



公司註冊處  
COMPANIES REGISTRY



# 跨越挑戰共成長

Growing through Challenges

▶ 2021-22 年報 ANNUAL REPORT ◀

# 重要數字一覽

## Summary of Key Figures

### 1,377,134

截至二零二二年三月三十一日，  
公司登記冊上共有1,377,134間本地公司

1,377,134 local companies on the  
Companies Register as at 31 March 2022

### 105,576

105,576間新公司註冊成立  
105,576 new companies incorporated

- 平均每日**427**間
- a daily average of **427**

### 4,989,825

查閱文件影像紀錄有4,989,825宗  
4,989,825 searches of document  
image records

- 平均每日**13,671**宗
- a daily average of **13,671**

### 2,808,164

交付本處登記的文件有2,808,164份  
2,808,164 documents received for registration

- 平均每日**11,369**份
- a daily average of **11,369**

### 435,882

查閱董事索引有435,882宗  
435,882 searches of the Directors Index

- 平均每日**1,194**宗
- a daily average of **1,194**

### 345,579

查閱公司資料有345,579宗  
345,579 searches of company  
particulars

### 18,936

交付本處登記的押記文件有18,936份  
18,936 charge documents received  
for registration

### 57,836

57,836間公司撤銷註冊  
57,836 companies deregistered



# 47,800

47,800間公司從公司登記冊剔除  
47,800 companies struck off the Companies Register



# 1,030

1,030間公司以清盤方式解散  
1,030 companies dissolved by liquidation

# 366,460

共有366,460人次瀏覽信託及公司服務提供者註冊辦事處網頁

366,460 visits to the Registry for Trust and Company Service Providers' website

- 平均每**1,004**人次
- a daily average of **1,004**

# 804

共批出804個信託或公司服務提供者牌照

804 trust or company service provider licences granted

# 4,359,066

共有4,359,066人次瀏覽公司註冊處網頁

4,359,066 visits to the Companies Registry's website

- 平均每**11,943**人次
- a daily average of **11,943**

# 287

共註冊了287個有限合夥基金

287 limited partnership funds registered



# 99.9%

在網上進行公司查冊的比率超過99.9%

Over 99.9% company searches made online



# 2,802,914

使用流動裝置進行公司查冊有2,802,914宗

2,802,914 company searches conducted through mobile devices

# 72,358

接獲電話查詢數目有72,358宗

72,358 enquiry calls received

- 平均每**198**宗
- a daily average of **198**



# 14,357

截至二零二二年三月三十一日，訂閱電子資訊的客戶有14,357人

14,357 users subscribed to electronic news as at 31 March 2022



受世界認同為卓越的公司註冊處，為社會提供優質服務。

To achieve world-wide recognition as an excellent Companies Registry giving the community a quality service.

## 理想 VISION

為客戶提供高效率、具成本效益和優良的服務與設施，以辦理成立公司及登記和查閱公司文件。

引進現代科技，不斷檢討和提升本處所提供的各項服務和設施，並致力執行法定規例。

採用適當的人力資源管理策略，激勵員工，達成本處的目標。

To provide our customers with efficient, cost-effective and quality services and facilities to incorporate companies and to register and inspect company documents.

To continuously review and enhance our services and facilities and undertake effective enforcement, taking account of the best modern technology available.

To motivate our staff to achieve organisational objectives by adopting appropriate human resource management strategies.

## 使命 MISSION

## 信念 VALUES

以客為本：重視客戶的意見。按照他們的需要和期望，發展服務項目和釐定質素水平。

群策群力：關懷和尊重我們的員工。透過全體熱誠能幹的工作人員，同心協力，執行法定規例，提供優質服務。

精益求精：採納嶄新的意念、科技和工作模式，不斷提升本處的服務質素和設施。

To care for and respect our customers by listening to them and taking into account their needs and expectations when shaping the types and quality of service which we deliver.

To care for and respect our colleagues as a quality service and effective enforcement can be delivered and undertaken only through dedicated people of high calibre working together as a team.

To change for the better by remaining receptive to new ideas, technologies and work practices so as to enhance the level and quality of our services and facilities.





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年報  
Annual Report

二零二一年四月一日至二零二二年三月三十一日  
1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

按照《營運基金條例》(第430章)第8條呈交  
Submitted in accordance with section 8 of the  
Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430)



# 總經理序言

## General Manager's Foreword

對公司註冊處（下稱「本處」）來說，這又是充滿挑戰、但卻成果豐碩的一年。加上曠日持久的2019冠狀病毒病疫情所造成的連鎖效應，二零二一至二二年度標誌著本處踏入轉變的新階段，促使我們以靈活和正面的思維面對挑戰，不畏艱辛，才能辨識和把握前面挑戰所帶來的種種機遇。

The Companies Registry ("the Registry") has experienced another challenging yet fruitful year. Combined with the ripple effects of a prolonged Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") pandemic, the year 2021-22 heralded a new phase of transition for the Registry. This necessitates us to grow through challenges with flexibility and a positive mindset in order to identify and capitalise on opportunities presented by the challenges ahead of us.



## 年度業績

本處在一九九三年五月成立為獨立的政府部門後，於同年八月開始以營運基金方式運作。本處主要負責實施及執行《公司條例》（第622章）及相關法例的條文。我們竭力為公司、公司董事及股東提供優質服務，以方便營商，目標是提升香港作為理想營商之都的競爭力。在二零二一至二二年度，本處繼續在各方面提升客戶服務，當中包括：

- 處理了105,576間新公司註冊成立的申請；
- 截至二零二二年三月三十一日為止，共有1,377,134間本地公司在公司登記冊上；
- 收到交付本處登記的文件有2,808,164份；
- 處理了4,989,825宗文件影像紀錄的查閱，而使用流動裝置進行公司查冊的數目達2,802,914宗；
- 批出了804個信託或公司服務提供者牌照；及
- 註冊了287個有限合夥基金。

## Yearly Performance

The Registry began operating as a trading fund in August 1993, after its establishment as an independent government department in May 1993. The Registry is primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) and related legislation. We are entirely committed to offering quality services to companies, their directors and shareholders to facilitate their businesses, with the goal of increasing the competitiveness of Hong Kong as an ideal place to do business. In 2021-22, the Registry continued to enhance customer service on all fronts:

- handled the incorporation of 105,576 new companies;
- attained 1,377,134 local companies on the Companies Register ("the Register") as at 31 March 2022;
- received 2,808,164 documents for registration;
- processed 4,989,825 searches of document image records, with 2,802,914 company searches conducted through mobile devices;
- granted 804 trust or company service provider licences; and
- registered 287 limited partnership funds.



## 跨越挑戰共成長

年內，儘管面對種種挑戰，我們從未自滿於過往的成就而鬆懈，反之，我們努力提升本處所提供的各項服務，以鞏固香港作為國際金融中心的地位。

### 支援企業

在2019冠狀病毒病疫情期間，政府推行了多項紓困措施以支援企業。其中一項措施是寬免公司的所有周年申報表登記費（逾期交付的周年申報表除外），由二零二零年十月一日起實施至二零二二年九月三十日為止，為期兩年。這項措施已惠及超過100萬間公司。

### 促進及支援大灣區的發展

香港作為粵港澳大灣區（下稱「大灣區」）內高度國際化和開放的城市，既是國際連通內地的門戶，也是內地與全球接軌的橋樑。為了締造信譽優良的環境，以吸引外地和本地投資者經香港進入大灣區，本處會繼續協助開辦企業、促進高水平的企業管治、加強執法及推行新措施。

### 公司登記冊實施新查冊安排

為加強保護敏感個人資料，並同時維持公司登記冊的透明度，《公司條例》下有關公司登記冊的新查冊安排已於年內開始實施。新查冊安排由二零二一年八月起至二零二三年年底，分三個階段落實。

## Growing through Challenges

Despite the challenges during the year, we never rest on our laurels but strive to enhance our services to strengthen the position of Hong Kong as an international financial centre.

### Providing support to enterprises

The Government implemented a number of relief measures to assist businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Among these measures, the registration fees for all annual returns (except for those delivered late) are waived for two years from 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2022, which has benefited over one million companies.

### Fostering and supporting the development of the Greater Bay Area

As an international and open city in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area ("the Greater Bay Area"), Hong Kong plays an important role as a two-way gateway connecting international markets and the Mainland. To create a trustworthy environment for foreign and local investors to enter the Greater Bay Area through Hong Kong, the Registry will continue to facilitate the startup of businesses, promote a high standard of corporate governance, reinforce enforcement and implement new initiatives.

### Implementing new inspection regime of the Companies Register

To enhance protection of sensitive personal information, while keeping up the transparency of the Register, a new inspection regime of the Register under the Companies Ordinance commenced during the year. The new regime is being implemented in three phases from August 2021 through end-2023.



## 利用最新科技發展來提升服務

為達致建立一個全面電腦化系統的目標，多年來本處著力為「公司註冊處綜合資訊系統」(下稱「綜合資訊系統」)進行提升工程，以便為客戶提供更多元化的電子服務。為推動數碼化轉型的進程，本處現正全面翻新現時的綜合資訊系統，以期建立一個單一的網上綜合平台，支援本處的電子查冊及文件提交服務。本處網站經轉型後，可改善與持份者的聯繫及有助於向其發布資訊。為追上最新的科技趨勢及瞬息萬變的突破創新，本處已應用如雲端平台和人工智能等科技，來提供服務和備存公司資料。

與此同時，本處亦鼓勵公司在處理管治事宜(包括提交文件及舉行成員大會)時更多使用科技，並盡力給予協助。

## 吸引基金在香港成立和運作

為提升香港作為首選基金註冊地的吸引力，開放式基金型公司制度和有限合夥基金制度分別於二零一八年七月和二零二零年八月設立，讓投資基金可在香港以公司或有限責任合夥的形式成立。

此外，為了增加開放式基金型公司制度和有限合夥基金制度的吸引力，並鞏固香港作為國際資產和財富管理中心的地位，政府由二零二一年十一月一日起引入全新的基金遷冊機制，目的是鼓勵現時的非香港投資基金落戶香港。

## Leveraging the latest technological developments to improve service delivery

With the goal of establishing a fully computerised system, the Registry has enhanced the Integrated Companies Registry Information System ("ICRIS") over the years to widen the range of electronic services available to our customers. As part of the digital transformation journey, the Registry is now revamping the existing ICRIS to develop a single integrated online platform that supports the Registry's electronic search and document submission services. The transformed departmental website helps to improve the connection with and dissemination of information to stakeholders. To keep up with rapidly changing technology trends and breakthroughs, the Registry has made use of technologies such as cloud platform and artificial intelligence, among others, in the provision of services and the keeping of company information.

At the same time, the Registry also encourages and endeavours to enable companies to make greater use of technologies when handling company governance matters, including filing of documents and holding of general meetings.

## Attracting fund formation and operation in Hong Kong

To boost Hong Kong's appeal as a preferred fund domicile, the open-ended fund company ("OFC") and limited partnership fund ("LPF") regimes were established in July 2018 and August 2020 respectively to enable investment funds to set up in Hong Kong in the form of a company or a limited partnership.

Furthermore, to increase the attractiveness of the OFC and LPF regimes and strengthen Hong Kong's position as an international asset and wealth management centre, new fund re-domiciliation mechanisms were introduced with effect from 1 November 2021 with the goal of encouraging existing non-Hong Kong investment funds to re-locate to Hong Kong.

## 本處的成績

我們盡心竭誠建立一個一流的公司註冊處，並致力維持信譽優良的營商環境，這份堅持使本處屢獲獎項。年內本處榮獲以下多個獎項：

- 連續十三年贏得「中小企業最佳拍檔獎」及連續四年獲頒金獎；
- 獲頒發「義工服務」銀獎；
- 在「同心展關懷／商界展關懷」計劃中，獲頒發超越10年「同心展關懷」標誌；
- 贏得「二零二一年國際年報比賽」銀獎；
- 獲由美國傳媒專業聯盟舉辦的「2020 Vision Awards年報比賽」三個獎項；
- 獲香港管理專業協會頒發二零二一年「最佳年報獎」優秀設計獎；及
- 贏得二零二一至二二年度「MERCURY國際年報大獎」榮譽獎。

## Our Achievements

Our dedication to establishing a first-class Registry and maintaining a trustworthy business environment has resulted in numerous accolades. In this year, we received:

- the Best SME's Partner Award for thirteen consecutive years and the Gold Award for four consecutive years;
- the Silver Award for Volunteer Service;
- the "10 Years Plus Caring Organisation Logo" awarded under the Caring Organisation/Company Scheme;
- Silver Award in the 2021 International Annual Report Competition Awards;
- three awards in the League of American Communications Professionals LLC's 2020 Vision Awards Annual Report Competition;
- the 2021 Hong Kong Management Association Best Annual Reports Awards on the "Citation for Design"; and
- Honors Award in the MERCURY Excellence Awards 2021-22 for the Registry's Annual Report.

## 衷心致謝

每位同事的付出，對本處創造成績都有著十分重要的貢獻。縱然處境艱難，本處繼續茁壯成長，致力為市民提供卓越服務。我衷心感謝本處同事在艱難中全力以赴，發揮高度專業精神，努力不懈地提供優質服務，使我們能跨越挑戰，成功開拓更多機遇。



鄧婉雯太平紳士  
公司註冊處處長暨  
公司註冊處營運基金總經理

## Heartfelt Appreciation

The contributions from everyone in the Registry are critical to our success. Under challenging conditions, we continue to grow and provide exceptional services to the community. My heartfelt appreciation goes to my colleagues at the Registry for their unwavering dedication, high level professionalism and consistent hard work in providing quality services, without which we would not have been able to open more growth opportunities.

