

A Training and Development Committee has been established to oversee the implementation of OFCA's training and development policies for departmental officers in order to take a holistic view on the training needs of staff and to strengthen arrangements for grooming officers with potential.

A variety of professional and managerial development courses and in-house training programmes were organised in 2021/22. These included courses on competition law, law enforcement, technical training, prosecution and investigation skills, information and communications technology, leadership, performance management, human resources management, racial equality, privacy management, languages, financial management, communications, complaint handling, integrity management, occupational safety, emotional and physical wellness, records management, national studies and the National Security Law. OFCA continued to sponsor staff members on courses organised by international organisations and overseas institutions, such as those provided by King's College London, ITU and APT to enhance their technical and professional skills. The trainee count for the year was 740 and the training man-day count was 741. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, OFCA equipped itself with enhanced training and conferencing facilities to enable the conduct of various web-based trainings, development programmes and events.

OFCA has been accredited as a Manpower Developer by the "Employee Retraining Board" for our outstanding achievements in manpower training and development since 2016.



# 7

## 致力發展卓越的人力資源

### Committed to Human Resource Excellence

#### 獎勵與嘉許

在2021／22年度，通訊辦有11名員工獲頒發總監嘉許長期服務獎、52名獲頒發總監嘉許優良服務獎、五名獲頒發長期優良服務獎，以及三名獲頒發2021／22年度長期優良服務公費旅行獎勵。

#### 康樂活動與義工服務

通訊辦定期舉辦各項員工活動，藉此提倡作息均衡的工作環境，同時加強員工的歸屬感。



為幫助員工建立健康的生活方式，以及提升同事間的團隊精神，通訊辦定期舉辦員工康樂活動，包括興趣班、健康講座和體育活動。此外，通訊辦定期參與多項義工服務和慈善活動，向社區表達關懷。自2007年起，通訊辦每年均獲香港社會服務聯會頒發「同心展關懷」標誌；自2016年起，通訊辦亦獲勞工及福利局轄下的社區投資共享基金頒發「社會資本動力標誌獎」。







## Awards and Commendations

In 2021/22, 11 OFCA staff members received the Director-General's Commendation for Long and Valuable Service, 52 received the Director-General's Commendation for Meritorious Service, five received the Long and Meritorious Service Award, and three received the 2021/22 Long and Meritorious Service Travel Award.

## Recreational Activities and Volunteer Services

OFCA regularly organises a variety of staff activities to advocate the importance of work-life balance and strengthen the sense of belonging among colleagues.

To help staff members develop a healthy lifestyle and foster a greater sense of teamwork with their co-workers, OFCA regularly organises staff recreational activities including interest classes, health talks and sports activities. To show care for the community, OFCA regularly participates in a number of volunteering and charity events. OFCA has been awarded the "Caring Organisation" logo by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service every year since 2007 and the "Social Capital Builder Logo Award" by the Community Investment and Inclusion Fund of the Labour and Welfare Bureau since 2016.



通訊辦定期舉辦各項員工活動，藉此提倡作息均衡的工作環境，同時加強員工的歸屬感。

OFCA regularly organises a variety of staff activities to advocate the importance of work-life balance and strengthen the sense of belonging among colleagues.



# 8

## 財務狀況 Financial Results

### 2021／22年度財務狀況

1. 對通訊辦營運基金而言，2021／22年度是充滿挑戰的一年。年內盈利由2020／21年度的390萬港元上升至800萬港元。固定資產平均淨值回報率由去年的-12.8%下跌至-16.1%\*，主要是由於全年總收入減少所致。
2. 全年總收入為4.771億港元，較去年的4.819億港元為低，主要原因是從討回法律費用所得的雜項收入減少，惟部分收入的跌幅因來自牌照費的收入增加而被抵銷。
3. 在支出方面，2021／22年度總支出下跌1.9%至4.691億港元，主要原因是員工成本和退還牌照費申索的所需開支減少，惟部分開支的跌幅因營運開支和顧問費增加而被抵銷。

\* 固定資產平均淨值回報率是以總全面收益（不包括（如有的話）利息收入、利息支出和退還牌照費申索的款項）除以固定資產平均淨值來計算所得的百分率。固定資產只包括物業、設備及器材和無形資產。

### Financial Results 2021/22

1. 2021/22 was a challenging year for the OFCA Trading Fund. The profit for the year rose to HK\$8.0 million from HK\$3.9 million in 2020/21. For the rate of return on average net fixed assets (ANFA), it dropped to -16.1%\* from -12.8% last year, which was primarily the result of a decrease in total revenue.
2. The total revenue at HK\$477.1 million was lower than the amount of HK\$481.9 million last year mainly due to a decrease in sundry income from recovery of legal fees, partly offset by an increase in revenue from licence fees.
3. On the expenditure side, the total expenditure fell by 1.9% to HK\$469.1 million in 2021/22 mainly due to decrease in staff costs and expense on settlement of restitution claims, partly offset by increase in operating expenses and consultancy fees.

\* The rate of return on ANFA is calculated as total comprehensive income (excluding, if any, interest income, interest expenses and settlement of restitution claims) divided by average net fixed assets, and expressed as a percentage. Fixed assets include property, plant and equipment and intangible assets only.



## 2021/22年度財務狀況

### 財務概要：

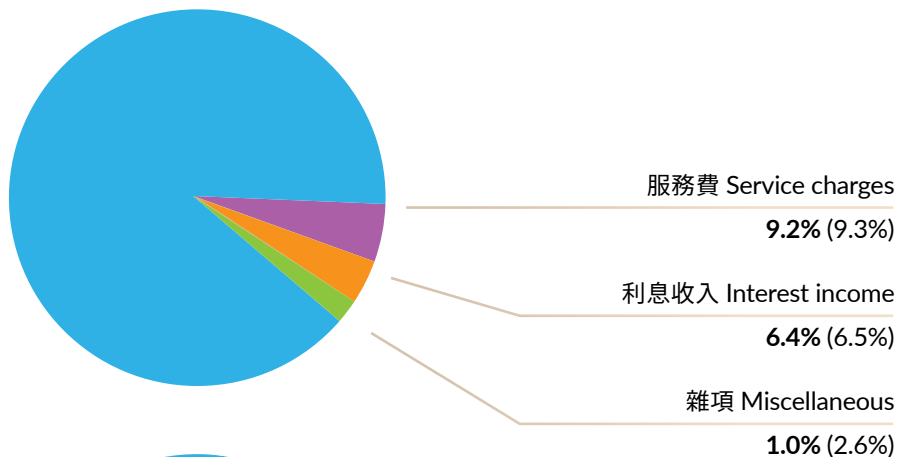
## Financial Results 2021/22

### Highlights of the financial performance：

		2021/22 百萬港元 HK\$m	2020/21 百萬港元 HK\$m
收入	Revenue	477.1	481.9
支出	Expenditure	469.1	478.0
盈利	Profit	8.0	3.9
固定資產平均淨值回報率	Rate of return on ANFA	-16.1%	-12.8%

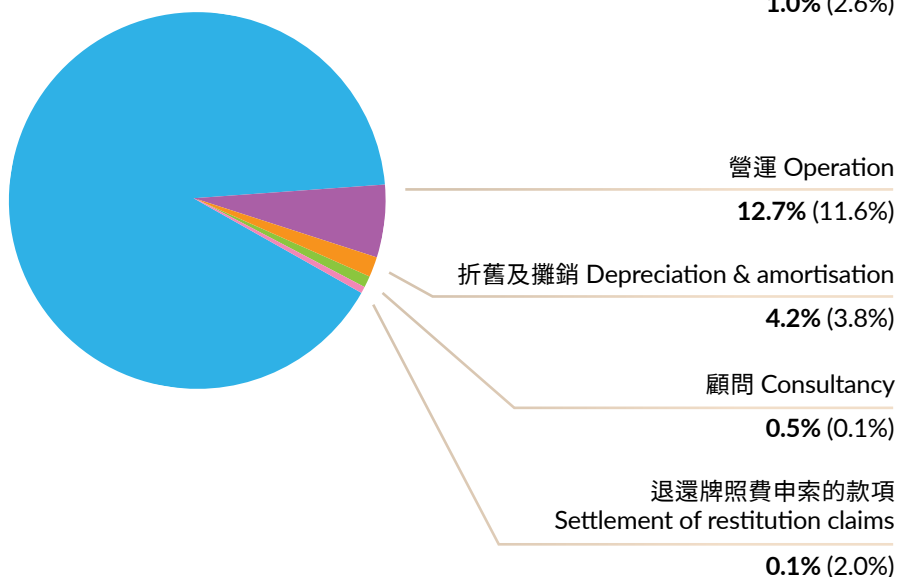
### 收入 Revenue

牌照費 Licence fees  
83.4% (81.6%)



### 支出 Expenditure

員工 Staff  
82.5% (82.5%)



\* 括號內為2020/21年度數字  
In parentheses are 2020/21 figures



# 8

## 財務狀況 Financial Results

### 審計署署長報告



香港特別行政區政府  
審計署

### 獨立審計師報告 致立法會

#### 意見

茲證明我已審核及審計列載於第59至92頁通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金的財務報表，該等財務報表包括於2022年3月31日的財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的全面收益表、權益變動表和現金流量表，以及財務報表的附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我認為，該等財務報表已按照香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金於2022年3月31日的狀況及截至該日止年度的運作成果及現金流量，並已按照《營運基金條例》（第430章）第7(4)條所規定的方式妥為擬備。

#### 意見的基礎

我已按照《營運基金條例》第7(5)條及審計署的審計準則進行審計。我根據該等準則而須承擔的責任，詳載於本報告「審計師就財務報表審計而須承擔的責任」部分。根據該等準則，我獨立於通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金，並已按該等準則履行其他道德責任。我相信，我所獲得的審計憑證是充足和適當地為我的審計意見提供基礎。

### Report of the Director of Audit

#### Audit Commission

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

### Independent Auditor's Report To the Legislative Council

#### Opinion

I certify that I have examined and audited the financial statements of the Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund set out on pages 59 to 92, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund as at 31 March 2022, and of its results of operations and 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 manner provided in section 7(4) of the Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430).

#### Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with section 7(5) of the Trading Funds Ordinance and the Audit Commission auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund in accordance with those standards, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those standards. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.



## 審計署署長報告

### *通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理就財務報表而須承擔的責任*

通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理須負責按照香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》及《營運基金條例》第7(4)條擬備真實而中肯的財務報表，以及落實其認為必要的內部控制，使財務報表不存有因欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

在擬備財務報表時，通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理須負責評估通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金持續經營的能力，以及在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，並以持續經營作為會計基礎。

### *審計師就財務報表審計而須承擔的責任*

我的目標是就整體財務報表是否不存有任何因欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並發出包括我意見的審計師報告。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能確保按審計署審計準則進行的審計定能發現所存有的任何重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們個別或匯總起來可能影響財務報表使用者所作出的經濟決定，則會被視作重大錯誤陳述。

## Report of the Director of Audit

### *Responsibilities of the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund for the financial statements*

The General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and section 7(4) of the Trading Funds Ordinance, and for such internal control as the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund determines 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 General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund is responsible for assessing the Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

### *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Audit Commission auditing standards 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.

# 8

## 財務狀況 Financial Results

### 審計署署長報告

在根據審計署審計準則進行審計的過程中，我會運用專業判斷並秉持專業懷疑態度。我亦會：

- 識別和評估因欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險；設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險；以及取得充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕內部控制的情況，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致重大錯誤陳述的風險，較未能發現因錯誤而導致者為高；
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序。然而，此舉並非旨在對通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金內部控制的有效性發表意見；
- 評價通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理所採用的會計政策是否恰當，以及其作出的會計估計和相關資料披露是否合理；

### Report of the Director of Audit

As part of an audit in accordance with the Audit Commission auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund;



## 審計署署長報告

- 判定通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理以持續經營作為會計基礎的做法是否恰當，並根據所得的審計憑證，判定是否存在與事件或情況有關，而且可能對通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金持續經營的能力構成重大疑慮的重大不確定性。如果我認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在審計師報告中請使用者留意財務報表中的相關資料披露。假若所披露的相關資料不足，我便須發出非無保留意見的審計師報告。我的結論是基於截至審計師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事件或情況可能導致通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金不能繼續持續經營；以及
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露資料，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。

我與通訊事務管理局辦公室營運基金總經理溝通計劃的審計範圍和時間以及重大審計發現等事項，包括我在審計期間識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

審計署署長  
(審計署助理署長陳瑞蘭代行)

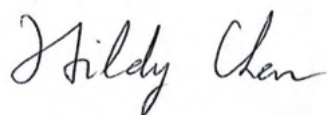
審計署  
香港  
金鐘道66號  
金鐘道政府合署高座6樓

2022年9月21日

## Report of the Director of Audit

- conclude on the appropriateness of the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund'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 Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.

I communicate with the General Manager, Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Ms Hildy Chan  
Assistant Director of Audit  
for Director of Audit

Audit Commission  
6th Floor, High Block  
Queensway Government Offices  
66 Queensway  
Hong Kong

21 September 2022

## 8

# 財務狀況

## Financial Results

### 財務報表

### Financial Statements

#### 全面收益表

截至2022年3月31日止年度  
(以港幣千元位列示)

#### Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2022  
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2022	2021
來自客戶合約之收入	Revenue from contracts with customers	4	442,141	438,303
運作成本	Operating costs	5	(468,973)	(468,410)
運作虧損	Loss from operations		(26,832)	(30,107)
其他收入	Other income	6	34,794	33,980
年度盈利	Profit for the year		7,962	3,873
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income		—	—
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year		7,962	3,873
固定資產回報率	Rate of return on fixed assets	7	-16.1%	-12.8%

第63至92頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 63 to 92 form part of these financial statements.

