競爭事務委員會
COMPETITION
COMMISSION

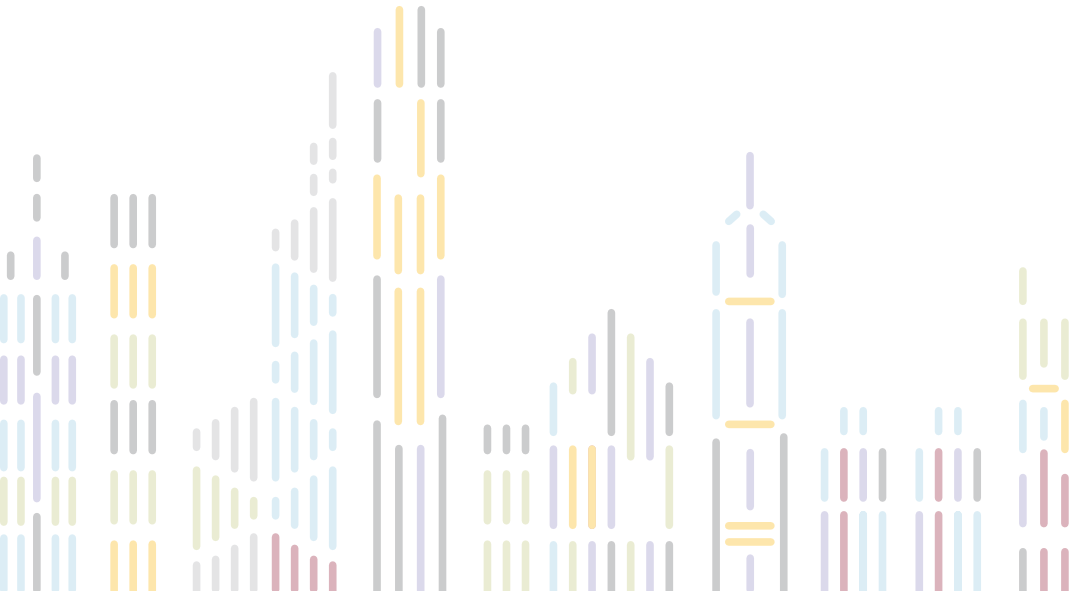


2022/2023

年報 ANNUAL REPORT

年報封面設計象徵競爭為香港各行各業的蓬勃發展，打下堅實的基礎。踏入全面運作的第八個年頭，競爭事務委員會繼續致力為香港商界及消費者維護平等競爭的市場環境，以促進消費者利益、激勵創新及提升經濟活力，造福香港各界。

The cover design highlights the importance of competition as a solid foundation for different sectors of Hong Kong's economy to grow and flourish. Entering its eighth year of full operation, the Competition Commission remains committed to safeguarding a level-playing field for all businesses and consumers in the city, which will in turn deliver consumer benefits, stimulate innovation and enhance economic vibrancy to the benefit of everyone in Hong Kong.



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關於競爭事務委員會
About the Competition Commission

我們的角色

競爭事務委員會(競委會)是根據《競爭條例》(《條例》)(第619章)成立的獨立法定團體，《條例》於2015年12月14日全面生效。競委會致力推動有利於自由貿易、高效率及創新的競爭環境，以祈為本港消費者帶來更多選擇、更佳價格與更具質素的商品及服務。

我們的工作

《條例》旨在禁止妨礙、限制或扭曲香港競爭的協議、做法及行為，以及禁止大幅削弱香港競爭的合併行為。合併守則目前只適用於涉及直接或間接持有根據《電訊條例》(第106章)發出的傳送者牌照的業務實體的合併。

根據《條例》，競委會須履行以下職能：

- 調查可能違反《條例》所訂競爭守則的行為，及執行《條例》的條文；
- 提高公眾對競爭的價值及《條例》如何促進競爭的了解；
- 推動在香港經營業務的業務實體採納適當的內部監控及風險管理制度，以確保該等業務實體遵守《條例》；
- 就在香港境內及境外的競爭事宜，向特區政府提供意見；
- 就影響香港市場競爭的事宜，進行市場研究；以及
- 促進對香港競爭法的法律、經濟及政策方面的研究，以及促進該等方面的技巧發展。

WHO WE ARE

The Competition Commission (Commission) is an independent statutory body established under the Competition Ordinance (Ordinance) (Cap. 619), which came into full effect on 14 December 2015. The Commission is committed to promoting a competitive environment that is conducive to free flow of trade, efficiency and innovation, bringing increased choice and better quality and lower prices of goods and services to consumers in Hong Kong.

WHAT WE DO

The objective of the Ordinance is to prohibit agreements, practices and conduct that prevent, restrict or distort competition, and to prohibit mergers that substantially lessen competition in Hong Kong. The scope of application of the Merger Rule is currently limited to mergers involving undertakings directly or indirectly holding carrier licences issued under the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106).

The Commission is tasked with the following functions under the Ordinance:

- To investigate conduct that may contravene the competition rules of the Ordinance and enforce the provisions of the Ordinance;
- To promote public understanding of the value of competition and how the Ordinance promotes competition;
- To promote the adoption by undertakings carrying on business in Hong Kong of appropriate internal controls and risk management systems and to ensure their compliance with the Ordinance;
- To advise the Government on competition matters in Hong Kong and outside Hong Kong;
- To conduct market studies into matters affecting competition in markets in Hong Kong; and
- To promote research into and the development of skills in relation to the legal, economic and policy aspects of competition law in Hong Kong.

關於競爭事務委員會
About the Competition Commission

競委會的抱負、使命及信念體現了我們履行職責的精神，即透過執行《條例》來維護香港的競爭環境。

抱負

為香港消費者及商界維護平等競爭環境，以提升經濟活力、激勵創新，及促進消費者利益。

使命

透過培養有利競爭的文化、倡導守法及有效執法，以防止反競爭的協議、做法及行為。

信念

- **獨立：**按照法律的規定獨立自主地行事；
- **專業：**以不偏不倚、客觀專業的態度作行動和決策；
- **透明：**保持高透明度、並會為我們的決定及行動承擔責任；及
- **正直：**尊重所有人士，保障個人利益，並恪守道德準則。

The Commission's Vision, Mission and Values embody the spirit in which we carry out our duties to safeguard competition in Hong Kong by enforcing the Ordinance.

VISION

To safeguard a level-playing field for consumers and businesses in Hong Kong, enhancing economic vibrancy, stimulating innovation and delivering consumer benefits.

MISSION

To prevent anti-competitive agreements, practices and conduct through nurturing a culture conducive to competition, advocating compliance and engaging in effective law enforcement.

VALUES

- **Independent:** We will act independently within the confines of the law;
- **Professional:** We will take action and make decisions in an impartial, objective and professional manner;
- **Transparent:** We will make ourselves accessible and accountable for our decisions and actions; and
- **Integrity:** We will treat all people with respect, protect personal interests and uphold ethical standards.

主席的話
Chairman's Statement

競爭事務委員會
COMPETITION
COMMISSION



陳家殷，BBS，JP
Samuel CHAN Ka-yan, BBS, JP

在2022/2023年度，香港克服2019新冠病毒疫情帶來的挑戰，踏上復常之路。競爭事務委員會（競委會）同樣度過了豐盛及充實的一年，無論在執法、提供政策意見及宣傳倡導方面均開拓了新領域，並達至多個重要的里程碑。

截至2023年3月底，競委會共就13宗涉及合謀行為及濫用市場權勢的案件入稟競爭事務審裁處（審裁處），共涉及63名答辯人。當中三宗案件在本報告年度入稟，每宗均清楚反映競委會的執法重點，對香港競爭法體系的發展具有獨特意義。審裁處亦已就五宗案件裁定競委會勝訴及頒下罰則，其餘案件則有待審訊或判決。

正如上一份年報所載，競委會訂立了三個執法重點，分別是(1)影響民生的反競爭行為；(2)騙取公帑的合謀行為；及(3)影響數碼市場的行為。競委會以上述重點為其整體執法方向，年內已有數宗重要案件達至不同的執法結果，另外亦有其他調查仍在進行中。

The year 2022/2023 saw Hong Kong emerging from the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and embarking on the journey to normalcy. It was an equally fruitful and eventful year for the Competition Commission (Commission), with a number of new initiatives launched and significant milestones achieved across the full spectrum of its enforcement, advisory and advocacy work.

As at end of March 2023, the Commission filed a total of 13 cases involving cartels and abuse of substantial market power against a total of 63 respondents. Three of these cases were filed during the reporting year, each of which serving as clear illustrations of the Commission's enforcement priorities and bearing unique significance to Hong Kong's competition regime. The Competition Tribunal (Tribunal) already ruled in favour of the Commission and handed down orders on sanctions in five cases while the rest are still pending trial or judgment.

