

建設新年代 Building for a New Decade

2019-2020 →

年報 ANNUAL REPORT



重要數字一覽

Summary of Key Figures



1,385,082

截至二零二零年三月三十一日，公司登記冊上共有1,385,082間本地公司
1,385,082 local companies on the Companies Register as at 31 March 2020

659

共批出659個信託或公司服務提供者牌照
659 trust or company service provider licences granted



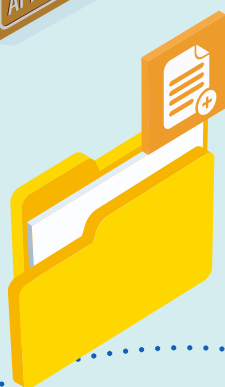
119,201



119,201間新公司註冊成立
- 平均每日487間
119,201 new companies incorporated
- a daily average of 487

3,109,127

交付本處登記的文件有3,109,127份
- 平均每日12,690份
3,109,127 documents received for registration - a daily average of 12,690



19,106

交付本處登記的押記文件有19,106份
19,106 charges documents received for registration

4,972,351

查閱文件影像紀錄有4,972,351宗
- 平均每日13,586宗
4,972,351 searches of document image records - a daily average of 13,586



406,317

查閱董事索引有406,317宗
406,317 searches of the Directors' Index

326,371

查閱公司資料有326,371宗
326,371 searches of company particulars



47,566

47,566間公司從公司登記冊剔除
47,566 companies struck off the
Companies Register

1,057

1,057間公司以清盤方式解散
1,057 companies dissolved by liquidation

63,122

63,122間公司撤銷註冊
63,122 companies deregistered



5,114,163

共有5,114,163人次瀏覽公司註冊處網頁
- 平均每日13,973人次
5,114,163 visits to Companies Registry's website
- a daily average of 13,973

273,765

共有273,765人次瀏覽信託及公司服務提供者註冊辦事處網頁 - 平均每日748人次
273,765 visits to Registry for Trust and Company
Service Providers' website - a daily average of 748

99.7%

在網上進行公司查冊的比率超過99.7%
Over 99.7% company searches made online

760,670

使用流動裝置進行公司查冊有
760,670宗
760,670 company searches
conducted through mobile devices

14,058

截至二零二零年三月三十一日，
訂閱電子資訊的客戶有14,058人
14,058 users subscribed to electronic
news as at 31 March 2020

67,572

接獲電話查詢數目有67,572宗
- 平均每日185宗
67,572 enquiry calls received
- a daily average of 185



理想 VISION



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.

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



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.

信念 VALUES





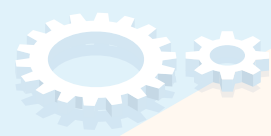
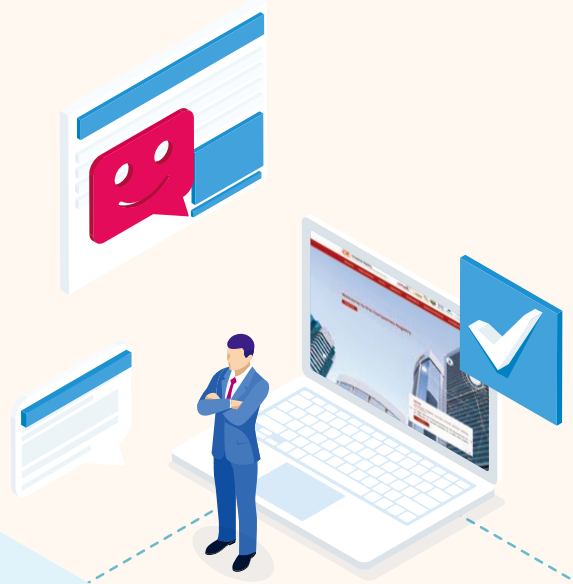
公司註冊處營運基金
COMPANIES REGISTRY TRADING FUND

年報 Annual Report

二零一九年四月一日至二零二零年三月三十一日
1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

按照《營運基金條例》第8條呈交

Submitted in accordance with section 8 of the
Trading Funds Ordinance



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總經理報告

General Manager's Statement



二零一九至二零年度是二零一零年代的最後一年，亦標誌着新一個十年的開始。對公司註冊處來說，這是一個非常特別的一年。在這年度的開始，我們積極參與來自財務行動特別組織(下稱「特別組織」)的評核員的多輪面談，而在年度的後期，香港因新型冠狀病毒(2019冠狀病毒病)疫情在全球爆發而面對着許多挑戰。

The year 2019-20 marks the end of the decade of 2010s and the start of a new decade. It was an extraordinary year for the Registry which started with our active participation in the interviews with the assessors from the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF") and ended with a note of great challenge resulting from the outbreak of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic.





過去一年

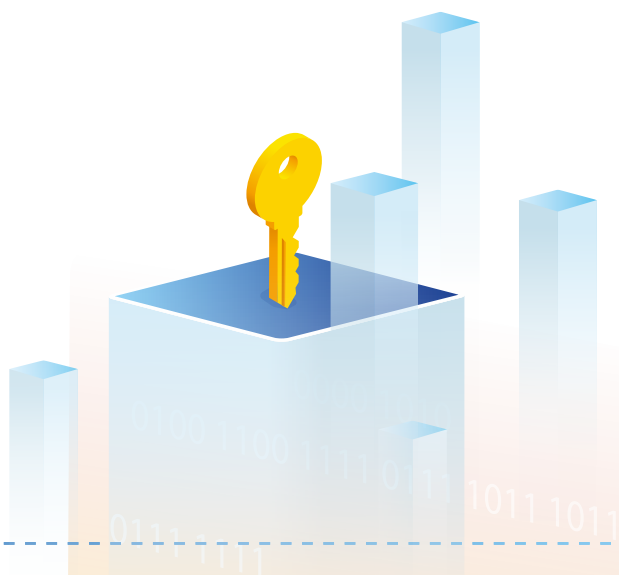
為了促進香港作為理想營商之地的競爭力，本處繼續為公司、公司股東及董事提供優質服務，以方便營商。本處的主要業務，包括為公司辦理註冊、為法定申報表辦理登記事宜，以及為公眾人士提供服務，讓他們取得多個法定登記冊所載的公司資料。在二零一九至二零年度，本處：

- 處理了119,201間新公司註冊成立的申請；
- 截至二零二零年三月三十一日為止，共有1,385,082間本地公司在公司登記冊上；
- 收到交付本處登記的文件有3,109,127份；
- 處理了4,972,351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760,670宗；及
- 批出了659個信託或公司服務提供者牌照。

Year in Review

The Registry continues to provide quality services to companies, their shareholders and directors to facilitate their businesses to foster Hong Kong's competitiveness as an ideal place to do business. Our major businesses include the registration of companies and statutory returns and the provision of services for members of the public to obtain company information kept on the various statutory registers. In 2019-20, we:

- Handled the incorporation of 119,201 new companies;
- Had 1,385,082 local companies on the register as at 31 March 2020;
- Received 3,109,127 documents for registration;
- Processed 4,972,351 searches of document image records, with 760,670 company searches conducted through mobile devices; and
- Granted 659 trust or company service provider licences.





本處過去十年取得的成績

過去十年，我們不遺餘力地方便營商、加強企業管治、實施新措施、努力由一個以紙本模式運作的部門革新成為一個全面電子化部門並不斷改善服務，目的是實現受世界認同為卓越的公司註冊處，為社會提供優質服務的理想。我很高興在此概述本處過去十年的主要發展、重要里程碑和較顯著的成就。

就本處註冊的公司數目方面，由二零一零年的79萬間，增至二零二零年三月底的超過138萬間。《公司條例》已於2012年全面重寫，為在香港營運的公司提供現代化的法律框架，鞏固了香港作為營商地的競爭力。新《公司條例》自二零一四年實施以來，一直運作暢順，得以加強企業管治、確保規管更為妥善、方便營商，以及使公司法例現代化。

過去十年，我們成功革新，由一個以紙本模式運作的部門，演變成為一個全面電子化部門。本處精簡公司註冊成立程序及推出一站式公司註冊及商業登記服務，令香港在「開辦企業」方面的全球排名大大提升，根據世界銀行多年來發表的《營商環境報告》，排名由二零一零年的第18位躍升至二零二零年的第5位。方便快捷的公司註冊制度，包括以電子方式及流動裝置提交公司資料服務，增強了香港在開辦企業方面的競爭力和吸引力，亦令香港作為世界級營商之都的地位更形鞏固。

Our Achievements over the Past Decade

Over the past decade, the Registry has spared no effort in facilitating businesses, enhancing corporate governance, implementing new initiatives, transforming itself from a paper-based registry to a fully electronic one and improving its services in anticipation of achieving world-wide recognition as an excellent Registry giving the community a quality service. It is my pleasure to summarise the major development, notable milestones and the more significant achievements of the Registry in the past ten years.

In terms of the number of companies registered with the Registry, we have grown from 0.79 million companies in 2010 to over 1.38 million by the end of March 2020. The Companies Ordinance was completely re-written in 2012 to provide a modern legal framework for the operation of companies in Hong Kong and reinforce Hong Kong's competitiveness as a place to do business. The successful implementation of the new Companies Ordinance since 2014 enhances corporate governance, ensures better regulation, facilitates business and modernises the law.

In the past decade, the Registry has successfully transformed itself from a paper-based registry to a fully electronic one. Through streamlining of company incorporation procedures and the introduction of the one-stop company incorporation and business registration service, Hong Kong's ranking in "starting a business" jumped from being the 18th in 2010 to the 5th in 2020, as reported by the World Bank in its Doing Business Reports over the years. The convenient and efficient company registration system, including electronic and mobile filing of company information, has enhanced Hong Kong's competitiveness and attractiveness in starting a business. It also reinforces Hong Kong's position as a world-class place to do business.



為履行香港的國際責任及加強香港打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集的監管制度，由二零一八年三月起，本處已實施法定的信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度，以及強制公司須備存重要控制人登記冊的規定。與此同時，為加大執法力度，我們亦設立專責的實地巡查小組，對公司、信託或公司服務提供者及持牌放債人進行實地視察，確保他們遵從有關法例規定、適用的牌照條件及有關的反洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集規定。

本處代表和我，聯同其他監管機構積極參與了特別組織其他成員地區在二零一八年及一九年就香港所進行的成員相互評估，本處代表展示了我們在部門運作時所採取打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集措施的有效性。在特別組織所公布的香港相互評估報告中，香港的打擊洗錢及防止恐怖分子資金籌集制度整體而言獲評為合規而有效，令香港成為亞太區內第一個成功通過特別組織審核的成員地區。

In order to fulfil Hong Kong's international obligations and enhance Hong Kong's regulatory regime for combating money laundering and terrorist financing, a statutory licensing regime for trust or company service providers ("TCSPs") and mandatory requirements on the keeping of significant controllers registers by companies were introduced in March 2018. In tandem, to step up our enforcement efforts, we also set up dedicated onsite inspection teams to carry out site inspections on companies, TCSPs and licensed money lenders to ensure their compliance with relevant statutory requirements, applicable licensing conditions and the relevant anti-money laundering or counter-terrorist financing ("AML/CTF") requirements.

Representatives of the Registry and I actively participated in the Mutual Evaluation ("ME") of Hong Kong conducted by other member jurisdictions of the FATF in 2018 and 2019 to showcase, among other regulators, the effectiveness of the AML/CTF measures taken by the Registry in its operation. In the ME Report of Hong Kong published by the FATF in September 2019, Hong Kong's AML/CTF regime was assessed to be compliant and effective overall, making it the first jurisdiction in the Asia-Pacific region to have achieved an overall compliant result in the ME.





在相互評估報告中，特別組織讚揚本處，特別是關於信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度及公司披露重要控制人的監管工作。

建設新年代

邁向新的十年，我們會致力建立穩固的基礎，藉以加強香港作為國際金融和商業中心的地位。

方便營商以促進及支持大灣區的發展

為了促進、支持和便利大灣區的進一步發展，本處會繼續致力提供現代化、高效率的公司註冊網上綜合平台，藉此方便營商，並會促進高水平的企業管治。

The Registry's regulatory efforts, in particular those in relation to the TCSP licensing regime and the disclosure of significant controllers of companies, were commended by the FATF in the ME Report.