**Miss Helen Tang, JP**  
Registrar of Companies and  
General Manager, Companies Registry Trading Fund

# 公司註冊處概覽

## Overview of CR



黃潔瑩女士  
**Ms Carrie WONG**  
業務經理  
Business Manager

莫家倩女士  
**Miss Angelina MOK**  
公司註冊處經理  
Registry Manager

鄧婉雯女士  
**Miss Helen TANG**  
公司註冊處處長  
Registrar of Companies

余淑芳女士  
**Ms Marianna YU**  
公司註冊處經理  
Registry Manager



薛花嘉詩女士

**Mrs Christine Frances SIT**

助理首席律師  
Assistant Principal Solicitor



唐詠思女士

**Miss Anita TONG**

副首席律師  
Deputy Principal Solicitor



陳佩嫻女士

**Ms Edna CHAN**

部門主任秘書  
Departmental Secretary

徐麗貞女士

**Ms Kitty TSUI**

公司註冊處律師  
Registry Solicitor

## 公司註冊處營運基金簡介

本處的歷史可追溯至一九九三年五月一日，當日本處成立為獨立的政府部門。在同年八月一日，本處根據前立法局通過的決議，開始以營運基金的形式運作。自此，本處根據《營運基金條例》(第430章)，按照商業原則，在財政自給的基礎上運作。為此，本處的收入必須足以支付提供服務的一切開支，而所運用的固定資產平均淨值亦須取得合理回報。

## Brief Introduction to the Companies Registry Trading Fund

The history of the Registry dates back to 1 May 1993 when it was established as an independent government department. It began operating as a trading fund on 1 August 1993 upon the passage of a resolution by the Legislative Council. According to the Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430), the Registry operates under commercial principles on a self-financing basis. To this end, the Registry is required to meet expenses incurred in the provision of services out of its income and achieve a reasonable return on the average net fixed assets employed.

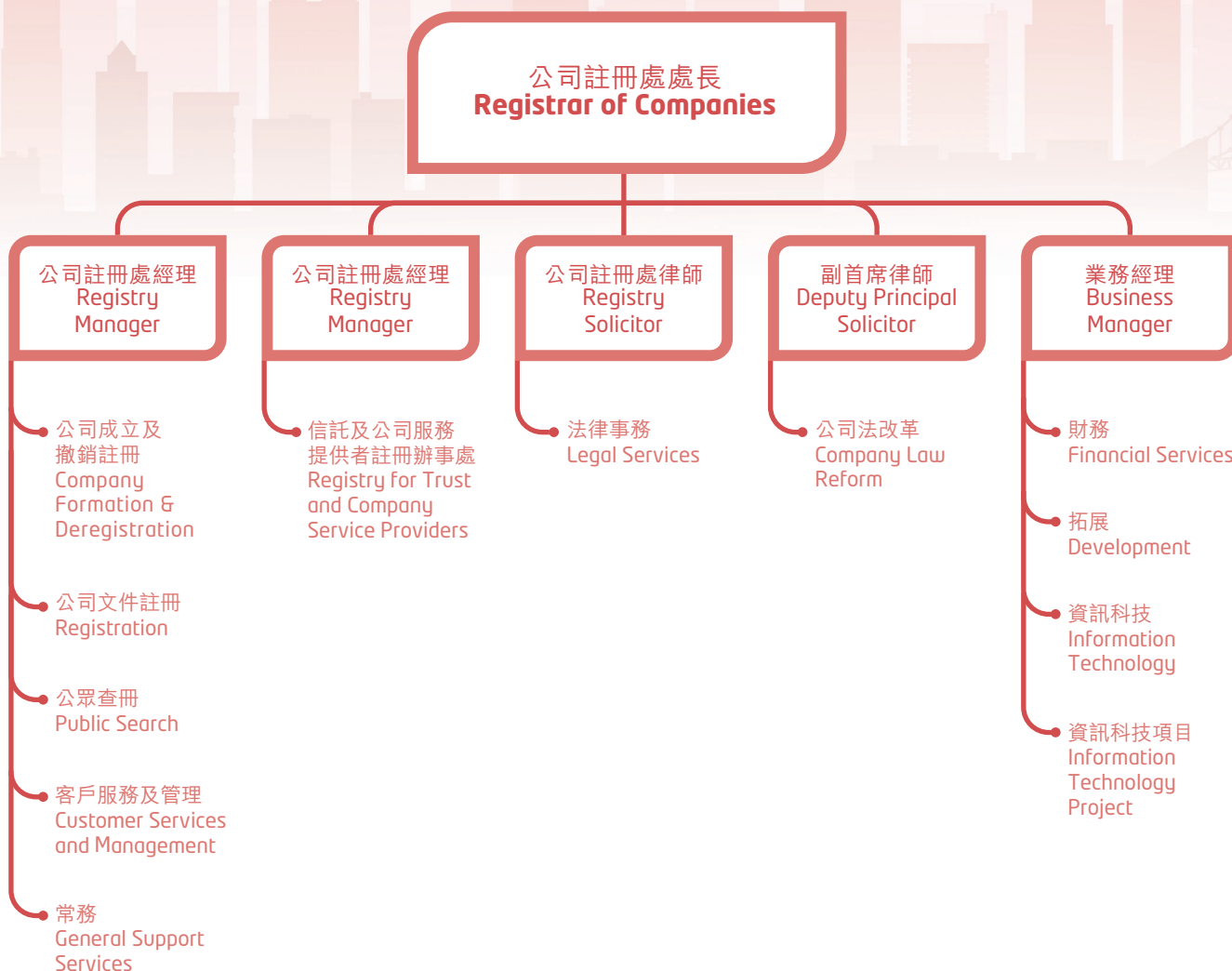


## 組織架構

截至二零二二年三月三十一日，本處共有559名員工，包括386名公務員及173名合約員工。

## Organisation Structure

The Registry had 559 employees as at 31 March 2022, comprising 386 civil servants and 173 contract staff.



## 管理委員會

管理委員會（下稱「委員會」）由公司註冊處處長（下稱「處長」）擔任主席，成員包括本處全體首長級人員。委員會是本處企業管治綱領的核心，負責訂定策略方向，制訂政策及管理本處的業務，以便實踐本處的理想和達成本處的使命。委員會每月定期及在有需要時召開會議，以討論、檢討並監察本處的運作、工作表現和新措施實施情況等重要事項。

## 企業管治綱領

良好的企業管治是提高本處效率及可持續發展的基石。此外，良好的企業管治對保障相關持份者的權益，以及保持公眾對本處的能力及誠信的信心和信任，亦至關重要。本處於二零一二年五月頒布了公司註冊處企業管治政策聲明，該聲明制訂了本處的企業管治綱領，為本處應用管治原則提供指引。

## Management Board

The Management Board (“the Board”) of the Registry is chaired by the Registrar of Companies (“the Registrar”) and is composed of all directorate officers of the Registry. The Board is at the core of the Registry’s corporate governance framework which is responsible for setting strategic directions, formulating policies and managing the Registry’s business affairs in order to achieve its vision and mission. The Board meets regularly on a monthly basis and as needed to discuss, review and monitor major issues concerning the operation, performance and new initiatives of the Registry.

## Corporate Governance Framework

Good corporate governance is the foundation of the Registry’s efficiency and sustainability. It is also vital for the Registry to safeguard the interests of its stakeholders and to maintain the confidence and trust of the public in its capability and integrity. The Corporate Governance Statement promulgated in May 2012 establishes the Corporate Governance Framework of the Registry which provides guidance on the application of the governance principles at the Registry.





## 企業社會責任政策

本處十分重視在業務運作上保持崇高的操守標準，並且關心社會、關注環境及關懷員工福祉。本處自二零一零年九月以來一直採用企業社會責任政策聲明，該政策聲明闡述本處履行企業社會責任的綱領。

## Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

The Registry understands the importance of upholding the highest ethical standards in conducting its business and caring for the community, the environment as well as the well-being of its staff members. Since September 2010, the Registry has adopted the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy Statement which lays out the framework for the Registry in discharging its corporate social responsibilities.



# 跨越挑戰共成長

## Growing through Challenges



儘管經濟情況充滿挑戰及難以預測，年內新公司註冊成立的數目，以及截至二零二二年三月底公司登記冊上本地公司的數目與前一年相若，反映出投資者對在港營商的信心。為協助企業應對**2019**冠狀病毒病疫情的打擊，本處已實施紓困措施以減輕企業的負擔，並在推行各項規管制度及措施時盡量採取便利營商的立場。

除了發展一個單一的網上綜合平台以優化電子服務和提升客戶使用服務的體驗外，本處繼續在創意和新科技等方面投放資源，以便採用嶄新方法提供服務。我們深信，憑藉本處的堅實穩固基礎，本處定能克服**2019**冠狀病毒病疫情所帶來的挑戰。

Despite the challenging and unpredictable economic conditions, the number of new companies incorporated during the year and the number of local companies on the Register at the end of March 2022 were comparable to the previous year, reflecting investors' confidence in doing business in Hong Kong. To help enterprises cope with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Registry has implemented measures to provide relief to enterprises and strived to take a facilitative stance when implementing its regulatory regimes and initiatives.

We continue to invest in innovative ideas and new technology to embrace new ways of offering services, in addition to the development of a single integrated online platform to improve delivery of electronic services and enhance customer experience. We are confident that, with a strong foundation, we will be able to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 支援企業的紓困措施

由於**2019**冠狀病毒病疫情為企業帶來前所未有的衝擊，政府在二零二零至二一年度財政預算案中宣布推出多項「撐企業、保就業」的紓困措施。本處根據《2020年公司（費用）（修訂）規例》（下稱《修訂規例》），寬免在二零二零年十月一日至二零二二年九月三十日（下稱「寬免期」）交付本處的所有周年申報表的登記費用（逾期交付的周年申報表除外），為期兩年。

## Relief Measures to Support Enterprises

Given the unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses, the Government announced various relief measures in the 2020-21 Budget to support enterprises and safeguard jobs. Under the Companies (Fees) (Amendment) Regulation 2020 ("the Amendment Regulation"), the registration fees for all annual returns (except for those delivered late) are waived for two years from 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2022 ("the concession period").

在寬免期內，公司如依時交付周年申報表，便可受惠於登記費寬免措施。依時交付的周年申報表包括有股本的私人公司、有股本的公眾公司，及擔保有限公司在公司的申報表日期後的42日內交付的周年申報表；以及註冊非香港公司在註冊周年日後的42日內交付的周年申報表。

自《修訂規例》實施後，在二零二零至二一年度及二零二一至二二年度分別有515,193間公司及1,042,634間公司，向本處交付周年申報表時受惠於這項寬免措施。

## 為在大灣區營商提供便利

大灣區建設是內地城市、香港和澳門發展藍圖中的重大發展戰略。香港可善用其優越的地理位置，以及作為國際金融中心的卓越國際地位，藉此加速大灣區的金融及經濟發展，並促進區內整體經濟的持續增長。為了維持香港有利的營商環境，本處會透過便利在香港開辦企業、促進高水平的企業管治、維持高效率的公司註冊制度、加強執法及推行新措施，繼續致力發展信譽優良的營商環境。

Companies would benefit from the waiver of registration fees if they deliver annual returns to the Registry during the concession period on time within 42 days after the company's return date for private companies having share capital, public companies having share capital and companies limited by guarantee; and within 42 days after the anniversary of registration for registered non-Hong Kong companies.

Since the implementation of the Amendment Regulation, 515,193 and 1,042,634 companies have benefited from the waiver of registration fees for their annual returns in 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively.

## Facilitating Businesses in the Greater Bay Area

The development of the Greater Bay Area is accorded the status of key strategic planning in the development blueprint of the Mainland cities, Hong Kong and Macao. Hong Kong can leverage its superior location and remarkable international status as an international financial centre to accelerate the financial and economic development of the Greater Bay Area and pursue continued growth for the overall economy. To maintain a favourable business environment in Hong Kong, the Registry will continue to contribute to the development of a trustworthy business environment by facilitating startup of businesses, promoting a high standard of corporate governance, maintaining a highly efficient company registration system, reinforcing enforcement and implementing new initiatives.

## 公司登記冊查冊安排

為了在確保公眾可繼續查閱公司登記冊的同時，加強對敏感個人資料的保障，年內本處已完成立法工作，以施行《公司條例》下尚未實施的新查冊安排。新查冊安排現正分三個階段實施，以配合預計將於二零二三年年底完成的綜合資訊系統全面翻新計劃。

第一階段已於二零二一年八月二十三日實施，容許公司在其登記冊上以董事的通訊地址代替通常住址，及董事和公司秘書的部分身分識別號碼代替完整號碼予公眾查閱。

第二階段將於二零二二年十月二十四日實施，容許公司登記冊中董事索引所載的通常住址及完整的身分識別號碼（下稱「受保護資料」），以通訊地址及部分身分識別號碼代替，讓公眾查閱。新安排將適用於在這階段開始實施後提交本處登記的文件。「指明人士」（包括執法機構、律師、會計師、金融機構等）可為履行訂明職能而向本處申請要求取覽董事等人的受保護資料。

最後階段將於二零二三年十二月二十七日實施，容許資料當事人以其通訊地址及部分身分識別號碼，取代已獲本處登記的文件所載的受保護資料，讓公眾查閱。

## Inspection Regime of the Companies Register

To enhance protection of sensitive personal information while keeping up the transparency of the Register, a legislative exercise to effect the yet-to-commence new inspection regime provided under the Companies Ordinance was completed during the year. The new inspection regime is being implemented in three phases to align with the revamp project of the ICRIS, which is targeted to be completed by end-2023.

The first phase, which has been in effect since 23 August 2021, allows companies to replace the usual residential addresses of directors with their correspondence addresses and replace the full identification numbers (“IDNs”) of directors and company secretaries with the partial IDNs on their own registers for public inspection.

The second phase will be implemented on 24 October 2022, allowing the usual residential addresses and full IDNs (“the Protected Information”) on the Index of Directors on the Register to be replaced with correspondence addresses and partial IDNs for public inspection. The arrangement will apply to documents filed for registration after the commencement of this phase. “Specified persons”, including law enforcement agencies, solicitors, accountants, financial institutions, etc, could request access to Protected Information of directors and other persons for stipulated functions.

The last phase, which will be implemented on 27 December 2023, will allow data subjects to request for replacing their Protected Information contained in documents registered with the Registry with their correspondence addresses and partial IDNs for public inspection.