## 財務報表

## Financial Statements

### 財務狀況表

於2022年3月31日  
(以港幣千元位列示)

### Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2022  
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2022	2021
<b>非流動資產</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>			
物業、設備及器材	Property, plant and equipment	8	135,613	134,445
使用權資產	Right-of-use assets	9(a)	22,006	27,384
無形資產	Intangible assets	10	2,921	2,718
外匯基金存款	Placement with the Exchange Fund	11	570,145	544,551
			<u>730,685</u>	<u>709,098</u>
<b>流動資產</b>	<b>Current assets</b>			
應收帳款及其他應收款項	Trade and other receivables	12, 13(a)	893	5,624
應收關連人士帳款	Amounts due from related parties	20	93	—
應收外匯基金存款利息	Interest receivable from placement with the Exchange Fund		7,873	6,311
其他應收利息	Other interest receivable		1,021	1,889
銀行存款	Bank deposits		593,100	646,400
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances		10,314	14,909
			<u>613,294</u>	<u>675,133</u>
<b>流動負債</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
應付帳款及其他應付款項	Trade and other payables		17,064	20,890
退還牌照費申索撥備	Provision for restitution claims	21	662	6,778
僱員福利撥備	Provision for employee benefits	14	11,448	14,826
應付關連人士帳款	Amounts due to related parties	20	32,590	32,465
遞延收入	Deferred income	13(b)	204,156	229,135
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	9(b)	5,443	5,420
			<u>271,363</u>	<u>309,514</u>
<b>流動資產淨值</b>	<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>341,931</u>	<u>365,619</u>
<b>總資產減去流動負債</b>	<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,072,616</u>	<u>1,074,717</u>
<b>非流動負債</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
遞延收入	Deferred income	13(b)	34	211
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	9(b)	16,918	22,361
僱員福利撥備	Provision for employee benefits	14	72,254	76,697
			<u>89,206</u>	<u>99,269</u>
<b>淨資產</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>983,410</u>	<u>975,448</u>
<b>資本與儲備</b>	<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
營運基金資本	Trading fund capital	15	212,400	212,400
發展儲備	Development reserve	16	690,165	690,165
保留盈利	Retained earnings	17	80,845	72,883
			<u>983,410</u>	<u>975,448</u>



梁仲賢  
通訊事務管理局辦公室  
營運基金總經理  
2022年9月21日

Chaucer Leung  
General Manager,  
Office of the Communications Authority Trading Fund  
21 September 2022

第63至92頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 63 to 92 form part of these financial statements.



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# 財務狀況

## Financial Results

### 財務報表

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#### 權益變動表

截至2022年3月31日止年度  
(以港幣千元位列示)

#### Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2022  
(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

		2022	2021
年初結餘	Balance at beginning of year	975,448	971,575
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	7,962	3,873
年終結餘	Balance at end of year	983,410	975,448

第63至92頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 63 to 92 form part of these financial statements.

## 財務報表

## Financial Statements

## 現金流量表

 截至2022年3月31日止年度  
 (以港幣千元位列示)

## Statement of Cash Flows

 for the year ended 31 March 2022  
 (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2022	2021
<b>營運項目之現金流量</b>			
運作虧損		(26,832)	(30,107)
雜項收入		4,604	12,204
出售／註銷物業、設備及器材的(收益)／虧損		(20)	16
物業、設備及器材折舊		13,392	12,220
使用權資產折舊		5,378	4,887
無形資產攤銷		898	843
租賃負債的利息支出		100	110
應收帳款及其他應收款項減少		4,731	1,773
應收關連人士帳款(增加)／減少		(93)	2,054
應付帳款及其他應付款項減少		(6,360)	(26,683)
應付關連人士帳款增加／(減少)		148	(13,612)
遞延收入減少		(25,156)	(26,572)
僱員福利撥備減少		(7,821)	(1,854)
退還牌照費申索而支付的款項		(6,312)	(2,865)
<b>營運項目所用現金淨額</b>		<b>(43,343)</b>	<b>(67,586)</b>
<b>投資項目之現金流量</b>			
外匯基金存款增加		(25,594)	(19,429)
原有期限為三個月以上的銀行存款減少		58,100	24,800
購置物業、設備及器材和無形資產		(13,176)	(9,001)
出售／註銷物業、設備及器材所得淨額／(開支)		46	(15)
已收利息		29,692	31,760
<b>投資項目所得現金淨額</b>		<b>49,068</b>	<b>28,115</b>
<b>融資項目之現金流量</b>			
支付租賃負債		(5,520)	(4,600)
政府規定的目標回報		—	(25,322)
<b>融資項目所用現金淨額</b>		<b>(5,520)</b>	<b>(29,922)</b>
<b>現金及等同現金的增加／(減少)淨額</b>		<b>205</b>	<b>(69,393)</b>
<b>年初的現金及等同現金</b>		<b>16,109</b>	<b>85,502</b>
<b>年終的現金及等同現金</b>	18	<b>16,314</b>	<b>16,109</b>

第63至92頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。The notes on pages 63 to 92 form part of these financial statements.

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## 財務狀況 Financial Results

### 財務報表

### Financial Statements

#### 財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

#### 1. 總論

前立法局在1995年5月10日依據《營運基金條例》(第430章)第3、4及6條通過決議，於1995年6月1日成立電訊管理局(電訊局)營運基金。電訊局營運基金根據在2012年4月1日開始實施的《通訊事務管理局條例》(第616章)第25條的規定，於同日重新命名為「通訊事務管理局辦公室(通訊辦)營運基金」(營運基金)。通訊事務管理局(通訊局)是根據《通訊事務管理局條例》成立的法定機構，通訊辦則是通訊局的執行部門。通訊局負責實施和執行《廣播條例》(第562章)、《廣播(雜項條文)條例》(第391章)、《通訊事務管理局條例》、《電訊條例》(第106章)、《非應邀電子訊息條例》(第593章)，以及《商品說明條例》(第362章)和《競爭條例》(第619章)，並根據或憑藉任何條例履行任何職能。營運基金隸屬於香港特別行政區政府(政府)的商務及經濟發展局，支援通訊局的主要業務，包括：

- (a) 電訊服務與廣播服務的發牌和規管；
- (b) 香港無線電頻譜的管理；
- (c) 就電訊、廣播及反濫發訊息事宜向政府提供諮詢、策劃和支援服務；
- (d) 監督技術標準和在國際事務上擔任政府代表；
- (e) 執行《非應邀電子訊息條例》；以及
- (f) 確保電訊業與廣播業採取公平營商手法和進行公平競爭。

#### 1. General

The Office of the Telecommunications Authority (OFTA) Trading Fund was established on 1 June 1995 under the Legislative Council Resolution passed on 10 May 1995 pursuant to sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430). By virtue of section 25 of the Communications Authority Ordinance (CAO) (Cap. 616) which came into operation on 1 April 2012, the OFTA Trading Fund was renamed as the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA) Trading Fund (the Fund) on the same date. The OFCA serves as the executive arm of the Communications Authority (CA), which is a statutory body set up under the CAO to administer and enforce the Broadcasting Ordinance (Cap. 562), the Broadcasting (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 391), the CAO, the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106) and the Unsolicited Electronic Messages Ordinance (UEMO) (Cap. 593), as well as the Trade Descriptions Ordinance (Cap. 362) and the Competition Ordinance (Cap. 619), and to perform any function under or by virtue of any Ordinance. The Fund, which is under the policy portfolio of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the Government), supports the principal activities of the CA, as follows:

- (a) licensing and regulating telecommunications services and broadcasting services;
- (b) managing Hong Kong's radio frequency spectrum;
- (c) providing advisory, planning and support services on telecommunications, broadcasting, anti-spamming matters to the Government;
- (d) overseeing technical standards and representing the Government on international affairs;
- (e) enforcing the UEMO; and
- (f) ensuring the enforcement of fair trading practices and fair competition in relation to telecommunications and broadcasting sectors.



## 財務報表

### 財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

## 2. 主要會計政策

### (a) 符合準則聲明

本財務報表是按照香港公認的會計原則及香港財務報告準則（此詞是統稱，當中包括香港會計師公會頒布的所有適用的個別香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則及詮釋）編製。營運基金採納的主要會計政策摘要如下。

香港會計師公會頒布了若干新增或經修訂的香港財務報告準則並於營運基金的本會計期首次生效或可供提前採納。營運基金因首度採納其中適用的準則而引致本會計期及前會計期的會計政策改變（如有）已反映在本財務報表，有關資料載於附註3。

### (b) 編製財務報表的基礎

本財務報表的編製基礎均以原值成本法計量。

編製符合香港財務報告準則的財務報表，需要管理層作出判斷、估計及假設。該等判斷、估計及假設會影響會計政策的實施，以及資產、負債、收入和支出的呈報款額。該等估計及相關的假設，均按以往經驗及其他在有關情況下被認為合適的因素而制訂。倘若沒有其他現成數據可供參考，則會採用該等估計及假設作為判斷有關資產及負債的帳面值的基礎。估計結果或會與實際價值有所不同。

## Financial Statements

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

## 2. Significant accounting policies

### (a) Statement of compliance

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

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

### (b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is historical cost.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.



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## 財務狀況 Financial Results

### 財務報表

### Financial Statements

#### 財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

### 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) 編製財務報表的基礎 (續)

該等估計及其所依據的假設會作持續檢討。如修訂會計估計只影響本會計期，會在作出修訂的期內確認，但如影響本期及未來的會計期，有關修訂便會在該期及未來期間內確認。

營運基金在實施會計政策方面並不涉及任何關鍵的會計判斷。無論對未來作出的假設，或在報告日估計過程中所存在的不明朗因素，皆不足以構成重大風險，導致資產和負債的帳面值在來年大幅修訂。

#### (c) 物業、設備及器材

於1995年6月1日撥歸營運基金的物業、設備及器材，最初的成本值是按前立法局在1995年5月10日通過的決議中所列的估值入帳。自1995年6月1日起購置的物業、設備及器材，均按其購置或裝設的實際開支入帳。

下列物業、設備及器材項目按成本值扣除累計折舊及任何減值虧損列帳（附註2(f)）：

- 自用租賃土地及房產；及
- 設備及器材，包括電訊與廣播設備、電腦系統、傢具、裝置及車輛。

折舊是按照各物業、設備及器材的估計可使用年期，在減去其估計剩餘值，再以直線法攤銷其成本值。有關的估計可使用年期如下：

#### (b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no critical accounting judgments involved in the application of the Fund's accounting policies. There are also no key assumptions concerning the future, or other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next year.

#### (c) Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment appropriated to the Fund on 1 June 1995 were measured initially at deemed cost equal to the value contained in the Resolution of the Legislative Council passed on 10 May 1995. Property, plant and equipment acquired since 1 June 1995 are capitalised at the actual costs of acquisition or installation.

The following items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses (note 2(f)):

- leasehold land and buildings held for own use; and
- plant and equipment, including telecommunications and broadcasting equipment, computer systems, furniture, fixtures and motor vehicles.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:



## 財務報表

## Financial Statements

### 財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

## 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (c) 物業、設備及器材 (續)

### (c) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

— 租賃土地	按租約剩餘年期計算
— 位於租賃土地 的房產	按剩餘租賃年期及 可使用年期兩者中的 較短者計算
— 設備	5至12年
— 電腦系統	5年
— 傢具及裝置	5年
— 車輛	5年

— Leasehold land	over the unexpired term of lease
— Buildings situated on leasehold land	over the shorter of the unexpired term of lease and their useful lives
— Equipment	5 to 12 years
— Computer systems	5 years
— Furniture and fixtures	5 years
— Motor vehicles	5 years

出售／註銷物業、設備及器材所產生的損益是以出售所得淨收益與資產帳面值之差額來釐定，並於出售／註銷當日在全面收益表內確認。

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the date of disposal.

### (d) 租賃

### (d) Leases

租賃會於其生效日在財務狀況表內確認為使用權資產及相應的租賃負債，惟涉及租賃期為12個月或以下的短期租賃及低價值資產租賃的相關款項會在租賃期內以直線法計入全面收益表。

A lease is recognised in the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset with a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date, except that payments associated with short-term leases having a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

使用權資產會按成本值扣除累計折舊及減值虧損計量（附註2(f)）。該使用權資產按租賃期及資產的估計可使用年期兩者中的較短者以直線法折舊。

A right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (note 2(f)). The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's estimated useful life.

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## 財務狀況 Financial Results

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

### 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (d) 租賃 (續)

#### (d) Leases (continued)

租賃負債按在租賃期應支付的租賃款項的現值計量，並以租賃隱含利率折現，或如該利率未能確定，則以營運基金的遞增借款利率折現。租賃負債其後按租賃負債計提的利息與所支付的租賃款項，及任何源於租賃負債重估或租賃修訂的重新計量作調整。

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Fund's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently adjusted by the effect of the interest on and the settlement of the lease liability, and the remeasurement arising from any reassessment of lease liability or lease modification.

#### (e) 無形資產

#### (e) Intangible assets

無形資產包括購入的電腦軟件牌照及已資本化的電腦軟件程式開發成本值。如電腦軟件程式在技術上可行，而營運基金有足夠資源及有意完成開發工作，有關的開發費用會被資本化。資本化費用包括直接工資及物料費用。無形資產按成本值扣除累計攤銷及任何減值虧損列帳（附註2(f)）。

Intangible assets include acquired computer software licences and capitalised development costs of computer software programs. Expenditure on development of computer software programs is capitalised if the programs are technically feasible and the Fund has sufficient resources and intention to complete development. The expenditure capitalised includes direct labour and cost of materials. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses (note 2(f)).

無形資產的攤銷按5年至12年的資產估計可使用年期以直線法列入全面收益表。

Amortisation of intangible assets is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives of 5 to 12 years.

#### (f) 非金融資產的減值

#### (f) Impairment of non-financial assets

非金融資產（包括物業、設備及器材、使用權資產和無形資產）的帳面值在報告日評估，以確定有否出現減值跡象。

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets, including property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, are reviewed at the reporting date to identify any indication of impairment.