Building for a New Decade

Marching into a new decade, we will strive to build on our solid foundation with a view to further strengthening Hong Kong's position as an international financial and business centre.

Facilitating businesses to foster and support the development of the Greater Bay Area

To help foster, support and facilitate the further development of the Greater Bay Area, the Registry will continue with its efforts in facilitating businesses by providing a modern, efficient and integrated online platform for the incorporation of companies and promoting a high standard of corporate governance.





發展香港成為國際資產及財富管理中心

為進一步發展香港成為首要國際資產及財富管理中心，政府於二零一八年七月引入開放式公司的新結構，以優化公眾基金的市場架構。由二零二零年八月三十一日起，本處亦負責執行全新的有限合夥基金制度，旨在吸引私人投資基金以有限責任合夥的形式在香港成立和註冊。

支援企業

為紓減2019冠狀病毒病對本地經濟帶來的打擊，政府已宣布及實施一系列紓困措施。其中一項支援企業的措施是本處將寬免公司的所有周年申報表登記費(逾期登記除外)，為期兩年，由二零二零年十月一日起實施。

Developing Hong Kong as an international asset and wealth management centre

To further develop Hong Kong as a premier asset and wealth management centre, a new open-ended company structure was introduced in July 2018 to enhance the market infrastructure for public funds. The Registry also administers a new limited partnership fund regime with effect from 31 August 2020 for private investment funds to set up and register in the form of a limited partnership in Hong Kong.

Supporting enterprises

To alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 on the local economy, the Government has announced, and implemented, a series of relief measures. As one of the measures to support enterprises, the Registry would waive the registration fees for all annual returns (except for late deliveries) for two years commencing from 1 October 2020.





利用創新科技提升本處服務

為應付在未來十年將會出現的新服務需求，我們會繼續利用創新科技和數碼技術來提升服務。本處依據「部門資訊科技規劃」研究的建議，展開了全面翻新現時「公司註冊處綜合資訊系統」的工程項目，以期利用最新科技發展來建設一個既能提供服務又能與持份者進行互動的單一網上平台。全面翻新的資訊系統會加入新的特徵，包括設立雲端平台、使用區塊鏈技術和人工智能來提供服務和備存公司資料等。

實施新措施和加強規管

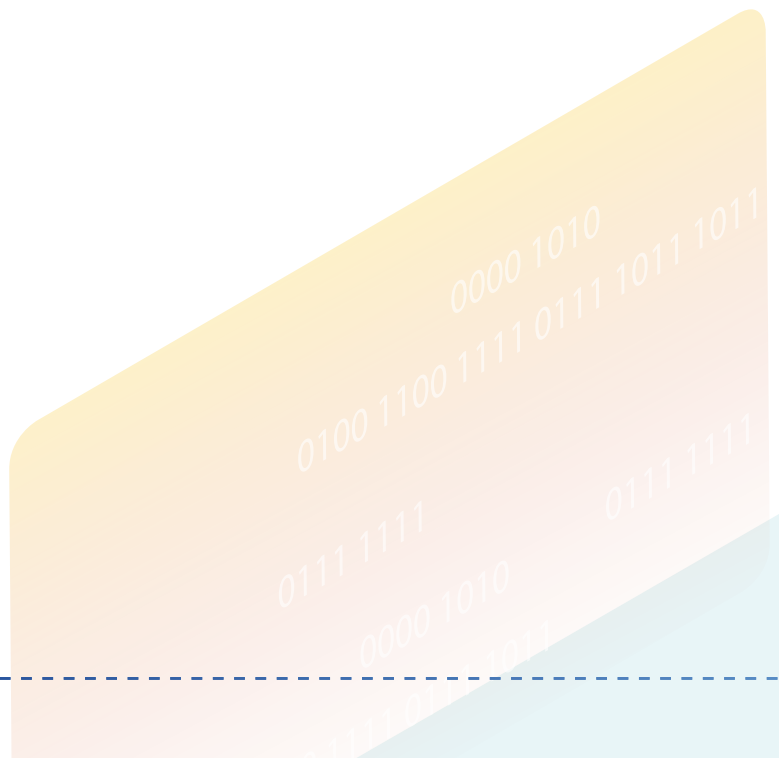
毫無疑問，信託或公司服務提供者新發牌制度加強了香港打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集的能力，有助確保香港繼續成為廉潔而信譽優良的營商之都。未來數年，我們會致力加強打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集的監管和執法工作。我們亦會特別留意放債業的發展，並繼續改善規管措施以加強保障消費者。

Enhancing our services through innovation

To cope with new service demands in the coming decade, the Registry will continue to enhance our services through innovation and digitalisation. Based on the recommendations of a Departmental Information Technology Planning study, we have commenced the revamp of the existing Integrated Companies Registry Information System, leveraging the latest technological developments to build a single online platform for the provision of our services and interaction between the Registry and its stakeholders. New features of the revamped system would include, for example, the setting up of cloud platform, the use of blockchain technology and artificial intelligence in the provision of our services and the keeping of company information.

Implementing new initiatives and enhancing regulation

The new licensing regime for TCSPs undoubtedly reinforces Hong Kong's capabilities in combating money laundering and terrorist financing and helps to ensure that Hong Kong remains a clean and trusted place to do business. The Registry will seek to enhance its AML/CTF supervision and enforcement efforts in the coming years. In particular, the Registry will keep in view the developments of the money lending sector and continue to enhance regulatory measures with a view to strengthening consumer protection.





感謝之言

最後，這年度的總經理報告是我以公司註冊處處長的身份撰寫的最後一份報告，本人要藉此機會，衷心感謝各持份者對我們的鼎力支持，以及在過去和現在跟我共事的同事，有賴他們以堅毅不拔的意志，秉持專業精神、堅守崗位，努力不懈，使本處得以做好作為公共服務提供者、監管者、促成者和推廣者的角色。特別是在今年年初，我們在極具挑戰性的期間繼續向公眾提供必要服務，各位同事的無私奉獻，克盡己任的工作精神，是有目共睹的。

在此，我祝願公司註冊處在未來十年再創輝煌。



鍾麗玲 太平紳士
公司註冊處處長暨
公司註冊處營運基金總經理

A Word of Appreciation

Last but not least, this is my last General Manager's Statement in my role as the Registrar of Companies. I must express my sincere thanks to all our stakeholders for their staunch support, and my heartfelt appreciation to my colleagues, past and present, for their perseverance, professionalism and commitment, without which we would not have been able to fully discharge our roles as public service provider, regulator, facilitator and promoter in the past decade. Their selfless devotion and dedication were particularly evident early this year, when we continued to provide essential services to the public in a very challenging period.

I wish the Registry every success in the new decade.

Ms Ada LL Chung, JP
Registrar of Companies and
General Manager, Companies Registry Trading Fund



公司註冊處簡介

A Snapshot of the CR



馬淑慧女士
Miss Wendy S W MA
公司註冊處經理
Registry Manager

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

鍾麗玲女士
Ms Ada L L CHUNG
公司註冊處處長
Registrar of Companies

徐麗貞女士
Ms Kitty L C TSUI
公司註冊處律師
Registry Solicitor



陳蕙玲女士
Ms Ellen W L CHAN
副首席律師
Deputy Principal Solicitor

袁淑玲女士
Ms Lisa S L YUEN
助理首席律師
Assistant Principal Solicitor

蘇信堅先生
Mr Richard S K SO
業務經理
Business Manager

張慧怡女士
Ms Winnie W Y CHEUNG
部門主任秘書
Departmental Secretary





公司註冊處營運基金簡介

公司註冊處(下稱「本處」)在一九九三年五月一日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，成為營運基金。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。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 Companies Registry ("the Registry") was established as an independent government department on 1 May 1993 and became a trading fund on 1 August 1993 by a resolution of the Legislative Council. In accordance with the Trading Funds Ordinance (Cap. 430), the Registry operates under commercial principles on a self-financing basis. 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

截至二零二零年三月三十一日，本處共有534名員工，包括388名公務員及146名合約員工。

Organisation Structure

The total headcount of the Registry was 534, with 388 civil servants and 146 contract staff as at 31 March 2020.





管理委員會

本處成立了管理委員會，作為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，目的是實踐本處的理想和使命。委員會由公司註冊處處長（下稱「處長」）領導，成員包括本處全體首長級人員。委員會每月（或因應需要更頻密地）召開會議，以討論、檢討並監察本處的運作和工作表現。

企業管治綱領

本處十分重視維持高水平的企業管治。這對提高本處運作的效率及效能、保障相關持份者的權益，以及保持公眾對我們的企業管治能力及誠信的信心和信任，是至為重要。為了就如何在本處應用管治原則提供指引，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，載列了本處的企業管治綱領。

Management Board

At the core of its corporate governance framework, the Registry has set up a Management Board which is responsible for setting strategic directions, formulating policies and managing the Registry's business affairs with the aim of achieving its vision and mission. The board is headed by the Registrar of Companies ("The Registrar") and composed of all directorate officers of the Registry. The board meets every month, and more frequently whenever necessary, to discuss, review and monitor the Registry's operation and performance.

Corporate Governance Framework

The Registry attaches great importance to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance which is essential for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of our operation, safeguarding the interests of our stakeholders and sustaining the public's confidence and trust in the Registry's capability and integrity. To provide guidance on the application of the governance principles, the Registry promulgated a Corporate Governance Statement in May 2012, setting out the corporate governance framework of the Registry.





企業社會責任政策

本處在業務運作上致力確保能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。就此，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 strives to ensure the maintenance of the highest ethical standards in the conduct of its business, caring for the community, the environment and the well-being of staff members. In this respect, the Registry has adopted a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy Statement since September 2010, which sets out the framework for the Registry in discharging its corporate social responsibilities.

企業社會責任綱領 Framework of Corporate Social Responsibilities



服務概況及業務回顧

Service Delivery and 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，讓他們取得法定登記冊所載的公司資料。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。自二零一八年三月起，本處肩負起作為信託或公司服務提供者的發牌及監管當局的新角色。本處利用先進科技及創意，繼續致力提升各項服務。

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 kept in statutory registers. We also process applications relating to money lender licences and maintain a register of money lenders for public inspection. Since March 2018, we have taken up new roles as the licensing and regulatory authority for trust or company service providers ("TCSPs"). The Registry continuously seeks to enhance its services by leveraging latest technology and innovation.

公司註冊成立

在二零一九至二零年度，共有 119,201 間新公司註冊成立，按年跌幅為 11.8%。新註冊成立的公司數目下跌，反映了二零一九年下半年經濟情況受挫，再加上新型冠狀病毒(2019冠狀病毒病)在二零二零年第一季度爆發，令情況更形惡劣。在新註冊成立的公司當中，約 82% 是由一名成員組成的公司。

儘管新註冊成立的公司數目下降，但使用本處一站式電子公司註冊及商業登記服務有增加的趨勢。年內，約 40% 的公司註冊申請，是透過「註冊易」(www.eregistry.gov.hk)及「CR交表易」流動應用程式，以電子形式交付本處。二零二零年二月及三月，為配合政府公布的特別工作安排，以減低 2019 冠狀病毒病在社區傳播，本處的辦事處只提供有限度櫃台服務，但仍然維持提供 24 小時電子服務。在此期間，超過 50% 的公司註冊申請是以電子形式進行。

Incorporation of Companies

The number of new companies incorporated in 2019-20 was 119,201, a decrease of 11.8% year-on-year. The drop of newly incorporated companies reflected the dampening economic condition in the second half of 2019, aggravated by the outbreak of the novel coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19") in the first quarter of 2020. Around 82% of the newly incorporated companies were one-member companies.