## 新一代公司註冊處綜合資訊系統的發展

2019冠狀病毒病疫情令世界變得不一樣，至少加速了社會及工作場所的數碼發展。由於實施社交距離措施和減少面對面接觸，電子化公共服務變得更加重要。為了持續改善服務以應對業界不斷變化的發展需要，以及符合公眾對更穩定、更安全和更高效服務的希望，年內本處繼續推展「新一代公司註冊處綜合資訊系統」的發展項目（下稱「全面翻新的資訊系統」）。

該發展項目預計將於二零二三年年底完成，旨在全面翻新現時各資訊系統，以建立一個單一的網上綜合平台，支援本處主要業務的運作及日後各項的電子服務。全面翻新的資訊系統擁有的可擴展性可應對本處或政府未來推行的新措施。系統將具備高度的穩健性，以加強的系統保安和可靠性能，支援本處在公司註冊及企業管治監管的職能。

## 有限合夥基金的唯一業務識別碼

許多司法管轄區的政府已實施唯一業務識別碼，以便在各種業務交易及規管互動中以獨有的方式識別法律實體，令公營及私營機構一同受益。實施唯一業務識別碼，可幫助政府提升公共服務水平及更有效監管法律實體，同時亦可減輕實體的行政及合規負擔。

為了維持香港作為國際金融中心的領導地位，本處已分階段向在處長規管下的實體實施唯一業務識別碼。本處與稅務局共同協力實施新措施，八位數字的商業登記號碼將被採用為唯一業務識別碼。在第一階段，有限合夥基金已率先於二零二一年十一月一日實施唯一業務識別碼，而第二階段將會涵蓋其他類型的實體（例如根據《公司條例》成立或註冊的公司及開放式基金型公司），待二零二三年年底推出全面翻新的資訊系統後，實施唯一業務識別碼。

## Development of the Next Generation of the Integrated Companies Registry Information System

The COVID-19 pandemic has reshaped the world or, at the very least, has accelerated the digital development in the community and workplace. With social distancing and decreasing reliance on face-to-face interactions, electronic service delivery becomes more important. In order to remain responsive to evolving business needs and meet public expectations for more stable, secured and efficient services, the Registry continued to press ahead the development project – “The Next Generation of ICRIS for the Companies Registry” (“the Revamped ICRIS”) during the year.

This project, which is targeted to be completed by end-2023, aims to revamp the existing information systems in order to develop a single integrated online platform that supports the Registry’s main business operations and future electronic services. The Revamped ICRIS will also be scalable in supporting any new initiatives of the Registry or the Government. It will be built with a high level of availability and robustness in order to support company registration and company governance regulatory functions with enhanced security and reliability.

## Unique Business Identifier for Limited Partnership Funds

Governments in numerous jurisdictions have introduced the Unique Business Identifier (“UBI”) to uniquely identify legal entities in various business transactions and regulatory interactions, benefiting both the public and private sectors. The implementation of UBI assists governments in enhancing public service delivery and regulating entities more effectively, while decreasing administrative and compliance burdens on entities.

To maintain Hong Kong’s leading position as an international financial centre, the Registry initiated a phased implementation of UBI for entities under the administration of the Registrar. With the concerted effort of the Inland Revenue Department, the 8-digit Business Registration Number will be adopted as the UBI. As the first phase of implementation, UBI for LPFs came into effect on 1 November 2021. Other types of entities, such as companies incorporated or registered under the Companies Ordinance and OFCs, will be covered in the second phase upon the launch of the Revamped ICRIS by end-2023.

## 開放式基金型公司制度和有限合夥基金制度下的基金遷冊機制

開放式基金型公司制度和有限合夥基金制度分別於二零一八年七月和二零二零年八月引入香港，投資基金現時除了可以沿用已久的單位信託的形式，亦可以公司或有限責任合夥的形式在香港成立。本處就此擔當管理角色，負責處理開放式基金型公司成立為法團的工作，並為有限合夥基金註冊。本處與有關金融監管機構緊密合作，以確保開放式基金型公司的法定文件存檔工作和有限合夥基金制度得以順利執行。實施該兩個制度，旨在透過引入新的基金結構和優化現有基金結構，鼓勵基金在香港落戶和營運。

為了進一步增加該兩個制度的吸引力，並鼓勵資產和財富管理業務在香港發展，政府根據《2021年證券及期貨（修訂）條例》及《2021年有限合夥基金及商業登記法例（修訂）條例》，於二零二一年十一月一日在該兩個制度下引入新的基金遷冊機制，以吸引現有的非香港投資基金落戶香港。在新的基金遷冊機制下，根據香港以外司法管轄區的法律以公司或有限責任合夥形式成立的基金，如符合本港有關新基金註冊為開放式基金型公司或有限合夥基金的相同資格規定，可申請在香港分別註冊為開放式基金型公司或有限合夥基金。遷冊來港後，基金會如本港其他新成立的開放式基金型公司或有限合夥基金般，享有相同的權利和承擔相同的責任。現時，本處在遷冊方面的角色，與本處在開放式基金型公司和有限合夥基金的成立或註冊方面所擔當的角色相若。

## Re-domiciliation Mechanisms under the Open-ended Fund Company and Limited Partnership Fund Regimes

With the introduction of the OFC and LPF regimes in July 2018 and August 2020 respectively, in addition to the long-established form of a unit trust, an investment fund may also be established in Hong Kong in the form of a company or a limited partnership. The Registry takes the role in managing the incorporation of OFCs and the registration of LPFs. It collaborates closely with the relevant financial regulators to ensure the smooth corporate filings of OFCs and administration of the LPF regime. The implementation of the two regimes aims at encouraging fund formation and operation in Hong Kong through diversifying and enhancing fund structures.

To further enhance the attractiveness of the OFC and LPF regimes and spur the development of the asset and wealth management business in Hong Kong, new fund re-domiciliation mechanisms under the OFC and LPF regimes were introduced on 1 November 2021 under the Securities and Futures (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 and the Limited Partnership Fund and Business Registration Legislation (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 to attract existing non-Hong Kong investment funds to re-locate to Hong Kong. Under the new fund re-domiciliation mechanisms, a fund set up in the form of a company or a limited partnership under the law of a jurisdiction outside Hong Kong may apply for registration as an OFC or a LPF in Hong Kong respectively if it meets the same set of eligibility requirements for a new fund to be registered as an OFC or a LPF. Upon re-domiciliation, the fund will have the same rights and obligations as any other newly established OFCs or LPFs in Hong Kong. Currently, the role of the Registry in re-domiciliation is comparable to that of the Registry in the incorporation or registration of new OFCs and LPFs.

## 信託及公司服務提供者註冊辦事處

作為信託或公司服務提供者的監管當局，本處致力加強香港打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集的能力。任何人擬在香港經營信託或公司服務業務，須向處長申請牌照，並須通過「適當人選」評定，方會獲批給牌照。信託或公司服務持牌人須遵從《打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集條例》(第615章)(下稱《打擊洗錢條例》)所載的法例規定，並須承擔法例上的責任，例如客戶盡職審查和備存紀錄等規定。本處透過制訂一套更穩健的風險為本方案去監管信託或公司服務提供者，從而繼續加強執法，以確保業界遵從《打擊洗錢條例》所載的反洗錢及恐怖分子集資規定、本處發出的牌照條件及指引。

本處人員會進行實地巡查、會見及非現場監察，以確保牌照申請人及持牌人遵從相關規定。本處會視乎違規個案的情況，發出勸喻信或警告信、提出檢控或採取紀律行動(包括公開譴責、罰款及勒令作出糾正)。本處會繼續提升能力及接觸信託或公司服務提供者業界，務求讓業界加深認識洗錢及恐怖分子集資的風險並減低有關風險。

## 加強對放債人的規管

放債人註冊處處長的職責由處長兼任。處長繼續致力加強及優化施加於持牌放債人的規管措施。

## The Registry for Trust and Company Service Providers

As the regulator of trust or company service providers (“TCSPs”), the Registry is committed to reinforcing Hong Kong’s capabilities in combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Any person seeking to carry on a trust or company service business in Hong Kong is required to apply for a licence from the Registrar and must satisfy a “fit-and-proper” test before a licence is granted. TCSP licensees must comply with statutory requirements under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Ordinance (Cap. 615) (“AMLO”) and adhere to legislative obligations such as customer due diligence and record-keeping. By developing a more robust risk-based approach in the supervision of TCSPs, the Registry continues to step up efforts to enforce sectoral compliance of the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing requirements set out in the AMLO, the licensing conditions and the guidelines of the Registry.

The Registry conducts onsite inspections, interviews and offsite monitoring to ensure that the applicants for TCSP licences and licensees are in compliance with the relevant requirements. For non-compliant cases, the Registry may, where appropriate, issue advisory or warning letters, or take prosecution or disciplinary actions (including public reprimands, pecuniary penalties and remedial orders). The Registry will continue to enhance its capacity and reach out to the TCSP sector in order to improve their understanding and mitigation of the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing.

## Enhancing the Regulation of Money Lenders

The Registrar of Money Lenders, whose role is performed by the Registrar, continues to work towards enhancing and refining the regulatory measures on licensed money lenders.



繼《放債人牌照適當人選準則的指引》於二零二一年一月二十九日發布後，放債人註冊處處長於二零二一年四月一日引入了額外補充資料頁（下稱「補充資料頁」）。申請放債人牌照或放債人牌照續期的人士，在提交申請書及其他所需文件時，須一併交付補充資料頁，以協助放債人註冊處處長考慮申請人及有關人士是否經營放債業務的適當人選。

由二零二一年四月一日起，申請新的放債人牌照的人士，必須連同其申請書遞交其放債業務的業務計劃，以顯示申請人對放債業務全面了解，並就經營放債業務準備就緒。申請人須提供是否具備所需資源執行業務計劃的全面資料，且了解並願意遵從《放債人條例》（第163章）條文及其他規定。本處已發布《放債人牌照申請人遞交業務計劃的指引》，載述業務計劃所應包括的主要資料項目，以供申請人參考。

放債人註冊處處長致力確保持牌放債人遵從牌照條件。牌照法庭由二零二一年三月開始在放債人牌照上施加一項額外的牌照條件及兩項修訂的牌照條件，《有關放債人牌照的牌照條件指引》亦已作出相應修訂，為持牌人就更新了的牌照條件的各項規定提供指引。而在進行實地巡查及非現場監察時，會一併進行相關的合規審查。

放債人註冊處處長亦透過進行定期調查，監察放債業的發展，並在檢討《放債人條例》（第163章）條文上提供支援，包括政府最近建議調整借貸活動的法定貸款利率上限。

Following the publication of the Guideline on Fit and Proper Criteria for Licensing of Money Lenders on 29 January 2021, the Registrar of Money Lenders introduced additional Supplementary Information Sheets (“SISs”) with effect from 1 April 2021. Applicants for the grant or renewal of money lenders licences are required to deliver the additional SISs with their applications and other required documents to facilitate the Registrar of Money Lenders to consider whether the applicants and the related persons are fit and proper for carrying on the money lending business.

With effect from 1 April 2021, applicants for new money lenders licences are required to submit a business plan for their money lending business with their applications to demonstrate that they have a comprehensive understanding of the business and are ready to carry on the business. The applicants have to provide comprehensive information on the availability of necessary resources to execute the business plan and the knowledge of and readiness to comply with the provisions of the Money Lenders Ordinance (Cap. 163) and other requirements. A Guideline on Submission of Business Plan by Applicant of a Money Lenders Licence setting out the key items of information that should be included in the business plan was promulgated for applicants’ reference.

The Registrar of Money Lenders will make every effort to ensure compliance of licensing conditions by licensed money lenders. With the imposition of an additional and two revised conditions on money lenders licences starting from March 2021, the Guidelines on Licensing Conditions of Money Lenders Licence have been revised to provide guidance to licensees on the requirements of the updated licensing conditions. Relevant compliance checking is covered in the onsite inspections and offsite monitoring.

The Registrar of Money Lenders also monitors development of the sector through regular surveys, and provides support to the review of the provisions of the Money Lenders Ordinance (Cap. 163), including Government’s latest proposal to adjust the statutory ceilings on interest rates for lending activities.

# 業務回顧 Business Review



本處所提供的服務，主要包括辦理公司註冊、登記法定申報表，以及為公眾人士提供服務，讓他們取得本處所備存的公司資料。此外，本處是信託或公司服務提供者的發牌及監管當局。本處亦處理與放債人牌照有關的申請，並備存放債人登記冊供公眾查閱。由二零二零年八月起，本處的服務範疇擴展至包括管理全新的有限合夥基金制度，讓投資基金在香港以有限合夥基金形式成立和註冊。而開放式基金型公司制度和有限合夥基金制度下的基金遷冊機制，可進一步增加香港作為營商之都的吸引力。前瞻未來，我們會繼續致力利用先進科技，並在業務上推行創新意念，藉此提升本處的服務。

The Registry's services mainly comprise the registration of companies and statutory returns and the provision of services for members of the public to obtain company information held by the Registry. In addition, we serve as the licensing and regulatory authority for TCSPs. We also process applications relating to money lenders licences and maintain a register of money lenders for public inspection. Our services have been expanded to include the administration of a new LPF regime with effect from August 2020 for investment funds to set up and register in Hong Kong. The re-domiciliation mechanisms under the OFC and LPF regimes further enhance the attractiveness of doing business in Hong Kong. Looking ahead, we remain committed to enhancing our service delivery through the use of advanced technology and the implementation of innovative business ideas.

## 公司註冊成立

儘管2019冠狀病毒病疫情及第五波疫情對香港造成打擊，但在二零二一至二二年度仍有105,576間新公司註冊成立，按年跌幅僅為0.3%。在新註冊成立的公司當中，約82%是由一名成員組成的公司。

透過「註冊易」網站 ([www.eregistry.gov.hk](http://www.eregistry.gov.hk)) 及「CR交表易」流動應用程式以電子形式交付的公司註冊申請所佔的比例，由二零二零至二一年度的約54%攀升至二零二一至二二年度的約62%。這可歸因於在二零二一至二二年度因應2019冠狀病毒病疫情而實施特別工作安排，以及由二零二零年十月一日起扣減以電子形式成立公司及註冊非香港公司所須繳付的費用，致使有更多客戶由紙張申請轉用本處的一站式電子公司註冊及商業登記服務。

## Incorporation of Companies

Despite the impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the fifth wave of COVID-19 pandemic in Hong Kong, the number of new companies incorporated in 2021-22 reached 105,576, only a 0.3% year-on-year decline. Around 82% of the new companies incorporated were one-member companies.