The Commission has, as presented in the last Annual Report, set three enforcement priority areas, namely (1) anti-competitive conduct concerning livelihood issues; (2) cartels that aim to take advantage of government or public funding; and (3) conduct affecting digital markets. As a guiding framework for the Commission's overall enforcement direction, these focuses have led to some investigations that are still ongoing, as well as landmark cases that have resulted in various enforcement outcomes during the year.

在過去一年入稟審裁處的案件中，兩宗涉及民生議題，對社會影響深遠。2022年6月，競委會揭露並打擊了兩間在空調工程界甚具規模的公司持續多年的合謀行為；香港高樓林立，人口稠密，空調供應更是現代生活的必需品，有關行為影響到不少市民大眾。2022年9月，競委會就香港首宗操控轉售價格案件入稟審裁處，案件涉及一間公司訂定其兩個主要本地分銷商銷售味精粉產品的最低轉售價。這宗案件同時展示了競委會決心全面執行《競爭條例》（條例），除了致力保障民生外，亦重視如何為香港商界及法律界提供更清晰的指引。

Two of the cases filed in the past year concern livelihood issues casting far-reaching impact across the community. In June 2022, the Commission tackled a multi-year cartel formed between two established companies providing air-conditioning services. Hong Kong is a densely populated city crowded with high-rise buildings. With air-conditioning being a modern necessity, the cartel affected many members of the public in the city. In September 2022, the Commission brought Hong Kong's first resale price maintenance case against a company for imposing minimum resale prices for its monosodium glutamate (MSG) product on two main local distributors. Apart from safeguarding people's livelihood, the case is also a solid testimony to the Commission's determination to enforce the full spectrum of the Competition Ordinance (Ordinance) and provide clearer guidance to businesses and the legal community in Hong Kong.

競委會年內入稟的第三宗案件，正正凸顯了我們打擊騙取政府資助的合謀行為的目標。2023年3月，競委會就首宗濫用政府新冠疫情資助計劃、涉及採購資訊科技方案的合謀案件，入稟審裁處。這宗案件向所有企業發出了警示，就是競委會會毫不猶豫地打擊任何試圖以反競爭手段騙取公帑的行為，尤其是當這些資助往往是為了幫助艱苦經營的企業解決燃眉之急，渡過難關。

The Commission's third case brought before the Tribunal during the year is a clear indication of its resolute focus on pursuing cartels that exploit government funding. In March 2023, the Commission filed its first cartel case involving the abuse of a government-sponsored COVID-19 subsidy programme regarding the procurement of information and technology solutions. This case sends a warning signal to businesses that the Commission would confront head-on any attempt to take advantage of public funding by anti-competitive means, especially when such funding often provides lifelines to businesses operating under difficult environments.

審裁處早前就涉及本港兩個公共屋邨的裝修工程案件作出裁決，並向答辯人判處罰款，競委會其後就有關罰款提出上訴，上訴庭於年度內裁定競委會勝訴。作為香港首數宗達至上訴庭審理的競爭法案件，有關裁決立下了重要案例，確認除了直接參與反競爭行為的業務實體，競委會亦可向與他們組成同一業務實體的其他公司或人士追究全額罰款。此裁決向意圖參與或促成反競爭行為的市場參與者，發出了極具阻嚇力的訊息。

During the year, the Court of Appeal made a landmark ruling in favour of the Commission in its appeals against pecuniary penalties imposed by the Tribunal on respondents in cases concerning renovation projects at two public housing estates in Hong Kong. As one of the very first competition cases which reached the Court of Appeal in Hong Kong, the judgment established an important precedent affirming that the Commission may proceed against entities comprised in an undertaking for the full unmitigated penalty in addition to the entities that directly participated in the contravention themselves. This clarification sent a strong message of deterrence to market players who may be tempted into participating in or facilitating anti-competitive practices.

除入稟審裁處外，在過去一年，競委會繼續在合適的個案中，策略性地採用《條例》所提供的非訴訟方式，迅速及有效地達至執法結果。其中一個值得注意的例子，是競委會接納了七間私家車分銷商所提出的承諾，徹底移除了過

In addition to bringing cases to the Tribunal, the Commission continued to make strategic use of non-litigation remedies provided under the Ordinance to achieve outcomes effectively and efficiently in appropriate cases over the past year. One notable example is the Commission's acceptance of commitments offered by seven car distributors of 17

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Chairman's Statement

往施加於私家車車主的保用限制，有關承諾涵蓋17個國際私家車品牌。現時，當車輛需要保養或進行不屬於保用範圍的維修時，車主可自由選擇光顧獨立車房，而無需承擔不在特約維修中心檢修而引致保用失效的風險，並可期望車輛的保養及維修費用相應下降。

international passenger car brands, which resulted in the complete removal of car warranty restrictions on passenger car owners. Car owners can now enjoy the benefit of having the choice to take their vehicles to independent car repair workshops for maintenance services or non-warranty repairs, without the risk of having their warranty voided on the basis that their car was not serviced or repaired at an authorised service centre. It is hoped that this will lead to lower prices for car maintenance and repair services correspondingly.

過去數年間，經過競委會積極及廣泛的接觸後，公營界別在制定及執行政策時，已逐漸傾向在較早階段將競爭元素納入考慮。年內，競委會除了就多項公共政策向政府及公營機構提供意見外，亦在去年八月向公營界別的採購人員提供專門培訓，提升他們對圍標的防範意識，以及辨識違法行為及向競委會舉報的能力。這項培訓與我們的執法重點相配合，旨在防患於未然，從源頭遏止覬覦政府資助或公帑的反競爭行為。

With the Commission's extensive and proactive engagement over the years, there has been a continuously growing trend in the public sector to integrate competition principles into the policy-making and implementation process at an early stage. Apart from advising the government and public bodies on various public policies during the year, the Commission also provided tailored training to public procurers last August to raise their awareness against bid-rigging and enhance their capability to detect and report suspected wrongdoings to the Commission. In line with our enforcement priority, the initiative aims to nip in the bud anti-competitive conduct that targets government or public funding.

倡導工作方面，競委會一直努力透過嶄新及具創意的手法，向社會大眾推廣競爭的訊息，推動合規文化。年內，競委會將其宣傳工作推向另一層次，於2022年9月推出了香港首套競爭法實況劇《競爭之合謀有罪》。該劇集配合大型宣傳活動，不單成功向廣大市民宣揚市場競爭的重要性，同時亦加深了他們對各種反競爭行為的了解。

On the public advocacy front, the Commission has always strived to deliver pro-competition messages and foster a compliance culture across the community through novel and creative means. To this end, the Commission took its advocacy to the next level by launching Hong Kong's first docudrama series on competition law, *COMPETE: Cartel Hunters*, in September 2022. Supported by a citywide publicity campaign, the series achieved tremendous success in promoting the importance of competition to a mass audience and deepening their understanding of different anti-competitive conduct.

過去一年，競委會繼續積極與內地及國際的競爭法機構緊密聯繫。在內地《反壟斷法》的重大修訂於去年8月生效後，競委會隨即於同年9月舉辦網上研討會，邀得內地多名傑出學者及執法專家分享交流，以加深香港各界了解《反壟斷法》的最新發展；研討會成功吸引了本港法律界、學者及商界高級管理人員積極參與。2023年3月，競委會接待了由廣東省市場監督管理局官員所率領的代表團，為開拓競爭法及競爭政策在粵港澳大灣區（大灣區）的合作發展，踏出了重要的一步。在報告年度內，我們的行政團隊亦參與了多個國際會議，就競爭法及競爭政策的最新發展進行具成效的交流。

Over the past year, the Commission continued to actively foster strong ties with its Mainland and international counterparts. Shortly after major amendments to the Mainland's Anti-Monopoly Law (AML) came into force in August 2022, the Commission organised a webinar joined by a distinguished scholar and enforcement experts from the Mainland in September 2022 to raise local awareness of the latest developments in AML. The webinar successfully attracted enthusiastic participation and responses from legal practitioners, academics and senior management of the business community in Hong Kong. In March 2023, the Commission received a delegation led by the Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation officials, which marked an important step towards deepening cooperation between the two authorities in the advancement of competition policy and law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA). During the reporting year, our own executives also participated in international conferences with fruitful exchanges on the latest development on competition law and policy.