Despite the drop of newly incorporated companies, there was an increasing use of the Registry's one-stop electronic company incorporation and business registration service. During the year, about 40% of the incorporation applications were delivered electronically through the e-Registry (www.eregistry.gov.hk) and the "CR eFiling" mobile application. In February and March 2020, to align with the special work arrangement announced by the Government to reduce the risk of the spread of the COVID-19 in the community, the Registry provided limited counter services at its premises while maintaining its round-the-clock electronic services. During this period, over 50% of the company incorporations were conducted electronically.



文件登記

在二零一九至二零年度，交付本處登記的文件數目共有3,109,127份，與二零一八至一九年度相比，錄得15%的跌幅，平均每個工作日交付本處登記的文件為12,690份。

在二零一八年三月實施信託或公司服務提供者及重要控制人登記冊這兩個制度後，在二零一八至一九年度，有大批文件湧現，藉以申報公司秘書、註冊辦事處地址及登記冊備存地點有所更改。但在年內，交付本處登記的同類文件數目顯著下跌。其他交付本處登記的文件提供了公司在不同範疇的營運資料，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、股份配發申報書和周年申報表等。

公眾查冊

在二零一九至二零年度，查閱文件影像紀錄共有4,972,351宗 – 平均每日13,586宗，數字與二零一八至一九年度相若。查閱公司資料及董事索引的數目亦保持平穩，分別有326,371宗及406,317宗。

網上公司查冊服務繼續大受歡迎。在網上進行公司查冊的比率超過99.7%，與前一年度的數字相若。

在二零一九至二零年度，使用流動裝置進行公司查冊有760,670宗，較前一年下跌15.8%。

向信託或公司服務提供者發牌

作為信託或公司服務提供者的發牌當局，本處負責實施及執行信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度。在二零一九至二零年度，本處共收到583宗新牌照申請，並批出了659個新牌照。截至二零二零年三月三十一日，「信託或公司服務持牌人登記冊」上共有

Registration of Documents

A total of 3,109,127 documents were received for registration by the Registry in 2019-20, which represents a decrease of 15% over 2018-19. An average of 12,690 documents were received per working day.

The number of documents reporting changes in company secretaries and registered office addresses and the location of registers received by the Registry decreased significantly in the year following the influx which occurred in 2018-19 upon the commencement of the TCSP and Significant Controllers Registers (“SCRs”) regimes in March 2018. Other documents received by the Registry, including articles of association, notifications of appointments, resignations and changes in particulars of directors and company secretaries, returns of allotments and annual returns, provide information on different aspects of a company’s operations.

Public Searches

In 2019-20, a total of 4,972,351 searches of document image records were made – a daily average of 13,586, and the figure is comparable to that of 2018-19. The number of searches of company particulars and on the Directors’ Index also remained stable, at 326,371 and 406,317, respectively.

Online company searches continued to be very popular. Similar to the previous year, over 99.7% of the company searches were made online.

760,670 company searches were conducted through mobile devices in 2019-20, which represents a decrease of 15.8% when compared to the previous year.

Licensing of Trust or Company Service Providers

As the licensing authority for TCSPs, the Registry administers and enforces a licensing regime for TCSPs. In 2019-20, 583 applications for new licences were received and 659 new licences were granted. As at 31 March 2020, there were 6,908 licensees on the Register of TCSP Licensees. In 2019-20, 1,236 onsite inspections were



6,908名持牌人。在二零一九至二零年度，本處人員進行了1,236次實地巡查，並發出7封勸喻信及293封警告信要求違規者糾正違規事項。年內，本處亦發出了665張傳票。

公司須備存重要控制人登記冊

為了提升法團擁有權的透明度，在二零一八年三月一日，當局實施《2018年公司(修訂)條例》，訂立公司須備存重要控制人登記冊的規定。自此，所有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。

放債人牌照

二零一八年十月，本處就打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集規定，向放債人施加額外牌照條件，放債人註冊辦事處(下稱「註冊辦事處」)其後繼續對持牌放債人進行實地巡查及合規審查的工作，以確保相關規定獲得妥善遵從。在二零一九至二零年度，註冊辦事處對持牌放債人進行了420次實地巡查，亦發出了242項糾正命令及兩封警告信，要求持牌放債人糾正未有遵從牌照條件的違規之處。截至二零二零年三月三十一日，持牌放債人的數目為2,279，與二零一八至一九年度的2,199名持牌放債人比較，增幅為4%。在二零一九至二零年度，本處共批出了279個新牌照。

執法及檢控

公司註冊處處長負責執行《公司條例》(第622章)各項規定，並獲授權按情況檢控未有遵從法規的個案。在二零一九至二零年度，本處對公司進行了6,706次實地巡查，以核實公司是否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。本處亦已就違反《公司條例》的個案發出了3,762張傳票。

conducted and seven advisory and 293 warning letters were issued to request for rectifications of non-compliances. The Registry also issued 665 summonses in the year.

Keeping of Significant Controllers Registers

The requirements for the keeping of SCRs to enhance the transparency of corporate ownership were introduced under the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2018 on 1 March 2018. Since then, 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 open for inspection by law enforcement officers upon demand.

Licensing of Money Lenders

Following the imposition of additional licensing conditions in October 2018 on specific anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (“AML/CTF”) requirements, the Money Lenders Section continued to conduct onsite inspections and compliance checks on licensed money lenders to ensure proper compliance. In 2019-20, the Money Lenders Section conducted 420 site inspections on licensed money lenders. 242 rectification orders and two warning letters were issued requiring rectification of non-compliances with licensing conditions. As at 31 March 2020, there were 2,279 licensed money lenders, which represents an increase of 4% from 2,199 in 2018-19. 279 new licences were granted in 2019-20.

Enforcement and Prosecution

The Registrar is responsible for enforcing provisions of the Companies Ordinance (“CO”) (Cap. 622) and is delegated with the authority to prosecute cases of non-compliance, where appropriate. In 2019-20, the Registry conducted 6,706 site inspections on companies to check their compliance with the requirements in displaying company names and keeping company registers, including the SCR. A total of 3,762 summonses were also issued for breaches under the CO.





財務表現

在二零一九至二零年度，本處的業務錄得溫和跌幅，收入達6億2,980萬元，與二零一八至一九年度(6億5,110萬元)相比，跌幅為3.3%。而由於員工費用增加了10.2%，本處的運作成本較二零一八至一九年度上升6.2%至4億1,390萬元，但部分增加的開支，因運作開支減少4.2%而抵銷。因此，本處的運作盈利為2億1,590萬元，與二零一八至一九年度(2億6,130萬元)相比，錄得17.4%跌幅。

收入與盈利

Revenue and Profit

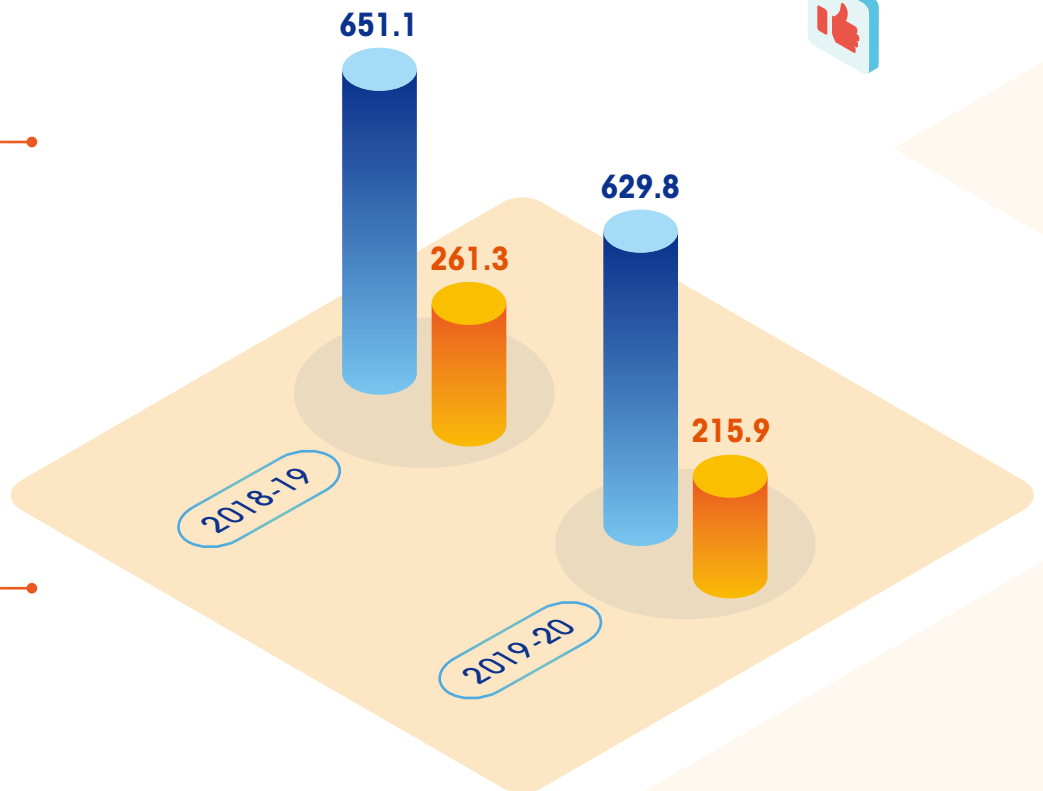
以百萬港元計
HK\$ million



收入
Revenue



運作盈利
Profit from operations



Financial Performance

The business of the Registry declined moderately in 2019-20. Revenue decreased by 3.3% to \$629.8 million as compared to 2018-19 (2018-19: \$651.1 million). Operating costs went up by 6.2% to \$413.9 million as compared to 2018-19 owing to the increase in staff costs by 10.2%, but partly offset by the decrease in operating expenses by 4.2%. These led to a decrease in profit from operations by 17.4% to \$215.9 million (2018-19: \$261.3 million).

