

香港海洋公園保育基金 OPCFHK



集社區力量 護生態未來

Connecting Community &
Conservation for a Better Tomorrow

核數師報告及財務報表

截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度

**AUDITOR'S REPORTS &
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

受託人報告書
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受託人僅此提呈其報告書及截至二零二三年六月三十日年度經審計財務報表。
The Trustees present their report and the audited financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended 30 June 2023.

主要活動 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

香港海洋公園保育基金（「本基金」）根據一份《受託契約》於一九九五年三月二十二日成立，本基金主要透過籌款、研究和教育途徑提倡、推動和參與亞洲地區的野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作。
Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") was established by a Trust Deed on 22 March 1995. The principal activity of the Foundation is to advocate, facilitate and participate in the conservation of Asian wildlife and habitats through fundraising, research and education.

受託人 TRUSTEES

本年度內至報告所載日之基金的受託人成員如下：
The Trustees of the Foundation during the year and up to the date of this report were:

陳晴女士, JP
(基金主席)

陳善瑜女士

鄭詩韻女士

方蘊萱女士

黃敏華女士

(二零二三年七月一日委任)

孔令成先生, GBS, JP

劉鳴煒先生, GBS, JP

(二零二二年七月一日離任)

李繩宗先生

盧佩瑩教授

Professor Gray A. Williams

(二零二三年一月一日委任)

龐建貽先生, JP

(二零二二年七月一日委任)

黃嗣輝先生

黃智祖先生, JP

(二零二二年七月一日離任，二零二三年三月一日再委任)

曾立基先生

黃思遠先生

(二零二三年七月一日委任)

Ms. Judy Chen, JP
(Foundation Chair)

Ms. Ysanne Chan Sein-yu

Ms. Michelle Cheng

Ms. Loretta Fong Wan-huen

Ms. Nikki Ng Mien-hua

(appointed on 1 July 2023)

Mr. Leo Kung Lin-cheng, GBS, JP

Mr. Lau Ming-wai, GBS, JP

(retired on 1 July 2022)

Mr. Matthias Li Sing-chung

Professor Becky Loo Pui-ying

Professor Gray A. Williams

(appointed on 1 January 2023)

Mr. Paulo Pong Kin-ye, JP

(appointed on 1 July 2022)

Mr. Ivan Wong Chi-fai

Mr. Joe Wong Chi-cho, JP

(retired on 1 July 2022 and re-appointed on 1 March 2023)

Mr. Richard Tsang Lap-ki

Mr. Stephen Wong See-yuen

(appointed on 1 July 2023)

各受託人均以義務性質，在任期內無領取酬金。各成員於任期內或於任期末時對基金管理項目上任何重要合約均無實際利益。

Trustees act in an entirely honorary capacity and received no emoluments during the year. No Trustee had, during or at the end of the year, any material interest in any contract of significance to the projects managed by the Foundation.

陳晴女士, JP
Ms. Judy Chen, JP

基金主席

代表香港海洋公園保育基金出任受託人
Foundation Chair
for Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong as Trustees

二零二三年十一月二日

2 November 2023

黃嗣輝先生
Mr. Ivan Wong

受託人

Trustee

獨立核數師報告 致香港海洋公園保育基金受託人

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG

意見

我們已審計列載於 6 至 33 頁的香港海洋公園保育基金（以下簡稱「該基金」）的財務報表，此財務報表包括於二零二三年六月三十日的資產負債表與截至該日止年度的損益表、綜合收益表、資本基金變動表和現金流量表，以及財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策概要。

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了該基金於二零二三年六月三十日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量，並已遵照香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

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

財務報表及其核數師報告以外的信息

受託人須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括刊載於受託人報告書內的全部信息。

我們對財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦不對該等其他資料發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

受託人及治理層就財務報表須承擔的責任

受託人須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》擬備真實而中肯的財務報表，並對其認為為使財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備財務報表時，受託人負責評估該基金持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營會計基礎，除非受託人有意將該基金清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的代替方案。

治理層須負責監督該基金的財務報告過程。

核數師就審計財務報表須承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述，並出版包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們遵照香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》的規定僅對受託人報告。除此之外，本報告並無其他用途。我們不會就核數師報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。

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

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

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 瞭解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程式，但目的並非對基金內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價受託人所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。
- 對受託人採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對該基金的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致該基金不能持續經營。
- 評價財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項

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

安永會計師事務所

執業會計師

香港

二零二三年十一月二日

獨立核數師報告 致香港海洋公園保育基金受託人

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") set out on pages 6 to 33, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2023, and the income and expenditure account, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in capital fund and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 30 June 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Trustees of the Foundation are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the Trustees.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Trustees of the Foundation are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Foundation's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA 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 HKSA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 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 Foundation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustees' 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 Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Ernst & Young

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

2 November 2023

資產負債表

於二零二三年六月三十日

BALANCE SHEET As at 30 June 2023

		附註 NOTES	2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
非流動資產	NON-CURRENT ASSET			
物業、機器及設備	Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>172,651</u>	<u>296,571</u>
流動資產	CURRENT ASSETS			
應收捐款	Donations receivables		1,544	62,066
應收賬款及其他應收款	Account and other receivables	5	3,585,344	1,999,638
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	9	267,377	-
存貨	Inventories		20,591	37,685
受限制存款	Restricted bank balance	6	1,860,649	2,370,232
銀行結餘和現金	Bank balances and cash	7	<u>39,688,806</u>	<u>38,962,338</u>
流動資產總值	Total current assets		<u>45,424,311</u>	<u>43,431,959</u>
流動負債	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
應付賬款及其他應付款	Account and other payables	8	2,972,299	2,569,993
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	9	-	162,927
預收匯豐銀行慈善基金款項	Receipt in advance from Hongkong Bank Foundation	6	<u>1,860,649</u>	<u>2,298,232</u>
流動負債總值	Total current liabilities		<u>4,832,948</u>	<u>5,031,152</u>
流動資產淨值	NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>40,591,363</u>	<u>38,400,807</u>
資產淨值	NET ASSETS		<u>40,764,014</u>	<u>38,697,378</u>
資本基金	CAPITAL FUND			
基金會成立前捐款所得	Donations received prior to establishment of the Foundation		433,717	433,717
累計基金	Accumulated funds		<u>40,330,297</u>	<u>38,263,661</u>
資本基金總額	Total capital fund		<u>40,764,014</u>	<u>38,697,378</u>