The proportion of incorporation applications delivered electronically through the e-Registry ([www.eregistry.gov.hk](http://www.eregistry.gov.hk)) and the "CR eFiling" mobile application climbed from approximately 54% in 2020-21 to around 62% in 2021-22. This could be attributed to the special work arrangements under COVID-19 in 2021-22 and the reduction of fees payable for incorporation of companies and registration of non-Hong Kong companies through electronic means with effect from 1 October 2020, resulting in more customers switching from paper applications to the Registry's one-stop electronic company incorporation and business registration service.

## 文件登記

在二零二一至二二年度，本處共收到2,808,164份交付本處登記的文件（即平均每個工作日收到11,369份），與二零二零至二一年度相比，錄得2.7%的輕微跌幅。交付本處登記的文件，包括公司組織章程細則、董事及公司秘書的委任、辭職及其有關詳情更改的通知書、註冊辦事處地址的更改、股份配發申報書和周年申報表等，可就公司在不同範疇的營運情況提供資料。

繼信託或公司服務提供者及重要控制人登記冊這兩個制度於二零一八年三月實施後，交付本處以申報公司秘書、註冊辦事處地址及登記冊備存地點有所更改的文件數目，在二零二一至二二年度維持於正常水平。

## 公眾查冊

在二零二一至二二年度，查閱文件影像紀錄有4,989,825宗（平均每日13,671宗），而查閱董事索引的數目有435,882宗（平均每日1,194宗），數字與前一年相若。查閱公司資料的數目減至345,579宗，輕微下跌3.2%。

網上公司查冊服務繼續大受歡迎，超過99.9%的公司查冊是在網上進行。

在二零二一至二二年度，使用流動裝置進行公司查冊有2,802,914宗，較前一年大幅增加378.1%。

## Registration of Documents

In 2021-22, the Registry received 2,808,164 documents for registration (an average of 11,369 documents received per working day), a mild 2.7% decline from 2020-21. Documents received by the Registry for registration, including the articles of association, notifications of appointments, resignations and changes in particulars of directors and company secretaries, changes of registered office addresses, returns of allotments and annual returns, can provide information on various aspects of the operation of a company.

Following the commencement of the TCSP and Significant Controllers Register ("SCR") regimes in March 2018, the number of documents delivered to the Registry for reporting changes in company secretaries, registered office addresses and the location of registers remained at a normal level in 2021-22.

## Public Searches

In 2021-22, there were 4,989,825 searches of document image records (a daily average of 13,671) and 435,882 searches on Directors Index (a daily average of 1,194), which are comparable to the previous year. The number of searches of company particulars decreased to 345,579, a slight reduction of 3.2%.

Online company searches continued to be very popular with over 99.9% of the company searches made online.

2,802,914 company searches were conducted through mobile devices in 2021-22, representing a significant increase of 378.1% when compared to the previous year.

## 向信託或公司服務提供者發牌

本處作為信託或公司服務提供者的監管當局，負責施行信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度。在二零二一至二二年度，本處共收到939宗新牌照申請，並批出了804個新牌照。截至二零二二年三月三十一日，「信託或公司服務持牌人登記冊」上共有6,805名持牌人。

儘管受到2019冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，在二零二一至二二年度，本處人員進行了701次實地巡查，並就違規個案發出616封警告信。在年內，本處亦對違反《打擊洗錢條例》的信託或公司服務提供者共發出309張傳票，並向12名持牌人採取紀律行動。

## 公司須備存重要控制人登記冊

在香港成立為法團的公司須取得和保存實益擁有權的最新資料，以備存「重要控制人登記冊」，供執法人員查閱。《2018年公司（修訂）條例》訂定自二零一八年三月一日起，公司須備存重要控制人登記冊，目的是為提升法團實益擁有權的透明度。重要控制人登記冊制度一直運作暢順有效，本處定期進行實地巡查，確保公司遵從有關規定。

## Licensing of Trust or Company Service Providers

In its capacity as the regulatory authority for TCSPs, the Registry administers a licensing regime for TCSPs. In 2021-22, we received 939 applications for new licences and granted 804 new licences. As at 31 March 2022, there were 6,805 licensees on the Register of TCSP Licensees.

Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, we managed to conduct 701 onsite inspections and issued 616 warning letters for non-compliant cases in 2021-22. We also issued 309 summonses for breaches of the AMLO and imposed disciplinary actions against 12 licensees in the year.

## Keeping of Significant Controllers Registers

Companies incorporated in Hong Kong are required to obtain and maintain up-to-date information on beneficial ownership by way of keeping a SCR which is opened for inspection by law enforcement officers upon demand. The requirements for the keeping of SCRs were introduced by the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2018 on 1 March 2018 to enhance the transparency of corporate beneficial ownership. The SCR regime has been operating smoothly and effectively, and the Registry conducts site inspections on a regular basis to ensure that companies are in compliance with the rules.

## 放債人牌照

在二零二一至二二年度，放債人註冊辦事處（下稱「註冊辦事處」）對持牌放債人進行了461次定期及恆常的實地巡查。此外，自二零二一年三月起，就所有放債人牌照當批出或續期時，在牌照上施加一項新增的牌照條件及兩項修訂的牌照條件。為監察和確保持牌人遵從上述牌照條件，註冊辦事處在年內進行了15次針對性巡查、123次針對性電話訪問及233次針對性非現場監察，並對放債廣告進行了285次針對性檢查。註冊辦事處發出了179項糾正命令及四封警告信，要求持牌放債人糾正未有遵從牌照條件的違規情況。

在二零二一至二二年度，共有284個新牌照獲批出。截至二零二二年三月三十一日，持牌放債人的數目為2,458名，數字與前一年相若。

## 為有限合夥基金註冊

有限合夥基金制度自二零二零年八月三十一日開始實施以來，吸引了多個投資基金在香港成立和運作。截至二零二二年三月三十一日，「有限合夥基金登記冊」上共有457個有限合夥基金，其中287個是在二零二一至二二年度註冊。

## 執法及檢控

公司註冊處處長負責執行《公司條例》的各項規定，並獲授權按情況檢控未有遵從法規的個案。在二零二一至二二年度，本處對公司進行了3,276次實地巡查，以確保公司已遵從展示公司名稱及備存公司登記冊（包括重要控制人登記冊）的規定，這數字比二零二零至二一年度的實地巡查數目高出超過一倍。此外，在同期，本處就違反《公司條例》的個案發出了2,821張傳票。

## Licensing of Money Lenders

In 2021-22, the Money Lenders Section conducted 461 regular and routine onsite inspections on licensed money lenders. Furthermore, to monitor and ensure compliance with the additional and two revised conditions imposed on all money lenders licences as and when they are granted or renewed starting from March 2021, 15 thematic inspections, 123 thematic phone interviews, 233 thematic offsite monitoring and 285 thematic checking on money lending advertisements were conducted during the year. 179 rectification orders and four warning letters were issued requiring rectification of non-compliances with licensing conditions.

In 2021-22, 284 new licences were granted. As at 31 March 2022, there were 2,458 licensed money lenders which are comparable to the previous year.

## Registration of Limited Partnership Funds

The LPF regime has attracted a number of investment funds to set up and operate in Hong Kong since its commencement on 31 August 2020. There were 457 LPFs on the LPF Register as at 31 March 2022, with 287 registered in 2021-22.

## Enforcement and Prosecution

The Registrar undertakes the responsibility to enforce the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and prosecute cases of non-compliance with delegated authority, where appropriate. In 2021-22, there were 3,276 site inspections conducted on companies to ensure that they are in compliance with the requirements in displaying company names and keeping company registers, including the SCR. This is more than double the number of site inspections conducted in 2020-21. Also, in the same period of time, the Registry issued 2,821 summonses for breaches under the Companies Ordinance.

## 財務表現

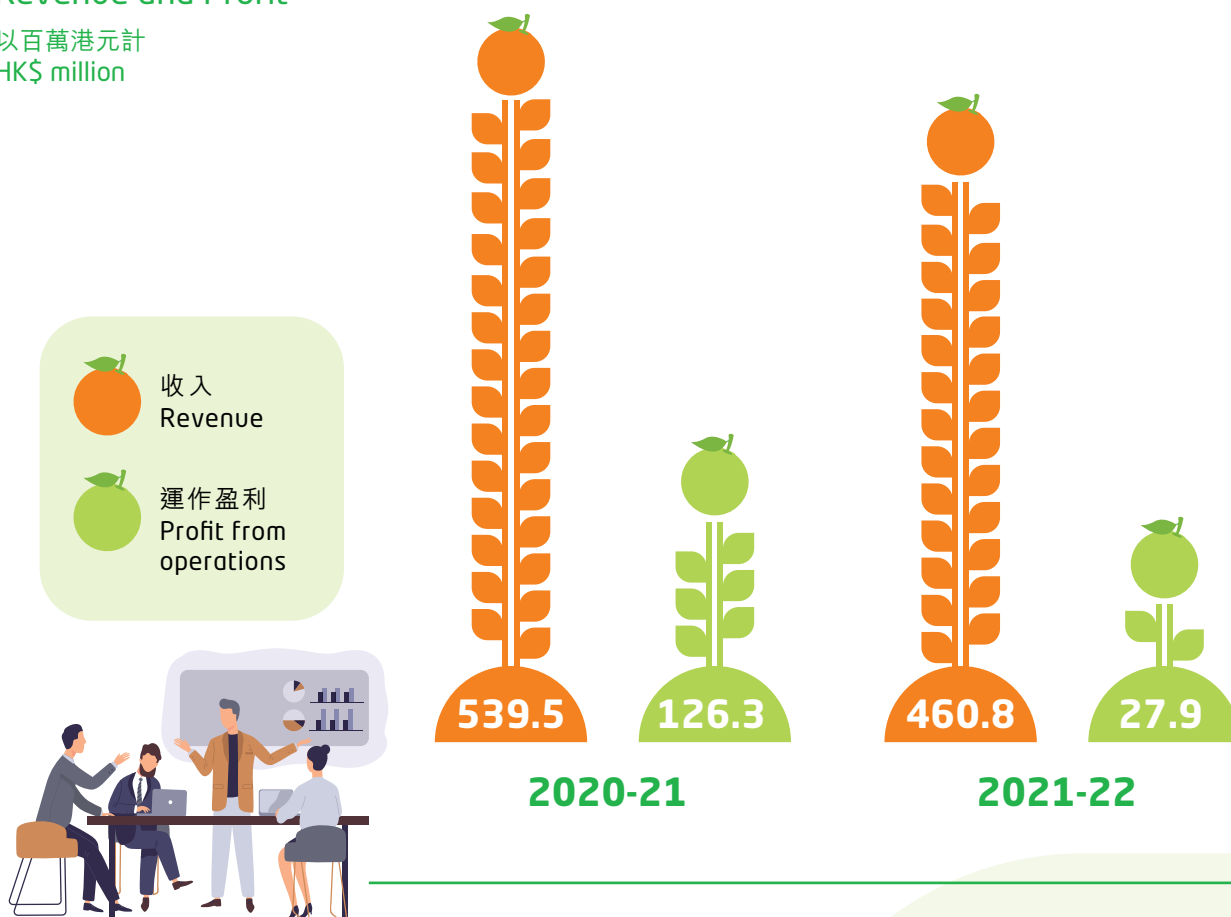
在二零二一至二二年度，由於2019冠狀病毒病疫情肆虐，本處的業務錄得溫和跌幅，收入下跌14.6%至4億6,080萬元（二零二零至二一年度為5億3,950萬元）。由二零二零年十月一日起寬免公司的所有周年申報表登記費（逾期交付的周年申報表除外）的全年效應，亦是導致二零二一至二二年度收入下降的原因，該項寬免為期兩年。計及運作成本上升4.8%至4億3,290萬元（二零二零至二一年度為4億1,320萬元）。本處的運作盈利下跌77.9%至2,790萬元（二零二零至二一年度為1億2,630萬元）。

## Financial Performance

The Registry's business declined moderately in 2021-22 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic with revenue dropped by 14.6% to \$460.8 million (2020-21: \$539.5 million). The full-year effect of the waiver of registration fees for all annual returns (except for those delivered late) for two years from 1 October 2020 also attributed to the decrease in revenue for 2021-22. Operating costs increased by 4.8% to \$432.9 million (2020-21: \$413.2 million). The profit from operations declined by 77.9% to \$27.9 million (2020-21: \$126.3 million).