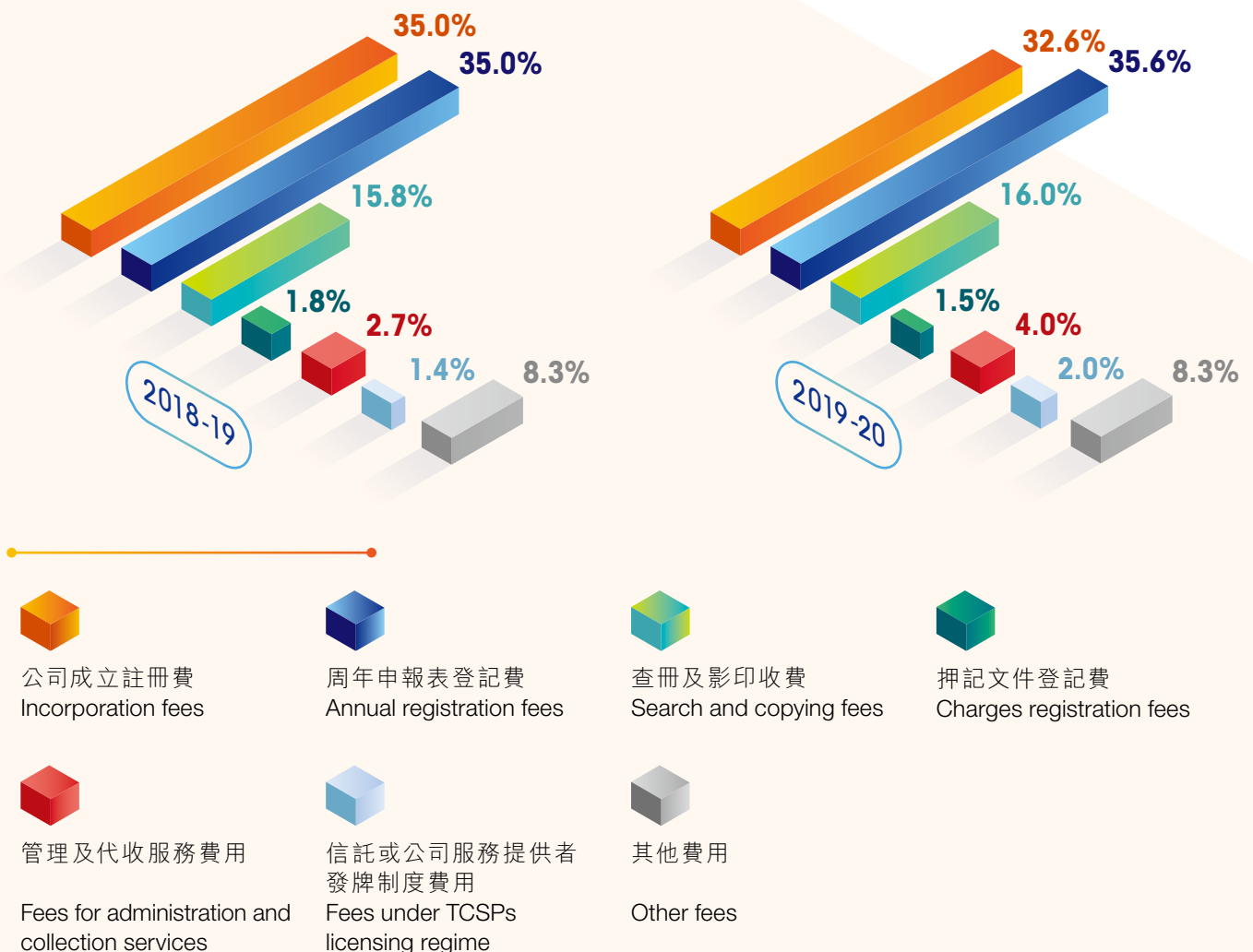




本處約84%的總收入來自新公司註冊成立、周年申報表登記和公司資料查冊等業務。在二零一九至二零年度，由於公司註冊成立的數目顯著下跌，本處收取的公司成立註冊費錄得10.1%的跌幅至2億510萬元（二零一八至一九年度為2億2,820萬元）。本處在二零一九至二零年度來自周年申報表登記費及查冊及影印收費的收入亦分別輕微下跌約1.5%及2.2%。

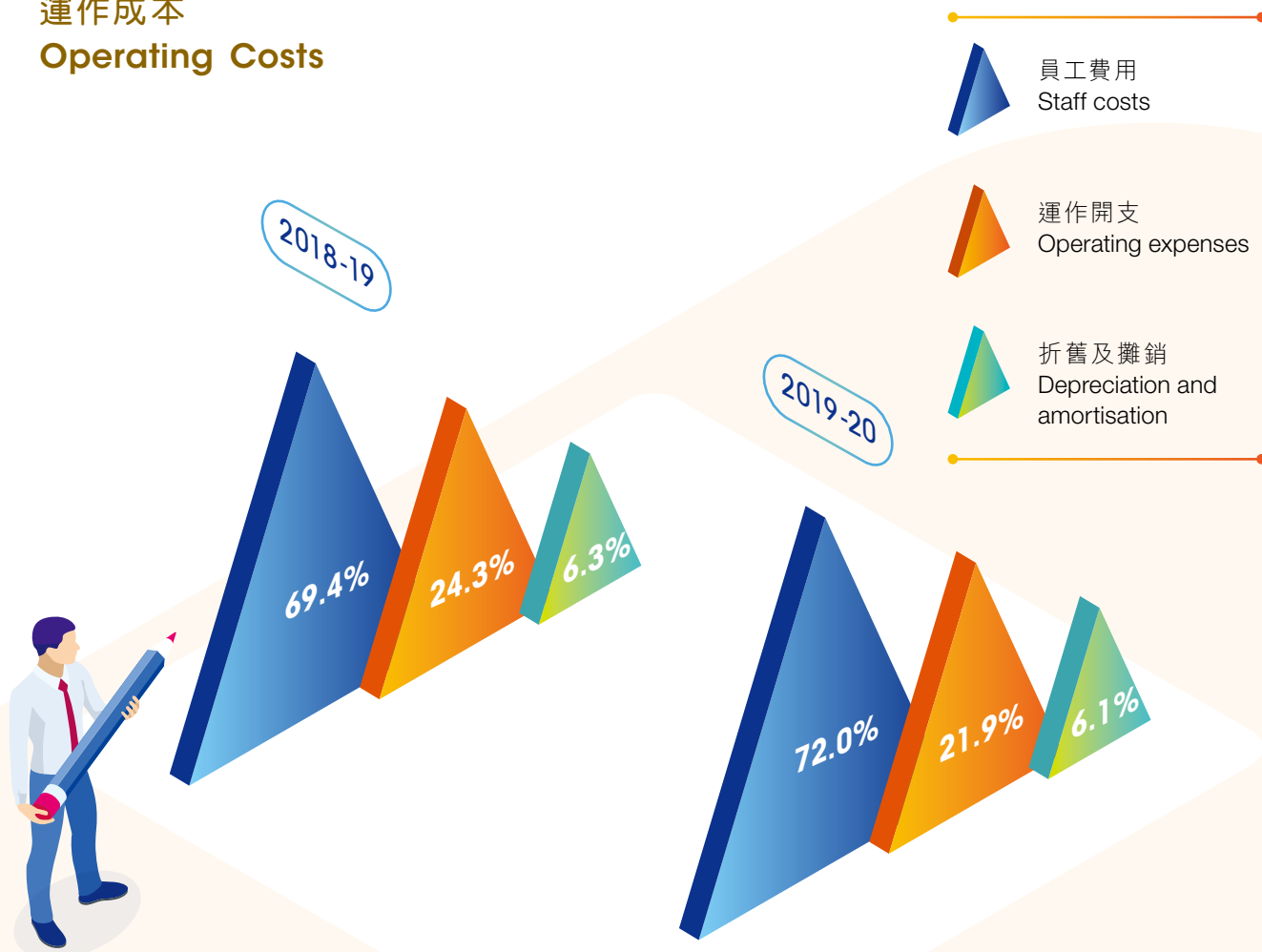
About 84% of the Registry's total revenue is generated from the incorporation of new companies, the registration of annual returns and searches for company information. In 2019-20, owing to the significant decrease in the number of companies incorporated, a decline in revenue from incorporation fees of 10.1% to \$205.1 million (2018-19: \$228.2 million) was recorded. Revenue from annual registration fees and search and copying fees also dropped slightly in 2019-20 by about 1.5% and 2.2% respectively.

收入 Revenue





運作成本 Operating Costs



本處多年來一直能夠達致所訂的財務目標，並維持足夠儲備以應付可持續發展。穩定的財務狀況提供了一個堅固的基礎，讓本處能在未來數年全面翻新現時的「公司註冊處綜合資訊系統」及建設新的資訊科技基礎設施，利用先進科技及創意，應付不斷增加的工作量。

Over the past years, the Registry has been able to meet its financial objectives and maintain sufficient reserves to sustain its on-going development. The stable financial position of the Registry provides a solid foundation to support a revamp of the existing Integrated Companies Registry Information System ("ICRIS") and the setting up of a new IT infrastructure in the next few years to cope with increasing workload by leveraging latest technological development and innovation.



為了「撐企業、保就業」，本處將寬免公司的所有周年申報表登記費(逾期登記除外)，為期兩年，由二零二零年十月一日起實施。寬免周年申報表登記費措施將惠及約140萬間公司，而相關收入將減少約共2.12億元。此外，為鼓勵公眾更廣泛地使用本處的電子服務，本處亦將下調以電子形式成立公司(包括註冊非香港公司)所須繳付費用的10%，由同日起實施，而有關收入將每年減少約1,200萬元。

由於本處的業績很大程度視乎公司的業務情況，而公司的業務情況又會受全球和本地經濟狀況影響而出現波動，加上2019冠狀病毒病疫情存在不確定性，令經濟進一步惡化，因此本處在財務策劃方面會繼續採取審慎態度，並嚴格監控資源的運用。

To support enterprises as well as safeguard jobs, the Registry would waive the registration fees for all annual returns (except for late deliveries) for two years commencing from 1 October 2020, benefiting about 1.4 million companies and reducing related revenue by \$212 million in total. In addition, to encourage the wider use of the Registry's electronic services, the Registry would also reduce the fees payable for incorporation of companies (including registration of non-Hong Kong companies) through electronic means by 10 per cent commencing from the same date with a reduction in the related revenue of about \$12 million per annum.

As the Registry's performance is highly dependent on company activities which are affected by changes in global and local economic conditions, exacerbated by uncertainties relating to the COVID-19, we will continue to stay prudent in financial planning and apply strict control over the use of resources.



建設新年代 Building for a New Decade





過去十年來，本處的業績有顯著增長，成果纍纍，奠下穩固基礎，使本處順利邁進新的十年。

The past decade has seen the Registry made significant growth and achievements which laid a solid foundation for us to leap forward into a new decade.

在本處註冊的公司數目，已由二零一零年約80萬間，增加至二零二零年三月底的接近140萬間，而在同一期間，交付本處登記的文件亦由平均每日約7,000份增至近13,000份。在公司條例草案專責小組的齊心努力下，本處成功協助財經事務及庫務局重寫《公司條例》，這項艱鉅的工作歷時頗長，最終新《公司條例》於二零一二年七月獲通過成為法例，而12項附屬法例亦已於二零一三年七月獲通過。新條例於二零一四年三月三日生效，為香港的企業規管揭開新的一頁，不但加強了企業管治，而且促進了香港作為營商地的競爭力。

此外，由二零一八年七月三十日起，當局推行「開放式基金型公司」的新規管制度，這種新的公司類別令香港的基金種類更多元化，拓展香港的基金銷售網絡，同時亦推廣香港作為基金產品的源地，從而深化和擴闊香港資產管理業的規模。

事實上，本處不遺餘力地促進及鞏固信譽優良的營商環境，包括提昇香港在打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集方面的能力。為加強香港打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集的監管制度以符合財務行動特別組織(下稱「特別組織」)所制訂的標準，本處自二零一八年三月一日起，已肩負作為信託或公司服務提供者發牌當局的新使命。本處亦於同日實施公司須備存重要控制人登記冊的強制性規定。

The number of companies registered with the Registry has grown from about 0.8 million in 2010 to approaching 1.4 million by the end of March 2020, with the number of documents received for registration jumped from a daily average of around 7,000 to almost 13,000 for the same period. With the concerted efforts of the Companies Bill Team, we supported the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau ("FSTB") in the successful re-write of the CO, a mammoth project which cumulated in the enactment of the new CO in July 2012 and the passage of twelve pieces of subsidiary legislation in July 2013. The commencement of the new CO on 3 March 2014 marks a new chapter in Hong Kong's corporate regulation, enhances corporate governance and fosters Hong Kong's competitiveness as a place to do business.

In addition, the implementation of a new regulatory regime for a new type of companies, open-ended fund companies ("OFCs"), with effect from 30 July 2018 contributes to diversifying Hong Kong's fund types, expanding the fund distribution network and promoting fund origination in Hong Kong to deepen and broaden Hong Kong's asset management industry.

Indeed, the Registry spares no effort in promoting and strengthening a trusted business environment, including Hong Kong's capabilities in combating money laundering and terrorist financing. In an effort to enhance Hong Kong's regulatory regime for combating money laundering and terrorist financing to comply with the standards set by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF"), the Registry has taken up a new role as the licensing authority for TCSPs since 1 March 2018. Mandatory requirements on the keeping of a SCR by companies were also introduced with effect from the same date.