## 財務報表

### 財務報表附註

(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

## Financial Statements

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(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

## 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### (f) 非金融資產的減值 (續)

如出現減值跡象，每當資產的帳面值高於可收回金額時，則有關減值虧損會在全面收益表內確認。資產的可收回金額為其公平值減去出售／註銷成本與使用值兩者中的較高者。

### (g) 金融資產與金融負債

#### (i) 初始確認及計量

營運基金的金融資產包括外匯基金存款、應收帳款及其他應收款項、應收關連人士帳款、應收利息、銀行存款和現金及銀行結餘。

營運基金的金融負債包括應付帳款及其他應付款項、退還牌照費申索撥備、僱員福利撥備、應付關連人士帳款及租賃負債。

營運基金在成為有關金融工具的合約其中一方之日確認有關金融資產及金融負債。在初始確認時，金融資產及金融負債按公平值計量，再加上或減去因購買金融資產或產生金融負債而直接引致的交易成本。

#### (ii) 分類及其後的計量

營運基金將其所有金融資產分類為其後以實際利率法按攤銷成本值計量，因為有關金融資產以收取合約現金流量為目的業務模式而持有，且合約現金流量僅為所支付的本金及利息。金融資產的虧損備抵帳根據附註2(g)(iv)所述的預期信貸虧損模型計量。

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (f) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

### (g) Financial assets and financial liabilities

#### (i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Fund's financial assets comprise placement with the Exchange Fund, trade and other receivables, amounts due from related parties, interest receivables, bank deposits, and cash and bank balances.

The Fund's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, provision for restitution claims, provision for employee benefits, amounts due to related parties and lease liabilities.

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or the issue of the financial liabilities.

#### (ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Fund classifies all financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, on the basis that they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold them for collection of contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. The measurement of loss allowances for financial assets is based on the expected credit loss model as described in note 2(g)(iv).



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### 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (g) 金融資產與金融負債 (續)

#### (g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

#### (ii) 分類及其後的計量 (續)

#### (ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

實際利率法是計算金融資產或金融負債的攤銷成本值，以及攤分和確認有關期間的利息收入或支出的方法。實際利率是指可將該金融資產或金融負債在有效期間內的預計現金收支，折現成該金融資產的帳面總值或該金融負債的攤銷成本值所適用的貼現率。營運基金在計算實際利率時，會考慮該金融工具的所有合約條款以估計現金流量，但不考慮預期的信貸虧損。有關計算包括與實際利率相關的所有收取自或支付予合約各方的費用、交易成本及所有其他溢價或折讓。

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating and recognising the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates the expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees received or paid between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

營運基金將其所有金融負債分類為其後採用實際利率法按攤銷成本值計量的項目。

The Fund classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

營運基金僅在管理某金融資產的業務模式出現變動時，才會將有關資產重新分類。金融負債不作重新分類。

The Fund reclassifies a financial asset when and only when it changes its business model for managing the asset. A financial liability is not reclassified.

#### (iii) 註銷確認

#### (iii) Derecognition

當從金融資產收取現金流量的合約權利屆滿時，或該金融資產連同擁有權的所有主要風險及回報已被轉讓時，該金融資產會被註銷確認。

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

當合約指明的債務被解除、取消或到期時，該金融負債會被註銷確認。

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled, or when it expires.



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## 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### (g) 金融資產與金融負債 (續)

#### (iv) 金融資產的減值

營運基金就按攤銷成本值計量的金融資產（應收帳款除外）採用由三個階段組成的方法計量預期信貸虧損，並確認相應的虧損備抵帳及減值虧損或撥回，而預期信貸虧損的計量基礎取決於自初始確認以來的信貸風險變化：

#### 第一階段：12個月預期信貸虧損

若自初始確認以來，金融工具的信貸風險並無大幅增加，全期預期信貸虧損中反映在報告日後12個月內可能發生的違約事件引致的預期信貸虧損的部分予以確認。

#### 第二階段：全期預期信貸虧損－非信貸減值

若自初始確認以來，金融工具的信貸風險大幅增加，但並非信貸減值，全期預期信貸虧損（反映在金融工具的預期有效期內所有可能發生的違約事件引致的預期信貸虧損）予以確認。

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

#### (iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Fund applies a three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses on financial assets (other than trade receivables) measured at amortised cost and to recognise the corresponding loss allowances and impairment losses or reversals, with the change in credit risk since initial recognition determining the measurement bases for expected credit losses:

#### Stage 1: 12-month expected credit losses

For financial instruments for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the portion of the lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date are recognised.

#### Stage 2: Lifetime expected credit losses – not credit impaired

For financial instruments for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses representing the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instruments are recognised.

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### 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (g) 金融資產與金融負債 (續)

#### (g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

#### (iv) 金融資產的減值 (續)

#### (iv) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

第三階段：全期預期信貸虧損－信貸減值

Stage 3: Lifetime expected credit losses – credit impaired

若金融工具已視作信貸減值，全期預期信貸虧損予以確認，利息收入則採用實際利率按攤銷成本值而非帳面總值計算。

For financial instruments that have become credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised and interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost rather than the gross carrying amount.

應收帳款的虧損備抵帳一直按等同於全期預期信貸虧損的金額計量。

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

#### 如何釐定信貸風險大幅增加

#### Determining significant increases in credit risk

在每個報告日，營運基金藉比較金融工具於報告日及於初始確認日在餘下的預期有效期內出現違約的風險，以評估金融工具的信貸風險有否大幅增加。有關評估會考慮以往數量及質量的資料，以及具前瞻性的資料。若發生一項或多於一項對某金融資產的估計未來現金流量有不利影響的事件，該金融資產會被評定為應作出信貸減值。

At each reporting date, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial instruments since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life as at the reporting date with that as at the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers quantitative and qualitative historical information as well as forward-looking information. A financial asset is assessed to be credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

營運基金在個別或綜合基礎上評估自初始確認以來信貸風險有否大幅增加。就綜合評估而言，金融工具按共同信貸風險特質的基準歸類，並考慮投資類別、信貸風險評級及其他相關因素。

The Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis. For collective assessment, financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, taking into account investment type, credit risk ratings and other relevant factors.



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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

## 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### (g) 金融資產與金融負債 (續)

#### (iv) 金融資產的減值 (續)

外部信貸評級為投資級別的銀行存款被視為屬低信貸風險。其他金融工具若其違約風險低，且交易對手或借款人具備雄厚實力在短期內履行其合約現金流量責任，會被視為屬低信貸風險。此等金融工具的信貸風險會被評定為自初始確認以來並無大幅增加。

若金融資產無法收回，該金融資產會與相關虧損備抵帳撇銷。該等資產在完成所有必要程序和釐定虧損金額後撇銷。其後收回先前被撇銷的金額會在全面收益表內確認。

#### 計量預期信貸虧損

金融工具的預期信貸虧損是對該金融工具在預期有效期內的公平及經概率加權估計的信貸虧損（即所有短缺現金的現值）。短缺現金為按照合約應付予營運基金的現金流量與營運基金預期會收到的現金流量兩者間的差額。若金融資產在報告日作出信貸減值，營運基金根據該資產的帳面總值與按資產原來實際利率用貼現方式計算估計未來現金流量的現值之間的差額計量預期信貸虧損。

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(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

#### (iv) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Placements with banks with an external credit rating of investment grade are considered to have a low credit risk. Other financial instruments are considered to have a low credit risk if they have a low risk of default and the counterparty or borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. The credit risk on these financial instruments is assessed as not having increased significantly since initial recognition.

When a financial asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the related loss allowance. Such assets are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses of a financial instrument are an unbiased and probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to the Fund in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive. For a financial asset that is credit impaired at the reporting date, the Fund measures the expected credit losses as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.



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### 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (h) 遞延收入

在營運基金向客戶轉讓服務前，若該客戶支付代價，或營運基金擁有無條件的權利收取該代價，會將其合約負債確認為遞延收入。當營運基金向該客戶轉讓服務並因此履行其履約責任時，便會註銷有關的遞延收入和確認收入。

#### (h) Deferred income

If a customer pays consideration, or the Fund has an unconditional right to consideration, before the Fund transfers a service to the customer, the Fund recognises its contract liability as deferred income. The Fund derecognises the deferred income and recognises revenue when the Fund transfers the service and, therefore, satisfies its performance obligation.

#### (i) 收入確認

營運基金在履行向客戶轉讓所承諾服務的履約責任時確認來自客戶合約的收入，金額為營運基金預期就交換該服務而有權獲得的代價金額。

#### (i) Revenue recognition

The Fund recognises revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to a customer, at the amount of consideration to which the Fund expects to be entitled in exchange for the service.

利息收入按實際利率法以應計方式確認。

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

其他收入按應計基礎確認。

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

#### (j) 僱員福利

營運基金的僱員包括公務員及合約僱員。薪金、約滿酬金及年假開支均在僱員提供有關服務的年度內以應計基準確認入帳。就公務員而言，僱員附帶福利開支包括由政府提供予僱員的退休金及房屋福利，均在僱員提供有關服務的年度支銷。

#### (j) Employee benefits

The employees of the Fund comprise civil servants and contract staff. Salaries, staff gratuities and annual leave entitlements are accrued and recognised as expenditure in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the staff. For civil servants, staff on-costs, including pensions and housing benefits provided to the staff by the Government, are charged as expenditure in the year in which the associated services are rendered.

就按可享退休金條款受聘的公務員長俸負債已包括於支付予政府有關附帶福利開支中。就其他僱員向強制性公積金計劃的供款在全面收益表內支銷。

For civil servants employed on pensionable terms, their pension liabilities are discharged by reimbursement of the staff on-cost charged by the Government. For other staff, contributions to the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

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## 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### (k) 關連人士

營運基金是根據《營運基金條例》成立，屬於政府轄下的一個獨立會計單位。本年內在營運基金的日常業務中曾與不同的關連人士進行交易，其中包括各決策局及政府部門、其他營運基金，以及受政府所控制或政府對其有重大影響力的財政自主機構。

### (l) 外幣換算

年內以外幣為單位的交易按交易日的現貨匯率換算為港元。非港元計算的貨幣資產及負債均以報告日的收市匯率換算為港元。所有外幣換算產生的匯兌收益和虧損在全面收益表內確認。

### (m) 現金及等同現金

現金及等同現金包括現金及銀行結餘，以及屬短期和流通性高的其他投資。該等投資可隨時轉換為已知金額的現金，且所涉及的價值變動風險不大，並在存入或購入時距到期日不超過三個月。

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (k) Related parties

The Fund is a separate accounting entity within the Government established under the Trading Funds Ordinance. During the year, the Fund has entered into transactions with various related parties, including government bureaux and departments, other trading funds and financially autonomous bodies controlled or significantly influenced by the Government, in the ordinary course of its business.

### (l) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars using the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Hong Kong dollars are translated into Hong Kong dollars using the closing exchange rate at the reporting date. All foreign currency translation differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### (m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances, and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity when placed or acquired.

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### 2. 主要會計政策 (續)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (n) 撥備及或有負債

#### (n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

如須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定責任，而又可能需要付出經濟代價以履行該項責任，並能夠可靠地估計涉及的金額時，為該項在時間上或金額上尚未確定的責任撥備。

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when there is a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made.

如金錢的時間價值重大，則會按預計履行該項責任所需開支的現值作出撥備。

Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

若承擔有關責任可能無須付出經濟代價，或無法可靠地估計涉及的金額，該責任便會以或有負債的形式披露，除非須付出經濟代價的可能性極低。至於只能在日後是否發生某宗或多宗事件才能確定是否出現的或然責任，亦會以或有負債的形式披露，除非須付出經濟代價的可能性極低。

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

### 3. 會計政策改變

### 3. Changes in accounting policies

香港會計師公會頒布了若干新增或經修訂的香港財務報告準則並於營運基金的本會計期首次生效。適用於本財務報表所呈報年度的會計政策，並未因這些發展而有任何改變。

The HKICPA has issued certain new or revised HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Fund. There have been no changes to the accounting policies applied in these financial statements for the years presented as a result of these developments.

營運基金並沒有採納任何在本會計期尚未生效的新準則或詮釋（附註 23）。

The Fund has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (note 23).

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## 4. 來自客戶合約之收入

## 4. Revenue from contracts with customers

		2022	2021
電訊牌照費	Telecommunications licence fees		
牌照－公共	Licences – Public	317,269	312,520
牌照－專用	Licences – Private	38,669	38,119
廣播牌照費	Broadcasting licence fees	42,180	42,595
向關連人士提供服務（附註20(a)）	Services provided to related parties (note 20(a))	43,729	44,772
雜項收入	Miscellaneous revenue	294	297
		<u>442,141</u>	<u>438,303</u>

營運基金支援通訊局實施和執行各條條例，包括《廣播條例》及《電訊條例》。營運基金在客戶合約的履約責任，主要涉及電訊服務與廣播服務的發牌和規管事宜。持牌機構須預先繳付服務費。營運基金是在提供有關服務的同時履行了履約責任，並以直線法隨時間確認服務費。

The Fund supports the CA to administer and enforce various ordinances including the Broadcasting Ordinance and the Telecommunications Ordinance. The Fund's performance obligations in contracts with customers mainly involve licensing and regulating telecommunications services and broadcasting services. A licensee is required to pay service fee in advance. The Fund satisfies its performance obligation as the service is rendered and recognises the fee over time on a straight-line basis.

至於向關連人士提供的諮詢和策劃服務與頻率指配和保護服務，營運基金是在提供有關服務的同時履行了履約責任，並按收回全部成本原則隨時間確認服務費。

For advisory and project, and frequency assignment and protection services provided to related parties, the Fund satisfies its performance obligation as the service is rendered and recognises a service fee over time on a full cost recovery basis.

## 5. 運作成本

## 5. Operating costs

		2022	2021
員工成本	Staff costs	387,422	394,727
辦公室地方成本	Accommodation costs	19,587	20,849
運作開支	Operating expenses	30,053	25,465
行政開支	Administrative expenses	9,385	8,323
顧問費	Consultancy fees	2,191	294
物業、設備及器材折舊	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13,392	12,220
使用權資產折舊	Depreciation of right-of-use assets	5,378	4,887
無形資產攤銷	Amortisation of intangible assets	898	843
審計費用	Audit fees	667	802
		<u>468,973</u>	<u>468,410</u>



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## 6. 其他收入

## 6. Other income

		2022	2021
非以公平值列帳的金融資產的利息收入	Interest income from financial assets not at fair value		
外匯基金存款	Placement with the Exchange Fund	27,156	20,909
銀行存款	Bank deposits	3,227	10,510
銀行結餘	Bank balances	3	—
		<b>30,386</b>	<b>31,419</b>
雜項收入	Sundry income	4,604	12,204
退還牌照費申索的款項 (附註21)	Settlement of restitution claims (note 21)	(196)	(9,643)
		<b>34,794</b>	<b>33,980</b>

## 7. 固定資產回報率

固定資產回報率是以總全面收益（不包括（如有的話）利息收入、利息支出和退還牌照費申索的款項）除以固定資產平均淨值來計算所得的百分率。固定資產只包括物業、設備及器材和無形資產。由財政司司長根據《營運基金條例》第6條釐定，預期營運基金可以達到的每年固定資產目標回報率為5.5%（2021年：5.5%）。

## 7. Rate of return on fixed assets

The rate of return on fixed assets is calculated as total comprehensive income (excluding, if any, interest income, interest expenses and settlement of restitution claims) divided by average net fixed assets, and expressed as a percentage. Fixed assets include property, plant and equipment and intangible assets only. The Fund is expected to meet a target rate of return on fixed assets of 5.5% per year (2021: 5.5%) as determined by the Financial Secretary under section 6 of the Trading Funds Ordinance.