陳晴女士, JP
Ms. Judy Chen, JP
基金主席
Foundation Chair

黃嗣輝先生
Mr. Ivan Wong
受託人
Trustee

第 10 至 33 頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。
The notes on page 10 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

損益表

截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT For the year ended 30 June 2023

		附註 NOTES	2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
收入	REVENUE			
捐款	Donation income	10	10,908,656	8,434,052
活動收入	Programme income		<u>5,871,753</u>	<u>4,982,884</u>
			<u>16,780,409</u>	<u>13,416,936</u>
營運活動支出	OPERATING COSTS			
籌款活動開支	Direct costs of donation income		(1,788,626)	(1,373,590)
活動收入開支	Direct costs of programme income		(3,768,710)	(2,929,738)
科研項目開支	Project expenses		(3,710,034)	(3,358,902)
支持地震後重建開支	Earthquake rebuilding efforts	11	-	(463,904)
員工開支	Employee costs		(4,842,650)	(4,401,502)
公眾關注活動開支	Public awareness expenses		(1,269,132)	(1,112,249)
雜項開支	Sundry expenses		<u>(181,209)</u>	<u>(216,646)</u>
			<u>(15,560,361)</u>	<u>(13,856,531)</u>
經營盈餘/(虧損)	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS		1,220,048	(439,595)
折舊	Depreciation		(123,920)	(157,533)
香港海洋生物救護及教育中心開支	Expenses of establishment of Hong Kong Marine Life Stranding and Education Centre	6	(1,624,322)	(1,087,971)
滙豐銀行慈善基金資助	Funding from Hongkong Bank Foundation	6	<u>1,624,322</u>	<u>1,087,971</u>
營運淨盈餘/(虧損)	Net operating surplus/(deficit)		1,096,128	(597,128)
利息收入	Interest income		<u>970,508</u>	<u>119,641</u>
本年度盈餘/(虧損)	SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		<u>2,066,636</u>	<u>(477,487)</u>

第 10 至 33 頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。
The notes on page 10 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

綜合收益表

截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
本年度盈餘/(虧損)及 總綜合收益/(支出)	<u>2,066,636</u>	<u>(477,487)</u>

資本基金變動表

截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL FUND

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	基金成立前捐款所得	累計資金		
	DONATION RECEIVED PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOUNDATION	一般儲備	熊貓項目儲備	總額
	港幣 HK\$	港幣 HK\$	港幣 HK\$	港幣 HK\$
於二零二一年七月一日結餘				
Balance at 1 July 2021	433,717	37,300,840	1,440,308	39,174,865
本年度虧損和總綜合支出				
Deficit and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	304,200	(781,687)	(477,487)
於二零二二年六月三十日和 二零二二年七月一日的結餘				
Balance at 30 June 2022 and at 1 July 2022	433,717	37,605,040	658,621	38,697,378
本年度盈餘和總綜合收益				
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,208,931	(142,295)	2,066,636
於二零二三年六月三十日結餘				
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>433,717</u>	<u>39,813,971</u>	<u>516,326</u>	<u>40,764,014</u>

第 10 至 33 頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on page 10 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

現金流量表

截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	附註 NOTES	2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
營運活動產生的現金流量			
本年度盈餘/(虧損)		2,066,636	(477,487)
調整項目：			
- 折舊		123,920	157,533
- 利息收入		(970,508)	(119,641)
營運資金變動前的 經營盈餘/(虧損)		1,220,048	(439,595)
營運資金變動：			
應收捐款的減少/(增加)		60,522	(24,326)
應收賬款和其他應收款的 減少/(增加)		(1,085,090)	295,172
存貨減少		17,094	2,849
與海洋公園公司的 往來賬項變動		(430,304)	153,904
應付賬款和其他應付款的 增加/(減少)		474,306	(202,715)
營運活動產生/(使用)的 淨現金		<u>256,576</u>	<u>(214,711)</u>
投資活動產生的現金流量			
已收利息		469,892	47,876
存放原到期日超過三個月的 銀行定期存款淨額		(123,186)	(12,986,257)
投資活動產生/(使用)的 淨現金		<u>346,706</u>	<u>(12,938,381)</u>
現金及現金等價物淨 增加/(減少)		603,282	(13,153,092)
年初現金及現金等價物		7,541,892	20,694,984
年終現金及現金等價物		<u>8,145,174</u>	<u>7,541,892</u>
現金及現金等價物結餘分析			
銀行存款及現金	7	4,803,882	7,541,892
銀行定期存款	7	34,884,924	31,420,446
於資產負債表呈列的 銀行結餘和現金		39,688,806	38,962,338
於收購時原到期日超過 三個月的銀行定期存款	7	(31,543,632)	(31,420,446)
於現金流量表呈列的 現金和現金等價物		<u>8,145,174</u>	<u>7,541,892</u>

第 10 至 33 頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on page 10 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

財務報表附註

截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度

1. 一般資料

香港海洋公園保育基金（「本基金」）於一九九五年三月二十二日在香港註冊成立為獨立慈善信託基金，通訊地址為香港香港仔海洋公園公司。本基金由受託委員會管理，並由基金總監統籌行政工作。本基金主要透過籌款、研究和教育途徑提倡、推進和參與亞洲野生動物及其棲息地的保育工作。