就特別組織對香港進行的成員司法管轄區相互評估，二零一八年年底及二零一九年，公司註冊處處長率領本處代表與評估小組進行了十次面談及會議。在各方(包括財經事務及庫務局、其他監管機構及市場參與者)的共同努力下，香港的打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集制度整體獲評為合規而有效，令香港成為亞太區內第一個成功通過特別組織審核的成員司法管轄區。

過去多年來，本處亦致力透過創新科技及擴大電子服務，迎合客戶不斷轉變的需要。二零一一年一月，本處推出24小時運作的「註冊易」網站(www.eregistry.gov.hk)，是公司註冊歷史上的一個重要里程碑。二零一一年三月，本處與稅務局協作推出「一站式公司成立暨商業登記服務」。其後本處更於二零一二年開始推出全面電子提交公司資料服務及公司查冊流動版服務(www.mobile-cr.gov.hk)，再於二零一七年推出流動版電子表格提交服務。

根據世界銀行過去多年發表的《營商環境報告》，香港在「開辦企業」方面的國際排名，由二零一零年的第18位，躍升至二零二零年的第5位，這主要有賴精簡公司註冊程序及推出一站式公司註冊及商業登記服務所致。

邁向新的十年，在建立穩固的基礎上，本處會致力加強香港作為國際金融和商業中心的地位。

Representatives of the Registry, led by the Registrar, attended ten interviews and meetings with the assessment team in the Mutual Evaluation process of Hong Kong by fellow member jurisdictions of the FATF in late 2018 and 2019. With the strenuous efforts of everyone, including the FSTB, other regulators and market participants, Hong Kong's AML/CTF regime was assessed to be compliant and effective overall, making it the first jurisdiction in the Asia-Pacific region to have achieved an overall compliant result.

We are also committed to coping with changes in our customers' needs through innovation and expansion of our electronic services in the past years. A major milestone in the history of company registration was the launch of our 24-hour internet portal "e-Registry" (www.eregistry.gov.hk) in January 2011. In collaboration with the Inland Revenue Department, a new one-stop service for company incorporation and business registration was introduced in March 2011. This was followed by the roll-out of full-scale electronic filing of company information, mobile company search service starting from 2012 and mobile filing service in 2017.

Primarily through streamlining of company incorporation procedures and the introduction of the one-stop company incorporation and business registration service, Hong Kong's international ranking in "starting a business" jumped from being the 18th in 2010 to the 5th in 2020, as reported by the World Bank in its Doing Business Reports over the years.

Moving forward to a new decade, the Registry strives to build on its solid foundation with a view to further strengthening Hong Kong's position as an international financial and commercial centre.





方便營商以促進及支持大灣區的發展

粵港澳大灣區是中國開放程度最高、經濟活力最強的區域之一，在國家發展大局中發揮重要戰略作用。為支援各行業在大灣區開拓新領域，本處會繼續致力提供現代化、高效率的網上綜合平台，並促進香港高水平的企業管治，藉此方便開辦企業。本處會繼續締造信譽優良的營商環境，使投資者和各行業有信心在大灣區取得成功。

發展香港成為國際資產及財富管理中心

為進一步發展香港成為國際資產、財富管理中心及基金的首要註冊地，當局於二零一八年七月引入開放式基金型公司的新結構，以優化市場基建。本處負責處理開放式基金型公司成立為法團的事宜及相關法定文件存檔的工作。

由二零二零年八月三十一日起，本處亦負責執行全新的有限合夥基金制度，藉此提供一個新的法定架構，讓私人投資基金(包括私募基金及創投基金)在香港以有限責任合夥的形式成立和註冊。此舉以便將資本引入實體行業公司，包括位於大灣區的創新及科技領域的初創企業。

Facilitating Businesses to Foster and Support the Development of the Greater Bay Area

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area ("Greater Bay Area") is one of the most open and vibrant regions in China which plays a significant strategic role in the overall development of the country. To support businesses to break new ground in the Greater Bay Area, the Registry will continue with its efforts in facilitating the starting of businesses by providing a modern, efficient and integrated online platform and promoting a high standard of corporate governance in Hong Kong. The Registry will continue to ensure a trusted business environment so that investors and businesses are confident in their pursuits of success in the Greater Bay Area.

Developing Hong Kong as an International Asset and Wealth Management Centre

To further develop Hong Kong as an international asset and wealth management centre and a preferred fund domicile, a new OFC structure was introduced in July 2018 to enhance market infrastructure. The Registry handles the incorporation and statutory filings of OFCs.

With effect from 31 August 2020, the Registry also administers a new Limited Partnership Fund regime, with a view to providing a new statutory framework for private investment funds (including private equity and venture capital funds) to set up and register in Hong Kong in the form of limited partnerships. This facilitates the channelling of capital into corporates, including start-ups in the innovation and technology field in the Greater Bay Area.





新一代公司註冊處綜合資訊系統

一個機構能持續進步，以及應對不斷轉變的需求，關鍵在於策略性地運用資訊科技。為了配合一日千里的科技發展，以及應付日益增加的工作量和滿足客戶更高的期望，本處已於二零一八年十月展開「新一代公司註冊處綜合資訊系統」的發展項目（下稱「發展項目」）。發展項目將會全面翻新現時的資訊系統，建立一個單一的網上綜合平台，以便日後支援本處核心業務的運作。本處全面翻新綜合資訊系統時，會致力運用最新的科技發展，加入新的功能，例如設立雲端平台、使用區塊鏈技術及人工智能來提供服務和備存公司資料等。

發展項目的第一階段是全面翻新公司註冊處網站(www.cr.gov.hk)，新網站經已完成並於二零一九年七月推出。

The Next Generation of the Integrated Companies Registry Information System

Strategic use of information technology is crucial for an organisation to stay vital for improvement and respond to changing needs. To keep pace with rapid technological advances, handle the increasing workload and meet rising expectations of our customers, we have embarked on a development project entitled “The Next Generation of ICRIS for the Companies Registry” in October 2018. The project seeks to revamp the existing information systems to produce a single, integrated online platform that supports the Registry’s core business operations in future. The Registry will seek to leverage latest technological developments in the development of the revamped system. Examples of some of the new features include the setting up of cloud platform, the use of blockchain technology and artificial intelligence in the provision of our services and the keeping of company information.

As phase one of the revamp project, the Registry’s website (www.cr.gov.hk) was renovated and a new website was launched in July 2019.





信託及公司服務提供者 註冊辦事處

根據《打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集條例》(第 615 章)，本處自二零一八年三月起肩負擔任信託或公司服務提供者發牌當局的新使命。在該發牌制度下，信託或公司服務提供者須向公司註冊處處長申請牌照，並須通過「適當人選」的評定，方會獲批牌照在香港經營提供信託或公司服務業務。信託或公司服務持牌人須遵從包括客戶盡職審查和備存紀錄的各項法定規定。信託及公司服務提供者註冊辦事處的人員會進行實地巡查、會見及非現場監察，以確保信託或公司服務提供者牌照申請人及持牌人遵從所有相關規定。本處亦會視乎違規個案的情況，採取檢控及紀律行動。

完善的信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度，增強了香港打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集的能力，並有助確保香港維持作為廉潔和信譽優良的營商之地。

The Registry for Trust and Company Service Providers

The Registry has taken up a new role as the licensing authority for TCSPs under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Ordinance (Cap. 615) since March 2018. Under the licensing regime, TCSPs are required to apply for a licence from the Registrar and must pass a “fit-and-proper” test before a licence is granted for the carrying on of a trust or company service business in Hong Kong. TCSP licensees must comply with, among other things, statutory customer due diligence and record-keeping requirements. Officers of the TCSP Registry conduct onsite inspections, interviews and offsite monitoring to ensure that applicants for TCSP licences and licensees comply with all relevant requirements. Prosecution and disciplinary actions are also taken for non-compliant cases where appropriate.

The robust licensing regime for TCSPs reinforces Hong Kong’s capabilities in combating money laundering and terrorist financing and helps to ensure that Hong Kong remains a clean and trusted place to do business.





加強對放債人的規管

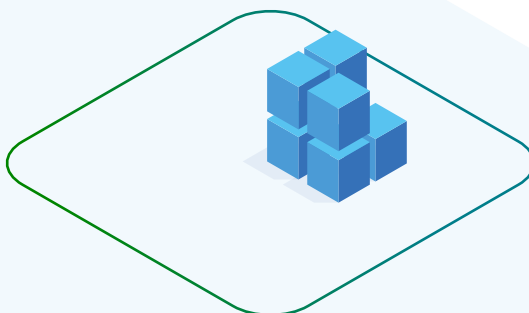
自二零一六年起，政府採取四大範疇的應對措施處理與放債業務有關的不良手法，包括加強警方執法，施加更嚴格的牌照條件，加強公眾教育及宣傳，以及向公眾提供更多諮詢服務。為了就牌照條件的規定向放債人提供指引，公司註冊處處長於二零一六年十月以放債人註冊處處長的身分發出《有關放債人牌照的牌照條件指引》。為確保有關打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集規定的新牌照條件獲得遵從，當局亦於二零一八年九月公布《持牌放債人遵從打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集規定的指引》。

施加更嚴格的牌照條件及在四大範疇下採取的其他應對措施，均有助遏止不良放債手法的問題，特別是近年與財務中介有關的問題。本處會繼續留意放債業務的最新發展，並會繼續加強有關監管措施，期望能在加強保障消費者權益的同時，亦能讓消費者可以合理地取得業界的信貸服務。

Enhancing the Regulation of Money Lenders

Since 2016, the Government has implemented a four-pronged approach to tackle malpractices relating to the money lending business, including enhanced enforcement by the Police; imposition of more stringent licensing conditions; enhanced public education and publicity; and enhanced advisory services to the public. To provide guidance to money lenders on the requirements of the licensing conditions, the Registrar, in her capacity as the Registrar of Money Lenders issued the Guidelines on Licensing Conditions of Money Lenders Licence in October 2016. To ensure compliance with new licensing conditions on AML/CTF requirements, the Guideline on Compliance of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Requirements for Licensed Money Lenders was also promulgated in September 2018.

The imposition of more stringent licensing conditions, together with other measures under the four-pronged approach, has helped to contain the problem of money lending malpractices, in particular, the problem relating to intermediaries in recent years. The Registry will keep in view the latest developments of the money lending business and continue to enhance regulatory measures with a view to strengthening consumer protection while maintaining reasonable access to credits in the sector.





《非香港公司(披露公司名稱、成立為法團所在地方及成員的有限法律責任)規例》(第622M章)

為確保規管更為妥善，《非香港公司(披露公司名稱、成立為法團所在地方及成員的有限法律責任)規例》(第622M章)已於二零一九年八月一日起實施，藉此劃一非香港公司及香港公司的披露規定。

Non-Hong Kong Companies (Disclosure of Company Name, Place of Incorporation and Members' Limited Liability) Regulation (Cap. 622M)

For better regulation, the Non-Hong Kong Companies (Disclosure of Company Name, Place of Incorporation and Members' Limited Liability) Regulation (Cap. 622M) came into operation on 1 August 2019 to align the disclosure requirements applicable to non-Hong Kong companies with those of Hong Kong companies.