主席的話
Chairman's Statement

展望未來，競委會將繼續堅定地對上述三個執法重點作優先處理，以期為香港的市場競爭及消費者帶來最大的益處。在調查案件時，競委會將充分利用其法定權力，並採取最合適的方法，有效及靈活地處理個案。同時，競委會亦會加強與公營界別及公眾接觸，推動公平競爭成為香港市場的一個重要元素。

Looking ahead, the Commission will continue to accord steadfast priority to the three focus areas mentioned above, with a view to bringing the greatest overall gain to market competition and consumer benefits in Hong Kong. It will make full use of its statutory powers during investigations and seek to tackle cases with efficacy and flexibility in the most appropriate way. The Commission will also step up its efforts in public sector and community engagement with the aim of promoting fair competition as a key element of the Hong Kong market.

各司法管轄區的競爭法機構互相合作，有助提升彼此的能力及匯聚專業知識，對共同發展一個按原則並具一致性的競爭政策框架，有著一定貢獻。同時，隨著大灣區經濟日漸融合，競委會將進一步加強與內地有關當局的協作，促進競爭法及競爭政策在大灣區的整體實施，以配合區內不斷湧現的商業發展機遇。競委會亦會加強與海外同儕的交流，緊貼不同司法管轄區的發展，並把握每個機會，說好香港故事。

Cooperation between competition authorities from different jurisdictions can help build capacity and expertise, and contribute to the joint development of a consistent and principled competition policy framework. With closer economic integration in the GBA, the Commission will further strengthen collaborations with its Mainland counterparts to bolster the implementation of competition law and policy in the GBA as a whole, in line with fast-growing development opportunities for businesses in the area. It will also strengthen exchanges with its overseas counterparts to keep abreast of developments in various jurisdictions and make use of every opportunity to tell the good stories of Hong Kong.

最後，本人謹藉此機會衷心感謝由畢仲明先生帶領的行政團隊，以及競委會各委員，我們取得的成果全賴他們的努力及寶貴意見。競委會未來將繼續履行其職責，竭力維護競爭，為各界帶來裨益。

Before I sign off, I would like to take the opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to the executive arm led by Mr. Rasul Butt and my fellow Commission members, for our achievements would not have been possible without their hard work and sage advice. As we move forward, we remain committed to upholding our mandate and working tirelessly to ensure that competition is safeguarded for the benefit of all.



主席
陳家殷，BBS，JP



Samuel Chan Ka-yan, BBS, JP
Chairman

行政總裁的話
CEO's Statement

競爭事務委員會
COMPETITION COMMISSION



畢仲明
Rasul BUTT

2022/2023年度對競爭事務委員會(競委會)和香港而言，同樣是意義重大的一年。隨著因新冠疫情而實施的限制於年內逐步解除，香港已回復常態，而疫情期間在家工作的競委會同事們亦能再度聚首一堂，令人欣喜。

2022/2023 was a significant year not only for the Competition Commission (Commission) but also Hong Kong as it saw the gradual lifting of restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the return of normalcy to our city. The Commission's staff members who have been working from home could once again gather under the same roof and this has been most welcomed.

在團隊的共同努力下，競委會克服了疫情所帶來的各種挑戰，並向前推進，取得與香港市民息息相關的理想成果。

Collectively, our team had overcome many operational challenges posed by the pandemic and managed to push ahead and produced results that underlined the relevance of the Commission's work to the people of Hong Kong.

在執法方面，競委會過去一年就三宗案件入稟競爭事務審裁處(審裁處)，包括香港首宗操控轉售價格案件、首宗涉及濫用政府中小企資助計劃的合謀案件，以及在空調工程項目中從事嚴重反競爭行為的案件。這些案件展示了競委會維護民生及保障寶貴公共資源免受反競爭行為損害的決心。

On the enforcement side, the Commission brought three cases before the Competition Tribunal (Tribunal) in the past year, which included Hong Kong's first case on resale price maintenance; the first cartel case involving abuse of a government subsidy scheme for small and medium-sized enterprises; and proceedings against serious anti-competitive conduct in the supply of air-conditioning works. These cases illustrate the Commission's determination to safeguard people's livelihood and valuable public resources from the harmful effects of anti-competitive practices.

針對競委會的三大執法重點，即(1)影響民生的競爭問題；(2)以反競爭手段騙取公帑；及(3)數碼市場的競爭事宜，我們已制定並開始實施三個主要策略，並在年內取得顯著成效：

In tackling its three priorities (1) competition-related matters that affect people's livelihood; (2) abuse of public funding through anti-competitive means; and (3) competition issues arising from digital markets, the Commission has developed and started to implement with notable success three key strategies:

主動調查

在《競爭條例》(《條例》)全面生效初期，競委會的執法工作均是投訴主導。雖然此情況在許多新成立的執法機構相當常見，但這亦意味著競委會在展開調查方面較為被動。事實上，這做法的成效，很大程度上取決於接獲的投訴是否足以讓競委會展開行動。隨著時日累積得來的經驗和收集到的市場情報，競委會已變得更積極主動地追查與競委會三大執法重點相關的個案。一個明顯的例子，就是涉及政府防疫抗疫基金下推出的遙距營商計劃[1]的一宗合謀案件，競委會在篩選分析香港生產力促進局所提供的數據後，發現不尋常的投標模式，顯示當中可能存在反競爭行為，於是正式立案調查。

Ex officio investigations

In the early years after the Competition Ordinance (Ordinance) came into full force, the Commission's enforcement efforts were wholly complaint-driven. While this was normal for many new law enforcement agencies, it meant that the Commission was rather reactive when it came to initiating investigations. Indeed, the effectiveness of this approach would depend very much on the actionability of the complaints received. Over time, with the culmination of more experience and the gathering of market intelligence, the Commission has started to initiate ex officio investigations that enabled us to be more proactive in pursuing cases that accord with the Commission's three priorities. A notable example is the case where suspected cartel conduct targeted the Distance Business Programme[1] launched under the Government's Anti-Epidemic Fund. A formal investigation was initiated as a result of the Commission's screening of data provided by the Hong Kong Productivity Council which revealed unusual bidding patterns that were indicative of potential anti-competitive conduct.

與其他執法機構採取聯合行動

自競委會著手調查可能違反《條例》的行為以來，曾遇上一些情況，令我們有理由懷疑當中可能涉及刑事罪行，並牽涉其他執法機構的管轄範圍。因此，我們有必要與相關機構合作，聯手打擊這些行為，而過去與其他執法部門，如香港警務處(警方)的合作，更已取得顯著成效。例如在2022年11月，競委會參與了由警方領導、在香港仔魚類批發市場展開的跨部門聯合反罪惡行動。其後，當競委會有合理因由懷疑該批發市場存在反競爭行為，在警方的協助下，兩次搜查了市場內多個處所，以及涉案公司的兩間辦公室。

Joint operations with fellow law enforcers

Since the Commission began investigating potential breaches of the Ordinance, there have been instances where there were reasons to suspect that criminal behaviour could have been involved and which would fall under the jurisdictions of our fellow law enforcers. A concerted effort to tackle such cases was therefore warranted and collaborations with other relevant law enforcers like the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) in pursuing these cases have been very fruitful. A good example was the Commission's participation in the inter-departmental anti-crime joint operation led by the HKPF in November 2022 at the Aberdeen Wholesale Fish Market. Two searches were conducted subsequently with the support of the HKPF at a number of premises in the same fish market as well as two offices of the companies involved when the Commission had reasonable cause to suspect that anti-competitive conduct was taking place at the market.