2.1 編製基準

本財務報表乃根據由香港會計師公會頒布之香港財務報告準則（包括所有香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則《香港會計準則》及詮釋）、香港普遍接受之會計原則及香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》而編制。財務報表已按照歷史成本法編製，並就金融工具的重估按公平值列帳予以修訂。除另有所指外，本財務報表以港幣呈列。

2.2 會計政策及披露之變動

本基金已就本年度之財務報表首次採用以下經修訂《香港財務報告準則》。

香港財務報告準則第 3 號修訂	引用概念框架
香港會計準則第 16 號修訂	物業、機器及設備： 作擬定用途之前之所得款項
香港會計準則第 37 號修訂	損失合約 - 履行合同之成本
2018 - 2020 年香港財務報告準則之年度改進	香港財務報告準則第 1 號、第 9 號、 香港財務報告準則第 16 號和第 41 號 隨附之闡釋範例

於本年度應用香港財務報告準則的修訂本對本基金的財務報表並無重大財務影響。

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2023

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") was registered as a charitable trust in Hong Kong on 22nd March 1995, with the correspondence address at Ocean Park Corporation, Aberdeen, Hong Kong. Managed by a Board of Trustees and administered by the Foundation Director, the Foundation's principal activity is to advocate, facilitate and participate in the conservation of Asian wildlife and habitats through fundraising, research and education.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Foundation has adopted the following revised HKFRSs for the first time for the current period's financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework
Amendments to HKAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use
Amendments to HKAS 37	Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020	Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41

The adoption of the above revised standards has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

2.3 已經頒布但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則

本基金未有提早應用以下已頒布但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第10號修訂以及 香港會計準則第28號(二零一一年)之修訂	投資者與其聯營或合營公司之間 資產出售或注資 ³
香港財務報告準則第16號修訂	售後回租中的租賃負債 ²
香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約 ¹
香港財務報告準則第17號修訂	保險合約 ^{1,5}
香港財務報告準則第17號修訂	最初應用香港財務報告準則第17號及 香港財務報告準則第9號 - 比較資料 ⁶
香港會計準則第1號修訂	將負債分類為流動或非流動 (「二零二零年修正案」) ^{2,4}
香港會計準則第1號修訂	有契約的非流動負債 (「二零二二年修正案」) ²
香港會計準則第1號及 香港財務報告準則實務公告2	會計政策披露 ¹
香港會計準則第8號修訂	會計估計之定義 ¹
香港會計準則第12號修訂	與單項交易產生的資產和負債相關的遞延 稅項 ¹

¹ 於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

² 於二零二四年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

³ 尚未確定強制生效日期，但可供採用

⁴ 由於二零二二年修正案、二零二零年修正案的生效日期被推遲至二零二四年一月一日或之後開始的年度期間。此外，隨著二零二零年修正案和二零二二年修正案之頒布，香港詮釋第5號財務報表之呈報——借款人對載有按要求償還條款之定期貸款進行分類進行了修訂，以在不改變結論之情況下使相應的措辭保持一致

⁵ 隨著《香港財務報告準則》第17號修訂於二零二零年十月頒布，《香港財務報告準則》第4號已予修訂，以延長允許承保人應用《香港會計準則》第39號《香港財務報告準則》第9號之暫時性豁免至二零二三年一月一日之前開始之年度期間

⁶ 選擇應用與本修訂中所列分類覆蓋相關的過渡選項的實體應在首次應用《香港財務報告準則》第17號時應用該選項

除下述香港財務報告準則之修訂外，本基金管理層預期於可預見未來應用其他新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則對財務報表並無重大影響。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

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

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture ³
Amendments to HKFRS 16 HKFRS 17	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback ² Insurance Contracts ¹
Amendments to HKFRS 17	Insurance Contracts ^{1,5}
Amendment to HKFRS 17	Initial Application of HKFRS 17 and HKFRS 9 - Comparative Information ⁶
Amendments to HKAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (the "2020 Amendments") ^{2,4}
Amendments to HKAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (the "2022 Amendments") ²
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies ¹
Amendments to HKAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates ¹
Amendments to HKAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

³ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

⁴ As a consequence of the 2022 Amendments, the effective date of the 2020 Amendments was deferred to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. In addition, as a consequence of the 2020 Amendments and 2022 Amendments, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

⁵ As a consequence of the amendments to HKFRS 17 issued in October 2020, HKFRS 4 was amended to extend the temporary exemption that permits insurers to apply HKAS 39 rather than HKFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2023

⁶ An entity that chooses to apply the transition option relating to the classification overlay set out in this amendment shall apply it on initial application of HKFRS 17

Except for the amendments to HKFRSs mentioned below, the management of the Foundation anticipates that the application of other new and amendments to HKFRSs will have no material impact on the financial statements in the foreseeable future.

2.3 已經頒布但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則（續）

香港會計準則第 1 號修訂「將負債分類為流動或非流動」明確將負債分類為流動負債或非流動負債的要求，特別是確定實體是否有權將負債的結算推遲至報告期後至少 12 個月。實體行使其延遲償還負債權利之可能性高低，不會影響負債之分類。該等修訂亦澄清了各種可視為償還負債之情況。二零二二年，香港會計師公會發布了二零二二年修正案，進一步澄清，在貸款安排產生的負債契約中，只有實體必須在報告日期當天或之前遵守的契約才能影響該負債的流動或非流動性分類。此外，二零二二年修正案要求，如果實體有權在報告期後 12 個月內推遲結算由遵守未來契約的實體產生的負債，則該實體應將貸款安排產生的負債分類為非流動負債，並進行額外披露。該等修訂於二零二四年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效，並應追溯適用。該等修訂獲允許提早應用。提前應用二零二零年修正案的實體必須同時適用二零二二年修正案，反之亦然。基金會目前正在評估修訂案的影響，以及現有的貸款協定是否需要修訂。根據初步評估，預期該等修訂不會對基金會財務報表產生重大影響。