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## 8. 物業、設備及器材

## 8. Property, plant and equipment

		土地及 房產 Land and buildings	設備 Equipment	電腦系統 Computer systems	傢具及 裝置 Furniture and fixtures	車輛 Motor vehicles	總額 Total
<b>成本</b>	<b>Cost</b>						
於2020年4月1日	At 1 April 2020	220,243	71,314	48,123	49,629	6,093	395,402
添置	Additions	—	1,239	2,628	3,094	—	6,961
出售／註銷	Disposals	—	—	(1,494)	(34)	(179)	(1,707)
於2021年3月31日	At 31 March 2021	220,243	72,553	49,257	52,689	5,914	400,656
於2021年4月1日	At 1 April 2021	220,243	72,553	49,257	52,689	5,914	400,656
添置	Additions	—	6,861	4,582	1,617	1,520	14,580
出售／註銷	Disposals	—	(49)	(725)	(87)	(755)	(1,616)
於2022年3月31日	At 31 March 2022	220,243	79,365	53,114	54,219	6,679	413,620
<b>累計折舊</b>	<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
於2020年4月1日	At 1 April 2020	108,467	55,884	39,158	48,393	3,788	255,690
年內折舊	Charge for the year	4,849	3,042	2,962	817	550	12,220
出售／註銷回撥	Written back on disposal	—	—	(1,486)	(34)	(179)	(1,699)
於2021年3月31日	At 31 March 2021	113,316	58,926	40,634	49,176	4,159	266,211
於2021年4月1日	At 1 April 2021	113,316	58,926	40,634	49,176	4,159	266,211
年內折舊	Charge for the year	4,849	3,915	2,845	1,044	739	13,392
出售／註銷回撥	Written back on disposal	—	(49)	(725)	(67)	(755)	(1,596)
於2022年3月31日	At 31 March 2022	118,165	62,792	42,754	50,153	4,143	278,007
<b>帳面淨值</b>	<b>Net book value</b>						
於2022年3月31日	At 31 March 2022	102,078	16,573	10,360	4,066	2,536	135,613
於2021年3月31日	At 31 March 2021	106,927	13,627	8,623	3,513	1,755	134,445

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## 9. 租賃

(a) 使用權資產

## 9. Leases

(a) Right-of-use assets

		2022	2021
<b>成本</b>	<b>Cost</b>		
年初	At beginning of year	32,271	—
添置	Additions	—	32,271
年終	At end of year	<u>32,271</u>	<u>32,271</u>
<b>累計折舊</b>	<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
年初	At beginning of year	4,887	—
年內折舊	Charge for the year	5,378	4,887
年終	At end of year	<u>10,265</u>	<u>4,887</u>
<b>帳面淨值</b>	<b>Net book value</b>		
年終	At end of year	<u>22,006</u>	<u>27,384</u>

(b) 租賃負債

(b) Lease liabilities

		2022	2021
流動	Current	5,443	5,420
非流動	Non-current	16,918	22,361
		<u>22,361</u>	<u>27,781</u>

下表顯示租賃負債的變動，包括現金及非現金變動。

The table below shows changes in lease liabilities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

		2022	2021
年初	At beginning of year	27,781	—
來自融資現金流量的變動：	Changes from financing cash flows:		
支付租賃負債	Payments of lease liabilities	(5,520)	(4,600)
非現金變動：	Non-cash changes:		
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	100	110
與新租賃相關的租賃負債增加	Increase in lease liabilities relating to a new lease	—	32,271
年終	At end of year	<u>22,361</u>	<u>27,781</u>

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## 9. 租賃 (續)

## (b) 租賃負債 (續)

租賃負債的剩餘合約期限列載如下，有關資料是根據合約未貼現的現金流量列出：

		2022	2021
一年內	Within one year	5,520	5,520
一年後但兩年內	After one year but within two years	5,520	5,520
兩年後但五年內	After two years but within five years	11,500	16,560
五年後	After five years	—	460
		<u>22,540</u>	<u>28,060</u>

## 9. Leases (continued)

## (b) Lease liabilities (continued)

The remaining contractual maturities of lease liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows, are shown below:

## (c) 於全面收益表內確認的租賃相關的支出項目

## (c) Expense items in relation to leases recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

		2022	2021
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>100</u>	<u>110</u>

## (d) 租賃現金流出總額

## (d) Total cash outflow for leases

		2022	2021
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	<u>5,520</u>	<u>4,600</u>



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## 10. 無形資產

## 10. Intangible assets

		電腦軟件牌照及系統開發費用 Computer software licences and system development costs	
		2022	2021
<b>成本</b>	<b>Cost</b>		
年初	At beginning of year	17,450	16,482
添置	Additions	1,101	968
出售／註銷	Disposals	(294)	—
年終	At end of year	18,257	17,450
<b>累計攤銷</b>	<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>		
年初	At beginning of year	14,732	13,889
年內攤銷	Charge for the year	898	843
出售／註銷回撥	Written back on disposal	(294)	—
年終	At end of year	15,336	14,732
<b>帳面淨值</b>	<b>Net book value</b>		
年終	At end of year	2,921	2,718

## 11. 外匯基金存款

外匯基金存款結餘為5億7,014.5萬港元（2021年：5億4,455.1萬港元），其中4億8,000萬港元為本金，9,014.5萬港元（2021年：6,455.1萬港元）為在報告日已入帳但尚未提取的利息。該存款為期六年（由存款日起計），期內不能提取本金。

外匯基金存款利息按每年1月釐定的固定息率計算。該息率為外匯基金投資組合過往六年的平均年度投資回報，或三年期政府債券在上一個年度的平均年度收益，以兩者中較高者為準，下限為0%。2022年的固定息率為每年5.6%，2021年為每年4.7%。

## 11. Placement with the Exchange Fund

The balance of the placement with the Exchange Fund amounted to HK\$570,145,000 (2021: HK\$544,551,000), being the principal sum of HK\$480,000,000 plus interest paid but not yet withdrawn at the reporting date of HK\$90,145,000 (2021: HK\$64,551,000). The term of the placement is six years from the date of placement, during which the amount of principal sum cannot be withdrawn.

Interest on the placement is payable at a fixed rate determined in January each year. The rate is the average annual investment return of the Exchange Fund's Investment Portfolio for the past six years or the average annual yield of three-year Government Bonds for the previous year subject to a minimum of zero percent, whichever is the higher. The interest rate has been fixed at 5.6% per annum for the year 2022 and at 4.7% per annum for the year 2021.

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## 12. 應收帳款及其他應收款項

## 12. Trade and other receivables

		2022	2021
應收帳款	Trade receivables	481	2,998
預付款項	Advance payments	258	422
按金及其他應收款項	Deposits and other receivables	154	2,204
		<b>893</b>	<b>5,624</b>

## 13. 與客戶的合約結餘

## 13. Contract balances with customers

## (a) 應收帳款及合約資產

向持牌機構提供的服務方面，在報告日應收帳款的結餘在附註12呈列為應收帳款。營運基金並無任何合約資產。

## (a) Receivables and contract assets

For services provided to licensees, the balance of receivables at the reporting date is presented as trade receivables in note 12. The Fund does not have any contract assets.

## (b) 合約負債

營運基金向已繳交預付款項的持牌機構提供服務的責任，在財務狀況表內呈列為遞延收入。

## (b) Contract liabilities

The Fund's obligations to provide services to licensees for which the Fund has received advance payments from the licensees are presented as deferred income in the statement of financial position.

		2022	2021
流動	Current	204,156	229,135
非流動	Non-current	34	211
		<b>204,190</b>	<b>229,346</b>

一般而言，持牌機構須在獲發牌照時，以及其後在牌照有效期內按每個發出牌照的周年日繳付牌照費。不同種類的牌照有不同的有效期，由1年至20年不等。若持牌機構沒有在發出牌照周年日繳付牌照費，有關牌照可能被暫時吊銷或撤銷，而與持牌機構訂立的合約將無法執行。部分牌照的牌照費會每兩年收取一次。遞延收入結餘是指在報告日分攤至未履行（或部分未履行）履約責任的總交易價格。對於每兩年收取一次的牌照費，營運基金預期在兩年內確認該等遞延收入為收入。至於其他遞延

In general, licensees are required to pay licence fees upon issue of the licence, and on each anniversary thereafter during the validity period of the licences. Period of validity for each type of licence varies, ranging from 1 to 20 years. When a licensee does not pay licence fee on an anniversary date, the licence may be suspended or revoked and the contract with the licensee would become unenforceable. For certain types of licences, licence fees are to be paid biennially. The balances of deferred income represent the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) at the reporting date. For the deferred income from biennial licence fees, the

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### 13. 與客戶的合約結餘 (續)

#### (b) 合約負債 (續)

收入，營運基金預期在一年內確認為收入。沒有任何來自客戶合約的代價未納入交易價格。

年內遞延收入結餘的重大變動呈列如下：

### 13. Contract balances with customers (continued)

#### (b) Contract liabilities (continued)

Fund expects to recognise as revenue within two years. For other deferred income, the Fund expects to recognise as revenue within one year. No consideration from contracts with customers is not included in the transaction price.

Significant changes in the balances of deferred income during the year are shown below:

		2022	2021
因年初列為遞延收入結餘的款項在年內確認為收入而減少	Decrease due to recognition as revenue during the year that was included in the balances of deferred income at beginning of year	(229,135)	(255,918)
因年內收到預付款項而增加	Increase due to advance payments received during the year	203,979	229,346

### 14. 僱員福利撥備

此為在計至報告日就所提供的服務給予僱員年假及合約僱員約滿酬金的估計負債（見附註2(j)）。

### 15. 營運基金資本

此為政府對營運基金的投資。

### 14. Provision for employee benefits

This represents the estimated liability for employees' annual leave and obligations on contract-end gratuities payable to contract staff for services rendered up to the reporting date (see note 2(j)).

### 15. Trading fund capital

This represents the Government's investment in the Fund.

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## 16. 發展儲備

此儲備乃用作為達致目標回報的調節機制，並減低日後增加收費的需要。

## 16. Development reserve

This is a reserve serving as a regulating mechanism to meet the target return as well as to reduce the need for future fee increases.

		2022	2021
年初及年終結餘	Balance at beginning and end of year	<b>690,165</b>	690,165

## 17. 保留盈利

年初結餘  
年度總全面收益  
年終結餘

## 17. Retained earnings

Balance at beginning of year  
Total comprehensive income for the year  
Balance at end of year

		2022	2021
年初結餘	Balance at beginning of year	<b>72,883</b>	69,010
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	<b>7,962</b>	3,873
年終結餘	Balance at end of year	<b>80,845</b>	72,883

於2022年6月，政府表示無須就截至2021年3月31日止年度的目標回報（見附註7）轉撥至政府一般收入。於2022年3月31日，營運基金預留了758.2萬港元的保留盈利，以備將來轉撥給政府，該金額為計算所得的截至2022年3月31日止年度目標回報金額。將來實際轉撥的金額和時間會視乎政府的指示而定。儘管營運基金受託保留目標回報，根據《營運基金條例》第6條，目標回報不受營運基金支配。營運基金須在收到政府的指示時向政府轉撥該款項。

In June 2022, the Government indicated that no transfer of target return (see note 7) into general revenue was required in respect of the year ended 31 March 2021. As at 31 March 2022, the Fund had set aside retained earnings of HK\$7,582,000, being the calculated amount of target return for the year ended 31 March 2022, for future transfer to the Government. The actual amount and timing of future transfer will be subject to the direction by the Government. While the target return is entrusted to be retained in the Fund, it will become payable to the Government upon receiving direction from the Government and is not subject to the Fund's disposal pursuant to section 6 of the Trading Funds Ordinance.

除該目標回報外，營運基金亦已預留2,060.3萬港元的保留盈利（2021年：2,079.9萬港元），以待退還持牌機構多付的牌照費（見附註21）。

Apart from the target return, the Fund had also set aside retained earnings of HK\$20,603,000 (2021: HK\$20,799,000) for restitution of excessive licence fees paid by licensees (see note 21).



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### 18. 現金及等同現金

### 18. Cash and cash equivalents

		2022	2021
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	10,314	14,909
銀行存款	Bank deposits	593,100	646,400
		603,414	661,309
減：原有期限為三個月以上的銀行存款	Less: Bank deposits with original maturities over three months	(587,100)	(645,200)
現金及等同現金	Cash and cash equivalents	16,314	16,109

### 19. 資本承擔及其他承擔

### 19. Capital commitments and other commitments

於2022年3月31日，營運基金尚未有在財務報表內作出準備的資本承擔如下：

At 31 March 2022, the Fund had capital commitments, so far as not provided for in the financial statements, as stated below:

		2022	2021
已獲授權和已簽約	Authorised and contracted for	249	5,702
已獲授權但尚未簽約	Authorised but not contracted for	6,917	2,597
		7,166	8,299

香港通訊業聯會（一個業界聯會）於2012年11月設立屬自願性質並由其管理的「解決顧客投訴計劃」（計劃），以便透過調解方式，協助解決電訊服務供應商與其客戶之間陷入僵局的計帳爭議。按照於2020年6月30日修訂的諒解備忘錄，營運基金將提供每年不超過150萬港元的經常撥款，以供計劃長期運作。年內，因考慮到計劃有充足的現金流量應付本年度所需開支，營運基金沒有向計劃撥款（2021年：86.3萬港元）。

To help resolve billing disputes in deadlock between telecommunications service providers and their customers by means of mediation, a voluntary Customer Complaint Settlement Scheme (the scheme) was set up in November 2012 and administered by the Communications Association of Hong Kong, the industry association. By a Memorandum of Understanding amended on 30 June 2020, the Fund will provide recurrent funding for the long term operation of the scheme in the amount not exceeding HK\$1,500,000 per annum. During the year, the Fund had not contributed to the scheme taking into account that the scheme had sufficient cash flows to cover the required expenditure for the year (2021: HK\$863,000).