### 收入與盈利 Revenue and Profit

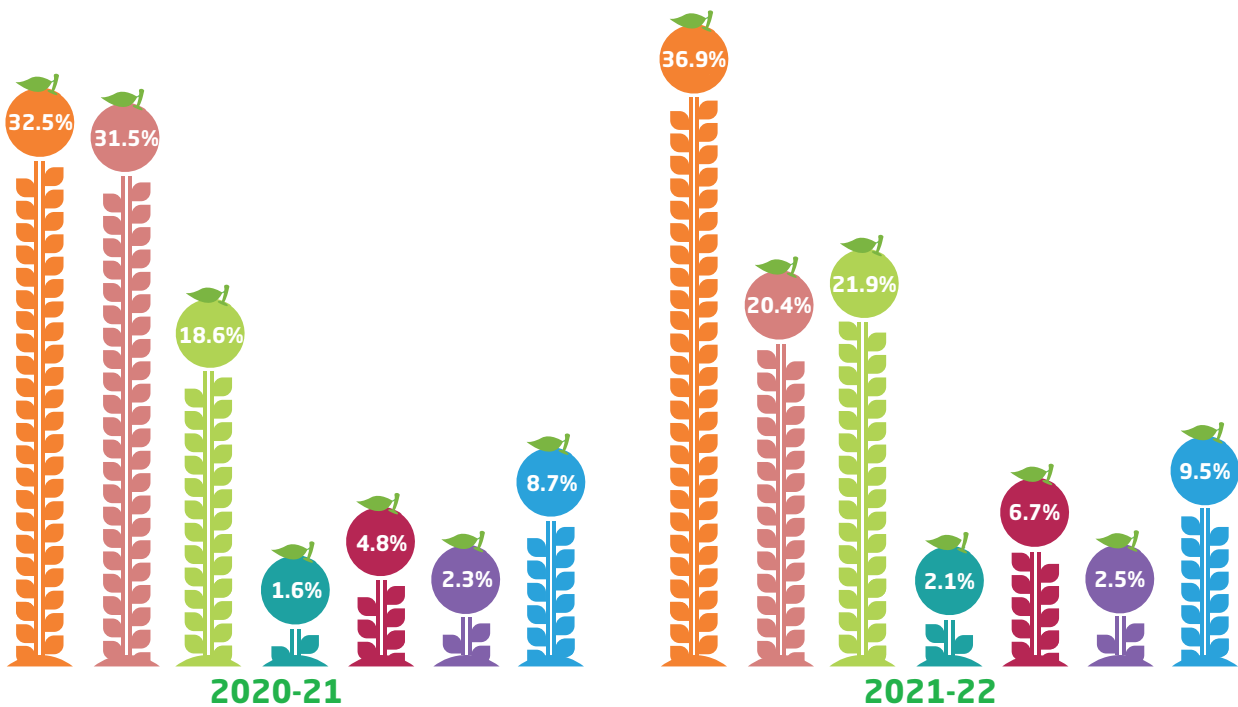
以百萬港元計  
HK\$ million



本處接近80%的總收入是來自新公司註冊成立、周年申報表登記和公司資料查冊等業務。在二零二一至二二年度，由於實施寬免公司的周年申報表登記費這項紓困措施，導致周年申報表登記費收入大幅下跌44.9%至9,380萬元（二零二零至二一年度為1億7,020萬元）。與此同時，來自公司成立註冊費的收入下跌至1億7,010萬元（二零二零至二一年度為1億7,510萬元），按年減少2.9%，而來自查冊及影印費用的收入則保持平穩。

The incorporation of new companies, registration of annual returns and searches for company information accounted for almost 80% of the Registry's total revenue. In 2021-22, the relief measure on waiver of annual registration fees resulted in a considerable decline in revenue from annual registration fees by 44.9% to \$93.8 million (2020-21: \$170.2 million). Meanwhile, revenue from incorporation fees dropped to \$170.1 million (2020-21: \$175.1 million), representing a year-on-year decrease of 2.9% while revenue from search and copying fees remained stable.

收入 Revenue

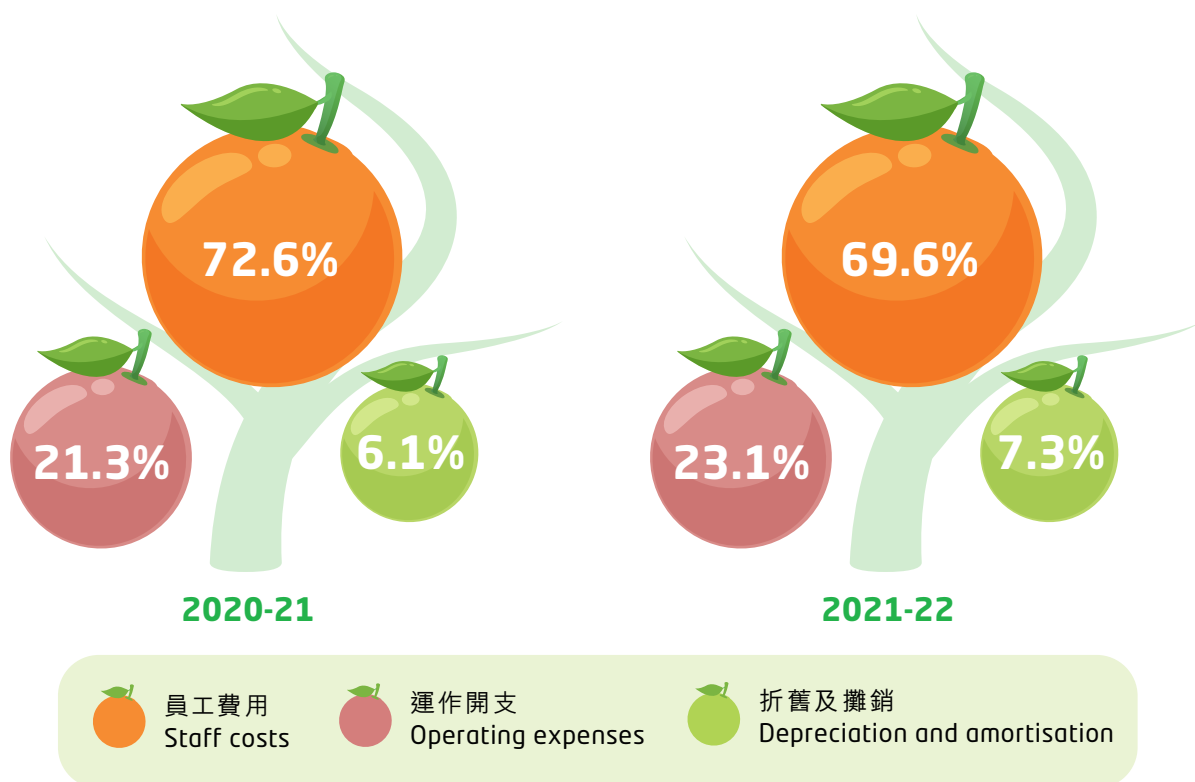


公司成立註冊費 Incorporation fees	周年申報表登記費 Annual registration fees	查冊及影印收費 Search and copying fees
押記文件登記費 Charges registration fees	管理及代收服務費用 Fees for administration and collection services	
信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度費用 Fees under TCSPs licensing regime	其他費用 Other fees	





## 運作成本 Operating Costs



多年來，本處一直能夠達致在財政自給的基礎上運作，並取得足夠儲備以應付可持續發展。穩健的財務狀況讓本處能運用最新的科技發展，著力提升服務和生產力，例如全面翻新現時的綜合資訊系統及建設新的資訊科技基礎設施。由於本處的財務表現很大程度視乎公司的業務情況而定，而公司的業務情況又會因全球和本地經濟狀況變動而出現波動，因此，本處會繼續嚴格監控資源的運用。

Over the years, the Registry has been successful in operating on a self-financing basis and securing sufficient funds for its sustainable development. Our healthy financial position enables us to focus on enhancing service and productivity by implementing new technologies, such as the revamp of the ICRIS and the establishment of new IT infrastructure. As the Registry's performance is highly dependent on company activities which will fluctuate owing to changes in global and local economic conditions, we will continue to exercise stringent control over the use of resources.

# 本年度大事概要

## Highlights of the Year

二零二一年六月 June 2021

本處在網站推出全新的聊天機械人「Clare」，應用人工智能技術，隨時隨地解答客戶的查詢

The Registry launched a new chatbot "Clare" on its website to answer customer enquiries anytime and anywhere by using artificial intelligence technology



二零二一年六月 June 2021



本處獲頒發「義務工作嘉許狀（團體）」銀狀，以表揚本處二零二零年在社區參與了782個小時的義工服務

The Registry received the Silver Award for Volunteer Service (Organisation) in appreciation of its contribution of 782 hours of volunteer service to the community in 2020

二零二一年六月 June 2021

本處連續十三年獲頒「中小企業最佳拍檔獎」及連續四年獲頒金獎

The Registry received the Best SME's Partner Award for thirteen consecutive years and the Gold Award for four consecutive years



## 二零二一年八月 August 2021

《公司條例》下公司登記冊的新查冊安排第一階段於二零二一年八月二十三日實施。由該日開始，公司可在其登記冊上以董事的通訊地址代替通常住址，及以董事和公司秘書的部分身分證號碼代替完整識別號碼予公眾查閱

Phase 1 of the new inspection regime of the Companies Register under the Companies Ordinance was implemented on 23 August 2021. Companies may replace usual residential addresses of directors with their correspondence addresses and replace the full IDNs of directors and company secretaries with their partial IDNs on their own registers for public inspection

## 二零二一年八月 August 2021

本處2019-20年報榮獲「二零二一年國際年報比賽」銀獎（年報－封面照片／設計：政府機構及辦事處組別）



The Registry's 2019-20 Annual Report won the Silver Award in the 2021 International Annual Report Competition Awards under the "Annual Reports – Cover Photo/Design: Government Agencies & Offices" category

## 二零二一年九月 September 2021

本處2019-20年報榮獲由美國傳媒專業聯盟舉辦的「2020 Vision Awards年報比賽」三個獎項：「政府行業組別金獎－市／州／國家」、「亞太地區年報80強」及「2020中文年報50強」

The Registry's 2019-20 Annual Report won three awards in the League of American Communications Professionals LLC's 2020 Vision Awards Annual Report Competition, namely "Gold Award under the Industry Category of Government – City/State/Nat'l", "Top 80 Reports in the Asia-Pacific Region" and "Top 50 Chinese Reports of 2020"



## 二零二一年十月 October 2021

本處舉辦關於「信託或公司服務提供者牌照申請人／持有人注意事項」及「信託或公司服務提供者須遵從的打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集規定」的網上講座

The Registry organised a webinar on "Points to Note for Applicants/Holders of TCSP Licences" and "Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Requirements for Trust or Company Service Providers"

## 二零二一年十月 October 2021

本處2019-20年報獲香港管理專業協會頒發二零二一年「最佳年報獎」優秀設計獎

The Registry's 2019-20 Annual Report won the 2021 Hong Kong Management Association Best Annual Reports Awards on the "Citation for Design"



## 二零二一年十一月 November 2021

本處舉辦關於「放債人牌照條件概覽」及「打擊洗錢的國際標準及香港持牌放債人的規管架構」的網上講座

The Registry organised a webinar on "Overview of Licensing Conditions of Money Lenders Licence" and "International AML Standards and Hong Kong Regulatory Regime for Licensed Money Lenders"



## 二零二一年十一月 November 2021

開放式基金型公司制度和有限合夥基金制度下新的基金遷冊機制，於二零二一年十一月一日推出。新的基金遷冊機制旨在吸引現有的非香港投資基金落戶香港

New fund re-domiciliation mechanisms under the OFC and LPF regimes were introduced on 1 November 2021, aiming to attract existing non-Hong Kong investment funds to re-locate to Hong Kong

## 二零二一年十一月 November 2021

本處於二零二一年十一月一日為有限合夥基金推行「唯一業務識別碼」的新措施，採用商業登記號碼（由稅務局商業登記署發出）作為有限合夥基金的唯一業務識別碼，供政府部門及企業全面使用

A new initiative of UBI for LPFs was implemented on 1 November 2021 and the Business Registration Number (issued by the Business Registration Office of the Inland Revenue Department) was adopted as the UBI of LPFs for use across government departments and businesses

## 二零二一年十一月 November 2021

本處於二零二一年十一月九至十一日參加了「公司註冊論壇2021」視像會議

The Registry attended the Corporate Registers Forum Virtual Conference 2021 between 9 and 11 November 2021

## 二零二二年二月 February 2022

本處2020-21年報榮獲二零二一至二二年度「MERCURY國際年報大獎」榮譽獎（年報－整體表現：政府機構及辦事處組別）

The Registry's 2020-21 Annual Report won the Honors Award in the MERCURY Excellence Awards 2021-22 under the "Annual Reports – Overall Presentation: Government Agencies & Offices" category

2021|22 WINNER



## 二零二二年三月 March 2022

本處在「同心展關懷／商界展關懷」計劃中，獲頒發超越10年「同心展關懷」標誌

The Registry received the "10 Years Plus Caring Organisation Logo" awarded under the Caring Organisation/Company Scheme



# 附錄

## Appendices



## 審計署署長報告 Report of the Director of Audit



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42至74頁公司註冊處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》真實而中肯地反映公司註冊處營運基金於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，我獨立於公司註冊處營運基金，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。

**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 Companies Registry Trading Fund set out on pages 42 to 74, 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 Companies Registry 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 Companies Registry 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.

## 其他資料

公司註冊處營運基金總經理須對其他資料負責。其他資料包括公司註冊處營運基金2021-22年年報內的所有資料，但不包括財務報表及我的審計師報告。

我對財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他資料，我亦不對其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

就財務報表審計而言，我有責任閱讀其他資料，從而考慮其他資料是否與財務報表或我在審計過程中得悉的情況有重大矛盾，或者似乎存有重大錯誤陳述。基於我已執行的工作，如果我認為其他資料存有重大錯誤陳述，我需要報告該事實。在這方面，我沒有任何報告。

## 公司註冊處營運基金總經理就財務報表而須承擔的責任

公司註冊處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，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，公司註冊處營運基金總經理須負責評估公司註冊處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。

## Other information

The General Manager, Companies Registry Trading Fund is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the Companies Registry Trading Fund's 2021-22 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of the General Manager, Companies Registry Trading Fund for the financial statements

The General Manager, Companies Registry 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, Companies Registry 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, Companies Registry Trading Fund is responsible for assessing the Companies Registry 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.



## 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滙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。

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，此舉並非旨在對公司註冊處營運基金內部控制的有效性發表意見；
- 評價公司註冊處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；

## 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.

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 Companies Registry 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, Companies Registry Trading Fund;

- 判定公司註冊處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，而且可能對公司註冊處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公司註冊處營運基金不能繼續持續經營；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。

我與公司註冊處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。

- conclude on the appropriateness of the General Manager, Companies Registry 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 Companies Registry 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 Companies Registry 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, Companies Registry 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.