香港會計準則第 1 號修訂「會計政策披露」要求實體披露其重要會計政策資料，而非其主要會計政策。倘某項會計政策資料與實體財務報表中包含之其他資料一併考慮，可合理預期將影響通用目的財務報表之主要使用者基於該等財務報表做出之決策，則該項會計政策資料屬具有重要性。香港財務報告準則實務公告第 2 號之修訂對如何將重要性概念應用於會計政策披露提供了非強制性指引。香港會計準則第 1 號修訂於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效，並允許提早應用。由於香港財務報告準則第 2 號修訂所提供之指引屬非強制性，故無須就該等修訂訂立生效日期。本基金目前正在重新審查其會計政策披露，以確保與修訂案保持一致。

香港會計準則第 8 號修訂澄清如何區分會計估計變更與會計政策變更。會計估計乃定義為財務報表中具有計量不確定性之貨幣金額。該等修訂亦澄清實體如何使用計量技術及輸入值來計算會計估計。該等修訂於二零二三年一月一日或之後開始之年度報告期間生效，並適用於該期間開始時或之後發生之會計政策變動及會計估計變更。該等修訂獲允許提早應用。預計修訂案不會對本基金的財務報表產生任何重大影響。

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (continued)

Amendments to HKAS 1 *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current, in particular the determination over whether an entity has a right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability. The amendments also clarify the situations that are considered a settlement of a liability. In 2022, the HKICPA issued the 2022 Amendments to further clarify that, among covenants of a liability arising from a loan arrangement, only those with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of that liability as current or non-current. In addition, the 2022 Amendments require additional disclosures by an entity that classifies liabilities arising from loan arrangements as non-current when it has a right to defer settlement of those liabilities that are subject to the entity complying with future covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and shall be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. An entity that applies the 2020 Amendments early is required to apply simultaneously the 2022 Amendments, and vice versa. The Foundation is currently assessing the impact of the amendments and whether existing loan agreements may require revision. Based on a preliminary assessment, the amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Foundation's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 1 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies* require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. Amendments to HKFRS Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. Amendments to HKAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted. Since the guidance provided in the amendments to HKFRS Practice Statement 2 is non-mandatory, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The Foundation is currently revisiting its accounting policy disclosures to ensure consistency with the amendments.

Amendments to HKAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies. Accounting estimates are defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Foundation's financial statements.

2.4 重要會計政策摘要

功能和列報貨幣

本基金財務報表所列項目均以實體營運所在的主要經濟環境的貨幣計量（「功能貨幣」）。財務報表以港元呈報，港幣為本基金的功能及列報貨幣。

物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備按歷史成本減累計折舊和減值虧損列帳。

物業、機器及設備的折舊計算為固定資產之成本或重估值按以下的估計可使用年期分攤，如下：

機器及設備	5 年
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資產的剩餘價值及可使用年期在每個報告日進行檢討，及按適當做出調整。

若資產的賬面值高於其估計可收回價值，其賬面值即時撇減至可收回金額。

金融工具

金融資產及金融負債於實體成為合約工具條款的訂約方時確認。所有以常規方式購入或出售之金融資產均按買賣日期基準確認及終止確認。以常規方式購入或出售指須於市場規定或慣例所訂時限內交付資產之金融資產購入或出售。

金融資產及金融負債初步按公平值計算。因收購或發行金融資產及金融負債而直接產生之交易成本，於初次確認時加入金融資產或金融負債（如適用）之公平值或自金融資產或金融負債（如適用）之公平值扣除。

實際利息法乃計算金融資產或金融負債的攤銷成本及分配有關期間利息收入及利息開支的方法。實際利率為於初步確認時透過金融資產或金融負債的預計年期或較短期間（如適用）將估計未來現金收入及付款（包括所有構成實際利率不可或缺部分的已付或已收費用及利率差價、

交易成本以及其他溢價或折讓）準確貼現至賬面淨值的利率。

利息收入按以實際利率法計算金融資產並呈列為利息收入。

金融資產

金融資產的分類和其後計量

符合以下條件的金融資產其後攤銷成本計量：

- 持有金融資產的業務模式目的是收取合約現金流量；及
- 合約條款在指定日期產生現金流量，而該現金流量僅為未償還本金金額的本金及利息付款。

符合以下條件的金融資產其後按公平值計入其他綜合收益計量：

- 持有金融資產的業務模式目的是收取合約現金流量及進行出售；及
- 合約條款在指定日期產生現金流量，而該現金流量僅為未償還本金金額的本金和利息支付。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	5 years
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The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest income are recognised on an effective interest basis for financial assets and are presented as interest income.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2.4 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的分類和其後計量 (續)

所有其他金融資產其後按公平值計損益計量。

(i) 攤銷成本及利息收入

對於後續按攤銷成本計量的金融資產或按公平值入其他全面收益的債務工具 / 應收款項，利息收入使用有效利率法確認。利息收入以金融資產賬面總值應用實際利率計算，惟其後出現信貸減值的金融資產除外 (見下文)。就其後出現信貸減值的金融資產而言，自下一報告期間起利息收入以金融資產攤銷成本應用實際利率進行確認。倘出現信貸減值的金融工具的信貸風險好轉，使金融資產不再出現信貸減值，於釐定資產不再出現信貸減值後的報告期間起利息收入以金融資產賬面總值應用實際利率進行確認。

金融資產的減值

本基金就根據香港財務報告準則第 9 號須作出減值的金融資產 (包括應收捐款、應收賬款及其他應收款、與海洋公園公司的往來賬項，受限制存款及銀行結餘) 的預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備。預期信貸虧損的金額於各報告日期更新，以反映自初步確認以來的信貸風險變動。

全期預期信貸虧損為相關工具於預計年期內可能發生的所有違約事件而導致的預期信貸虧損。相反，十二個月預期信貸虧損為於報告日期後十二個月內可能發生的違約事件而導致的預期信貸虧損，是全期預期信貸虧損的一部分。有關評估乃根據本基金的過往信貸虧損經驗作出，並就債務人特定因素、整體經濟狀況及於報告日期對現況及預測未來狀況的評估而作出調整。