## 財務報表

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

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(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

## 20. 關連人士的交易

除已在財務報表內另作披露的交易外，與關連人士在本年度進行的其他重要交易摘要如下：

- (a) 向關連人士提供的服務包括總值2,921.3萬港元（2021年：3,137.9萬港元）的諮詢和策劃服務的收費，以及總值1,451.6萬港元（2021年：1,339.3萬港元）的頻率指配和保護服務的收費；
- (b) 獲關連人士提供的服務包括辦公室地方開支、保養和維修、法律意見、中央管理和審計的支出。營運基金就這些服務共支出2,566.3萬港元（2021年：2,468.4萬港元）；以及
- (c) 向關連人士購得的物業、設備及器材，包括車輛、傢具及裝置。這些固定資產總值152萬港元（2021年：46.7萬港元）。

由關連人士提供或向關連人士提供的服務，如同時亦向公眾提供，則按公眾應支付的金額收費；如該服務只向關連人士提供，則按全部成本收費。由關連人士供應的固定資產按全部成本收費。

於2022年3月31日與關連人士交易的結餘已載於財務狀況表內。

## 20. Related party transactions

Apart from those separately disclosed in the financial statements, the other material related party transactions for the year are summarised as follows:

- (a) fees income for services provided to related parties included advisory and project services amounting to HK\$29,213,000 (2021: HK\$31,379,000) and frequency assignment and protection services amounting to HK\$14,516,000 (2021: HK\$13,393,000);
- (b) expenses for services received from related parties included accommodation, repairs and maintenance, legal advice, central administration and auditing. In total, the Fund incurred HK\$25,663,000 (2021: HK\$24,684,000) on these services; and
- (c) property, plant and equipment acquired from related parties included motor vehicles, and furniture and fixtures. The total amount of these fixed assets amounted to HK\$1,520,000 (2021: HK\$467,000).

Services provided by or to related parties were charged at the rates payable by the general public where such services were also available to members of the public, or on a full cost recovery basis where such services were only available to related parties. Fixed assets supplied by related parties were charged at full cost.

Balances with related parties as at 31 March 2022 are set out in the statement of financial position.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

### 21. 或有負債

### 21. Contingent liabilities

對任何由持牌機構入稟法院申索多付牌照費而尚未審結的訴訟個案，政府擬極力提出抗辯，並會負責與營運基金已向政府支付名義利得稅及股息的款項有關的申索。於2018年10月，政府與通訊局決定在營運基金於2018年3月31日的保留盈利中預留8,295.9萬港元，即扣減政府規定的目標回報後保留於營運基金內的名義利得稅和股息總額，以待退還牌照費的申索解決後，用作退回牌照費給有關持牌機構。基於所得的法律意見，除了已於財務狀況表內確認的退還牌照費申索撥備，營運基金認為無法可靠地估算有關申索對整體財政的影響。

For any outstanding litigation cases filed with the court by licensees claiming for restitution of excessive licence fees paid by them, the Government intends to vigorously contest these claims and will be responsible for claims for those amounts related to notional profits tax and dividends which have been paid to the Government by the Fund. In October 2018, the Government and the CA decided that out of the retained earnings of the Fund as at 31 March 2018, HK\$82,959,000, being the total amount of notional profits tax and dividend retained in the Fund after deduction of target returns required by the Government, would be set aside for refund of licence fees to the licensees, pending resolution of the claims for restitution. The Fund considers that, based on the legal advice obtained, the overall financial effect of the claims, other than those with provision for restitution claims recognised in the statement of financial position, cannot be estimated reliably.

年內，退還牌照費的部分申索合共為19.6萬港元（2021年：964.3萬港元），已在全面收益表內確認。於2022年3月31日，就退還牌照費申索預留的保留盈利的餘額為2,060.3萬港元（2021年：2,079.9萬港元）。

During the year, settlement of part of the restitution claims totalling HK\$196,000 (2021: HK\$9,643,000) was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and the remaining balance of retained earnings set aside for restitution claims as at 31 March 2022 was HK\$20,603,000 (2021: HK\$20,799,000).



## 財務報表

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

## 22. 財務風險管理

## 22. Financial risk management

### (a) 投資政策

為提供額外收入來源，現金盈餘已投資於金融工具的投資組合。投資組合包括定期存款和外匯基金存款。營運基金政策規定，所有金融工具的投資應屬保本投資。

### (a) Investment policy

To provide an ancillary source of income, surplus cash is invested in a portfolio of financial instruments. The portfolio includes fixed deposits and placement with the Exchange Fund. It is the Fund's policy that all investments in financial instruments should be principal-protected.

### (b) 貨幣風險

貨幣風險指金融工具的公平值或未來現金流量會因貨幣匯率變動而波動的風險。

由於營運基金絕大部分金融工具均以港元計算，故無須面對重大的貨幣風險。

### (b) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in currency exchange rates.

The Fund does not have significant exposure to currency risk as substantially all of its financial instruments are denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

### (c) 信貸風險

信貸風險指金融工具的一方持有者因未能履行責任而引致另一方蒙受財務損失的風險。

營運基金的信貸風險主要取決於外匯基金存款、應收帳款及其他應收款項、應收關連人士帳款、應收利息、銀行存款及銀行結餘。營運基金訂有信貸風險政策，並持續監察須承擔的信貸風險。

### (c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Fund's credit risk is primarily attributable to placement with the Exchange Fund, trade and other receivables, amounts due from related parties, interest receivables, bank deposits and bank balances. The Fund has a credit policy in place and the exposure to these credit risks is monitored on an ongoing basis.



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# 財務狀況

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

## 22. 財務風險管理 (續)

### (c) 信貸風險 (續)

為盡量減低信貸風險，所有定期存款均存放於香港的持牌銀行。這些金融資產被視為屬低信貸風險。虧損備抵帳按相等於12個月的預期信貸虧損的金額計量，而營運基金評定有關虧損並不重大。

按穆迪或等同指定評級分析，銀行存款及銀行結餘的信貸質素呈列如下：

## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (c) Credit risk (continued)

To minimise credit risks, all fixed deposits are placed with licensed banks in Hong Kong. These financial assets are considered to have a low credit risk. The loss allowances are measured at amounts equal to 12-month expected credit losses, which are assessed to be immaterial by the Fund.

The credit quality of bank deposits and bank balances, analysed by the ratings designated by Moody's or their equivalent, is shown below:

		2022	2021
信貸評級：	Credit rating:		
Aa1至Aa3	Aa1 to Aa3	216,111	153,607
A1至A3	A1 to A3	387,300	507,700
<b>總計</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>603,411</b>	<b>661,307</b>

雖然其他金融資產須符合減值規定，但營運基金估計其預期信貸虧損輕微，因此認為無需作虧損備抵。

營運基金的金融資產在報告日的最高信貸風險相等於該資產的帳面值。

While other financial assets are subject to the impairment requirements, the Fund has estimated that their expected credit losses are minimal and considers that no loss allowance is required.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial assets of the Fund at the reporting date is equal to their carrying amounts.



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(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

## 22. 財務風險管理 (續)

## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (d) 流動資金風險

流動資金風險指某一實體在履行與金融負債相關的責任時遇到困難的風險。

營運基金透過預計所需的現金款額和監測營運基金的流動資金，來管理流動資金風險，確保可以償付所有到期負債和已知的資金需求。由於營運基金擁有充裕的流動資金，其流動資金風險水平甚低。

### (e) 利率風險

利率風險指因市場利率變動而引致虧損的風險。利率風險可進一步分為公平值利率風險及現金流量利率風險。

公平值利率風險是指金融工具的公平值會因市場利率變動而波動的风险。由於營運基金的所有銀行存款按固定利率計算利息，當市場利率上升時，這些存款的公平值將會下跌。然而，由於這些存款均按攤銷成本值列帳，市場利率變動並不會影響其帳面值和營運基金的盈利及儲備。

現金流量利率風險是指金融工具的未來現金流量會因市場利率變動而波動的风险。營運基金面對的現金流量利率風險很小，因其並無重大的浮息投資。

### (d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Fund manages liquidity risk by forecasting the amount of cash required and monitoring the working capital of the Fund to ensure that all liabilities due and known funding requirements could be met. As the Fund has a strong liquidity position, it has a very low level of liquidity risk.

### (e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of loss arising from changes in market interest rates. This can be further classified into fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Since all of the Fund's bank deposits bear interest at fixed rates, their fair values will fall when market interest rates increase. However, as they are all stated at amortised cost, changes in market interest rates will not affect their carrying amounts and the Fund's profit and reserves.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund's exposure to cash flow interest rate risk is small as it has no major floating-rate investments.

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

### 22. 財務風險管理 (續)

### 22. Financial risk management (continued)

#### (f) 其他財務風險

營運基金因於每年1月釐定外匯基金存款息率（附註11）的變動而須面對財務風險。基於2021年和2022年的息率增加／減少50個基點（2021年：50個基點）而其他因素不變的情況下所作的敏感度分析顯示，年度盈利將增加／減少285.1萬港元（2021年：272.3萬港元）。

#### (f) Other financial risk

The Fund is exposed to financial risk arising from changes in the interest rate on the placement with the Exchange Fund which is determined in January each year (note 11). Sensitivity analysis based on a 50 basis point (2021: 50 basis point) increase / decrease in the interest rates for 2021 and 2022, with all other variables being held constant, shows that the profit for the year would have increased / decreased by HK\$2,851,000 (2021: HK\$2,723,000).

#### (g) 公平值

在活躍市場交易的金融工具的公平值，是根據其於報告日的市場報價釐定。如沒有該等市場報價，則以現值或其他估值方法按報告日的市況數據評估其公平值。

所有金融工具均以與其公平值相等或相差不大的金額在財務狀況表內列帳。

#### (g) Fair value

The fair values of financial instruments quoted in active markets are based on their quoted prices at the reporting date. In the absence of such quoted market prices, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, using inputs based on market conditions existing at the reporting date.

All financial instruments are stated in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to or not materially different from their fair values.



## 財務報表

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(除特別註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示。)

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars, unless otherwise stated.)

#### 23. 已頒布但於截至2022年3月31日止年度尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋的可能影響

直至本財務報表發出之日，香港會計師公會已頒布多項修訂、新準則及詮釋。其中包括於截至2022年3月31日止年度尚未生效，亦沒有提前在本財務報表中被採納的修訂、新準則及詮釋。

營運基金正就該等修訂、新準則及詮釋在首次採納期間預期會產生的影響進行評估。直至目前為止，營運基金得出的結論為採納該等修訂、新準則及詮釋不大可能會對財務報表構成重大影響。

#### 23. Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2022

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2022 and which have not been early adopted in these financial statements.

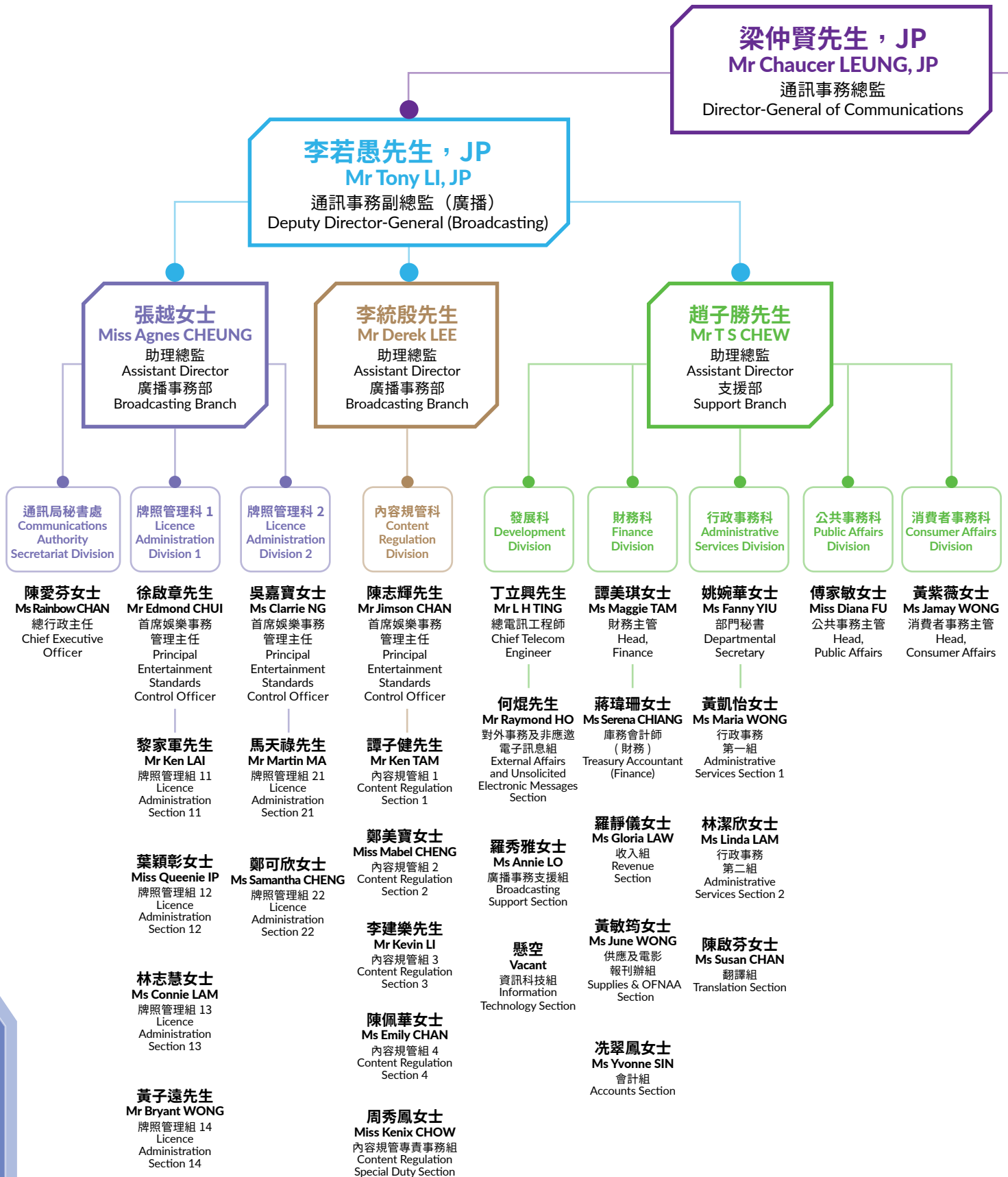
The Fund is in the process of making an assessment of the expected impact of these amendments, new standards and interpretations in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