[1] *遙距營商計劃是創新科技署在政府防疫抗疫基金下推出的資助計劃，以支援企業在新冠疫情期間透過資訊科技方案繼續營運和提供服務。香港生產力促進局為該計劃的秘書處。*

[1] *Distance Business Programme was a funding scheme launched by the Innovation and Technology Commission under the Government's Anti-Epidemic Fund to support local enterprises to adopt IT solutions to continue their businesses and services during the COVID-19 epidemic. The Hong Kong Productivity Council was the Secretariat of the programme.*

行政總裁的話
CEO's Statement

以訴訟與非訴訟方式處理違法行為

《條例》旨在維護香港市場的競爭環境，而訴訟只是解決競爭問題的其中一個方法，競委會在適當情況下，可採取非訴訟方式處理，包括接納有關人士作出承諾。年內其中一個例子，就是競委會對施加於私家車車主的具限制性保用條款進行調查後，接納了七間私家車分銷商提出的承諾。該等承諾保證徹底移除有關保用限制，確切且迅速地釋除了競委會的疑慮，令私家車車主即時受惠。

即使是已入稟審裁處的案件，競委會的合作政策亦容許答辯人承認法律責任及同意合作條款，以換取就案件達成和解。這種處理方式可節省進行抗辯聆訊所需的大量時間和公共資源，並確保能更迅速地解決有關法律責任和合規的問題。在空調工程合謀案件中，三名願意和解的答辯人同意承認法律責任，並接受合作條款，包括建議的罰款額，便充分說明了合作的好處。

除了執法行動外，競委會另一項重要工作，是就香港境內及境外的競爭事宜，擔當政府的主要顧問，並協助政府和公營機構在制定和實施公共政策及計劃時，將競爭納入考慮。過去一年，競委會就20多項對民生有重大影響的政策及計劃，向相關部門提供意見。競委會亦與公務員事務局合作，為超過120名高級政務主任及高級行政主任提供競爭法培訓，重點為保障公共採購程序免受圍標等反競爭行為所損害。

Litigation and non-litigation measures to address contraventions

The objective of the Ordinance is to safeguard a competitive market environment in Hong Kong. While litigation is one of the means to resolve competition concerns, the Commission can, in appropriate circumstances, adopt non-litigation remedies such as accepting commitments from relevant parties. A noteworthy example during the year was the Commission's acceptance of commitments offered by seven car distributors following an investigation into the imposition of restrictive warranty terms and conditions on passenger car owners. The commitments addressed the Commission's concerns in a targeted and speedy manner, to the immediate benefit of passenger car owners, by ensuring the complete removal of such warranty restrictions.

Even for cases which were already before the Tribunal, the Commission's Cooperation Policy allows respondents to admit liability and agree to cooperation terms in return for settling the case. The approach helps to save significant time and public resources which would otherwise be spent in a contested hearing, as well as ensuring quicker resolution of issues of liability and compliance. The advantages of cooperation were well illustrated by the air-conditioning works cartel case, in which three settling respondents agreed to admit liability and accepted cooperation terms, including the proposed pecuniary penalty.

Enforcement aside, the Commission is the Government's principal adviser on competition matters inside and outside Hong Kong, and helping government departments and public bodies to take competition into consideration during the development and implementation of public policies and schemes remains an important aspect of the Commission's work. Over the past year, the Commission advised relevant departments and bodies on more than 20 policies and initiatives which had significant impact on people's daily lives. The Commission had also collaborated with the Civil Service Bureau to provide competition law training to more than 120 Senior Administrative Officers and Senior Executive Officers, with a focus on safeguarding public procurement against anti-competitive conduct such as bid-rigging.

行政總裁的話
CEO's Statement

一直以來，競委會十分重視倡導工作。宣傳教育的重要性，除了絕不低於執法方面的工作外，多元化的倡導活動，更多次為我們帶來重要資訊，讓我們成功採取執法行動。競委會一直竭力以各種宣傳手法，鼓勵各行業遵守《條例》及建立良好作業方式，其創意及追求卓越的精神，在世界各地同儕間享負盛名。其中一個例子，是年內與香港電台聯合製作的全新劇集《競爭之合謀有罪》。這套一連五集的電視劇以競委會處理的真實案件為藍本，同時亦推出了一系列包括網上推廣、戶外廣告及電台訪問等多媒體宣傳活動，引起各界熱烈關注。

競委會認為，要向年輕一代灌輸公平競爭的原則。為此，我們特別為中學設計了一項教育活動，向高中生介紹《條例》。另外，競委會亦與網絡紅人合作，在Facebook和YouTube等不同社交平台上，分享促進競爭的訊息。

總括而言，競委會在過去一年取得的成果令人鼓舞，在維護公平競爭的營商環境和保障消費者權益方面，均取得重大進展。我謹代表工作團隊，衷心感謝主席陳家殷先生及各委員過去一年的寶貴意見及指導。我亦十分感謝商務及經濟發展局一直以來的支持。



行政總裁
畢仲明

The Commission has always taken its advocacy work very seriously. Not only is competition advocacy not secondary to our enforcement work, but time and again, our multifaceted advocacy efforts have brought us vital information that led to successful enforcement actions. Amongst our peers in the competition law enforcement world, the Commission is known for its creativity and commitment to promote competition law compliance and best practices via multiple means. A notable example is our latest TV series, *COMPETE: Cartel Hunters*, which was co-produced with Radio Television Hong Kong. Based on real cases handled by the Commission, the five-episode series was the centrepiece of a multi-pronged publicity campaign that included online promotions, outdoor advertisements and radio interviews. Response to the TV series has been overwhelmingly positive.

At the Commission, we subscribe to the belief that the principle of fair competition should be taught at a young age and in contributing to this, the Commission has tailor-made an education programme for secondary schools, introducing the Ordinance to upper form students. The Commission also collaborated with trending key opinion leaders (KOLs) to share pro-competition messages on different social media platforms, including Facebook and YouTube.

In closing, I am pleased to report that the Commission has had a fruitful year, making significant strides towards our mission to safeguard a level-playing field for businesses as well as in the interest of consumers. On behalf of our team, I would like to convey my deep gratitude to the Chairman, Mr. Samuel Chan, and Commission Members for their invaluable advice and guidance over the past year. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau for its continued support.



Rasul Butt
Chief Executive Officer

年度重點
Highlights of the Year

執法 Enforcement

收到及處理了261宗投訴；對10宗新的個案[2]進行了初步評估，及就5宗個案展開調查
Received and processed 261 complaints; commenced initial assessment into 10 new cases[2] and started investigation into five cases

就3宗新案件入稟競爭事務審裁處
Filed three new cases in the Competition Tribunal

就空調工程案件的訴訟，與多名答辯人訂立合作協議，答辯人同意承認法律責任及接受合作條款，包括答辯公司支付1億5,000萬港元罰款的建議
Entered into cooperation agreements with several respondents in cases relating to air-conditioning works, whereby the respondents agreed to admit liability and accepted terms including a proposed pecuniary penalty of HK$150 million on a respondent company

參與由香港警務處統籌、在香港仔魚類批發市場展開的跨部門聯合行動，隨後對批發市場內的懷疑反競爭行為展開調查
Participated in an inter-departmental joint operation at the Aberdeen Wholesale Fish Market organised by Hong Kong Police Force, and subsequently initiated an investigation into suspected anti-competitive conduct at the Market

接納了七間私家車分銷商的承諾，徹底移除了過往施加於17個私家車品牌的車主的車輛保用限制
Accepted commitments offered by seven car distributors, resulting in the complete removal of car warranty restrictions imposed on car owners of 17 passenger car brands

發布三份政策及意見文件，包括關於僱主共同與僱員組織協商的意見公告、個人寬待政策的修訂版，以及為採購而設的「不合謀條款」範本修訂版
Published three policy and advisory documents, including an advisory bulletin on employers' joint negotiations with employee bodies, a revised leniency policy for individuals, and a revised set of Non-collusion Clauses for procurement

政策意見 Advisory

就超過20項公共政策及計劃向政府及公營機構提供意見，大多數建議獲有關當局考慮及採納
Provided competition advice to the Government and public bodies on more than 20 public policies and initiatives with many recommendations well received

為超過120名高級政務主任及高級行政主任舉辦競爭法及相關政策培訓，重點講解公共採購及圍標
Conducted training on competition law and policy for over 120 Senior Administrative Officers and Senior Executive Officers, with a focus on public procurement and bid-rigging

宣傳倡導 Advocacy

舉辦了約60場不同形式的活動，廣泛接觸社會各界
Delivered around 60 engagement events reaching different sectors across the community

舉辦內地《反壟斷法》網上研討會，吸引了逾350名律師、企業代表、學者、以及來自公營界別的人士參與
Organised a webinar on Mainland's Anti-Monopoly Law which was well attended by over 350 lawyers, business representatives, academics and those from the public sector