本基金計量等於十二個月預期信貸虧損的及減值撥備，除非自初始確認起信貸風險顯著增加，則本基金確認全期預期信貸虧損。對是否應確認全期預期信貸虧損的評估，基於自初始確認起發生違約的可能性或風險顯著增加。

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加

於評估信貸風險自初步確認以來是否有顯著增加時，本基金將報告日期金融工具出現違約事件的風險與初步確認日期金融工具出現違約事件的風險進行比較。在作出此項評估時，本基金會考慮合理可靠的定量和定性資料，包括過往經驗或無需付出過多成本或努力即可取得的前瞻性資料。

具體而言，於評估信貸風險是否有顯著增加時，會考慮以下資料：

- 金融工具實際或預期的外界 (如有) 或內部信貸評級的顯著惡化；
- 外部市場信貸風險指標的顯著惡化，如信貸利差及債務人的信貸違約掉期價格大幅增加；
- 業務、財務或經濟狀況現時或預期會出現不利變動，導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力遭到大幅削弱；
- 債務人實際或預期的經營業績顯著惡化；
- 債務人的監管、經濟或技術環境實際或預期出現重大不利變動，導致債務人履行其債務責任的能力遭到大幅削弱。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

(i) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost and debt instruments/receivables subsequently measured at FVTOCI. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The Foundation recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets which are subject to impairment under HKFRS 9 (including donation receivables, accounts and other receivables, current account with Ocean Park Corporation, restricted bank balances and bank balances). The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL ("12m ECL") represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessment are done based on the Foundation's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The Foundation measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL for financial assets, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Foundation recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Foundation compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Foundation considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

2.4 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的減值 (續)

- (i) 不論上述評估的結果，倘合約付款逾期超過三十日，則本基金會假定信貸風險自初步確認以來已顯著增加，除非本基金另有合理可靠的資料證明並無顯著增加則作別論。
- 本基金定期監測用識別定信貸風險是否已顯著增加的標準的有效性，並於適當時候作出修訂，以確保有關標準能夠於款項逾期之前識別信貸風險顯著增加。
- (ii) 違約的定義
就內部信貸風險管理方面，本基金認為，倘內部生成或自外部來源獲得的資料顯示債務人不太可能向其債權人（包括本基金）悉數付款，則發生違約事件。
- (iii) 出現信貸減值的金融資產
當發生一項或多項對金融資產估計未來現金流量有不利影響的違約事件時，金融資產出現信貸減值。金融資產信貸減值的證據包括以下可觀察事件：
- (a) 發行人或借款人陷入重大財務困難；
- (b) 違反合約，例如違約或逾期事件；
- (c) 借款人的貸款人出於與借款人財務困難有關的經濟或合約原因，而向借款人授予貸款人原本不會考慮的優惠；
- (d) 借款人可能會破產或進行其他財務重組；或
- (e) 由於財務困難致使金融資產之活躍市場消失。
- (iv) 撇銷政策
當有資料顯示對手方陷入嚴重財務困難，且並無實際收回款項的可能時（例如對手方被清盤或進入破產程序），本基金會撇銷金融資產。根據本基金收回款項的程序，已撇銷的金融資產仍可能受到執法活動的影響，在適當情況下考慮法律意見。撇銷構成終止確認事件。任何其後收回的款項於損益內確認。
- (v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認
預期信貸虧損的計量為違約概率、違約虧損率（即違約造成損失的幅度）及違約風險的函數。對違約概率和違約損失乃根據過往的數據進行評估。並就前瞻性資料做出調整。預期信貸虧損的估計反映無偏頗及概率加權金額，有關金額乃根據發生相應違約風險的金額作為加權數值而釐定。
- 一般而言，預期信貸虧損為根據合約本基金應收的所有合約現金流量與基金預期將收到的所有現金流量之間的差額，並按初始確認時釐定的實際利率折現。
- 利息收益按金融資產的總賬面值計算，除非該金融資產出現信貸減值，則利息收入按金融資產的攤銷成本計算。
- 本基金通過調整賬面值於損益中確認所有金融工具的減值收益或虧損。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

- (i) Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Foundation presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Foundation has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.
- The Foundation regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.
- (ii) Definition of default
For internal credit risk management, the Foundation considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Foundation, in full.
- (iii) Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:
- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
- (iv) Write-off policy
The Foundation writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Foundation's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in income and expenditure account.
- (v) Measurement and recognition of ECL
The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.
- Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Foundation in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Foundation expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.
- Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.
- The Foundation recognises an impairment gain or loss in income and expenditure account for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount.

2.4 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

金融工具 (續)

金融資產 (續)

金融資產的終止確認

僅當從資產收取現金流量的合約權利已屆滿，或轉讓金融資產及其擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報給另一方時，本基金方會終止確認金融資產。倘本基金並未轉移亦未保留擁有權的絕大部分風險及回報，並繼續控制已轉移資產，則本基金繼續確認其於資產的保留權益及就其可能須支付的款項確認相關負債。如果本基金保留所轉讓金融資產所有權的絕大部分風險及回報，則本基金繼續確認金融資產並就已收取之所得款項確認已抵押借貸。

於終止確認按攤銷成本計量的金融資產時，資產的賬面值與已收及應收代價之間的差額在損益中確認。

金融負債

金融負債 (包括應收帳款和其他應付款項、與海洋公園公司的往來帳戶以及於預收滙豐銀行慈善基金款項) 其後使用實際利率法按攤銷成本計量。

現金與現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括現金、銀行通知存款以及原到期日為三個月或以下的其他短期高流動性投資。

撥備

倘本基金因過往事件而須承擔現時責任 (法律或推定責任)，而本基金可能須履行該責任且該責任金額能可靠估計，則確認撥備。

收入

收入確認

收入是在經濟效益很可能會流入本基金，以及能夠可靠地計算收入和成本 (如適用) 時，根據下列方法在損益表內確認：

捐款

捐款於收到或應收時於損益表列賬。

活動收入

特定保育項目的收入，在按照有關項目協定所確定收到或應收資金時，於損益表列賬。

利息收入

銀行存款和證券的利息收入以時間比例為基準，按尚欠本金及適用利率計算。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Foundation derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Foundation neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Foundation recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Foundation retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Foundation continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in income and expenditure account.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities including accounts and other payables, current account with Ocean Park Corporation and receipt in advance from Hongkong Bank Foundation, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Foundation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle that obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

REVENUE

Revenue recognition

Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Foundation and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the income and expenditure account as follows:

Donations

Donations are accounted for in the income and expenditure account when received or receivable.