本年度大事概要

Highlights of the Year

2019



公司註冊處代表團參加在北馬其頓共和國舉行的「公司註冊論壇2019」

A delegation of the Companies Registry attended the Corporate Registers Forum 2019 in the Republic of North Macedonia

四月 April

公司註冊處處長率領公司註冊處代表，出席了財務行動特別組織負責進行成員相互評估的評估小組所舉行的三輪面對面會議

Representatives of the Companies Registry, led by the Registrar of Companies, attended three face-to-face meetings with the Mutual Evaluation Assessment Team of the Financial Action Task Force

四月 April





公司註冊處2017-18年報榮獲「二零一九年Astrid國際年報大獎」榮譽獎(非牟利機構組別)

The 2017-18 Annual Report won the Honours Award in the Astrid Awards 2019 under the "Not-for-Profit Organisations" category



四月 April



四月 April



公司註冊處獲頒發「義工服務」金獎

Received the Gold Award for Volunteer Service



公司註冊處獲頒發超越10年「同心展關懷」標誌

Received the "10 Years Plus Caring Organisation" logo

五月 May





公司註冊處連續十一年獲頒「中小企業最佳拍檔獎」及連續兩年獲頒金獎，以嘉許本處為中小企業所提供的服務

Received the Best SME's Partner Award for eleven consecutive years and the Gold Award for our services to SME for two consecutive years

六月 June



公司註冊處處長及公司註冊處團隊與其他監管人員出席在美國奧蘭多舉行的財務行動特別組織全體會議

The Registrar of Companies and the Companies Registry's team attended the Financial Action Task Force Plenary meetings in Orlando, the United States, together with other regulators

六月 June



公司註冊處推出新網站

The Companies Registry's new website was launched

七月 July





公司註冊處2017-18年報在美國傳媒專業聯盟舉辦的「2018 Vision Awards年報比賽」中榮獲四個獎項：「政府行業組別金獎」、「亞太區年報50強」、「2018中文年報80強」及「技術成就獎」

The 2017-18 Annual Report won four awards in the League of American Communications Professionals LLC's 2018 Vision Awards Annual Report Competition, namely "Gold Award under the industry category of Government", "Top 50 Reports in the Asia-Pacific region", "Top 80 Chinese Reports of 2018" and "Technical Achievement Award"



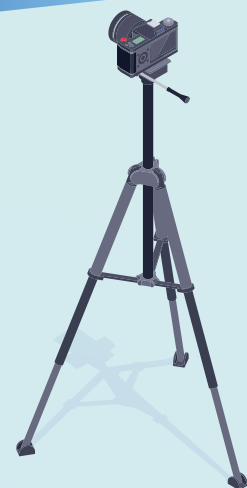
七月 July



上海市靜安區市場監督管理局官員代表團到訪公司註冊處

A delegation of officials from Shanghai Jingan District Market Supervision Administration visited the Companies Registry

七月 July





公司註冊處2017-18年報榮獲「二零一九年國際年報比賽」銅獎(非牟利機構：政府機構及辦事處組別)及榮譽獎(資訊圖像：政府機構及辦事處組別)

The 2017-18 Annual Report won the Bronze Award in the 2019 International Annual Report Competition Awards under the "Non-Profit Organisation: Government Agencies & Offices" category and the Honours Award under the "Infographics: Government Agencies & Offices" category

八月 August



《非香港公司(披露公司名稱、成立為法團所在地及成員的有限法律責任)規例》(第622M章)正式實施

The Non-Hong Kong Companies (Disclosure of Company Name, Place of Incorporation and Members' Limited Liability) Regulation (Cap. 622M) came into operation

八月 August



財務行動特別組織公布香港的相互評估報告。整體而言，香港的打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集制度獲評為合規而有效，令香港成為亞太區第一個成功通過特別組織審核的成員司法管轄區。

The Financial Action Task Force published the Mutual Evaluation Report of Hong Kong, with Hong Kong's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regime being assessed to be compliant and effective overall, making it the first jurisdiction in the Asia-Pacific region to have achieved an overall compliant result

九月 September





公司註冊處獲香港中小型企業總商會頒發
2019「友商有良」卓越企業嘉許狀

Received the 2019 Partner Employer Award
From the Hong Kong General Chamber of
Small and Medium Business Limited

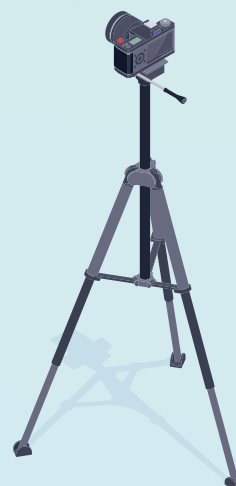
十月 October



放債人註冊辦事處與聯合財富情報組舉辦兩場「為持牌放債人
舉辦的打擊洗黑錢講座」

Money Lenders Section and the Joint Financial Intelligence
Unit organised two seminars entitled "Anti-Money Laundering
Seminar for Licensed Money Lenders"

十一月 November





公司註冊處榮獲「2019年公務員優質服務獎勵計劃」的「部門精進服務獎」(小部門組別)優異獎

Received the Meritorious Award in the Departmental Service Enhancement Award (Small Department Category) of the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award Scheme 2019

十二月 December



信託及公司服務提供者註冊辦事處舉辦兩場有關「信託或公司服務提供者發牌制度與及反洗錢及恐怖分子集資規定」的講座

The Registry for Trust and Company Service Providers organised two seminars on the "Licensing Regime and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Requirements for Trust or Company Service Providers"

十二月 December





上海法院法官代表團到訪公司註冊處

A delegation of judges from the courts of Shanghai visited the Companies Registry

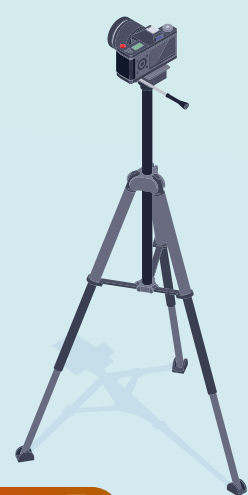
一月 January



公司註冊處2018-19年報榮獲二零一九至二零年度「MERCURY 國際年報大獎」銅獎(年報－封面設計：抽象／圖像組別)

The 2018-19 Annual Report won the Bronze Award in the 2019-20 MERCURY Excellence Awards under the "Annual Reports – Cover Design: Abstract/Graphics" category

二月 February



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

Audit Commission
The Government of the Hong Kong
Special Administrative Region

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48至84頁公司註冊處營運基金的財務報表，該等財務報表包括於2020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2020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。

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 48 to 84, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, 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 2020, 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2019-20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 2019-20 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
- 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
- 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。
- 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.

審計署署長
(署理審計署助理署長陳瑞蘭代行)

Ms Hildy Chan
Assistant Director of Audit (Acting)
for Director of Audit

審計署
香港灣仔
告士打道7號
入境事務大樓26樓
2020年9月1日

Audit Commission
26th Floor, Immigration Tower
7 Gloucester Road
Wanchai, Hong Kong
1 September 2020



周年帳目表 Annual Accounts



公司註冊處營運基金 截至2020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 2020

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



公司註冊處營運基金全面收益表

Companies Registry Trading Fund

Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至2020年3月31日止年度
for the year ended 31 March 2020

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		附註 Note	2020	2019
來自客戶合約之收入	Revenue from contracts with customers	(4)	629,780	651,091
運作成本	Operating costs	(5)	(413,903)	(389,834)
運作盈利	Profit from operations		215,877	261,257
其他收入	Other income	(6)	41,587	37,818
年度盈利	Profit for the year		257,464	299,075
其他全面收益	Other comprehensive income		—	—
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year		257,464	299,075
固定資產回報率	Rate of return on fixed assets	(7)	56.1%	75.8%

第54頁至84頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 54 to 84 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2020年3月31日
as at 31 March 2020

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		附註 Note	2020	2019
非流動資產	Non-current assets			
物業、設備及器材	Property, plant and equipment	(8)	302,638	301,923
使用權資產	Right-of-use assets	(9(a))	17,828	—
無形資產	Intangible assets	(10)	118,176	46,532
外匯基金存款	Placement with the Exchange Fund	(11)	489,865	476,060
			928,507	824,515
流動資產	Current assets			
預付款項、按金及其他應收款項	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	(12)	16,577	13,680
應收關連人士帳款	Amounts due from related parties	(13(a))	808	1,420
銀行存款	Bank deposits		1,057,500	944,900
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances		116,363	91,822
			1,191,248	1,051,822
流動負債	Current liabilities			
遞延收入	Deferred revenue	(13(b))	(15,816)	(17,041)
客戶按金	Customers' deposits		(15,616)	(16,689)
應付帳款及其他應付款項	Trade and other payables		(45,391)	(50,955)
應付關連人士帳款	Amounts due to related parties		(113,524)	(129,817)
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	(9(b))	(2,504)	—
僱員福利撥備	Provision for employee benefits	(14)	(1,443)	(1,093)
應付政府法定回報	Statutory return payable to the Government	(17)	(62,463)	—
			(256,757)	(215,595)
流動資產淨額	Net current assets		934,491	836,227
總資產減去流動負債	Total assets less current liabilities		1,862,998	1,660,742

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2020年3月31日
as at 31 March 2020

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		附註 Note	2020	2019
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities			
遞延收入	Deferred revenue	(13(b))	(5,131)	(14,808)
租賃負債	Lease liabilities	(9(b))	(14,944)	–
僱員福利撥備	Provision for employee benefits	(14)	(68,388)	(66,400)
			(88,463)	(81,208)
資產淨額	NET ASSETS		1,774,535	1,579,534
資本及儲備	CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
營運基金資本	Trading fund capital	(15)	138,460	138,460
發展基金	Development fund	(16)	545,476	550,000
保留盈利	Retained earnings	(17)	1,090,599	891,074
			1,774,535	1,579,534

第54頁至84頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 54 to 84 form part of these financial statements.



鍾麗玲太平紳士
公司註冊處營運基金總經理
2020年9月1日

Ms Ada LL Chung, JP
General Manager, Companies Registry Trading Fund
1 September 2020



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2020年3月31日止年度
for the year ended 31 March 2020

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		附註 Note	2020	2019
在年初的結餘	Balance at beginning of year		1,579,534	1,280,459
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year		257,464	299,075
應付政府法定回報	Statutory return payable to the Government	(17)	(62,463)	—
在年終的結餘	Balance at end of year		1,774,535	1,579,534

第54頁至84頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 54 to 84 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2020年3月31日止年度
for the year ended 31 March 2020

(以港幣千元位列示)

(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

		2020	2019
營運活動的現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
運作盈利	Profit from operations	215,877	261,257
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	25,091	24,685
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	297	—
預付款項、按金及其他應收款項的(增加)/減少	(Increase) / Decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	(117)	92
應收關連人士帳款的減少/(增加)	Decrease / (Increase) in amounts due from related parties	612	(347)
遞延收入的(減少)/增加	(Decrease) / Increase in deferred revenue	(10,902)	21,497
客戶按金的(減少)/增加	(Decrease) / Increase in customers' deposits	(1,073)	3,542
應付帳款及其他應付款項的(減少)/增加	(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables	(754)	21,450
應付關連人士帳款的減少	Decrease in amounts due to related parties	(16,293)	(21,066)
僱員福利撥備的增加	Increase in provision for employee benefits	2,338	2,494
來自營運活動的現金淨額	Net cash from operating activities	215,076	313,604
投資活動的現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
原有限為3個月以上的銀行存款的增加	Increase in bank deposits with original maturities over three months	(112,600)	(233,000)
外匯基金存款的增加	Increase in placement with the Exchange Fund	(13,805)	(20,936)
已收利息	Interest received	38,537	38,155
購買物業、設備及器材和無形資產	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(99,427)	(29,105)
用於投資活動的現金淨額	Net cash used in investing activities	(187,295)	(244,886)



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2020年3月31日止年度
for the year ended 31 March 2020

(以港幣千元位列示) (Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)		附註 Note	2020	2019
融資活動的現金流量	Cash flows from financing activities			
租賃款項	Lease payments	(9(b))	(3,240)	—
用於融資活動的現金淨額	Net cash used in financing activities		(3,240)	—
現金及等同現金的增加淨額	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		24,541	68,718
在年初的現金及等同現金	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		91,822	23,104
在年終的現金及等同現金	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	(18)	116,363	91,822

第54頁至84頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 54 to 84 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所有適用的香港財務報告準則(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及經修訂的香港財務報告準則並於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在本財務報表反映的本會計期及前會計期的會計政策的改變(如有)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 all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), a collective term which includes all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") 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 and 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) 編製財務報表的基礎**

本財務報表的編製基礎均以原值成本法計量。

編製符合香港財務報告準則的財務報表需要管理層作出判斷、估計及假設。該等判斷、估計及假設會影響會計政策的實施，以及資產與負債和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礎。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。如修訂只影響本會計期，會在作出修訂的期內確認，但如影響本期及未來的會計期，有關修訂便會在該期及未來期間內確認。

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 and 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外匯基金存款、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 placement with the Exchange Fund, 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 payments or receipts 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 paid or received 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，永久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：永久預期信用虧損
— 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，永久預期信用虧損(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：永久預期信用虧損
— 信用減值

若金融工具已視作信用減值，會確認永久預期信用虧損，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礎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

在1993年8月1日撥給基金使用的各項物業、設備及器材，最初的成本值是以以前立法局成立基金的決議中所列的估值入帳。至於自1993年8月1日購置的各項物業、設備及器材，則是以購置時的實際直接開支入帳。

以下各項物業、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))：

- 在1993年8月1日撥給基金自用的物業；及
- 設備及器材，包括電腦器材、傢具及裝置、汽車及其他器材。

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.