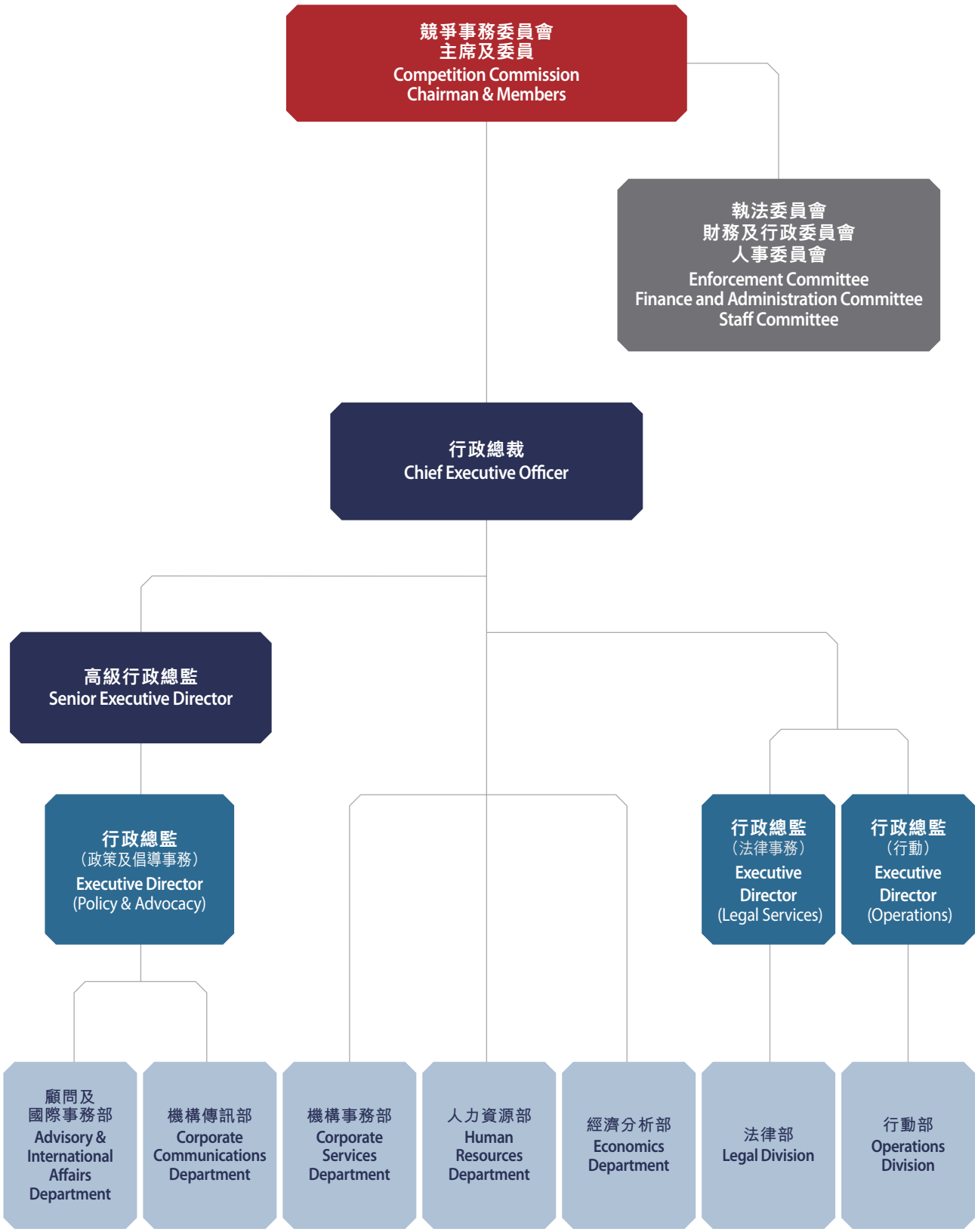
推出香港首套競爭法個案實況劇《競爭之合謀有罪》
Launched Hong Kong's first docudrama on competition law cases, *COMPETE: Cartel Hunters*

加強利用社交媒體，在競委會多個網上平台上載了約180條有關競爭法及競委會工作的帖子
Strengthened the use of social media with around 180 feeds about competition law and the Commission's work posted on its online platforms

[2] *包括根據投訴及其他渠道得到的資料而展開調查的個案，其他渠道包括公眾查詢、競委會所作的研究、收集到的情報、其他程序及調查，或是經由政府及其他公共機構轉介的個案。*

[2] *They included cases based on complaints and other sources including public enquiries, the Commission's own research, market intelligence gathered, other Commission's processes and investigations or referrals from the Government and other public authorities.*

組織架構
Organisation Structure



機構管治
Corporate Governance

競委會恪守良好的機構管治標準履行其職責，以求符合公眾及持份者的最佳利益。我們致力提升機構的管治成效，適當披露營運及管治的資料，確保競委會對公眾的問責性並維持其運作透明度。《條例》對競委會運作以及轄下工作委員會多方面事宜所作出的規管，我們均加以遵循。我們亦採納適當原則及最佳慣例，包括適用於一般公共機構的監控機制、行為守則及機構管治安排。

The Commission is committed to high standards of corporate governance in conducting its duties in the best interest of the public and its stakeholders. It strives to enhance the effectiveness of the management of the organisation, ensure its accountability to the public and transparency of its operations through the disclosure of appropriate information on its operation and governance. The Commission abides by the Ordinance which governs many aspects of its operations and the supporting functional committees. It also adopts appropriate principles and best practices including control mechanisms, codes of conduct and corporate governance arrangements that are applicable to public bodies.

競委會主席及委員的委任

香港特別行政區（香港特區）行政長官再度委任陳家殷先生為競委會主席。陳先生的任期由2022年5月1日起生效，為期兩年。

房育輝教授、何淑瑛女士與信躍升先生同時獲委任為新任委員。

許華傑先生於2022年4月30日卸任競委會委員。巢國明先生於2022年7月離世。

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS TO THE COMMISSION

The Chief Executive (CE) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) has reappointed Mr. Samuel Chan Ka-yan as the Chairman of the Commission for a term of two years from 1 May 2022.

Three new Members have also been appointed for the same term period, including Professor Fong Yuk-fai, Ms. Sabrina Ho Shuk-ying and Mr. Eric Xin Yue-sheng.

Mr. Michael Hui Wah-kit stepped down as Member of the Commission on 30 April 2022. Mr. Joe Chau Kwok-ming passed away in July 2022.

競委會成員（截至2023年3月31日）

競委會履行《條例》訂明的職能，監督轄下行政機關的工作，並核准所有重大決定。截至2023年3月底，競委會有15名委員，包括一名主席，全部由行政長官委任，為期兩年。競委會委員來自不同界別，包括在工商、經濟、法律、中小型企業（中小企）、會計、金融和消費者保障等範疇有相關專業知識和經驗的人士。

COMMISSION MEMBERS (AS AT 31 MARCH 2023)

The Commission exercises the functions as provided in the Ordinance. It oversees the work of the executive arm of the Commission and approves all major decisions. As at the end of March 2023, the Commission had 15 Members including the Chairman, who were appointed by the CE of the HKSAR for a period of two years. Commission Members are drawn from different fields, including those who have relevant expertise and experience in industry, commerce, economics, law, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), accounting, finance and consumer protection.

主席



陳家殷先生，BBS，JP

陳家殷先生為執業大律師，多年來獲委任為多個公共諮詢及法定組織成員。他曾擔任消費者委員會副主席、保險業監管局非執行董事、平等機會委員會委員及消費者訴訟基金管理委員會主席，現任城市規劃上訴委員會副主席、廉政公署審查貪污舉報諮詢委員會成員及集體訴訟工作小組成員。

於2020年，陳先生獲頒授銅紫荊星章，以表揚他對推動消費者權益貢獻良多。

陳先生同時擁有英國特許仲裁司學會院士、香港仲裁司學會資深會員及深圳國際仲裁院仲裁員的專業資格。

委員

委員兼任執法委員會主席



黃幸怡女士，JP

黃幸怡女士為蘇龍律師事務所顧問律師。

黃女士為香港女律師協會前會長，現為該會婦女權益小組、反販賣人口小組主席及法改小組、慈善小組聯席主席。黃女士亦為香港浸會大學諮議會榮譽委員，以及法律教育基金有限公司董事。她亦是人體器官移植委員會主席、城市規劃委員會、香港特區政府強制性公積金計劃上訴委員會、西九文化區管理局審計委員會、香港中醫藥管理委員會中醫組、香港吸煙與健康委員會及香港愛滋病顧問局的委員，以及通訊事務管理局廣播業務守則委員會增選委員。黃女士亦為香港鐵路有限公司（港鐵）獨立非執行董事。

Chairman

Mr. Samuel CHAN Ka-yan, BBS, JP

Mr. Samuel Chan is a practising barrister and has been appointed to many advisory and statutory bodies. He was former Vice-Chairman of the Consumer Council, Non-Executive Director of the Insurance Authority, Member of the Equal Opportunities Commission and Chairman of the Consumer Legal Action Fund Management Committee. Currently he also serves as Deputy Chairman of the Town Planning Appeal Board, Member of the Operations Review Committee of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and Member of the Working Group on Class Actions.

In 2020, Mr. Chan was awarded the Bronze Bauhinia Star in recognition of his significant contribution to the promotion of consumer interests.