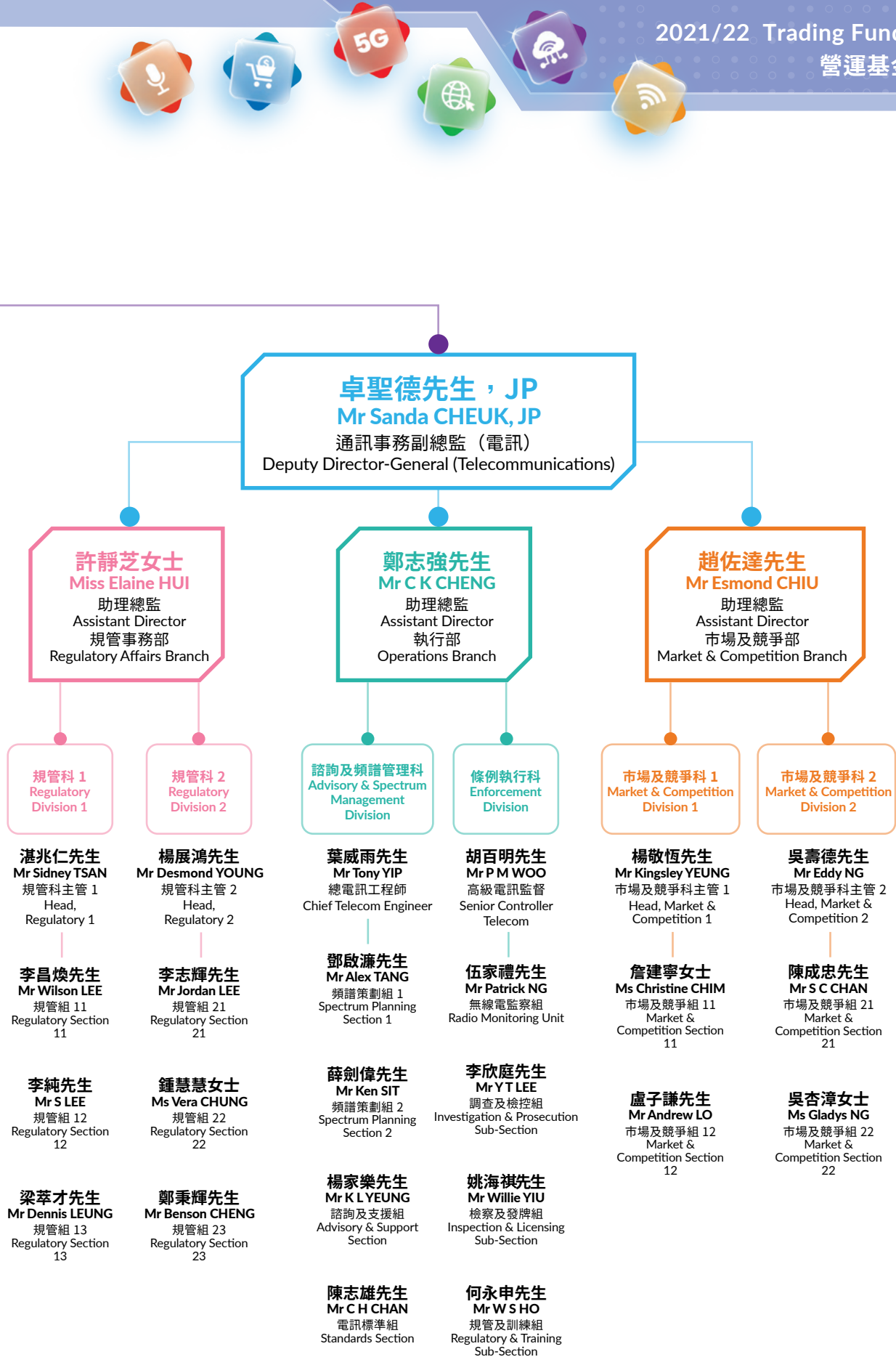


# 9

## 附錄 A Appendix A

### 組織架構 (截至2022年9月1日) Organisation Chart (as at 1 September 2022)





# 9

## 附錄 B Appendix B

## 諮詢委員會委員名單 Membership of Advisory Committees

### 電訊規管事務諮詢委員會 (截至2022年3月31日)

#### 主席

**卓聖德先生, JP**

通訊事務管理局辦公室通訊事務副總監 (電訊)

#### 秘書

**許靜芝女士**

通訊事務管理局辦公室助理總監 (規管)

#### 委員

**簡健恒先生**

消費者委員會代表

**郭偉信工程師**

香港工程師學會代表

**李尊仁先生**

工程及科技學會香港分會代表

**黃家恆先生**

香港通訊業聯會代表

**方保僑先生**

香港資訊科技商會代表

**曾家寶先生**

世紀互聯集團有限公司代表

**許碧喬女士**

中國移動香港有限公司代表

**吳雋文先生**

中國電信國際有限公司代表

**張翠萍女士**

中國聯通(香港)運營有限公司代表

**張悅賓先生**

信通電話(香港)有限公司代表

**劉加先生**

2 易通網絡有限公司代表

**葉月娥女士**

Equinix Hong Kong Limited 代表

**潘潤澤先生**

中港網絡有限公司代表

**陳國萍女士**

香港寬頻網絡有限公司 / 香港寬頻企業方案有限公司 / 香港寬頻企業方案香港有限公司代表

**陳偉文先生**

香港有線電視有限公司代表

**朱嘉文先生**

Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited / 香港電話有限公司及 Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited / 電訊盈科環球業務(香港)有限公司代表

### Telecommunications Regulatory Affairs Advisory Committee (as at 31 March 2022)

#### Chairman

**Mr Sanda CHEUK, JP**

Deputy Director-General (Telecommunications), OFCA

#### Secretary

**Miss Elaine HUI**

Assistant Director (Regulatory), OFCA

#### Members

**Mr Michael KAN Kin Hang**

Representative of Consumer Council

**Ir Wilson KWOK Wai Shun**

Representative of The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers

**Mr Ben LI**

Representative of The Institution of Engineering and Technology Hong Kong

**Mr Alex WONG**

Representative of Communications Association of Hong Kong

**Mr FONG Po Kiu**

Representative of Hong Kong Information Technology Federation

**Mr Tony TSANG**

Representative of 21 ViaNet Group Limited

**Ms Sarah HUI**

Representative of China Mobile Hong Kong Company Limited

**Mr Karson NG**

Representative of China Telecom Global Limited

**Ms Sarah ZHANG**

Representative of China Unicom (Hong Kong) Operations Limited

**Mr Sutton CHEUNG Yuet Pun**

Representative of ComNet Telecom (HK) Limited

**Mr LAW Jia**

Representative of Easy Tone Network Limited

**Ms IP Yuet Ngor**

Representative of Equinix Hong Kong Limited

**Mr PUN Yan Chak**

Representative of HKC Network Limited

**Ms Agnes TAN**

Representative of Hong Kong Broadband Network Limited / HKBN Enterprise Solutions Limited / HKBN Enterprise Solutions HK Limited

**Mr Raymond CHAN Wai Man**

Representative of Hong Kong Cable Television Limited

**Mr Kevin CHU**

Representative of Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited / PCCW-HKT Telephone Limited and Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited / PCCW Global (HK) Limited

**電訊規管事務諮詢委員會**  
(截至2022年3月31日) (續)

**黃玉興女士**  
和記電話有限公司／Genius Brand Limited 代表

**郭嘉麗小姐**  
環球全域電訊有限公司代表

**吳仕彬先生**  
NTT Com Asia Limited 代表

**柯天倫先生**  
SmarTone Communications Limited／數碼通電訊有限公司代表

**顏慶華先生**  
名氣通電訊固網有限公司代表

**劉貴顯先生**  
TraxComm Limited 代表

**葉偉光先生**  
鄉村電話有限公司代表

**郭照娟女士**  
Vodafone Enterprise Hong Kong Limited 代表

**張健強先生**  
對外固定傳送者／綜合傳送者（對外固定服務）持牌商界別代表

**陳國萍女士**  
流動虛擬網絡營辦商界別代表

**蔡國良先生**  
對外電訊服務營辦商界別代表

**施達生先生**  
服務營辦商牌照持牌商界別代表

**王德明先生**  
地區性無線寬頻服務／公共無線電通訊服務／無線物聯網牌照持牌商界別代表

**簡宇廷先生**  
香港警務處代表

**莊哲義博士**  
個別委任人士

**劉佩琪女士**  
個別委任人士

**朱啟耀博士**  
個別委任人士

**張穎瑄教授**  
個別委任人士

**Telecommunications Regulatory Affairs  
Advisory Committee (as at 31 March 2022) (continued)**

**Ms Juliana WONG Yuk Hing**  
Representative of Hutchison Telephone Company Limited / Genius Brand Limited

**Miss Katherine KWOK**  
Representative of HGC Global Communications Limited

**Mr Patrick NG**  
Representative of NTT Com Asia Limited

**Mr OR Tin Lun**  
Representative of SmarTone Communications Limited / SmarTone Mobile Communications Limited

**Mr Walter NGAN Hing Wah**  
Representative of Towngas Telecommunications Fixed Network Limited

**Mr Kenneth LAU Kwai Hin**  
Representative of TraxComm Limited

**Mr Charles YIP**  
Representative of Village Telephone Limited

**Ms Joy GUO**  
Representative of Vodafone Enterprise Hong Kong Limited

**Mr CHEUNG Kin Keung**  
Representative of External Fixed Carrier / Unified Carrier (External Fixed Services) Licensees as a group

**Ms Agnes TAN**  
Representative of Mobile Virtual Network Operators as a group

**Mr CHOI Kwok Leung**  
Representative of External Telecommunications Services Operators as a group

**Mr SZE Tat Sang**  
Representative of Services-based Operators Licensees as a group

**Mr Henry WANG**  
Representative of Localised Wireless Broadband Service / Public Radiocommunications Service / Wireless Internet of Things Licensees as a group

**Mr KAN Yu Ting**  
Representative of Hong Kong Police Force

**Dr Justin CHUANG**  
Member appointed on an Ad Personam basis

**Ms Katy LAU**  
Member appointed on an Ad Personam basis

**Dr Patrick TSIE Kai Yiu**  
Member appointed on an Ad Personam basis

**Prof Angela ZHANG Yingjun**  
Member appointed on an Ad Personam basis



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## 附錄 B Appendix B

## 諮詢委員會委員名單 Membership of Advisory Committees

### 無線電頻譜及技術標準諮詢委員會 (截至2022年3月31日)

#### 主席

**鄭志強先生**  
通訊事務管理局辦公室助理總監 (執行)

#### 秘書

**鄧啟濂先生**  
通訊事務管理局辦公室高級電訊工程師 (頻譜策劃)

#### 委員

**郭永賢博士**  
消費者委員會代表

**李仲明先生**  
歐盟信息通訊技術委員會 (港澳區) 代表

**周浩文先生**  
香港生產力促進局代表

**陳君穎工程師**  
香港工程師學會代表

**曾劍鋒博士**  
工程及科技學會香港分會代表

**羅國明先生**  
本地電訊業界組織界別代表

**曾家寶先生**  
世紀互聯集團有限公司代表

**潘小志先生**  
中國移動香港有限公司代表

**周業昇先生**  
信通電話 (香港) 有限公司代表

**李友忠先生**  
香港寬頻網絡有限公司 / 香港寬頻企業方案有限公司 / 香港寬頻企業方案香港有限公司代表

**邱少麟先生**  
Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited / 香港電話有限公司及 Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited / 電訊盈科環球業務 (香港) 有限公司代表

**劉德民先生**  
和記電話有限公司代表 / Genius Brand Limited 代表

**林偉傑先生**  
環球全域電訊有限公司代表

**劉宇雄先生**  
SmarTone Communications Limited / 數碼通電訊有限公司代表

**張健強先生**  
不提供本地零售固網服務的傳送者持牌商界別代表

**孔慶柱先生**  
不提供本地零售固網服務的傳送者持牌商界別代表

### Radio Spectrum and Technical Standards Advisory Committee (as at 31 March 2022)

#### Chairman

**Mr C K CHENG**  
Assistant Director (Operations), OFCA

#### Secretary

**Mr Alex TANG**  
Senior Telecommunications Engineer (Spectrum Planning), OFCA

#### Members

**Dr Keith KWOK Wing Yin**  
Representative of Consumer Council

**Mr Michael LEE**  
Representative of EU ICT Council in Hong Kong and Macau

**Mr Herman CHOW**  
Representative of Hong Kong Productivity Council

**Ir John CHAN Kwan Wing**  
Representative of The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers

**Dr K F TSANG**  
Representative of The Institution of Engineering and Technology Hong Kong

**Mr Roy LAW**  
Representative of Local Industry Associations

**Mr Tony TSANG**  
Representative of 21 ViaNet Group Limited

**Mr Mike PAN**  
Representative of China Mobile Hong Kong Company Limited

**Mr Samuel CHAU Ip Sing**  
Representative of ComNet Telecom (HK) Limited

**Mr Danny LI**  
Representative of Hong Kong Broadband Network Limited / HKBN Enterprise Solutions Limited / HKBN Enterprise Solutions HK Limited

**Mr Sheldon YAU Siu Lun**  
Representative of Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited / PCCW-HKT Telephone Limited and Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited / PCCW Global (HK) Limited