折舊是按照各項物業、設備及器材的估計可使用年期，以直線法攤銷減去估計剩餘值的成本值。有關的年期如下：

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

在1993年8月1日撥給基金的物業所在的土地當作不折舊資產論。

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，並在出售當天列入全面收益表內確認。

(e) 租賃

(i) 由2019年4月1日起

在採納香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」後(附註3(a))，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，惟可變租賃款項、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

(i) From 1 April 2019

After the adoption of HKFRS 16 "Leases" (note 3(a)), 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 variable lease payments and 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作調整。

若基金改變其對會否行使延長租賃或終止租賃選擇權的評估，租賃負債將重新計量。在重新計量租賃負債時，有關使用權資產的帳面值會作出相應調整，或若使用權資產的帳面值已減少至零，則有關調整會列入全面收益表。

(ii) 2019年4月1日之前

根據香港會計準則第17號「租賃」，由出租人保留資產擁有權所附帶的絕大部分風險與回報的租賃，列為經營租賃。經營租賃下支付的款項按租賃期以直線法計入全面收益表內。

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.

The lease liability is remeasured if the Fund changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

(ii) Prior to 1 April 2019

Under HKAS 17 "Leases", leases where all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of assets remained substantially with the lessors were accounted for as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases were charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



(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，而且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。

(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。倘出現減值跡象，每當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入帳。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) 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。

(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) 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 greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

(h) 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.



(i) 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。

(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中支銷。

(k) 關連人士

根據《營運基金條例》設立的基金是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。這些機構包括各政策局及政府部門，其他營運基金，以及受政府所控制或政府對其有重大影響力的財政自主組織。

(i) Revenue recognition

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

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

(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) 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.



(I) 等同現金

等同現金指短期而高度流通的投資，可隨時轉換為已知數額現金，在購入時距離期滿日不超過三個月，而且所涉及的價值改變風險不大。

(I) 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.

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本會計期生效。除以下列載因採納香港財務報告準則第16號而產生的影響外，該等新準則或修訂對基金的會計政策並沒有影響。

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23)。

(a) 香港財務報告準則第16號「租賃」

香港財務報告準則第16號取代香港會計準則第17號，引入單一的承租人會計模式，要求承租人確認所有期限超過12個月的租賃的資產及負債，惟低價值資產的租賃除外。

採納香港財務報告準則第16號，主要影響基金作為承租人的會計法。基金選擇採用經修訂追溯方法，無需重新列示比較數字，而首次採納並沒有累計影響，無需列作對2019年4月1日的保留盈利之調整予以確認。

3. Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued certain new or revised HKFRSs that are effective for the current accounting period. None of them impact on the accounting policies of the Fund except for the adoption of HKFRS 16 as set out below.

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

(a) HKFRS 16 "Leases"

HKFRS 16 replaces HKAS 17. It introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

The adoption of HKFRS 16 has primarily affected the Fund's accounting as a lessee. The Fund elected to apply the modified retrospective approach where the comparative figures were not restated, and there was no cumulative effect of initial application required to be recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings as at 1 April 2019.

使用權資產按相當於租賃負債的金額計量，並根據2019年3月31日在財務狀況表確認的預付租賃款項的金額予以調整。

租賃負債按剩餘租賃款項的現值計量，並以基金於2019年4月1日的遞增借款利率折現。

下文披露採納香港財務報告準則第16號對基金產生的主要影響的相關資料。

於2019年4月1日採納香港財務報告準則第16號對財務狀況表的影響如下：

The right-of-use assets were measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of prepaid lease payments recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019.

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Fund's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019.

Set out below are disclosures relating to the main impact of the adoption of HKFRS 16 on the Fund.

The effect of the adoption of HKFRS 16 on the statement of financial position as at 1 April 2019 is as follows:

		於2019年 4月1日的結餘 Balance at 1 April 2019	因首次採納 香港財務報告 準則第16號 而作出的調整 Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 16	於2019年 4月1日的 結餘，經調整 Balance at 1 April 2019, as adjusted
使用權資產	Right-of-use assets	—	20,661	20,661
預付款項、按金及 其他應收款項	Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	13,680	(270)	13,410
租賃負債(流動)	Lease liabilities (current)	—	(2,673)	(2,673)
租賃負債(非流動)	Lease liabilities (non-current)	—	(17,718)	(17,718)



下表列示採納香港會計準則第17號所披露於2019年3月31日的經營租賃承擔(附註21)，與於2019年4月1日根據香港財務報告準則第16號在財務狀況表確認的租賃負債的差額。

The table below shows the difference between operating lease commitments disclosed applying HKAS 17 as at 31 March 2019 (note 21) and lease liabilities recognised under HKFRS 16 in the statement of financial position as at 1 April 2019.

於2019年3月31日的經營租賃承擔	Operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019	4,185
加：可合理地確定會行使延長租賃選擇權的租賃款項	Add: lease payments of extension options reasonably certain to be exercised	17,638
減：預付租賃支出	Less: prepaid lease expenses	(270)
在香港財務報告準則第16號下的剩餘租賃款項(並無折現)	Remaining lease payments under HKFRS 16 (without discounting)	21,553
減：未來利息支出總額	Less: total future interest expenses	(1,162)
於2019年4月1日確認的租賃負債	Lease liabilities recognised at 1 April 2019	20,391
於2019年4月1日適用於租賃負債的加權平均遞增借款利率	Weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities at 1 April 2019	1.56%

4. 來自客戶合約之收入

4. Revenue from contracts with customers

		2020	2019
公司成立註冊費	Incorporation fees	205,054	228,155
周年申報表登記費	Annual registration fees	224,096	227,586
押記文件登記費	Charges registration fees	9,674	11,696
查冊及影印收費	Search and copying fees	100,888	103,197
管理及代收服務費用	Fees for administration and collection services	25,081	17,636
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	12,702	8,839
其他費用	Other fees	52,285	53,982
總額	Total	629,780	651,091

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。

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.



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 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

		2020	2019
員工費用	Staff costs	298,092	270,460
一般運作開支	General operating expenses	84,263	91,495
折舊及攤銷	Depreciation and amortisation	25,091	24,685
中央行政費用	Central administration overheads	5,833	2,723
審計費用	Audit fees	624	471
總額	Total	413,903	389,834

6. 其他收入

6. Other income

		2020	2019
銀行存款利息	Interest from bank deposits	26,679	18,641
外匯基金存款利息	Interest from placement with the Exchange Fund	14,908	19,177
總額	Total	41,587	37,818

7. 固定資產回報率

固定資產回報率(其產生辦法與採納香港財務報告準則第16號前相同,以便比較)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所釐定的固定資產目標回報率每年5.7%(2019年:5.7%)。

7. Rate of return on fixed assets

The rate of return on fixed assets, the derivation of which is consistent with that before the adoption of HKFRS 16 to achieve comparability, 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% (2019: 5.7%) per year as determined by the Financial Secretary.

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
成本	Cost					
在2018年4月1日	At 1 April 2018	398,511	44,458	30,608	244	473,821
增加	Additions	—	3,318	1,926	—	5,244
在2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	398,511	47,776	32,534	244	479,065
增加	Additions	—	5,692	4,388	—	10,080
在2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	398,511	53,468	36,922	244	489,145
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation					
在2018年4月1日	At 1 April 2018	108,145	36,341	23,092	244	167,822
年內費用	Charge for the year	4,444	2,895	1,981	—	9,320
在2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	112,589	39,236	25,073	244	177,142
年內費用	Charge for the year	4,444	2,669	2,252	—	9,365
在2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	117,033	41,905	27,325	244	186,507
帳面淨值	Net book value					
在2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	281,478	11,563	9,597	—	302,638
在2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	285,922	8,540	7,461	—	301,923



9. 租賃

9. Leases

(a) 使用權資產

(a) Right-of-use assets

		建築物 Buildings
		2020
成本	Cost	
在年初	At beginning of year	—
因首次採納香港財務報告準則 第16號而作出的調整(附註3(a))	Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 16 (note 3(a))	20,661
在年初，經調整	At beginning of year, as adjusted	20,661
增加	Additions	—
在年終	At end of year	20,661
累計折舊	Accumulated depreciation	
在年初	At beginning of year	—
年內費用	Charge for the year	2,833
在年終	At end of year	2,833
帳面淨值	Net book value	
在年終	At end of year	17,828

(b) 租賃負債

(b) Lease liabilities

		2020
流動	Current	2,504
非流動	Non-current	14,944
總額	Total	17,448

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.

		2020
在年初	At beginning of year	—
因首次採納香港財務報告準則第16號而作出的調整(附註3(a))	Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 16 (note 3(a))	20,391
在年初，經調整	At beginning of year, as adjusted	20,391
來自融資現金流量的變動：	Changes from financing cash flows:	
租賃款項	Lease payments	(3,240)
非現金變動：	Non-cash changes:	
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	297
在年終	At end of year	17,448



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:

		2020
1年內	Within one year	2,755
1年後至2年內	After one year but within two years	2,940
2年後至5年內	After two years but within five years	8,820
5年後	After five years	3,798
總額	Total	18,313

(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

		2020
租賃負債的利息支出	Interest expense on lease liabilities	297

(d) 租賃之現金流出總額

(d) Total cash outflow for leases

		2020
租賃款項	Lease payments	3,240



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	
		2020	2019
成本	Cost		
在年初	At beginning of year	322,287	295,021
增加	Additions	84,537	27,266
在年終	At end of year	406,824	322,287
累計攤銷	Accumulated amortisation		
在年初	At beginning of year	275,755	260,390
年內費用	Charge for the year	12,893	15,365
在年終	At end of year	288,648	275,755
帳面淨值	Net book value		
在年終	At end of year	118,176	46,532

11. 外匯基金存款

11. Placement with the Exchange Fund

外匯基金存款結餘為4.89865億港元(2019年: 4.7606億港元), 其中4.1億港元(2019年: 4.1億港元)為本金, 7,986.5萬港元(2019: 6,606萬港元)為報告日已入帳但尚未提取的利息。該存款為期六年(由存款日起計), 期內不能提取本金。

The balance of the placement with the Exchange Fund amounted to HK\$489.865 million (2019: HK\$476.06 million), being the principal sum of HK\$410 million (2019: HK\$410 million) and interest paid but not yet withdrawn at the reporting date of HK\$79.865 million (2019: HK\$66.06 million). The term of the placement is six years from the date of placement, during which the amount of principal sum cannot be withdrawn.

外匯基金存款利息按每年1月釐定的固定息率計算。該息率是外匯基金投資組合過去6年的平均年度投資回報, 或3年期政府債券在上一個年度的平均年度收益, 兩者取其較高者, 下限為0%。2020年固定息率為每年3.7%, 2019年為每年2.9%。

Interest on the placement is payable at a fixed rate determined every January. The rate is the average annual investment return of the Exchange Fund's Investment Portfolio for the past six years or the average annual yield of three-year Government Bonds for the previous year subject to a minimum of zero percent, whichever is the higher. The interest rate has been fixed at 3.7% per annum for the year 2020 and at 2.9% per annum for the year 2019.



12. 預付款項、按金及其他應收款項

12. Prepayments, deposits and other receivables

		2020	2019
預付款項	Prepayments	6,347	6,500
按金	Deposits	4	4
應計銀行存款利息	Accrued interest from bank deposits	5,720	3,772
應計外匯基金存款利息	Accrued interest from placement with the Exchange Fund	4,506	3,404
總額	Total	16,577	13,680

13. 與客戶的合約結餘

13. Contract balances with customers

(a) 應收款項和合約資產

就提供予關連人士的服務，在報告日的應收帳款結餘為79萬港元（2019年：92萬港元），該結餘已包括在財務狀況表的應收關連人士帳款中，而基金並沒有合約資產。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。

(a) Receivables and contract assets

For services provided to related parties, the balance of receivables at the reporting date of HK\$0.79 million (2019: HK\$0.92 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：

(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:

		2020	2019
遞延收入	Deferred revenue		
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	16,088	25,511
其他服務費用	Other service fees	4,859	6,338
總額	Total	20,947	31,849

		2020	2019
代表：	Representing:		
流動負債	Current liabilities	15,816	17,041
非流動負債	Non-current liabilities	5,131	14,808
總額	Total	20,947	31,849

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。

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.