Mr. Chan is also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Fellow of the Hong Kong Institute of Arbitrators and Panel Arbitrator of the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration.

Members

Member, Chairperson of Enforcement Committee

Ms. Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP

Ms. Sandy Wong is a consultant at So, Lung and Associates.

Ms. Wong is the Past President of the Hong Kong Federation of Women Lawyers, current Chair of its Women's Rights Committee and Anti-Human Trafficking Committee, and Co-Chair of its Law Reform Committee and Charity Committee. She is an Honorary Court member of the Hong Kong Baptist University and a Director of the Legal Education Fund Limited. She is the Chairman of the Human Organ Transplant Board, a Member of the Town Planning Board, the HKSAR Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Appeal Board, the Audit Committee of the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority, the Chinese Medicine Practitioners Board, the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, and the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS, and a co-opted member of the Broadcast Codes of Practice Committee of the Communications Authority. Ms. Wong is also an Independent Non-Executive Director of the MTR Corporation Limited (MTRCL).

機構管治
Corporate Governance

委員兼任財務及行政委員會主席



雷紹麟先生

雷紹麟先生現任香格里拉集團副總裁，主管「香格里拉會」常客獎勵計劃及數碼平台。

雷先生在加入該高級酒店集團前，曾於2021年擔任有線寬頻通訊有限公司(1097.HK)的集團策略及業務轉型總監，負責為新一代媒體電訊集團業務制定策略。

他曾為香港持牌虛擬銀行富融銀行市務總裁。富融銀行由騰訊、工銀亞洲、港交所及鄭志剛先生合資組成，於2020年底投入服務，由雷先生管理旗下多個標誌性的合作項目。

雷先生在任職富融銀行前，在亞洲具領導地位的旅遊及生活獎賞計劃「亞洲萬里通」擔任營運總裁，負責銀行、餐廳、航空公司以至酒店的所有合作項目，以及涵蓋數碼和線下體驗的會員服務。

他現為消費者委員會委員，並曾任房屋委員會委員及通訊事務管理局成員。

委員兼任人事委員會主席



陳佩君女士

陳佩君女士為鼎立資本有限公司主席。她積極參與社區服務，並於多個機構擔任顧問。現時，她為香港總商會理事會理事、香港科技園公司董事會成員、民政事務總署「夥伴倡自強」社區協作計劃諮詢委員會委員，以及工業貿易諮詢委員會及香港荷蘭商會諮詢委員會的委員。

陳女士於內地、香港、荷蘭及其他地方獲頒授不同獎項，作為對其成就的認可。於2010年，她獲選為「中國百名傑出女企業家」之一。

Member, Chairperson of Finance and Administration Committee

Mr. Alan LUI Siu-lun

Alan Lui is currently Vice President, Head of Shangri-La Circle, the direct-to-consumer loyalty and digital platform for Shangri-La Group.

Before joining the luxurious hospitality group, Mr. Lui was Director, Strategy and Transformation for i-CABLE Communications Limited (1097.HK), responsible for strategising the next generation of the media-telco group businesses in 2021.

He was Chief Marketing Officer of Fusion Bank, one of Hong Kong's licensed virtual banks. Fusion Bank is a joint venture between Tencent, ICBC Asia, HK Exchange and Mr. Adrian Cheng. The Bank has launched its service in late 2020 with signature partnerships managed by Mr. Lui.

Before that, he was Chief Operating Officer of Asia Miles, a leading travel and lifestyle reward programme in Asia, responsible for all partnerships (from banks to restaurants; from airlines to hotels) as well as member services (from digital to offline experiences).

He is now serving as a member of the Consumer Council, and was previously a member of the Housing Authority and the Communications Authority.

Member, Chairperson of Staff Committee

Ms. Jennifer CHAN Pui-kwan

Ms. Jennifer Chan is Chairman of DT Capital Ltd. She is active in community services and holds advisory positions in various institutions. At present, she is a General Committee Member of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. Ms. Chan is also a Member of the Board of Directors of Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation, the Advisory Committee of the Enhancing Self-Reliance Through District Partnership Programme, the Trade and Industry Advisory Board, and the Advisory Board of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce.

As recognition of her achievements, Ms. Chan has received numerous awards in the Mainland, Hong Kong and the Netherlands, amongst which she was selected as one of "China's 100 Outstanding Female Entrepreneurs" in 2010.



陳家強教授，GBS，JP

陳家強教授現任香港科技大學工商管理學院（科大商學院）兼任教授及院長資深顧問。於2007年7月至2017年6月，他曾擔任香港特區財經事務及庫務局局長。加入政府前，陳教授是科大商學院院長。他於1993年加入科大商學院之前曾在美國俄亥俄州立大學任教九年。

陳教授於美國Wesleyan大學取得經濟學學士學位，其後在芝加哥大學獲授工商管理碩士和財務學哲學博士學位。陳教授專長研究資產定價、交易策略評估及市場效率，並曾發表不少有關文章。

陳教授曾擔任多項重要公職，包括消費者委員會主席、香港期貨交易所董事、策略發展委員會委員、扶貧委員會委員、外匯基金諮詢委員會委員、恆生指數顧問委員會委員及香港學術評審局委員。此外他曾出任亞太金融學會主席及亞太商學院聯會主席。

Prof. K. C. CHAN, GBS, JP

Prof. K. C. Chan is Adjunct Professor and Senior Advisor to the Dean at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) Business School. He was appointed as Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury of the HKSAR from July 2007 to June 2017. Prior to that, he was Dean of Business and Management in the HKUST. Before joining the HKUST Business School in 1993, Prof. Chan had spent nine years teaching at Ohio State University in the United States.

Prof. Chan received his bachelor's degree in economics from Wesleyan University and his M.B.A. and Ph.D. in finance from the University of Chicago. He specialised in assets pricing, evaluation of trading strategies and market efficiency and has published numerous articles on these topics.

Prof. Chan held a number of public service positions including Chairman of the Consumer Council, Director of the Hong Kong Futures Exchange, and Member of the Commission on Strategic Development, Commission on Poverty, the Exchange Fund Advisory Committee, the Hang Seng Index Advisory Committee, and the Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation. He was former President of the Asian Finance Association and President of the Association of Asia Pacific Business Schools.



房育輝教授（由2022年5月1日起就任）

房育輝教授現任科大商學院經濟學教授兼副院長。加入科大前，房教授是港大經管學院經濟學教授、管理及商業策略教授兼副院長（碩士課程）。在2011年返港前，他於凱洛格管理學院擔任管理及商業策略助理教授。

房教授在香港中文大學（中大）獲得經濟學學士和碩士學位，其後在波士頓大學獲授經濟學博士。房教授專長研究應用微觀經濟理論、商業策略、產業組織及反壟斷經濟學和競爭政策。

除了擔任競委會委員，房教授亦兼任該會的國際競爭規管網絡非政府顧問。他亦以顧問身份協助中庸資本管理其量化基金。

Prof. FONG Yuk-fai (Since 1 May 2022)

Prof. Fong Yuk-fai is Professor of Economics and Associate Dean at the HKUST Business School. Prior to that, he was Professor of Economics, Professor of Management and Strategy, and Associate Dean (Taught Postgraduate) at the HKU Business School. Before returning to Hong Kong in 2011, he was Assistant Professor of Management and Strategy at Kellogg School of Management.

Prof. Fong received his Bachelor's and M.Phil. in Economics from the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and Ph.D. in Economics from Boston University. He specialises in applied microeconomic theory, business strategy, industrial organisation, and antitrust economics and competition policy.

Apart from being a Commission Member, Prof. Fong also serves as the Commission's Non-Governmental Advisor to the International Competition Network (ICN). He is also an advisor helping Optimus Capital manage its quant fund.

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何淑瑛女士(由2022年5月1日起就任)

何淑瑛女士為執業大律師，2009年開始在香港執業，專注處理商業法、公司法及保險法案件。

何女士為香港特別行政區選舉委員會委員(法律界)、公司法改革常務委員會委員、稅務上訴委員會委員及地產代理監管局紀律委員會委任成員。

何女士是香港國際仲裁中心仲裁員及深圳國際仲裁院仲裁員，亦是一邦國際網上仲調中心有限公司董事及香港大律師公會執行委員會委員。

Ms. Sabrina HO Shuk-ying (Since 1 May 2022)

Ms. Sabrina Ho is a practising barrister. She was called to the Hong Kong Bar in 2009. Her practice focuses on commercial, company and insurance law.

Ms. Ho is a member of the Election Committee (Legal Sector) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Standing Committee on Company Law Reform, the Board of Review (Inland Revenue Ordinance) and a board-appointed member of the Disciplinary Committee of the Estate Agents Authority.