**Mr LAU Tak Man**  
Representative of Hutchison Telephone Company Limited / Genius Brand Limited

**Mr Voller LAM**  
Representative of HGC Global Communications Limited

**Mr Dennis LAU Yu Hung**  
Representative of SmarTone Communications Limited / SmarTone Mobile Communications Limited

**Mr CHEUNG Kin Keung**  
Representative of Carrier Licensees NOT Providing Domestic Retail Fixed Services as a group

**Mr HUNG Hing Chu**  
Representative of Carrier Licensees NOT Providing Domestic Retail Fixed Services as a group



### 無線電頻譜及技術標準諮詢委員會 (截至2022年3月31日) (續)

#### 吳雋文先生

不提供本地零售固網服務的傳送者持牌商界別代表

#### 陳偉文先生

香港有線電視有限公司／奇妙電視有限公司代表

#### 關超綸先生

電訊盈科媒體有限公司／香港電視娛樂有限公司代表

#### 陳樹鴻先生

電視廣播有限公司代表

#### 林志強先生

香港商業廣播有限公司代表

#### 高小明先生

新城廣播有限公司代表

#### 顏星現先生

香港電台代表

#### 黃穎琪女士

亞洲衛星有限公司代表

#### 陳珣先生

亞太通信衛星有限公司代表

#### 張健強先生

對外固定傳送者／綜合傳送者（對外固定服務）持牌商界別代表

#### 吳恒先生

服務營辦商牌照持牌商界別（只包括流動虛擬網絡營辦商及對外電訊服務營辦商）代表

#### 王德明先生

地區性無線寬頻服務／公共無線電通訊服務／無線物聯網牌照持牌商界別代表

#### 李文建先生

本地認證機構界別代表

#### 蕭蔡庇先生

業餘無線電會界別代表

#### 劉健熙先生

民航處代表

#### 蕭偉基先生

香港警務處代表

#### 陳慶雲先生

廉政公署代表

#### 陳承斌先生

個別委任人士

#### 代琳教授

個別委任人士

### Radio Spectrum and Technical Standards Advisory Committee (as at 31 March 2022) (continued)

#### Mr Karson NG

Representative of Carrier Licensees NOT Providing Domestic Retail Fixed Services as a group

#### Mr Raymond CHAN Wai Man

Representative of Hong Kong Cable Television Limited / Fantastic Television Limited

#### Mr Allan KWAN

Representative of PCCW Media Limited / HK Television Entertainment Limited

#### Mr Desmond CHAN S H

Representative of Television Broadcasts Limited

#### Mr Paul LAM C K

Representative of Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Company Limited

#### Mr KO Siu Ming

Representative of Metro Broadcast Corporation Limited

#### Mr Jordan NGAN Sing Yin

Representative of Radio Television Hong Kong

#### Ms Vicky WONG Wing Kei

Representative of Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company Limited

#### Mr CHEN Xun

Representative of APT Satellite Company Limited

#### Mr CHEUNG Kin Keung

Representative of External Fixed Carrier / Unified Carrier (External Fixed Services) Licensees as a group

#### Mr Silas NG

Representative of Services-based Operators (MVNO and ETS Operators only) Licensees as a group

#### Mr Henry WANG

Representative of Localised Wireless Broadband Service / Public Radiocommunications Service / Wireless Internet of Things Licensees as a group

#### Mr Gary LI Man Kin

Representative of Local Certification Bodies as a group

#### Mr Johnny SIU Choi Pai

Representative of Amateur Radio Societies as a group

#### Mr LAU Kin Hei

Representative of Civil Aviation Department

#### Mr SHIU Wai Kay

Representative of Hong Kong Police Force

#### Mr Henry CHAN Hing Wan

Representative of Independent Commission Against Corruption

#### Mr CHAN Shing Pun

Member appointed on an Ad Personam basis

#### Prof DAI Lin

Member appointed on an Ad Personam basis

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## 附錄 B Appendix B

### 諮詢委員會委員名單 Membership of Advisory Committees

#### 電訊服務用戶及消費者諮詢委員會 (截至2022年3月31日)

##### 主席

**卓聖德先生, JP**

通訊事務管理局辦公室通訊事務副總監 (電訊)

##### 秘書

**黃紫薇女士**

通訊事務管理局辦公室消費者事務主管

##### 委員

**何應富先生**

消費者委員會代表

**莊禮基先生**

香港通訊業聯會代表

**吳煒樑博士**

香港總商會代表

**羅國明先生**

香港無線科技商會代表

**楊全盛先生**

中小型企業代表

**連庭傑先生**

教育局代表

**王虹虹女士**

長者服務代表

**鍾智明先生**

弱能人士代表

**邵日贊先生**

弱能人士代表

**陳佩怡女士**

公眾人士代表

#### Telecommunications Users and Consumers Advisory Committee (as at 31 March 2022)

##### Chairman

**Mr Sanda CHEUK, JP**

Deputy Director-General (Telecommunications), OFCA

##### Secretary

**Ms Jamay WONG**

Head of Consumer Affairs, OFCA

##### Members

**Mr Francis HO Ying Foo**

Representative of Consumer Council

**Mr Ricky CHONG Lai Kei**

Representative of Communications Association of Hong Kong

**Dr Anthony NG**

Representative of The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

**Mr Roy LAW**

Representative of Hong Kong Wireless Technology Industry Association

**Mr Eric YEUNG Chuen Sing**

Representatives of Small and Medium Enterprises

**Mr Henry LIN Ting Kit**

Representative of Education Bureau

**Ms Maura WONG Hung Hung**

Representative of the Aged Community

**Mr CHUNG Chi Ming**

Representative of the Disabled Community

**Mr SIU Yat Chan**

Representative of the Disabled Community

**Ms CHAN Pui Yi**

Representative as a Member of the Public



**電訊服務用戶及消費者諮詢委員會**  
(截至2022年3月31日) (續)

**陳穎旨先生**  
公眾人士代表

**陳建倫先生**  
公眾人士代表 \*

**鄭慧君女士**  
公眾人士代表

**張凱晴女士**  
公眾人士代表 \*

**孔憲正先生**  
公眾人士代表

**龔衍鳴先生**  
公眾人士代表

**劉堅偉博士**  
公眾人士代表

**劉佩琪女士**  
公眾人士代表

**劉秀芬女士**  
公眾人士代表

**曾立基先生**  
公眾人士代表

**余雅芳女士**  
公眾人士代表

**鄧健華博士**  
個別委任人士

**樓家強先生, MH, JP**  
個別委任人士

**Telecommunications Users and Consumers  
Advisory Committee (as at 31 March 2022) (continued)**

**Mr CHAN Wing Tsz**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Mr CHAN Kin Lun**  
Representative as a Member of the Public\*

**Ms CHENG Wai Kwan**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Ms Peony CHEUNG Hoi Ching**  
Representative as a Member of the Public\*

**Mr HUNG Hin Ching**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Mr KUNG Yin Ming**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Dr Eric LAU Kin Wai**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Ms Katy LAU**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Ms Eva LAU Sau Fan**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Mr Richard TSANG Lap Ki**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Ms Avon YUE Nga Fong**  
Representative as a Member of the Public

**Dr TANG Kin Wa**  
Member appointed on an Ad Personam basis

**Mr LAU Ka Keung, MH, JP**  
Member appointed on an Ad Personam basis

\* 透過青年委員自薦計劃獲委任

\* Appointed through the Member Self-recommendation Scheme for Youth



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## 附錄 C Appendix C

## 服務承諾 Performance Pledge

在2021/22年度，我們在全部50項服務中均達至或超越服務表現目標。2022/23年度的各項服務表現目標詳列如下。

我們提供的服務水平在某程度上受各種特殊情況及繁忙期間的工作量影響。在考慮這些因素後，我們為各項服務訂立了下列標準處理時間：

In 2021/22, we achieved/surpassed all performance targets in our 50 job areas. The full list of our performance targets for 2022/23 are also set out in the table below.

The level of service we provide is influenced to some extent by exceptional circumstances and workloads during peak periods. The following table takes these factors into account and sets out the standard service delivery times we aim to achieve for a wide range of services.

服務 Services	2021/22年度 標準處理時間 Service Delivery Standard for 2021/22	2021/22年度服務表現目標 (達到服務標準的百分率) Performance Target (% meeting service standard) for 2021/22	2021/22年度 實際平均服務表現 Actual Average Performance in 2021/22	2022/23年度標準處理時間 (括號內為服務表現目標) Service Delivery Standard (Performance Target) for 2022/23
<b>處理廣播服務牌照申請</b> Processing of Broadcasting Service Licence Applications				
非本地電視節目服務/ 其他須領牌電視節目服務 Non-domestic Television Programme Service/Other Licensable Television Programme Service	4個月 months	100%	沒有申請 No application	4個月 (100%) months (100%)
<b>處理電訊服務牌照申請/登記</b> Processing of Telecommunications Service Licence Applications / Registrations				
<b>移動無線電系統牌照</b> Mobile Radio System Licence				
設立新系統 Establishment of a new system	38個工作天 working days	98%	100%	38個工作天 (98%) working days (98%)
遷移/加設基地電台 Relocation / Addition of base station	32個工作天 working days	98%	100%	32個工作天 (98%) working days (98%)
加設移動電台 Addition of mobile station				
● 的士電台 For stations of taxis	5個工作天 working days	99%	100%	5個工作天 (99%) working days (99%)
● 其他電台 For other stations	8個工作天 working days	99%	100%	8個工作天 (99%) working days (99%)
更換移動電台器材 Replacement of mobile station equipment				
● 的士電台 For stations of taxis	5個工作天 working days	99%	100%	5個工作天 (99%) working days (99%)
● 其他電台 For other stations	8個工作天 working days	99%	100%	8個工作天 (99%) working days (99%)
更換基地電台器材 Replacement of base station equipment	8個工作天 working days	99%	100%	8個工作天 (99%) working days (99%)
簽發牌照 Issue of licence	8個工作天 working days	99%	100%	8個工作天 (99%) working days (99%)

服務 Services	2021/22年度 標準處理時間 Service Delivery Standard for 2021/22	2021/22年度服務表現目標 (達到服務標準的百分率) Performance Target (% meeting service standard) for 2021/22	2021/22年度 實際平均服務表現 Actual Average Performance in 2021/22	2022/23年度標準處理時間 (括號內為服務表現目標) Service Delivery Standard (Performance Target) for 2022/23
<b>處理電訊服務牌照申請／登記（續）</b> Processing of Telecommunications Service Licence Applications / Registrations (continued)				
無線電商牌照 Radio Dealers Licence	4 個工作天 working days	99%	100%	4 個工作天 working days (99%)
工業、科學及醫學電子機器牌照 Industrial Scientific and Medical Electronic Machines Licence	5 個工作天 working days	99%	100%	5 個工作天 working days (99%)
無線電測定和指令、狀態及數據的 傳達牌照 Radio Determination and Conveyance of Commands, Status and Data Licence	5 個工作天 working days	99%	100%	5 個工作天 working days (99%)
衛星電視共用天線牌照 Satellite Master Antenna Television Licence				
新申請 New application	11 個工作天 working days	98%	99.6%	11 個工作天 working days (98%)
續牌 Renewal	11 個工作天 working days	98%	100%	11 個工作天 working days (98%)
船舶電台牌照 Ship Station Licence	9 個工作天 working days	99%	100%	9 個工作天 working days (99%)
業餘電台牌照 Amateur Station Licence	9 個工作天 working days	99%	100%	9 個工作天 working days (99%)
自設對外電訊系統牌照 Self-provided External Telecommunications System Licence	26 個工作天 working days	99%	沒有新個案 No new case	26 個工作天 working days (99%)
服務營辦商牌照 Services-based Operators Licence				
回覆新申請 Response to new application				
● 第一類及第二類服務 Class 1 & Class 2 Service(s)	14 個工作天 working days	98%	100%	14 個工作天 working days (98%)
● 第三類服務 Class 3 Service(s)	13 個工作天 working days	99%	100%	13 個工作天 working days (99%)
批准簽發牌照 Approval for issue of licence	3 個月 months	98%	100%	3 個月 months (98%)
綜合傳送者牌照 Unified Carrier Licence				
回覆新申請 Response to new application	5 個工作天 working days	98%	100%	5 個工作天 working days (98%)
公共無線電通訊服務牌照 Public Radiocommunications Service Licence				
回覆新申請 * Response to new application*	—	—	—	5 個工作天 working days (98%)
批准簽發牌照 * Approval for issue of licence*	—	—	—	4 個月 months (98%)

(\*2022年4月開始新增的項目) (\*new items introduced in April 2022)

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## 附錄 C Appendix C

### 服務承諾 Performance Pledge

服務 Services	2021/22年度 標準處理時間 Service Delivery Standard for 2021/22	2021/22年度服務表現目標 (達到服務標準的百分率) Performance Target (% meeting service standard) for 2021/22	2021/22年度 實際平均服務表現 Actual Average Performance in 2021/22	2022/23年度標準處理時間 (括號內為服務表現目標) Service Delivery Standard (Performance Target) for 2022/23
<b>處理電訊服務牌照申請／登記（續）</b> Processing of Telecommunications Service Licence Applications / Registrations (continued)				
<b>無線物聯網牌照</b> Wireless Internet of Things Licence				
回覆新申請* Response to new application*	——	——	——	5 個工作天 (98%) working days
批准簽發牌照* Approval for issue of licence*	——	——	——	4 個月 (98%) months
<b>航空器電台牌照</b> (註A) Aircraft Station Licence (Note A)	5 個工作天 working days	98%	100%	5 個工作天 (98%) working days
<b>無線電廣播轉播電台牌照</b> Broadcast Radio Relay Station Licence	15 個工作天 working days	98%	沒有新個案 No new case	15 個工作天 (98%) working days
<b>酒店電視（發送）牌照</b> Hotel Television (Transmission) Licence				
新申請 New Application	15 個工作天 working days	98%	100%	15 個工作天 (98%) working days
續牌 Renewal	11 個工作天 working days	98%	100%	11 個工作天 (98%) working days
<b>要約提供電訊服務類別牌照－登記</b> Class Licence for Offer of Telecommunications Services – Registration	14 個工作天 working days	99%	100%	14 個工作天 (99%) working days
<b>提供公共無線區域網絡服務類別牌照－登記</b> Class Licence for Provision of Public Wireless Local Area Network Services – Registration	14 個工作天 working days	99%	100%	14 個工作天 (99%) working days
<b>出口及入口許可證</b> Import and Export Permit	於櫃檯以現金或易 辦事付款即時辦 理；以支票或繳費 靈付款需3個工作天 Immediately over counter upon payment by cash or EPS, or 3 working days by cheques or PPS	98%	100%	於櫃檯以現金或易 辦事付款即時辦 理；以支票或繳費 靈付款需3個工作天 Immediately over counter upon payment by cash or EPS, or 3 working days by cheques or PPS (98%)
<b>轉運通知書</b> Transshipment Notification	即日內 Within the same day	98%	100%	即日內 (98%) Within the same day
<b>根據《海員培訓、發證和值班標準國際公約》處理證明書及簽註申請</b> Processing of Certificate and Endorsement Applications under the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW Convention)				
<b>全球海上遇險和安全系統證明書及簽註</b> Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) Certificate and Endorsement	5 個工作天 working days	95%	100%	5 個工作天 (95%) working days