審計署署長  
(審計署助理署長陳瑞蘭代行)

Ms Hildy Chan  
Assistant Director of Audit  
for Director of Audit

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7日

Audit Commission  
6th Floor, High Block  
Queensway Government Offices  
66 Queensway, Hong Kong  
7 September 2022



# 周年帳目表 Annual Accounts

公司註冊處營運基金  
截至2022年3月31日止的周年帳目表

Annual Accounts of the  
Companies Registry Trading Fund  
for the Year Ended  
31 March 2022

按照《營運基金條例》(第430章)第7(4)條製備及提交  
Prepared and submitted pursuant to section 7(4) of the  
Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430)

## 公司註冊處營運基金全面收益表

### Companies Registry Trading Fund

### Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至2022年3月31日止年度  
for the year ended 31 March 2022

(以港幣千元位列示) (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)	460,775	539,508
運作成本	Operating costs	(5)	(432,881)	(413,230)
運作盈利	Profit from operations		27,894	126,278
其他收入	Other income	(6)	7,012	28,428
年度盈利	Profit for the year		34,906	154,706
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income		—	—
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year		34,906	154,706
固定資產回報率	Rate of return on fixed assets	(7)	5.1%	27.3%

第48頁至74頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 48 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

## 公司註冊處營運基金財務狀況表

### Companies Registry Trading Fund

### Statement of Financial Position

於2022年3月31日  
 as at 31 March 2022

(以港幣千元位列示) (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)	<b>297,619</b>	301,647
使用權資產	Right-of-use assets	(9(a))	<b>21,838</b>	14,994
無形資產	Intangible assets	(10)	<b>309,219</b>	203,137
			<b>628,676</b>	519,778
<b>流動資產</b>	<b>Current assets</b>			
預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	(11)	<b>10,444</b>	9,912
應收關連人士帳款	Amounts due from related parties	(12(a))	<b>3,064</b>	1,560
銀行存款	Bank deposits		<b>1,539,800</b>	1,573,200
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances		<b>76,877</b>	75,762
			<b>1,630,185</b>	1,660,434
<b>流動負債</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
遞延收入	Deferred revenue	(12(b))	<b>(14,258)</b>	(11,505)
客戶按金	Customers' deposits		<b>(19,064)</b>	(16,782)
應付帳款及其他應付款項	Trade and other payables		<b>(60,835)</b>	(52,652)
應付關連人士帳款	Amounts due to related parties		<b>(146,666)</b>	(105,858)
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	(9(b))	<b>(4,563)</b>	(2,486)
僱員福利撥備	Provision for employee benefits	(13)	<b>(2,242)</b>	(2,949)
			<b>(247,628)</b>	(192,232)
<b>流動資產淨額</b>	<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>1,382,557</b>	1,468,202
<b>總資產減去流動負債</b>	<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>2,011,233</b>	1,987,980

## 公司註冊處營運基金財務狀況表 (續)

### Companies Registry Trading Fund

### Statement of Financial Position (continued)

於2022年3月31日  
as at 31 March 2022

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		附註 Note	2022	2021
<b>非流動負債</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
遞延收入	Deferred revenue	(12(b))	<b>(12,276)</b>	(4,828)
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	(9(b))	<b>(17,486)</b>	(12,213)
僱員福利撥備	Provision for employee benefits	(13)	<b>(65,627)</b>	(63,622)
			<b>(95,389)</b>	(80,663)
<b>資產淨額</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>1,915,844</b>	1,907,317
<b>資本及儲備</b>	<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
營運基金資本	Trading fund capital	(14)	<b>138,460</b>	138,460
發展基金	Development fund	(15)	<b>810,000</b>	750,000
保留盈利	Retained earnings	(16)	<b>967,384</b>	1,018,857
			<b>1,915,844</b>	1,907,317

第48頁至74頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 48 to 74 form part of these financial statements.



鄧婉婁太平紳士

公司註冊處營運基金總經理

2022年9月7日

Miss Helen Tang, JP

General Manager, Companies Registry Trading Fund

7 September 2022

## 公司註冊處營運基金權益變動表

### Companies Registry Trading Fund

### Statement of Changes in Equity

截至2022年3月31日止年度  
 for the year ended 31 March 2022

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		附註 Note	2022	2021
在年初的結餘	Balance at beginning of year		<b>1,907,317</b>	1,774,535
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year		<b>34,906</b>	154,706
政府法定回報	Statutory return to the Government	(16)	<b>(26,379)</b>	(21,924)
<b>在年終的結餘</b>	<b>Balance at end of year</b>		<b>1,915,844</b>	1,907,317

第48頁至74頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 48 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

## 公司註冊處營運基金現金流量表

### Companies Registry Trading Fund

### Statement of Cash Flows

截至2022年3月31日止年度

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		2022	2021
<b>營運活動的現金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
運作盈利	Profit from operations	<b>27,894</b>	126,278
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	<b>31,690</b>	25,375
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	<b>249</b>	251
預付款項、按金及其他 應收款項的增加	Increase in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	<b>(1,194)</b>	(966)
應收關連人士帳款的增加	Increase in amounts due from related parties	<b>(1,504)</b>	(752)
遞延收入的增加／(減少)	Increase/(Decrease) in deferred revenue	<b>10,201</b>	(4,614)
客戶按金的增加	Increase in customers' deposits	<b>2,282</b>	1,166
應付帳款及其他應付款項的 增加	Increase in trade and other payables	<b>6,694</b>	9,639
應付關連人士帳款的 增加／(減少)	Increase/(Decrease) in amounts due to related parties	<b>39,495</b>	(8,088)
僱員福利撥備的增加／ (減少)	Increase/(Decrease) in provision for employee benefits	<b>1,298</b>	(3,260)
<b>來自營運活動的現金淨額</b>	<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>117,105</b>	145,029
<b>投資活動的現金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
原有期限為3個月以上的 銀行存款的減少／(增加)	Decrease/(Increase) in bank deposits with original maturities over three months	<b>33,400</b>	(515,700)
購買物業、設備及器材和 無形資產	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	<b>(127,066)</b>	(108,467)
外匯基金存款的減少	Decrease in placement with the Exchange Fund	—	489,865
已收利息	Interest received	<b>7,674</b>	36,059
<b>用於投資活動的現金淨額</b>	<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(85,992)</b>	(98,243)



## 公司註冊處營運基金現金流量表 (續)

### Companies Registry Trading Fund

#### Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

截至2022年3月31日止年度  
 for the year ended 31 March 2022

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		附註 Note	2022	2021
<b>融資活動的現金流量</b>	<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
已付政府法定回報	Statutory return paid to the Government		<b>(26,379)</b>	(84,387)
支付租賃負債	Payments of lease liabilities	(9(b))	<b>(3,619)</b>	(3,000)
<b>用於融資活動的現金淨額</b>	<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(29,998)</b>	(87,387)
<b>現金及等同現金的 增加／(減少)淨額</b>	<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,115</b>	(40,601)
<b>在年初的現金及等同現金</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		<b>75,762</b>	116,363
<b>在年終的現金及等同現金</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	(17)	<b>76,877</b>	75,762

第48頁至74頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 48 to 74 form part of these financial statements.

## 財務報表附註 Notes to the Financial Statements

(除另有註明外，所有金額均以港幣千元位列示)

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

### 1. 總論

前立法局在1993年6月30日根據《營運基金條例》(第430章)第3、4及6條通過決議，在1993年8月1日設立公司註冊處營運基金(「基金」)。基金主要為客戶提供服務與設施，以辦理有限公司註冊及登記和查閱公司文件。

### 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。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基金的本會計期首次生效或可供提前採納。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。

### 1. General

The Companies Registry Trading Fund ("the Fund") was established on 1 August 1993 under the Legislative Council Resolution passed on 30 June 1993 pursuant to sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430). The Fund mainly provides its customers with services and facilities to incorporate companies and to register and examine company documents.

### 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) 編製財務報表的基準

本財務報表的編製基準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、收入與支出的呈報款額。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準。估計結果或會與實際價值有所不同。

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修訂期，有關修訂會在該修訂期內確認；如修訂影響本會計期及未來的會計期，則會在修訂期及未來的會計期內確認。

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金額在來年大幅修訂。

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

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, 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 of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 judgements 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) 金融資產及金融負債

### (i) 初始確認及計量

基金的金融資產包括按金及其他應收款項、應收關連人士帳款、銀行存款，以及現金及銀行結餘。

基金的金融負債包括客戶按金、應付帳款及其他應付款項、應付關連人士帳款、租賃負債，以及僱員福利撥備。

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。於初始確認時，金融資產及金融負債按公平值計量，再加上或減去因收購該等金融資產或發行該等金融負債而直接引致的交易成本。

### (ii) 分類及其後計量

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為目的業務模式而持有，且合約現金流僅為所支付的本金及利息。金融資產的虧損準備根據附註2(c)(iv)所述的預期信用虧損模型計量。

## (c) Financial assets and financial liabilities

### (i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Fund's financial assets comprise deposits and other receivables, amounts due from related parties, bank deposits, and cash and bank balances.

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

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 the 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(c)(iv).

實際利率法是計算金融資產或金融負債的攤銷成本值，以及攤分及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。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，但不會計及預期信用虧損。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。

基金將其所有金融負債分類為其後以實際利率法按攤銷成本值計量。

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

### (iii) 註銷確認

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絕大部分風險及回報已轉讓時，該金融資產會被註銷確認。

當合約指明的債務被解除或取消，或到期時，該金融負債會被註銷確認。

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.

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

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) Derecognition

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.

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

#### (iv) 金融資產減值

基金就按攤銷成本值計量的金融資產採用由3個階段組成的方法計量預期信用虧損及確認相應的虧損準備及減值虧損或回撥，預期信用虧損的計量基礎取決於自初始確認以來的信用風險變化：

第1階段：12個月預期信用虧損  
若自初始確認以來，金融工具的信用風險並無大幅增加，全期預期信用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用虧損的部分予以確認。

第2階段：全期預期信用虧損  
— 非信用減值

若自初始確認以來，金融工具的信用風險大幅增加，但並非信用減值，全期預期信用虧損（反映在金融工具的預期有效期內所有可能出現的違約事件引致的預期信用虧損）予以確認。

第3階段：全期預期信用虧損  
— 信用減值

若金融工具已視作信用減值，會確認全期預期信用虧損，利息收入則應用實際利率計入攤銷成本值而非帳面值總額計算。

#### (iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Fund applies a three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses on financial assets 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.

Stage 3: Lifetime expected credit losses – credit impaired

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.

### 如何釐定信用風險大幅增加

在每個報告日，基金藉比較金融工具於報告日及於初始確認日期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用風險有否大幅增加。有關評估會考慮數量及質量歷史資料，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信用減值。

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

外部信用評級為投資級別的銀行存款被視為屬低信用風險。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，會被視為屬低信用風險。此等金融工具的信用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準備撇銷。該等資產在完成所有必要程序及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。

### Determining significant increases in credit risk

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.

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.

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.

*計量預期信用虧損*

金融工具的預期信用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用虧損（即所有短缺現金的現值）。短缺現金為按照合約應付予基金的現金流量與基金預期會收到的現金流量兩者間的差距。若金融資產在報告日視作信用減值，基金根據該資產的帳面值總額與以折現方式按該資產的原訂實際利率計算的估計未來現金流量的現值兩者間的差距計量預期信用虧損。

**(d) 物業、設備及器材**

於1993年8月1日撥歸基金的物業、設備及器材，最初的成本值是按前立法局所通過設立基金的決議中所列的估值入帳。自1993年8月1日起購置的物業、設備及器材均按購入價入帳。

以下物業、設備及器材以成本值扣除累計折舊及任何減值虧損列帳（附註2(g)）：

- 於1993年8月1日撥歸基金自用的建築物；以及
- 設備及器材，包括電腦器材、傢具及裝置、汽車，以及其他器材。

*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.

**(d) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment appropriated to the Fund on 1 August 1993 were measured initially at deemed cost equal to the value contained in the Legislative Council Resolution for the setting up of the Fund. Property, plant and equipment acquired since 1 August 1993 are capitalised at their costs of acquisition.

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

- buildings held for own use appropriated to the Fund on 1 August 1993; and
- plant and equipment, including computer equipment, furniture and fittings, motor vehicles and other equipment.



折舊是按照物業、設備及器材的估計可使用年期，以直線法攤銷扣除估計剩餘值後的成本值。有關的估計可使用年期如下：

— 建築物	30年
— 電腦器材	5年
— 傢具、裝置及器材	5年
— 汽車	5年

於1993年8月1日撥歸基金的建築物所在的土地視為非折舊資產。

出售物業、設備及器材的損益以出售所得淨額與資產的帳面值之間的差額來決定，並在出售日於全面收益表內確認。

### (e) 租賃

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。

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(g)）。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。

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

— Buildings	30 years
— Computer equipment	5 years
— Furniture, fittings and equipment	5 years
— Motor vehicles	5 years

The land on which the Fund's buildings are situated as appropriated to the Fund on 1 August 1993 is regarded as a non-depreciating asset.

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.

### (e) Leases

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.

A right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (note 2(g)). 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.

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改的重新計量作調整。

#### (f) 無形資產

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。若電腦軟件程式在技術上可行，而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材料費用。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(g)）。

無形資產的攤銷按估計可使用年期（5年）以直線法列入全面收益表。

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 the lease liability or lease modification.

#### (f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include acquired computer software licences and capitalised development costs of computer software programmes. Expenditure on development of computer software programmes is capitalised if the programmes are technically feasible and the Fund has sufficient resources and the 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(g)).

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 years.

### (g) 非金融資產的減值

非金融資產（包括物業、設備及器材、使用權資產和無形資產）的帳面值在每個報告日評估，以確定有否出現減值跡象。若有減值跡象而資產的帳面值高於其可收回數額時，則有關減值虧損會在全面收益表內確認。資產的可收回數額為其公平值減出售成本與使用值兩者中的較高者。

### (h) 等同現金

等同現金指短期及流通性高的投資，該等項目在購入時距期滿日不超過3個月，並隨時可轉換為已知數額的現金，而其價值變動的風險不大。

### (i) 遞延收入

在基金移轉服務予客戶前，若客戶支付代價，或基金具有無條件限制的代價收款權，基金會將其合約負債確認為遞延收入。基金在移轉服務以履行其履約責任時，會註銷確認遞延收入，並就收入加以確認。

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

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

### (h) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are 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 at the date of acquisition.