Ms. Ho is an arbitrator on the list of arbitrators of the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre and an arbitrator of the Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration. She is a director of eBRAM International Online Dispute Resolution Centre Limited. She is also a member of the Bar Council of the Hong Kong Bar Association.



林欣琪女士，SC

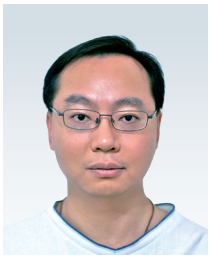
林欣琪女士為執業資深大律師，主要執業範圍包括清盤事宜、公司法、商業糾紛及證券法。她在香港及英國擁有大律師執業資格，並於美國紐約州擁有律師執業資格，自2005年起於香港執業。她是香港大律師公會公司法專業委員會的成員。她亦向法律界中關於公司和商業糾紛的專業文本投稿。

林女士亦是慈善團體「弘哲基金」的執行委員會成員，「弘哲基金」向有需要的學生提供獎學金及助學金。

Ms. Rachel LAM Yan-kay, SC

Ms. Rachel Lam, SC is a practising barrister, focusing on insolvency matters, company and commercial litigation, and securities law. She is qualified in three jurisdictions – Hong Kong, England & Wales, and New York State – and has practised in Hong Kong since 2005. She serves on the Committee on Companies Law of the Hong Kong Bar Association. She is also a contributing author on a number of practitioner's texts in company law and litigation.

In addition to her practice as a barrister, Ms. Lam is also a member and part of the Executive Committee of Invenio Foundation Limited, a charitable foundation whose primary purpose is to support students in their education.



劉堅能教授

劉堅能教授於2004年8月加入科大電子與計算機工程系，目前擔任講座教授。他曾擔任多家公司的技術顧問，並致力研究多種先進的無線技術，如長期演進技術(4G LTE)及5G＋系統。他亦曾任職香港電訊和美國貝爾實驗室。

劉教授於1992年在香港大學(港大)電機電子工程系獲得工學學士學位，並於1997年在劍橋大學取得博士學位。他曾在國際頂級期刊和會議上發表超過400篇論文，著有三本有關通訊技術的著作，並參與研發逾50項有關無線通訊的美國專利。劉教授是香港工程科學院院士、電機電子工程師學會院士、香港工程師學會院士及長江講座教授，並獲頒裘槎基金會「優秀科研者獎」。

劉教授現任通訊事務管理局的委員及該局電訊事務委員會的主席。他亦同時擔任由創新科技署管理的創新及科技基金研究項目評審委員會電子組別的委員。

Prof. Vincent LAU Kin-nang

Prof. Vincent Lau joined the Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering of the HKUST in August 2004 and is currently a Chair Professor. He has been the technology advisor and consultant for a number of companies, and has worked on various advanced wireless technologies, such as the Long Term Evolution (4G LTE) and the 5G+ systems. He had worked at Hong Kong Telecom and Bell Labs – Lucent Technologies in the United States.

Prof. Lau obtained his bachelor's degree in electrical and electronic engineering from the University of Hong Kong (HKU) in 1992 and received his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1997. He has published over 400 articles in top international journals and conferences, and is the author of three books on communication technologies. He has contributed more than 50 US patents on wireless communication systems. He is a Fellow of the Hong Kong Academy of Engineering Sciences, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, the Croucher Senior Research Fellow and a Changjiang Chair Professor.

Prof. Lau is a Member of the Communications Authority and the Chairperson of its Telecommunication Affairs Committee. He is also a Member of the Innovation and Technology Fund Research Projects Assessment Panel (Electronics Subgroup) of the Innovation and Technology Fund administered by the Innovation and Technology Commission.

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羅富源先生

羅富源先生現為安永香港及澳門地區審計服務副主管合夥人。羅先生於1993年加入安永審計服務部，自2003年成為安永審計服務部合夥人。他從事會計專業超過30年，累積了豐富的審計及商業顧問經驗，包括協助客戶在香港上市。他的客戶主要來自香港及內地，涵蓋零售、消費品製造、物業發展等行業及大型國有企業。

羅先生一直積極支持會計專業發展，他是前任香港會計師公會會長，現為該會審計委員會委員。羅先生於2019年擔任該會會長，並於2017及2018年為副會長。他亦曾擔任該會註冊及執業核准委員會、提名委員會及專業操守委員會主席。

羅先生亦一直積極參與公職，他現為保險業監管局程序覆檢委員會成員、會計及財務匯報局程序覆檢委員會及諮詢委員會成員、通訊事務管理局成員、該局轄下廣播投訴委員會委員，以及中華人民共和國財政部會計諮詢專家。

Mr. Patrick LAW Fu-yuen

Mr. Patrick Law is the Deputy Assurance Leader of Ernst & Young (EY) Hong Kong and Macau. He joined EY Hong Kong Assurance in 1993 and has been an assurance partner of EY Hong Kong since 2003. He has over 30 years of practical experience in assurance and business advisory services, including assisting clients to seek listings in Hong Kong. His major clients include listed companies located in Hong Kong and the Mainland, mainly engaged in retailing, consumer products manufacturing and property development, as well as large state-owned enterprises.

Mr. Law has been actively involved in the development of the accounting profession. He was a Past President of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountant (HKICPA) and currently serves as a member of its Audit Committee. He was its President in 2019, and Vice-President in 2017 and 2018. He was the Chairman of the Registration and Practising Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Professional Conduct Committee of HKICPA.

Mr. Law is also active in public service. He is a Member of the Process Review Panel for the Insurance Authority, the Process Review Panel and the Advisory Committee for the Accounting and Financial Reporting Council, the Communications Authority and its Broadcast Complaints Committee, and an Accounting Advisory Expert of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (PRC).



伍俊達先生

伍俊達先生為清晰醫療集團控股有限公司之非執行董事及薪酬委員會委員，負責為集團之整體策略規劃提供建議。他是香港貨品編碼協會副主席及投資委員會主席，以及香港總商會理事、經濟政策委員會副主席及醫療及健康工作小組召集人。伍先生擁有加州柏克萊大學文學士學位，主修心理學，並畢業於清華大學醫院管理課程。他擁有30多年豐富國際零售業管理經驗，目前主要的業務包括醫療、健康及資訊科技。

Mr. Roy NG Chun-tat

Mr. Roy Ng is a non-executive Director and member of the Remuneration Committee of Clarity Medical Group Holding Ltd. He is responsible for advising on the overall strategic planning of the Group. He is the Vice Chairman of GS1HK and the Chairman of the Investment Committee, and also the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce's General Committee Member, Economic Policy Committee Vice Chairman and Health and Wellness Working Group Convener. Mr. Ng obtained a degree of Bachelor of Arts with a major in Psychology from the University of California, Berkeley, and has completed the Hospital Management Programme in Tsinghua University. Mr. Ng has over 30 years of international retail management experience. At present, his businesses encompass health and wellness, and information technology.



吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP

吳永嘉先生為香港執業律師及現為董吳謝林律師事務所合夥人。他是現任代表工業界(第二)功能界別立法會議員。吳先生為延長石油國際有限公司、旭日企業有限公司及港鐵的獨立非執行董事。他為香港—台灣商貿合作委員會及香港特別行政區護照上訴委員會主席、獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會副主席、香港按揭證券有限公司非執行董事、香港科技園公司董事，亦為港大校董會及校務委員會成員、香港理工大學校董會成員、中華人民共和國全國人民代表大會代表和中國人民政治協商會議陝西省委員會委員。

吳先生持有港大法律學士學位及法律深造文憑。他於2015年獲委任為太平紳士，並於2019年獲頒銅紫荊星章。

The Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP

Mr. Jimmy Ng is a solicitor admitted to practice in Hong Kong and currently a partner of Messrs. Tung, Ng, Tse & Lam, Solicitors. He is a Legislative Council member representing the Industrial (Second) Functional Constituency. Mr. Ng is an Independent Non-Executive Director of Yanchang Petroleum International Limited, Glorious Sun Enterprises Limited and the MTRCL. He is the Chairman of the Hong Kong–Taiwan Business Cooperation Committee and the HKSAR Passports Appeal Board, the Vice President of the Independent Police Complaints Council, a Non-Executive Director of the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited, and a Director of the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation. He is also a Member of the Court and Council of HKU, the Council of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, the National People's Congress of the PRC as well as the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of Shaanxi Province, the PRC.

Mr. Ng holds a Bachelor of Laws degree and a Postgraduate Certificate in Laws from HKU. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 2015 and awarded the Bronze Bauhinia Star medal in 2019.