Programme income

Programme income from specified conservation projects are accounted for in the income and expenditure account when the fund is received or receivable as determined in accordance with the relevant agreements on those projects.

Interest income

Interest income from bank deposits and securities is accrued on a time-apportioned basis by reference to the principal outstanding and rate applicable.

2.4 重要會計政策摘要 (續)

稅項

根據香港《稅務條例》第 88 條的規定，本基金獲豁免繳納香港稅項。

公平值計量

公平值是於計量日期市場參與者間於有秩序交易中出售資產所收取或轉讓負債須支付之價格，而不論該價格為可直接觀察取得或可使用其他估值方法估計。於估計資產或負債之公平值時，本基金會考慮該等市場參與者於計量日期對資產或負債定價時所考慮之資產或負債之特點。

此外，就財務報告而言，公平值計量分為第一級別、第二級別或第三級別，此等級別之劃分乃根據其數據的可觀察程度及該數據對公平值計量的整體重要性，概述如下：

- 第一級別數據指該實體於計量日期由活躍市場上相同資產或負債獲得的標價（未經調整）；
- 第二級別數據指除第一級別所包含之標價以外，可直接或間接從觀察資產或負債之資料而得出的數據；及
- 第三級別數據指該數據不可從觀察資產或負債的資料而獲得。

存貨

存貨按成本及可變現淨值兩者的較低者列賬。成本以先進先出法基準釐定。可變現淨值為在日常業務過程中的估計銷售價，減適用的變動銷售費用。

3 關鍵會計估算及判斷

估算會被持續評估，並根據過往經驗和其他因素進行評價，包括在有關情況下相信對未來事件的合理預測

物業、機器及設備的可使用年期

根據香港會計準則第 16 號，本基金估計物業、機器及設備的可使用年期，以釐定所記錄的折舊開支數額。在購入資產時，本基金會根據過往經驗、資產的預期使用率、損耗和市場需求改變或資產服務產出而引致的技術過時，估計資產的可使用年期。本基金亦就可使用年期的假設是否仍然有效進行年度檢討。

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

TAXATION

The Foundation is exempt from Hong Kong taxation under Section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Foundation takes into account the characteristics of the asset and liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

USEFUL LIVES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In accordance with HKAS 16, the Foundation estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment in order to determine the amount of depreciation expenses to be recorded. The useful lives are estimated at the time the asset is acquired based on historical experiences, the expected usage, wear and tear of the assets, as well as technical obsolescence arising from changes in the market demands or service output of the assets. The Foundation also performs reviews on whether the assumptions made on useful lives continue to be valid.

財務報表附註

截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度

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物業、機器及設備 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

成本	COST	機器及設備 Plant and equipment 港幣 HK\$
於二零二一年七月一日	At 1 July 2021	3,072,956
處置	Disposal	<u>(5,800)</u>
於二零二二年六月三十日、 二零二二年七月一日和 二零二三年六月三十日	At 30 June 2022, 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	<u>3,067,156</u>
累計折舊	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	
於二零二一年七月一日	At 1 July 2021	2,618,852
本年度撥備	Provided for the year	157,533
處置時註銷	Eliminated on disposal	<u>(5,800)</u>
於二零二二年六月三十日	At 30 June 2022	2,770,585
本年度撥備	Provided for the year	<u>123,920</u>
於二零二三年六月三十日	At 30 June 2023	<u>2,894,505</u>
賬面值	CARRYING VALUES	
於二零二三年六月三十日	At 30 June 2023	<u>172,651</u>
於二零二二年六月三十日	At 30 June 2022	<u>296,571</u>

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應收賬款和其他應收款 ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
應收賬款	Accounts receivable	2,993,739	1,905,446
應收利息	Interest receivables	578,938	78,322
預付賬款	Prepayments	<u>12,667</u>	<u>15,870</u>
		<u>3,585,344</u>	<u>1,999,638</u>

於二零二三年六月三十日及二零二二年六月三十日，所有應收賬款逾期少於 90 日，這兩年的應收賬款減值評估詳情載於附註 13。

本基金之應收賬款及其他應收款的賬面金額均以港幣為結算單位。

應收賬款及其他應收款的公平值跟賬面相若。

At 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022, all accounts receivable were less than 90 days past due and details of impairment assessment of accounts receivable for both years are set in note 13.

All the carrying amounts of accounts and other receivables are denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

The carrying values of accounts and other receivables approximated their fair values.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2023

6

成立香港海洋生物救護及教育中心（“中心”） ESTABLISHMENT OF HONG KONG MARINE LIFE STRANDING AND EDUCATION CENTRE (“CENTRE”)

受限制存款及預收滙豐銀行慈善基金款項是透過滙豐銀行 150 週年慈善計劃捐款予本基金以用作成立中心及 3 年教育計劃之用。此中心將特設傳統及虛擬解剖動物設施及收集所得之數據可用於教育用途。

在本年度，本基金成立中心所產生的費用港幣 1,624,322 元（二零二二年：港幣 1,087,971 元）及呈列等同金額為滙豐銀行慈善基金的收入。

The restricted bank balance and receipt in advance from Hongkong Bank Foundation represents funds received from the HSBC 150th Anniversary Charity Programme and is to be donated to the Foundation to undertake establishment of a centre and a three-year education programme (the “Centre”). The Centre will be dedicated to the necropsy and virtopsy of marine life stranding cases, generating data that can be used for educational purposes.