### (i) Deferred revenue

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 revenue. The Fund derecognises the deferred revenue and recognises revenue when the Fund transfers the service and, therefore, satisfies its performance obligation.

(j) 僱員福利

基金的僱員包括公務員及合約員工。薪金、約滿酬金及年假開支均在僱員提供有關服務所在年度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香港特別行政區政府（「政府」）給予僱員的退休金及房屋福利，均在僱員提供有關服務所在年度支銷。

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

(k) 收入的確認

基金會在向客戶移轉所承諾的服務以履行其履約責任時，按基金預期就交換該項服務所應得代價的金額，確認客戶合約的收入。

利息收入按實際利率法以應計方式確認。

(l) 關連人士

基金是根據《營運基金條例》設立，並屬政府轄下的一個獨立會計單位。年內，基金在日常業務中曾與各關連人士進行交易。這些關連人士包括政府各決策局及部門、其他營運基金，以及受政府所管制或政府對其有重大影響力的財政自主機構。

(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 of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("the Government"), are charged as expenditure in the year in which the associated services are rendered.

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

(k) 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.

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

(l) 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.

### 3. 會計政策改變

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。

基金並沒有採納在本會計期尚未生效的任何新準則或詮釋（附註21）。

### 3. Changes in accounting policies

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.

The Fund has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (note 21).

### 4. 來自客戶合約之收入

### 4. Revenue from contracts with customers

		2022	2021
公司成立註冊費	Incorporation fees	<b>170,053</b>	175,073
周年申報表登記費	Annual registration fees	<b>93,848</b>	170,195
押記文件登記費	Charges registration fees	<b>9,636</b>	8,838
查冊及影印收費	Search and copying fees	<b>101,099</b>	100,616
管理及代收服務費用	Fees for administration and collection services	<b>30,971</b>	25,603
信託或公司服務提供者 發牌制度費用	Fees under trust or company service providers licensing regime	<b>11,697</b>	12,118
其他費用	Other fees	<b>43,471</b>	47,065
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>460,775</b>	539,508

基金在客戶合約方面的履約責任，主要涉及向客戶提供辦理有限公司註冊及登記和查閱公司文件的服務。客戶須就每項服務預繳固定金額的服務費。就有限公司註冊而言，服務會於簽發公司註冊證明書時完成，而基金會於該時點履行其履約責任和確認收費；如註冊不果，客戶可申請退還大部分預繳費用。在註冊和查閱公司文件方面，基金是在提供服務的同時履行履約責任，並隨時間移轉按成本比例法確認收費。

在向關連人士提供管理及代收服務方面，基金是在提供服務的同時履行履約責任，並隨時間移轉按收回全部成本方式確認服務費。

基金亦負責執行信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度。基金的服務主要包括批給或續批牌照，以及監察和確保持牌人遵從法定的客戶盡職審查和備存紀錄的規定。牌照有效期通常為3年，持牌人須預繳固定金額的服務費用。基金是在提供服務的同時履行履約責任，並隨時間移轉按直線法確認收費。

The Fund's performance obligations in contracts with customers mainly involve providing services to incorporate companies and to register and examine company documents to the customers. A customer is required to pay a fixed amount of service fee for each service in advance. For incorporation of a company, the Fund satisfies its performance obligation and recognises the fee at a point in time on completion of the service by issuing a certificate of incorporation, and a customer may apply for refund of a major part of the advance payment in case of unsuccessful incorporation. For registration and examination of company documents, the Fund satisfies its performance obligation as the service is rendered and recognises the fee over time based on a cost-to-cost method.

For administration and collection 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.

The Fund also administers the licensing regime for trust or company service providers. The Fund's services mainly include granting or renewing a licence, and monitoring and ensuring the licensee's compliance with the statutory customer due diligence and record-keeping requirements. A licence is usually valid for three years and a licensee is required to pay a fixed amount of 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.

## 5. 運作成本

## 5. Operating costs

		2022	2021
員工費用	Staff costs	<b>301,122</b>	299,754
一般運作開支	General operating expenses	<b>97,024</b>	85,017
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	<b>31,690</b>	25,375
中央行政費用	Central administration overheads	<b>2,611</b>	2,521
審計費用	Audit fees	<b>434</b>	563
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>432,881</b>	413,230

## 6. 其他收入

## 6. Other income

		2022	2021
銀行存款利息	Interest from bank deposits	<b>7,012</b>	15,255
外匯基金存款利息	Interest from placement with the Exchange Fund	—	13,173
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,012</b>	28,428

基金於2020年12月存款到期時提取了外匯基金存款。

The placement with the Exchange Fund was withdrawn by the Fund in December 2020 upon maturity of the placement.

## 7. 固定資產回報率

## 7. Rate of return on fixed assets

固定資產回報率是以總全面收益（不包括利息收入）除以固定資產平均淨值計算，並以百分比的方式表達。固定資產只包括物業、設備及器材和無形資產。預期基金可以達到由財政司司長根據《營運基金條例》釐定的每年固定資產目標回報率為5.7%（2021年：5.7%）。

The rate of return on fixed assets is calculated as total comprehensive income (excluding interest income) 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 5.7% (2021: 5.7%) per year as determined by the Financial Secretary under the Trading Funds Ordinance.

## 8. 物業、設備及器材

## 8. Property, plant and equipment

		土地及 建築物	電腦器材	傢具、裝置 及器材	汽車	總額
		Land and buildings	Computer equipment	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
<b>成本</b>	<b>Cost</b>					
在2020年4月1日	At 1 April 2020	398,511	53,468	36,922	244	489,145
添置	Additions	–	5,214	4,837	–	10,051
在2021年3月31日	At 31 March 2021	398,511	58,682	41,759	244	499,196
添置	Additions	–	<b>3,859</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>7,688</b>
<b>在2022年3月31日</b>	<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>398,511</b>	<b>62,541</b>	<b>45,364</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>506,884</b>
<b>累計折舊</b>	<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
在2020年4月1日	At 1 April 2020	117,033	41,905	27,325	244	186,507
年內費用	Charge for the year	4,444	3,312	3,286	–	11,042
在2021年3月31日	At 31 March 2021	121,477	45,217	30,611	244	197,549
年內費用	Charge for the year	<b>4,444</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11,716</b>
<b>在2022年3月31日</b>	<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>125,921</b>	<b>48,723</b>	<b>34,373</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>209,265</b>
<b>帳面淨值</b>	<b>Net book value</b>					
<b>在2022年3月31日</b>	<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>272,590</b>	<b>13,818</b>	<b>10,991</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>297,619</b>
在2021年3月31日	At 31 March 2021	277,034	13,465	11,148	–	301,647



## 9. 租賃

### (a) 使用權資產

## 9. Leases

### (a) Right-of-use assets

		建築物 Buildings	
		2022	2021
<b>成本</b>	<b>Cost</b>		
在年初	At beginning of year	<b>20,661</b>	20,661
添置	Additions	<b>10,720</b>	—
在年終	At end of year	<b>31,381</b>	20,661
<b>累計折舊</b>	<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
在年初	At beginning of year	<b>5,667</b>	2,833
年內費用	Charge for the year	<b>3,876</b>	2,834
在年終	At end of year	<b>9,543</b>	5,667
<b>帳面淨值</b>	<b>Net book value</b>		
在年終	At end of year	<b>21,838</b>	14,994

## (b) 租賃負債

## (b) Lease liabilities

		2022	2021
流動	Current	4,563	2,486
非流動	Non-current	17,486	12,213
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,049</b>	<b>14,699</b>

下表顯示租賃負債的變動，包括現金和非現金變動。

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

		2022	2021
在年初	At beginning of year	14,699	17,448
<b>來自融資現金流量的變動：</b>	<b>Changes from financing cash flows:</b>		
支付租賃負債	Payments of lease liabilities	(3,619)	(3,000)
<b>非現金變動：</b>	<b>Non-cash changes:</b>		
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	249	251
與新租賃相關的租賃負債增加	Increase in lease liabilities relating to new leases	10,720	—
<b>在年終</b>	<b>At end of year</b>	<b>22,049</b>	<b>14,699</b>

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：

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

		2022	2021
1年內	Within one year	4,788	2,695
1年後至2年內	After one year but within two years	4,788	2,940
2年後至5年內	After two years but within five years	12,282	8,820
5年後	After five years	770	858
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,628</b>	<b>15,313</b>

(c) 於全面收益表內確認與租賃有關的支出項目

(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	249	251
短期租賃的相關支出	Expense relating to short-term leases	—	1,162
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1,413</b>

(d) 租賃之現金流出總額

(d) Total cash outflow for leases

		2022	2021
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	3,619	3,000
短期租賃	Short-term leases	—	1,162
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>4,162</b>

## 10. 無形資產

## 10. Intangible assets

		電腦軟件牌照及系統開發成本 Computer software licences and system development costs	
		2022	2021
<b>成本</b>	<b>Cost</b>		
在年初	At beginning of year	503,284	406,824
添置	Additions	122,180	96,460
在年終	At end of year	625,464	503,284
<b>累計攤銷</b>	<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>		
在年初	At beginning of year	300,147	288,648
年內費用	Charge for the year	16,098	11,499
在年終	At end of year	316,245	300,147
<b>帳面淨值</b>	<b>Net book value</b>		
在年終	At end of year	309,219	203,137

## 11. 預付款項、按金及其他應收款項

## 11. Prepayments, deposits and other receivables

		2022	2021
預付款項	Prepayments	7,128	6,723
按金	Deposits	4	432
應計銀行存款利息	Accrued interest from bank deposits	1,933	2,595
其他應收款項	Other receivables	1,379	162
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,444</b>	<b>9,912</b>

## 12. 與客戶的合約結餘

## 12. Contract balances with customers

### (a) 應收款項和合約資產

### (a) Receivables and contract assets

就提供予關連人士的服務而言，在報告日的應收款項結餘為87萬港元（2021年：109萬港元），該結餘已包括於財務狀況表中的應收關連人士帳款，而基金並沒有任何合約資產。至於提供予公眾的服務，由於客戶會預繳服務費用，因此基金並沒有任何應收款項或合約資產。

For services provided to related parties, the balance of receivables at the reporting date of HK\$0.87 million (2021: HK\$1.09 million) is included in the amounts due from related parties in the statement of financial position and the Fund does not have any contract assets. For services provided to the general public, since customers pay the service fees in advance, the Fund does not have any receivables or contract assets.

(b) 合約負債

基金在收取客戶預繳的費用後向客戶提供服務的責任，會於財務狀況表中以遞延收入的形式列出，分析如下：

		2022	2021
<b>遞延收入</b>	<b>Deferred revenue</b>		
信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度費用	Fees under trust or company service providers licensing regime	<b>21,806</b>	11,491
其他服務費用	Other service fees	<b>4,728</b>	4,842
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,534</b>	16,333

		2022	2021
<b>代表：</b>	<b>Representing:</b>		
流動負債	Current liabilities	<b>14,258</b>	11,505
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities	<b>12,276</b>	4,828
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,534</b>	16,333

上述遞延收入的結餘乃在報告日分攤至未有履行（或部分未有履行）的履約責任的交易價格總額。基金預料，信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度的遞延收入會於約3年內獲確認為收入，而其他遞延收入則會於1年內獲確認為收入。沒有任何客戶合約的代價未納入交易價格。

(b) Contract liabilities

The Fund's obligations to provide services to customers for which the Fund has received advance payments from the customers are presented as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position, as analysed below:

The balances of deferred revenue above represent the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the reporting date. For the deferred revenue under the licensing regime for trust or company service providers, the Fund expects to recognise as revenue within about three years. For other deferred revenue, the Fund expects to recognise as revenue within one year. No consideration from contracts with customers is not included in the transaction price.

年內遞延收入結餘的重大變動開列如下：

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

		2022	2021
因年初遞延收入結餘中的款項於年內獲確認為收入而減少	Decrease due to recognition as revenue during the year that was included in the balances of deferred revenue at beginning of year	<b>(11,376)</b>	(16,014)
因年內收取預繳費用而增加	Increase due to advance payments received during the year	<b>21,577</b>	11,400

### 13. 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的估計負債（見附註2(j)）。

### 13. Provision for employee benefits

This represents the estimated liability for employees' annual leave for services rendered up to the reporting date (see note 2(j)).

### 14. 營運基金資本

此為政府對基金的投資。

### 14. Trading fund capital

This represents the Government's investment in the Fund.

### 15. 發展基金

基金獲財政司司長批准設立發展基金，為推行「部門資訊科技計劃」內的項目提供資金。

### 15. Development fund

With the approval of the Financial Secretary, a development fund has been established for financing the implementation of the Departmental Information Technology Planning projects.

		2022	2021
在年初的結餘	Balance at beginning of year	<b>750,000</b>	545,476
轉入自保留盈利（附註16）	Transfer from retained earnings (note 16)	<b>60,000</b>	204,524
<b>在年終的結餘</b>	<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>810,000</b>	750,000

## 16. 保留盈利

## 16. Retained earnings

		2022	2021
在年初的結餘	Balance at beginning of year	<b>1,018,857</b>	1,090,599
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	<b>34,906</b>	154,706
轉撥至發展基金 (附註15)	Transfer to development fund (note 15)	<b>(60,000)</b>	(204,524)
政府法定回報	Statutory return to the Government	<b>(26,379)</b>	(21,924)
<b>在年終的結餘</b>	<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>967,384</b>	1,018,857

年內，政府根據《營運基金條例》指示將截至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，而該轉撥於2022年3月完成（2021年：截至2020年3月31日止年度的目標回報的轉撥於2021年3月完成）。

During the year, the Government directed the transfer of the target return (see note 7) for the year ended 31 March 2021 into general revenue pursuant to the Trading Funds Ordinance, and the transfer was completed in March 2022 (2021: the transfer of the target return for the year ended 31 March 2020 was completed in March 2021).