年內遞延收入的結餘的重大變動
開列如下：

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

		2020	2019
因從年初遞延收入的結餘 中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	(17,962)	(5,136)
因年內收取的預繳費用而 增加	Increase due to advance payments received during the year	7,060	26,633

14. 僱員福利撥備

此為在計至報告日就所提供的服務給
予僱員年假的估計負債(見附註2(j))。

14. 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)).

15. 營運基金資本

此為政府對基金的投資。

15. Trading fund capital

This represents the Government's investment in the Fund.

16. 發展基金

16. Development fund

		2020	2019
在年初的結餘	Balance at beginning of year	550,000	—
(轉出至)／轉入自保留盈利 (附註17)	Transfer (to) / from retained earnings (note 17)	(4,524)	550,000
在年終的結餘	Balance at end of year	545,476	550,000

截至2019年3月31日止年度，基金獲
財政司司長批准由保留盈利轉入5.5億
港元以設立發展基金，為推行「部門
資訊科技計劃」內的項目提供資金。

During the year ended 31 March 2019, with the approval
of the Financial Secretary, the Fund set aside an amount
of HK\$550 million from retained earnings to establish a
development fund for financing the implementation of the
Departmental Information Technology Planning projects.

17. 保留盈利

17. Retained earnings

		2020	2019
在年初的結餘	Balance at beginning of year	891,074	1,141,999
年度總全面收益	Total comprehensive income for the year	257,464	299,075
轉入自／(轉撥至) 發展基金(附註16)	Transfer from / (to) development fund (note 16)	4,524	(550,000)
法定回報	Statutory return	(62,463)	—
在年終的結餘	Balance at end of year	1,090,599	891,074

於2020年1月，政府根據《營運基金條例》指示將截至2019年3月31日止三個年度的目標回報(見附註7)轉撥至政府一般收入。該轉撥於2020年4月完成。

In January 2020, the Government directed the transfer of the target returns (see note 7) for the three years ended 31 March 2019 into general revenue pursuant to the Trading Funds Ordinance. The transfer was completed in April 2020.

18. 現金及等同現金

18. Cash and cash equivalents

		2020	2019
現金及銀行結餘	Cash and bank balances	116,363	91,822
銀行存款	Bank deposits	1,057,500	944,900
小計	Subtotal	1,173,863	1,036,722
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	(1,057,500)	(944,900)
現金及等同現金	Cash and cash equivalents	116,363	91,822



19. 關連人士的交易

除了那些在本財務報表內獨立披露的交易外，年內與關連人士的其他重要交易概述如下：

- (a) 基金提供予關連人士的服務包括查冊及影印服務，代收某部分稅項及無主財物，和代表政府管理放債人註冊處。來自這些服務的收益總計有3,280萬港元(2019年：2,626.3萬港元)；
- (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、中央管理及審計。這等服務的支出共3,290萬港元(2019年：3,155.5萬港元)；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，款額達到670萬港元(2019年：123萬港元)。

與關連人士的交易如亦同時提供予公眾，收費會依隨公眾所須繳付的費用；如該等服務祇提供予關連人士，收費則按收回全部成本方式徵收。

19. 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\$32.8 million (2019: HK\$26.263 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\$32.9 million (2019: HK\$31.555 million); and
- (c) Capital expenditure in relation to information technology and renovation services provided by related parties amounted to HK\$6.7 million (2019: HK\$1.23 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.



20. 資本承擔

在報告日，基金未有在財務報表中作出準備的資本承擔如下：

		2020	2019
已核准及簽約	Authorised and contracted for	320,812	358,880
已核准但尚未簽約	Authorised but not yet contracted for	305,521	230,125
總額	Total	626,333	589,005

20. Capital commitments

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

21. 經營租賃承擔

在報告日，根據不可撤銷的土地及建築物經營租賃在未來的最低應付租賃款項總額如下：

		2020	2019
不超過1年	Not later than one year	—	3,240
超過1年但不超過5年	Later than one year but not later than five years	—	945
總額	Total	—	4,185

21. Operating lease commitments

At the reporting date, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for land and buildings were payable as follows:

由2019年4月1日起，未來應支付的租賃款項按照列載於附註2(e)(i)的會計政策，於財務狀況表內確認為租賃負債，有關基金未來應支付的租賃款項詳情於附註9(b)披露。

From 1 April 2019 onwards, future lease payments are recognised as lease liabilities in the statement of financial position in accordance with the accounting policies as set out in note 2(e)(i) and the details regarding the Fund's future lease payments are disclosed in note 9(b).

22. 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的存款。

(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，主要取決於外匯基金存款、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。

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：

22. 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 placement with the Exchange Fund, 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.

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

		2020	2019
信用評級：	Credit rating:		
Aa1至Aa3	Aa1 to Aa3	116,331	150,590
A1至A3	A1 to A3	1,057,500	886,100
總額	Total	1,173,831	1,036,690

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，因此無須作虧損準備。

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。

(c) 流動資金風險

流動資金風險指機構在履行與金融負債相關的責任時遇到困難的風險。

基金採用預期現金流量分析來管理流動資金風險，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充裕，因此流動資金風險極低。

(d) 利率風險

利率風險指因市場利率變動而導致虧損的風險。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為定息存款，當市場利率上升，這些存款的公平值便會下跌。然而，由於所有銀行存款均按攤銷成本值列示，市場利率變動不會影響其帳面值及基金的盈利和儲備。

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.

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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) 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 all the bank deposits are stated at amortised cost, changes in market interest rates will not affect their carrying amounts and the Fund's profit and reserves.



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，因為基金的主要金融工具，並不是浮息的。

(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。

基金無須承擔貨幣風險，因為其所有金融工具均以港元為本位。

(f) 其他金融風險

基金因於每年一月釐定的外匯基金存款息率(附註11)的變動而須面對金融風險。於2020年3月31日，假設2019年及2020年的息率增加／減少50個基點(2019年：50個基點)而其他因素不變，估計年度盈利及儲備將增加／減少250萬港元(2019年：240萬港元)。

(g) 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列於財務狀況表。

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) Other financial risk

The Fund is exposed to financial risk arising from changes in the interest rate on the placement with the Exchange Fund which is determined every January (note 11). It was estimated that, as at 31 March 2020, a 50 basis point (2019: 50 basis point) increase/decrease in the interest rates for 2019 and 2020, with all other variables held constant, would increase/decrease the profit for the year and reserves by HK\$2.5 million (2019: HK\$2.4 million).

(g) 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.



23.已頒布但於截至2020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2020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。

23.Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 2020 and which have not been early adopted in these financial statements.

The Fund is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial adoption. 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)
		2020	2019	
新公司註冊	Registration of New Companies			
本地公司	Local companies			
– 公眾公司	– public companies	67	41	63.4
– 私人公司	– private companies	118,157	134,134	(11.9)
– 擔保公司	– guarantee companies	977	922	6.0
註冊非香港公司	Registered non-Hong Kong companies	2,155	1,180	82.6
文件登記	Registration of Documents			
所收到的文件	Documents received	3,109,127	3,658,405	(15.0)
所收到的押記	Charges received	19,106	21,855	(12.6)
更改名稱通知書	Change of name notifications	14,729	17,698	(16.8)
自動清盤通知書	Voluntary liquidation notices	768	775	(0.9)
公司查冊	Company Searches			
查閱文件影像紀錄	Document image records searches	4,972,351	5,062,460	(1.8)
查閱公司資料	Company particulars searches	326,371	335,424	(2.7)
查閱董事索引	Directors' index searches	406,317	400,327	1.5
檢控	Prosecutions			
發出傳票	Summonses issued	3,762	3,120	20.6
剔除行動	Striking Off Actions			
被剔除名稱的公司	Companies struck off	47,566	84,695	(43.8)
撤銷註冊	Deregistrations			
撤銷註冊的公司	Companies deregistered	63,122	71,758	(12.0)
為信託或公司服務 提供者發牌	Licensing for Trust or Company Service Providers			
所收到的新申請	New applications received	583	5,481	(89.4)
批出的牌照	Licences granted	659	6,419	(89.7)

服務 Service	2019-20 服務水平 ⁽¹⁾ Service Standard ⁽¹⁾	2019-20 工作表現 Achievements			2020-21 目標 Targets	
		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 ⁽¹⁾ Service Standard ⁽¹⁾	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)

新公司註冊⁽²⁾

Registration of new companies⁽²⁾

• 本地公司 ⁽³⁾ local companies ⁽³⁾						
– 以印本形式交付的文件 delivery in hard copy form	4	95	99	4	4	95
– 以電子形式交付的文件 ⁽⁴⁾ delivery in electronic form ⁽⁴⁾	1小時hr	90	99	9	1小時hr	90
• 非香港公司 non-Hong Kong companies	10	90	99	9	10	90
• 開放式基金型公司 ⁽⁵⁾ open-ended fund companies ⁽⁵⁾	3	90	100	10	3	90

公司更改名稱

Change of names of companies

• 本地公司 local companies						
– 以印本形式交付的文件 delivery in hard copy form	4	95	100	5	4	95
– 以電子形式交付的文件 ⁽⁴⁾ delivery in electronic form ⁽⁴⁾	1小時hr	90	99	9	1小時hr	90
• 開放式基金型公司 ⁽⁵⁾ open-ended fund companies ⁽⁵⁾	3	90	不適用N/A	不適用N/A	3	90

公司文件登記

Registration of general documents

– 以印本形式交付的文件 ⁽⁶⁾ delivery in hard copy form ⁽⁶⁾	5	90	90	0	5	90
– 以電子形式交付的指明表格 ⁽⁴⁾ delivery of specified forms in electronic form ⁽⁴⁾	12小時hrs	90	100	10	12小時hrs	95

押記登記

Registration of charges

	7	90	98	8	7	90
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服務 Service	2019-20 服務水平 ⁽¹⁾ Service Standard ⁽¹⁾	2019-20 工作表現 Achievements			2020-21 目標 Targets	
		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 Achieved (%)	服務水平 ⁽¹⁾ Service Standard ⁽¹⁾	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)

公司撤銷註冊 Deregistration of companies						
• 確認收到申請 acknowledge receipt of application	5	95	97	2	5	95
網上聯線查冊 Online search on the internet						
• 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	99	4	5分鐘mins	95
• 提供查冊結果的經核證副本 ^{(7)及(8)} supply of certified copies of search results ^{(7)及(8)}	3小時hrs	95	100	5	3小時hrs	95
• 提供證書 ^{(7)及(8)} supply of certificates ^{(7)及(8)}	6小時hrs	95	100	5	6小時hrs	95
在公眾查冊中心查冊 Onsite search at the Public Search Centre						
• 提供查冊結果的印文本 supply of hard copies of search results	20分鐘mins	95	100	5	20分鐘mins	95
• 提供查冊結果的經核證副本 ⁽⁸⁾ supply of certified copies of search results ⁽⁸⁾	3小時hrs	95	100	5	3小時hrs	95
• 提供證書 ⁽⁸⁾ supply of certificates ⁽⁸⁾	6小時hrs	95	100	5	6小時hrs	95
在本處以印本形式交付文件 (排隊輪候時間) ⁽⁹⁾	20分鐘mins	95	99	4	20分鐘mins	95
Onsite delivery of documents in hard copy form (queuing time)⁽⁹⁾						
發出信託或公司服務提供者牌照 ⁽¹⁰⁾ Granting of trust or company service provider licences ⁽¹⁰⁾	2個半月 2.5 mths	90	95	5	2個半月 2.5 mths	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) 商業登記證由公司註冊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 Companies 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公司註冊處所需的時間。
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 open-ended fund companies, 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申請。
The service standard does not apply to applications for trust or company service provider licences which require amendment, additional information or further investigation.



CR 公司註冊處
COMPANIES REGISTRY

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