During the year, the Foundation incurred expenses relating to the establishment of the Centre amounting to HK\$1,624,322 (2022: HK\$1,087,971) and recognised an income from Hongkong Bank Foundation for the same amount.

財務報表附註

截至二零二三年六月三十日止年度

7 應收帳款和其他應收款 BANK BALANCES AND CASH

		2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
於收購時原到期日超過三個月的銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits held at banks with original maturity over three months when acquired	31,543,632	31,420,446
於收購時原到期日為三個月或以下的銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits held at banks with original maturity of three months or less when acquired	3,341,292	-
銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand	4,803,882	7,541,892
		<u>39,688,806</u>	<u>38,962,338</u>

於二零二三年六月三十日和二零二二年六月三十日，銀行結餘按現行市場利率計息。

銀行結餘及現金的賬面值以下列貨幣為結算單位：

At 30 June 2023 and 2022, bank balances carry interest at prevailing market rates.

The carrying amounts of bank balances and cash are denominated in the following currencies:

		2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
港幣	Hong Kong dollars	38,773,740	38,069,354
美元	United States dollars	865,500	839,360
人民幣	Renminbi	49,566	53,624
		<u>39,688,806</u>	<u>38,962,338</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8 應付賬款和其他應付款項 ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES

		2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
應付賬款	Accounts payable	360,141	343,938
預提費用	Accrued charges	1,947,408	1,666,354
預收款項	Advance deposits	664,750	559,701
		<u>2,972,299</u>	<u>2,569,993</u>

本基金之應付賬款及其他應收款的賬面值均以港幣為結算單位。

應付賬款和其他應付款項的賬面值與其公平值相若。

The carrying amounts of accounts and other payables are mainly denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

The carrying values of accounts and other payables approximate to their fair values.

9 與海洋公園公司的往來賬項 CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH OCEAN PARK CORPORATION

		2023 港幣 HK\$	2022 港幣 HK\$
年初結餘	Balance payable at the beginning of year	(162,927)	(9,023)
來自海洋公園公司的捐款	Donations from Ocean Park Corporation	3,797,797	2,734,804
海洋公園公司代表 本基金支付的開支	Expenses paid by Ocean Park Corporation on behalf of the Foundation	(533,481)	(953,950)
年內收款	Payments received during the year	(2,834,012)	(1,934,758)
年末結餘	Balance receivable/(payable) at the end of year	<u>267,377</u>	<u>(162,927)</u>

與海洋公園公司的往來賬項為免息及無抵押，且可按要求償還及以港幣為結算單位。

與海洋公園公司的往來賬項的公平值跟賬面值相若。

Current account with Ocean Park Corporation is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand and denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

The carrying value of the balance approximates to its fair value.

10 捐款

捐款包括自海洋公園公司的捐款，總額共港幣 3,156,135 元（二零二二年：港幣 2,255,825 元），當中包括全年從銷售熊貓相關商品的部份收入、從每張入場券收入捐出港幣一元及從冰極餐廳的部份收入。

此外，捐款收入和籌款活動開支包括由海洋公園公司提供的若干行政支援服務，值港幣 641,662 元（二零二二年：港幣 478,979 元）。

根據 PSP NO.2022/044/1（二零二二年：2021/057/1），本基金於二零二二年七月一日至二零二三年六月三十日（二零二二年：二零二一年七月三十一日至二零二二年六月三十日）期間透過海洋公園捐款箱和八達通裝置籌得港幣 417,006 元（二零二二年：港幣 323,369 元）。扣除成本港幣 13,952 元（二零二二年：港幣 10,932 元），所得款項淨額為港幣 403,054 元（二零二二年：港幣 312,437 元）。本基金將所得款項分配用作本地及亞洲區物種保育的科研項目及社區公眾教育。

根據 PSP NO. FD/R074/2022（二零二二年：FD/R044/2021），本基金於二零二二年八月十三日（二零二二年：二零二一年八月二十一日）透過賣旗籌款活動籌得港幣 695,773 元（二零二二年為港幣 905,977 元）。扣除成本港幣 69,004 元（二零二二年：港幣 72,244 元）後，所得款項淨額為港幣 626,769 元（二零二二年：港幣 833,733 元）。本基金將所得款項分配用作本地海洋哺乳動物擱淺跟進及社區教育工作，本地物種保育的科研項目及社區公眾教育工作。

根據 PSP NO. 2022/109/1，本基金於二零二二年十一月二十二日至二零二三年一月二日透過在荃新天地舉行的籌款活動中籌得港幣 96,560 元。扣除成本港幣 966 元後，所得款項淨額為港幣 95,594 元。本基金將所得款項分配用作支援本地和亞洲區域物種的科學保護研究以及社區公眾教育工作。

根據 PSP NO. 2020/067/1，於二零二一年六月三十日年度，本基金於二零二零年七月四日到二零二零年七月十二日期間於海洋公園威威天地舉辦「小狐獴與大象龜之旅」開放日籌得港幣 2,040 元。扣除成本港幣 648 元後，所得款項淨額為港幣 1,392 元。本基金將所得款項分配用作支援本地物種的科學保護研究以及社區公眾教育。

11 支持地震後重建開支

於上財政年度，本基金已撥出港幣 463,904 元，以支持中國川震重建後的大熊貓保育工作。

12 關聯方交易

如有某一方人士有能力直接或間接控制本基金或對本基金的財務或經營決策發揮重大影響力，此等人士即視為本基金的關聯方。除了在本財務報表所披露的關聯方交易外，本基金在本年度並沒有其他關聯方交易。

10 DONATION INCOME

Donation income includes a total of HK\$3,156,135 (2022: HK\$2,255,825) received from Ocean Park Corporation. This total represents contributions from the sales of panda merchandise items, contributions from HK\$1 per paid admission income and contributions from the revenue of Tuxedos Restaurant.