## 17. 現金及等同現金

## 17. Cash and cash equivalents

		2022	2021
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	<b>76,877</b>	75,762
銀行存款	Bank deposits	<b>1,539,800</b>	1,573,200
小計	Subtotal	<b>1,616,677</b>	1,648,962
減：原有期限為3個月 以上的銀行存款	Less: Bank deposits with original maturities over three months	<b>(1,539,800)</b>	(1,573,200)
<b>現金及等同現金</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>76,877</b>	75,762

## 18. 關連人士的交易

除已在本財務報表內另作披露的交易外，年內與關連人士進行的其他重大交易摘述如下：

- (a) 基金提供予關連人士的服務包括查冊及影印服務，代收部分含有徵稅成分的收費及無主財物，以及代表政府管理放債人註冊處。來自這些服務的收入總額為4,060萬港元（2021年：3,410萬港元）；
- (b) 關連人士提供予基金的服務包括購置物料、郵政、印刷、培訓、資訊科技、大廈管理、辦公地方、中央行政，以及審計。這些服務的支出總額為3,070萬港元（2021年：2,700萬港元）；以及
- (c) 由關連人士提供的資訊科技及翻修設備方面的資本開支的金額為630萬港元（2021年：1,150萬港元）。

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，則按收回全部成本方式收費。

## 18. 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) services provided to related parties included search and copying services, collection of certain tax-loaded fees and bona vacantia, and the administration of the Money Lenders Registry on behalf of the Government. The total revenue derived from these services amounted to HK\$40.6 million (2021: HK\$34.1 million);
- (b) services received from related parties included services on acquisition of stores, mail, printing, training, information technology, building management, accommodation, central administration and auditing. The total cost incurred on these services amounted to HK\$30.7 million (2021: HK\$27.0 million); and
- (c) capital expenditure in relation to information technology and renovation services provided by related parties amounted to HK\$6.3 million (2021: HK\$11.5 million).

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.



## 19. 資本承擔

在報告日，基金尚未在財務報表內撥備的資本承擔如下：

		2022	2021
已核准及簽約	Authorised and contracted for	<b>436,113</b>	278,916
已核准但尚未簽約	Authorised but not yet contracted for	<b>185,749</b>	364,882
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>621,862</b>	643,798

## 19. Capital commitments

At the reporting date, the Fund had capital commitments, so far as not provided for in the financial statements, as follows:

## 20. 金融風險管理

### (a) 投資政策

為提供額外的收入來源，將現金盈餘投放於銀行的定期存款及外匯基金存款。

### (b) 信用風險

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

基金的信用風險，主要取決於按金及其他應收款項、應收關連人士帳款、銀行存款及銀行結餘。基金訂有風險政策，並持續監察須承擔的信用風險。

為盡量減低信用風險，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用風險。虧損準備按相等於12個月預期信用虧損的數額計量，基金評定所涉及的虧損並不重大。

## 20. Financial risk management

### (a) Investment policy

To provide an ancillary source of income, surplus cash is placed as fixed-term bank deposits and as placement with the Exchange Fund.

### (b) 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 deposits and other receivables, amounts due from related parties, 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.

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.

銀行存款及銀行結餘的信用質素，以穆迪或其等同指定的評級，分析如下：

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

		2022	2021
<b>信用評級：</b>	<b>Credit rating:</b>		
Aa1至Aa3	Aa1 to Aa3	<b>123,445</b>	388,630
A1至A3	A1 to A3	<b>1,493,200</b>	1,260,300
<b>總額</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,616,645</b>	1,648,930

雖然其他金融資產須符合減值規定，但基金估計其預期信用虧損輕微，因此無須作出虧損準備。

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.

在報告日基金的金融資產所須承擔的最高信用風險數額相當於其帳面值。

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

### (c) 流動資金風險

### (c) Liquidity risk

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。

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

基金採用預期現金流量分析來管理流動資金風險，即透過預測所需的現金款額及監察基金的營運資金，確保可以償付所有到期負債及應付所有已知的資金需求。由於基金的流動資金狀況穩健，故其面對的流動資金風險甚低。

The Fund employs projected cash flow analysis to manage 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.

#### (d) 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。

公平值利率風險指金融工具的公平值會因市場利率變動而波動的風險。由於基金的銀行存款按固定利率計息，當市場利率上升，這些存款的公平值便會下跌。然而，由於這些銀行存款均按攤銷成本值列帳，市場利率的變動不會影響其帳面值及基金的盈利和儲備。

現金流量利率風險指金融工具的未來現金流量會因市場利率變動而波動的風險。基金無須面對重大的現金流量利率風險，因為其持有的主要金融工具都不是浮息金融工具。

#### (e) 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匯率變動而波動的風險。

基金無須面對貨幣風險，因為其所有金融工具均以港元為本位。

#### (d) 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 the Fund's bank deposits bear interest at fixed rates, their fair values will fall when market interest rates increase. However, as the bank deposits 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 is not exposed to material cash flow interest rate risk because it has no major financial instruments bearing interest at a floating rate.

#### (e) 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 foreign exchange rates.

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

## (f) 公平值

在活躍市場買賣的金融工具的公平值是根據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以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。

## 21. 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。該等修訂、新準則及詮釋在截至2022年3月31日止年度尚未生效，亦沒有在本財務報表中提前採納。

基金正就該等修訂、新準則及詮釋在首次採納期間預計會產生的影響進行評估。迄今的結論是採納該等修訂、新準則及詮釋不大可能會對財務報表有重大影響。

## (f) Fair values

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market 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.

## 21. 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.

		截至3月31日止年度 Year to 31 March		增／(減) 百分比 % Increase/ (Decrease)
		2022	2021	
<b>新公司註冊</b>	<b>Registration of New Companies</b>			
本地公司	Local companies			
– 公眾公司	– public companies	<b>49</b>	70	(30.0)
– 私人公司	– private companies	<b>104,593</b>	104,722	(0.1)
– 擔保公司	– guarantee companies	<b>934</b>	1,049	(11.0)
註冊非香港公司	Registered non-Hong Kong companies	<b>1,213</b>	1,688	(28.1)
<b>文件登記</b>	<b>Registration of Documents</b>			
所收到的文件	Documents received	<b>2,808,164</b>	2,884,719	(2.7)
所收到的押記	Charges received	<b>18,936</b>	15,791	19.9
更改名稱通知書	Change of name notifications	<b>12,700</b>	13,464	(5.7)
自動清盤通知書	Voluntary liquidation notices	<b>794</b>	934	(15.0)
<b>公司查冊</b>	<b>Company Searches</b>			
查閱文件影像紀錄	Document image records searches	<b>4,989,825</b>	4,942,989	0.9
查閱公司資料	Company particulars searches	<b>345,579</b>	357,142	(3.2)
查閱董事索引	Directors index searches	<b>435,882</b>	435,031	0.2
<b>檢控</b>	<b>Prosecution</b>			
發出傳票	Summonses issued	<b>2,821</b>	2,463	14.5
<b>剔除行動</b>	<b>Striking Off Action</b>			
被剔除名稱的公司	Companies struck off	<b>47,800</b>	49,399	(3.2)
<b>撤銷註冊</b>	<b>Deregistration</b>			
撤銷註冊的公司	Companies deregistered	<b>57,836</b>	63,318	(8.7)
<b>向信託或公司服務提供者發牌</b>	<b>Licensing of Trust or Company Service Providers</b>			
所收到的新申請	New applications received	<b>939</b>	506	85.6
批出的牌照	Licences granted	<b>804</b>	487	65.1

服務 Service	2021-22 工作表現 Achievements			2022-23 目標 Targets		
	2021-22 服務水平 <sup>(1)</sup> Service Standard <sup>(1)</sup>	目標 (達到服務水平 的百分比) Target (% Meeting Standard)	實際表現 (達到服務水平 的百分比) Actual (% Meeting Standard)	高於/(低於) 目標的百分比 Over/(Under) Achieved (%)	服務水平 <sup>(1)</sup> Service Standard <sup>(1)</sup>	達到服務水平 的百分比 % Meeting Standard
(以工作日計算，另外述明者除外) (expressed in working days unless otherwise specified)						
<b>新公司註冊<sup>(2)</sup></b> <b>Registration of new companies<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
• 本地公司 <sup>(3)</sup> local companies <sup>(3)</sup>						
– 以印本形式交付的文件 delivery in hard copy form	4	95	99	<b>4</b>	4	95
– 以電子形式交付的文件 <sup>(4)</sup> delivery in electronic form <sup>(4)</sup>	1小時hr	90	99	<b>9</b>	1小時hr	90
• 非香港公司 non-Hong Kong companies	10	90	99	<b>9</b>	10	90
• 開放式基金型公司 <sup>(5)</sup> open-ended fund companies <sup>(5)</sup>	3	90	100	<b>10</b>	3	90
<b>公司更改名稱</b> <b>Change of names of companies</b>						
• 本地公司 local companies						
– 以印本形式交付的文件 delivery in hard copy form	4	95	100	<b>5</b>	4	95
– 以電子形式交付的文件 <sup>(4)</sup> delivery in electronic form <sup>(4)</sup>	1小時hr	90	100	<b>10</b>	1小時hr	90
• 開放式基金型公司 <sup>(5)</sup> open-ended fund companies <sup>(5)</sup>	3	90	不適用 N/A	<b>不適用</b>	3	90
<b>公司文件登記</b> <b>Registration of general documents</b>						
– 以印本形式交付的文件 <sup>(6)</sup> delivery in hard copy form <sup>(6)</sup>	5	90	92	<b>2</b>	5	90
– 以電子形式交付的指明表格 <sup>(4)</sup> delivery of specified forms in electronic form <sup>(4)</sup>	12小時hrs	95	100	<b>5</b>	12小時hrs	95
<b>押記登記</b> <b>Registration of charges</b>	7	90	96	<b>6</b>	7	90

服務 Service	2021-22 工作表現 Achievements			2022-23 目標 Targets		
	2021-22 服務水平 <sup>(1)</sup> Service Standard <sup>(1)</sup>	目標 (達到服務水平 的百分比) Target (% Meeting Standard)	實際表現 (達到服務水平 的百分比) Actual (% Meeting Standard)	高於/(低於) 目標的百分比 Over/(Under) Achieved (%)	服務水平 <sup>(1)</sup> Service Standard <sup>(1)</sup>	達到服務水平 的百分比 % Meeting Standard
(以工作日計算，另外述明者除外) (expressed in working days unless otherwise specified)						
<b>公司撤銷註冊</b> <b>Deregistration of companies</b>						
• 確認收到申請 acknowledge receipt of application	5	95	98	3	5	95
<b>網上聯線查冊</b> <b>Online search on the internet</b>						
• 提供文件影像紀錄以供下載 supply of image records of documents for download	5分鐘mins	95	97	2	5分鐘mins	95
• 提供查冊結果的經核證副本 <sup>(7)及(8)</sup> supply of certified copies of search results <sup>(7)及(8)</sup>	3小時hrs	95	99	4	3小時hrs	95
• 提供證書 <sup>(7)及(8)</sup> supply of certificates <sup>(7)及(8)</sup>	6小時hrs	95	100	5	6小時hrs	95
<b>在公眾查冊中心查冊</b> <b>Onsite search at the Public Search Centre</b>						
• 提供查冊結果的印文本 supply of hard copies of search results	20分鐘mins	95	97	2	20分鐘mins	95
• 提供查冊結果的經核證副本 <sup>(8)</sup> supply of certified copies of search results <sup>(8)</sup>	3小時hrs	95	99	4	3小時hrs	95
• 提供證書 <sup>(8)</sup> supply of certificates <sup>(8)</sup>	6小時hrs	95	100	5	6小時hrs	95
<b>在本處以印本形式交付文件 (排隊輪候時間)<sup>(9)</sup></b> <b>Onsite delivery of documents in hard copy form (queuing time)<sup>(9)</sup></b>						
批出信託或公司服務提供者牌照 <sup>(10)</sup> Granting of trust or company service provider licences <sup>(10)</sup>	2個半月 2.5 mths	90	98	8	2個半月 2.5 mths	90
<b>註冊有限合夥基金</b> <b>Registration of limited partnership funds</b>						
	4	90	98	8	4	90

- (1) 以印本形式交付的文件的服務水平不包括交付文件當日。以電子形式交付的文件的服務水平則由交付文件的時間起計。  
The service standard for delivery in hard copy form excludes the day of delivery. The service standard for delivery in electronic form is calculated from the time of e-submission.
- (2) 商業登記證由本處代稅務局連同公司註冊證明書一併發出。  
Business Registration Certificates are issued by the Registry for the Inland Revenue Department together with Certificates of Incorporation.
- (3) 服務水平適用於註冊本地股份有限公司。  
The service standard applies to registration of local company limited by shares.
- (4) 服務水平適用於以電子形式交付的申請及指明表格。  
The service standard applies to applications or specified forms which are submitted electronically.
- (5) 服務水平不包括證券及期貨事務監察委員會處理申請及將申請送達本處所需的時間。  
The time required by the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") in processing and delivering the applications to the Registry is excluded.
- (6) 有關申報開放式基金型公司董事委任的文件，服務水平不包括證券及期貨事務監察委員會所需的處理時間。  
For documents reporting appointment of directors of OFCs, the processing time required by the SFC is excluded.
- (7) 不包括以郵遞或速遞方式送達所需的時間。  
Time for delivery by post or by courier service is excluded.
- (8) 客戶如不需以郵遞或速遞方式收取文件的經核證副本及證書，可於辦公時間內到香港金鐘道66號金鐘道政府合署13樓公眾查冊中心領件處領取。  
Customers who do not request for delivery of certified copies of documents and certificates by post or by courier service can collect them during service hours at the collection counters of the Public Search Centre at 13th floor, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway, Hong Kong.
- (9) 客戶可將不需繳費的文件交付到特設的服務櫃檯。  
Customers can deliver documents not requiring fees at designated Service Desk.
- (10) 服務水平並不適用於須作出修改、提交補充資料或作進一步調查的信託或公司服務提供者牌照申請。  
The service standard does not apply to applications for TCSP licences which require amendment, additional information or further investigation.







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