(\*2022年4月開始新增的項目) (\*new items introduced in April 2022)

服務 Services	2021/22年度 標準處理時間 Service Delivery Standard for 2021/22	2021/22年度服務表現目標 (達到服務標準的百分率) Performance Target (% meeting service standard) for 2021/22	2021/22年度 實際平均服務表現 Actual Average Performance in 2021/22	2022/23年度標準處理時間 (括號內為服務表現目標) Service Delivery Standard (Performance Target) for 2022/23
<b>根據《海員培訓、發證和值班標準國際公約》處理證明書及簽註申請 (續)</b> Processing of Certificate and Endorsement Applications under the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW Convention) (continued)				
全球海上遇險和安全系統等值資格 證明書及簽註 GMDSS Certificate of Equivalent Competency and Endorsement	5 個工作天 working days	95%	100%	5 個工作天 (95%) working days
<b>無線電干擾調查</b> Investigation of Radio Interference				
對商營服務的干擾 Interference on commercial services	在6個工作天內進行 調查 Investigation within 6 working days	96%	100%	在6個工作天內進行 調查 Investigation within 6 working days (96%)
對廣播服務的干擾 Interference on broadcasting services	在9個工作天內進行 調查 Investigation within 9 working days	96%	100%	在9個工作天內進行 調查 Investigation within 9 working days (96%)
<b>處理號碼/短碼申請</b> Processing of Applications for Numbers / Codes				
指配電訊號碼及短碼 Assignment of telecommunications numbers and codes	8 個工作天 working days	90%	100%	8 個工作天 (90%) working days
查核、處理和接受退還的電訊號碼 Checking, processing and acceptance of return of telecommunications numbers	10 個工作天 working days	100%	100%	10 個工作天 (100%) working days
<b>處理有關懷疑違反《廣播(雜項條文)條例》、《廣播條例》、《電訊條例》第 IIIA 部、廣播牌照條款或條件、或廣播業務守則的廣播事宜投訴</b> Handling of Complaints about Broadcasting Matters involving Suspected Breach of the Broadcasting (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, the Broadcasting Ordinance, Part IIIA of the Telecommunications Ordinance, the terms or conditions of a Broadcasting Licence, or the Broadcasting Codes of Practice				
給予初步答覆 Issue of an interim reply	6 個工作天 working days	98%	100%	6 個工作天 (98%) working days
就無須調查的個案通知投訴人 有關結果 <sup>(註B)</sup> (或如未有個案 結果, 則向投訴人報告進度) Inform complainants of results of cases not involving an investigation (Note B) (or report of progress to the complainant if results of cases are not ready)	3 個星期 weeks	98%	100%	3 個星期 (98%) weeks
就需要進行簡單調查的投訴通 知投訴人有關通訊事務管理局 (通訊局)的裁決 <sup>(註B)</sup> (或如未 有通訊局的裁決, 則向投訴人 報告進度) Inform complainants of the Communications Authority (CA)'s decision on complaints involving a straightforward investigation (Note B) (or report of progress to the complainant if the CA's decision is not ready)	8 個星期 weeks	98%	99.9%	8 個星期 (98%) weeks



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## 附錄 C Appendix C

### 服務承諾 Performance Pledge

服務 Services	2021/22年度 標準處理時間 Service Delivery Standard for 2021/22	2021/22年度服務表現目標 (達到服務標準的百分率) Performance Target (% meeting service standard) for 2021/22	2021/22年度 實際平均服務表現 Actual Average Performance in 2021/22	2022/23年度標準處理時間 (括號內為服務表現目標) Service Delivery Standard (Performance Target) for 2022/23
<p>處理有關懷疑違反《廣播（雜項條文）條例》、《廣播條例》、《電訊條例》第 IIIA 部、廣播牌照條款或條件、或廣播業務守則的廣播事宜投訴（續） Handling of Complaints about Broadcasting Matters involving Suspected Breach of the Broadcasting (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, the Broadcasting Ordinance, Part IIIA of the Telecommunications Ordinance, the terms or conditions of a Broadcasting Licence, or the Broadcasting Codes of Practice (continued)</p>				
<p>就需要進行複雜調查的投訴通知投訴人有關通訊局的裁決<sup>(註B)</sup>（或如未有通訊局的裁決，則向投訴人報告進度） Inform complainants of the CA's decision on complaints involving a complex investigation<sup>(Note B)</sup> (or report of progress to the complainant if the CA's decision is not ready)</p>	4 個月 months	98%	100%	4 個月 months (98%)
<p>處理有關電訊營辦商懷疑違反《電訊條例》或電訊服務牌照條件的消費者投訴（關乎《電訊條例》第7Q條的投訴除外） Handling of Consumer Complaints against Telecommunications Operators (except for complaints relating to Section 7Q of the Telecommunications Ordinance) involving Suspected Breach of the Telecommunications Ordinance or Licence Conditions of the Telecommunications Service Licences</p>				
<p>詳細回覆投訴人（或如未能詳細回覆，則給予初步答覆） Full reply to complainant (or interim reply if full reply is not ready)</p>	27 個工作天 working days	90%	沒有新個案 No new case	27 個工作天 working days (90%)
<p>處理就《電訊條例》第7Q條提出的查詢及對營辦商作出的投訴 Handling of Enquiries and Complaints against Operators relating to Section 7Q of the Telecommunications Ordinance</p>				
<p>詳細回覆查詢（或如未能詳細回覆，則給予初步答覆） For enquiries, issue full reply (or interim reply if full reply is not ready)</p>	Within 14 個工作天內 working days	90%	100%	Within 14 個工作天內 working days (90%)
<p>詳細回覆投訴<sup>(註B)</sup>（或如未能詳細回覆，則給予初步答覆） For complaints, issue full reply<sup>(Note B)</sup> (or interim reply if full reply is not ready)</p>	Within 12 個星期內 weeks	90%	沒有新個案 No new case	Within 12 個星期內 weeks (90%)
<p>處理有關營辦商懷疑違反《電訊條例》或電訊服務牌照條件的業界投訴（關乎《電訊條例》第7Q條的投訴除外） Handling of Industry Complaints against Operators (except for complaints relating to Section 7Q of the Telecommunications Ordinance) involving Suspected Breach of the Telecommunications Ordinance or Licence Conditions of the Telecommunications Services Licences</p>				
<p>完成詳細調查（或如未完成詳細調查，則向投訴人報告進度） Completion of full investigation (or report of progress to the complainant if full investigation is not completed)</p>	Within 45 個工作天內 working days	90%	沒有新個案 No new case	Within 45 個工作天內 working days (90%)



服務 Services	2021/22年度 標準處理時間 Service Delivery Standard for 2021/22	2021/22年度服務表現目標 (達到服務標準的百分率) Performance Target (% meeting service standard) for 2021/22	2021/22年度 實際平均服務表現 Actual Average Performance in 2021/22	2022/23年度標準處理時間 (括號內為服務表現目標) Service Delivery Standard (Performance Target) for 2022/23
<b>處理有關廣播及電訊服務持牌人懷疑違反《商品說明條例》的公平營商條文的查詢及投訴</b> Handling of Enquiries and Complaints against Broadcasting and Telecommunications Licensees on Suspected Contravention of the Fair Trading Sections of the Trade Descriptions Ordinance				
詳細回覆查詢 (或如未能詳細 回覆, 則給予初步答覆) For enquiries, issue full reply (or interim reply if full reply is not ready)	Within 7 個工作天內 working days	90%	100%	Within 7 個工作天內 working days (90%)
如未能就投訴提供個案結果, 則向 投訴人發出個案處理進度通知 For complaints, issue case progress to the complainant if the case result is not ready	確認接獲投訴後 3個月內 Within 3 months upon acknowledgement of receipt of the complaint	90%	100%	確認接獲投訴後 3個月內 Within 3 months upon acknowledgement of receipt of the complaint (90%)
<b>處理有關廣播及電訊業界業務實體懷疑違反《競爭條例》的查詢及投訴</b> Handling of Enquiries and Complaints against Undertakings in the Broadcasting and Telecommunications Sectors on Suspected Contravention of the Competition Ordinance				
詳細回覆查詢 (或如未能詳細 回覆, 則給予初步答覆) For enquiries, issue full reply (or interim reply if full reply is not ready)	Within 14 個工作天內 working days	90%	100%	Within 14 個工作天內 working days (90%)
詳細回覆投訴 <sup>(註B)</sup> (或如未能詳細 回覆, 則給予初步答覆) For complaints, issue full reply <sup>(Note B)</sup> (or interim reply if full reply is not ready)	Within 28 個工作天內 working days	90%	沒有新個案 No new case	Within 28 個工作天內 working days (90%)
<b>處理有關懷疑違反《非應邀電子訊息條例》的舉報</b> Handling of Reports on the Suspected Contravention of the Unsolicited Electronic Messages Ordinance				
完成詳細調查 (或如未完成詳細調查, 則向投訴人報告進度) Completion of full investigation (or report of progress to the complainant if full investigation is not completed)	Within 10 個星期內 weeks	90%	100%	Within 10 個星期內 weeks (90%)
<b>對有關通訊辦服務的公眾查詢及投訴作出回覆</b> Reply to Public Enquiries and Complaints of OFCA's Services				
詳細回覆查詢 (或如未能提供詳細 回覆, 則給予初步答覆) Full reply for enquiries (or interim reply if full reply cannot be provided)	Within 7 個工作天內 working days	90%	100%	Within 7 個工作天內 working days (90%)
詳細回覆投訴 (或如未完成詳細 調查, 則向投訴人報告進度) Full reply for complaints (or report of progress to the complainant if full investigation is not completed)	Within 15 個工作天內 working days	90%	100%	Within 15 個工作天內 working days (90%)

註A 如有關申請可轉介民航處作進一步處理, 通訊辦會發信知會申請人。

Note A OFCA will issue a letter to the applicant if its application can be referred to the Civil Aviation Department for further processing.

註B 由收到投訴人所提供足夠資料起計。

Note B Upon receipt of sufficient information from complainants.

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## 附錄 D

## Appendix D

## 牌照簽發及續牌

## Licences Issued and Renewed

### 簽發／續牌的廣播及電訊 牌照數目及徵收的牌費

(截至2022年3月31日年度內)

### Broadcasting and Telecommunications Licences Issued / Renewed and Revenue Collected

(For the year ended 31 March 2022)

牌照種類	Type of Licences	發牌／續牌數目 No. of Licences Issued / Renewed	港元 HK\$
<b>廣播牌照</b>	<b>Broadcasting Licences</b>		
本地免費電視節目服務	Domestic Free Television Programme Service	3	21,029,303
本地收費電視節目服務	Domestic Pay Television Programme Service	2	10,075,590
非本地電視節目服務	Non-domestic Television Programme Service	10	581,862
其他須領牌電視節目服務	Other Licensable Television Programme Service	20	655,500
聲音廣播	Sound Broadcasting	2	9,838,006
<b>電訊牌照／許可證／證書</b>	<b>Telecommunications Licences / Permits / Certificates</b>		
學術機構自設電訊裝置	Academic Institution Self-provided Telecommunications Installation	2	7,000
航空甚高頻率固定電台	Aeronautical VHF Fixed Station	32	52,250
航空器電台	Aircraft Station	370	52,963
業餘操作授權證明	Amateur ATO	580	92,800
業餘電台	Amateur Station	2,546	384,375
無線電廣播轉播電台	Broadcast Radio Relay Station	11	9,000
補發牌照	Duplicate Licence	118	6,490
考試和簽發證書	Examination & Issue of Certificate	2,430	389,993
實驗電台	Experimental Station	70	23,800
對內／對外固定服務	Fixed Internal / External Services	52	108,744,298
酒店電視（發送）	Hotel Television (Transmission)	167	670,775
入口／出口許可證	Import / Export Permit	482	72,300
工業、科學及醫學電子器材	Industrial, Scientific & Medical Electronic Machine	1,924	177,080
移動無線電系統或專用移動無線電系統	Mobile Radio System or Private Mobile Radio System	3,508	29,005,275
流動服務	Mobile Services	8	180,683,236
私用無線電傳呼系統	Private Radio Paging System	4	6,200
公共無線電通訊服務	Public Radiocommunications Service	7	1,255,831
無線電商（放寬限制）	Radio Dealers (Unrestricted)	3,830	5,808,500
無線電通訊學校	Radiocommunications School	7	1,900
無線電測定以及指令、狀態及數據傳送	Radiodetermination and Conveyance of Commands, Status and Data	160	198,240
衛星電視共用天線	Satellite Master Antenna Television	61	4,793,300
自設對外電訊系統	Self-provided External Telecommunications System	4	3,625
服務營辦商第一類或第二類服務	Services-based Operator of Class 1 or 2 Service	20	1,176,631
服務營辦商第三類服務	Services-based Operator of Class 3 Service	152	18,977,610
船舶電台	Ship Station	5,063	752,375
空間站傳送者	Space Station Carrier	9	1,525,000
的士無線電通訊服務	Taxi Radiocommunications Service	16	403,958
闊頻帶鏈路中繼電台	Wide Band Link & Relay Station	52	108,200
無線物聯網／地區性無線寬頻服務	Wireless Internet of Things / Localised Wireless Broadband Service	4	554,317
<b>總數</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,726</b>	<b>398,117,583</b>



**通訊事務管理局辦公室**

**Office of the Communications Authority**

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