In addition, donation income and direct costs of donation income include a net amount of HK\$641,662 (2022: HK\$478,979) in respect of the value of certain administrative support services provided by Ocean Park Corporation.

The Foundation raised HK\$417,006 (2022: HK\$323,369) from donation boxes and octopus devices placed at Ocean Park from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 (2022: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022) which was under the Public Subscription Permit (the "PSP") No. 2022/044/1 (2022: 2021/057/1). After deducting the cost of HK\$13,952 (2022: HK\$10,932), the net proceeds were HK\$403,054 (2022: HK\$312,437). The net proceeds were allocated to support the Foundation's scientific conservation research of local and Asia regional species and community and public awareness education.

The Foundation raised HK\$695,773 (2022: HK\$905,977) from flag day fund-raising activity held on 13 August 2022 (2022: 21 August 2021) which was under the PSP No. FD/R074/2022 (2022: FD/R044/2021). After deducting the cost of HK\$69,004 (2022: HK\$72,244), the net proceeds were HK\$626,769 (2022: HK\$833,733). The net proceeds were allocated to support local marine mammal stranding response and community education programme, scientific projects of local species and local community and public education programme.

The Foundation raised HK\$96,560 from the fundraising activities at Citywalk held during the period from 22 November 2022 to 2 January 2023 which was under the PSP No. 2022/109/1. After deducting the cost of HK\$966, the net proceeds were HK\$95,594. The net proceeds were allocated to support scientific conservation research of local and Asia Regional species and community and public awareness education.

During the year ended 30 June 2021, the Foundation raised HK\$2,040 from the donation event, Little Meerkat & Giant Tortious Adventure Open Day at Whiskers Harbour, Ocean Park held during the period from 4 July 2020 to 12 July 2020 which was under the PSP No. 2020/067/1. After deducting the cost of HK\$648, the net proceeds were HK\$1,392. The net proceeds were allocated to support scientific conservation research of local species, and community and public awareness education.

11 EARTHQUAKE REBUILDING EFFORTS

During the year ended 30 June 2022, the Foundation allocated HK\$463,904 to support rebuilding efforts for facilitating giant panda conservation in China following earthquakes in recent years.

12 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related to the Foundation if the party or the Foundation has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Other than those disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Foundation had no other related party transactions during the year.

13 財務風險管理

財務風險因素

本基金的活動承受信用風險及流動資金風險。本基金的整體風險管理計劃專注於財務市場的難預測性，並尋求儘量減低對本基金財務表現的潛在不利影響。

風險管理由本基金按照受託委員會批准的政策進行。

(a) 信用風險和減值評估

本基金有關金融資產的最高信用風險相當於銀行現金存款、應收賬款及其他應收款、應收捐款及與海洋公園公司的往來賬項的賬面值。現金和銀行結餘均存放在外部信用評級為投資級的銀行中以減低風險。至於應收賬款、應收捐款、其他應收款及與海洋公園公司的往來賬項，本基金會評估個別債項的可收回金額，確保已作出足夠撥備。本基金並無持有任何抵押品作為質押。

此外，本基金對每項個別應收賬款及應收捐款款項之可收回金額計提香港財務報告準則第9號規定的預期信貸虧損，而對已出現信貸減值的結餘進行個別評估。

估計虧損率是由管理層根據債務人的過往信貸虧損經驗、債務人經營所在行業整體經濟狀況以及於報告日期當前狀況及預期狀況發展方向，對每項個別應收賬款及應收捐款款項作出估算。

於二零二三年六月三十日，鑒於客戶並無嚴重拖欠紀錄及前瞻性估計影響不大，預期虧損率並不重大。

(b) 流動資金風險

本基金的流動資金風險管理政策只會在有足夠流動資金額度的情況下才提供捐款。由於所有基金已被投資而其債務只屬輕微，故本基金並不承受明顯的流動資金風險。

應付賬款及其他應付款均在十二個月內到期及免息。

公平值估計

金融工具的公允價值是按照以貼現現金流量分析為基礎的公認定價模式確定。

本基金認為在財務報表中按攤餘成本計量的金融工具的公平值與賬面值相若。

14 財務報表之批准

財務報表由本基金的受託人於二零二三年十一月二日批准及授權發出。

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Foundation's activities expose it to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Foundation's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Foundation's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Foundation under policies approved by the Trustees.

(a) Credit risk and impairment assessment

The carrying amounts of cash deposits at banks, accounts and other receivables, donation receivables and current account with Ocean Park Corporation represent the Foundation's maximum exposure to credit risks in relation to the financial assets. Cash and bank balances are placed with banks with external credit ratings of investment grade to mitigate the risk. For accounts receivable, donation receivables, other receivables and current account with Ocean Park Corporation, the Foundation reviews the recoverable amount of each debtor to ensure that adequate provision is made for irrecoverable amounts. The Foundation does not hold any collateral as security.

In addition, the Foundation performs impairment assessment under ECL model upon application of HKFRS 9 on accounts receivable and donation receivable individually.

Management assessed the expected loss on accounts receivable and donation receivable individually by estimation based on historical observed default rates, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forward-looking information at the reporting date.

As at 30 June 2023, the expected losses rate is insignificant, given there is no history of significant defaults and insignificant impact from forward-looking estimates.

(b) Liquidity risk

The policy of the Foundation is to provide donations only when the Foundation has sufficient liquidity. The Foundation is not subject to significant liquidity risk as all funds remain invested.

Accounts and other payables are due within 12 months and interest-free.

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The fair value of financial instruments are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The Foundation considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their corresponding fair values.


14 APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS


The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 2 November 2023.

香港海洋公園保育基金
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