機構管治
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黃慧群教授

黃慧群教授為現任港大經管學院金融實務教授，兼金融學學士（資產管理及私人銀行）課程總監，並在學院任教金融監管、合規及信貸風險管理。

黃教授擁有豐富的銀行和金融業工作經驗，曾任職於多間主要金融機構，包括花旗銀行、滙豐銀行、瑞士信貸、法國巴黎銀行以及美國大通銀行，涵蓋私人銀行、資產管理、證券經紀、企業銀行、信用及風險管理等範疇。黃教授曾任瑞士信貸私人銀行大中華市場主管、滙豐金融服務（亞洲）行政總裁。

黃教授現為保險業監管局非執行董事及港鐵獨立非執行董事。黃教授過往曾任香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會（證監會）諮詢委員會委員、香港證券及投資學會董事以及香港證券業協會有限公司董事。

Prof. Anna WONG Wai-kwan

Prof. Anna Wong is a Professor of Practice in Finance at the HKU Business School and the Programme Director of the Bachelor of Finance (Asset Management and Private Banking) at HKU. She teaches financial regulations, compliance and credit risk management at the Faculty.

Prof. Wong has extensive experience in banking and finance. She had worked in major financial institutions including Citigroup, HSBC, Credit Suisse, BNP Paribas and the Chase Manhattan Bank, covering private banking, asset management, securities brokerage, corporate banking, credit and risk management. She was the Head of Private Bank, Greater China at Credit Suisse and the CEO of HSBC Broking Services (Asia) Limited.

Prof. Wong is a Non-Executive Director of the Insurance Authority and an Independent Non-Executive Director of the MTRCL. Her previous appointments included Member of the Advisory Committee of the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC), Director of the Hong Kong Securities and Investment Institute and Director of the Hong Kong Securities Association Limited.



信躍升先生（由2022年5月1日起就任）

信躍升先生是私募股權投資領域的資深人士，目前在總部位於香港的全球領先私募股權投資公司 — 信宸資本擔任管理合夥人。他在過去二十年成功主導了國內外多家優質公司的投資併購，在科技、消費、醫療健康及商業服務等行業積累了豐富經驗。

信先生擁有哈佛商學院工商管理碩士學位和北京大學經濟學學士學位。

Mr. Eric XIN Yue-sheng (Since 1 May 2022)

Mr. Eric Xin is a veteran in the private equity industry. He currently serves as the Managing Partner of Trustar Capital, a leading global private equity company headquartered in Hong Kong. Over the past 20 years, he has led numerous successful investments in leading Chinese and international companies. Through his investments, he has gained a breadth of experience in many industries, such as technology, consumer, healthcare and business services, etc.

Mr. Xin received an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School with Honors and a bachelor's degree in Economics from Peking University.



翁錦輝先生

翁錦輝先生從事生物科技工作，是本港一位企業家。翁先生曾於中大及威爾斯親王醫院修讀生物科技，專門研究基因及癌症領域，在大中華地區的科技業務投資、醫療產品發展及技術授權方面具豐富經驗。他曾擔任位於香港科學園、提供家庭醫療服務的雅士能基因公司總經理，亦聯合創辦了癌症檢測分析公司 — 善覓，並擔任行政總裁。翁先生亦曾服務於來自美國的生物科技公司GRAIL, Inc.，擔任亞洲業務及市場發展董事總經理。翁先生目前擔任桃生元有限公司的聯合創始人。此外，翁先生亦是Oxford Venture Capital (Greater China) Limited、視盈網通科技公司有限公司的董事及香港醫務行政學院院士。

Mr. Tony YUNG Kam-fai

Mr. Tony Yung is a biotechnology practitioner and entrepreneur in Hong Kong. He received his biotechnology education at CUHK and the Prince of Wales Hospital, specialising in genetics and cancer research. He has extensive experience in technology business investment, medical product development and technology licensing in the Greater China region. He was the General Manager of Xcelom, a family care biotechnology company in the Hong Kong Science Park. He was also the Co-founder and former CEO of Sanomics, a cancer management company. Mr. Yung has also served in GRAIL, Inc., a US-based biotechnology company, as Managing Director of Asia Business and Market Development. Mr. Yung is currently Co-founder of Peach Bioverse Limited. He is also the Director of Oxford Venture Capital (Greater China) Limited and Luxagain Technology Limited, and a Fellow of the Hong Kong College of Health Service Executives.

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工作委員會

執法委員會

執法委員會(執委會)就調查可能違反《條例》中行為守則的事宜，及要求競委會作出決定的申請事宜，執行多項職能。

成員名單(截至2023年3月31日)

黃幸怡女士，JP(主席)
陳家殷先生，BBS，JP
陳家強教授，GBS，JP
陳佩君女士
房育輝教授
何淑瑛女士
林欣琪女士，SC
劉堅能教授
伍俊達先生
黃慧群教授
信躍升先生

財務及行政委員會

財務及行政委員會就財務及行政事宜，包括財務管理、會計程序和一般行政管理事宜，制訂規管原則和指引。

成員名單(截至2023年3月31日)

雷紹麟先生(主席)
羅富源先生
黃幸怡女士，JP
黃慧群教授

人事委員會

人事委員會就人力資源管理事宜，包括為競委會行政機關招聘員工和人事管理等事宜，制訂規管原則和指引。

成員名單(截至2023年3月31日)

陳佩君女士(主席)
羅富源先生
伍俊達先生
吳永嘉議員，BBS，JP
信躍升先生
翁錦輝先生

FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEES

Enforcement Committee

The Enforcement Committee (EC) exercises a number of functions in relation to the investigation of conduct that may contravene the conduct rules in the Ordinance and the applications for a Commission decision.

Membership list (as at 31 March 2023)

Ms. Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP (Chairperson)
Mr. Samuel CHAN Ka-yan, BBS, JP
Prof. K. C. CHAN, GBS, JP
Ms. Jennifer CHAN Pui-kwan
Prof. FONG Yuk-fai
Ms. Sabrina HO Shuk-ying
Ms. Rachel LAM Yan-kay, SC
Prof. Vincent LAU Kin-nang
Mr. Roy NG Chun-tat
Prof. Anna WONG Wai-kwan
Mr. Eric XIN Yue-sheng

Finance and Administration Committee

The Finance and Administration Committee (FAC) formulates principles and guidelines governing financial and administrative matters, including financial management control, accounting procedures and general administration management.

Membership list (as at 31 March 2023)

Mr. Alan LUI Siu-lun (Chairperson)
Mr. Patrick LAW Fu-yuen
Ms. Sandy WONG Hang-yee, JP
Prof. Anna WONG Wai-kwan

Staff Committee

The Staff Committee (SC) formulates principles and guidelines governing human resources management matters, including recruiting staff to the executive arm of the Commission and staff management.

Membership list (as at 31 March 2023)

Ms. Jennifer CHAN Pui-kwan (Chairperson)
Mr. Patrick LAW Fu-yuen
Mr. Roy NG Chun-tat
The Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP
Mr. Eric XIN Yue-sheng
Mr. Tony YUNG Kam-fai

競委會及委員會會議

於回顧年度內，競委會召開了7次會議。執委會、財務及行政委員會和人事委員會分別召開了5次、3次及1次會議。各委員的出席紀錄列示如下：

COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

In the year under review, a total of seven Commission meetings were convened. The EC, FAC and SC convened five, three and one meeting(s) respectively. Attendance records of Members are shown as follows:

競委會會議出席紀錄
2022年4月至2023年3月（共7次會議）

Attendance Record of Commission Meetings
April 2022 to March 2023 (7 meetings)

成員 **Member**		出席次數 **No. of times present**
陳家殷先生	Mr. Samuel CHAN Ka-yan	7
陳家強教授	Prof. K. C. CHAN	6
陳佩君女士	Ms. Jennifer CHAN Pui-kwan	6
房育輝教授（由2022年5月1日起就任）	Prof. FONG Yuk-fai (since 1 May 2022)	6
何淑瑛女士（由2022年5月1日起就任）	Ms. Sabrina HO Shuk-ying (since 1 May 2022)	5
林欣琪女士	Ms. Rachel LAM Yan-kay	5
劉堅能教授	Prof. Vincent LAU Kin-nang	5
羅富源先生	Mr. Patrick LAW Fu-yuen	7
雷紹麟先生	Mr. Alan LUI Siu-lun	6
吳永嘉議員	The Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka	6
伍俊達先生	Mr. Roy NG Chun-tat	7
黃幸怡女士	Ms. Sandy WONG Hang-yee	4
黃慧群教授	Prof. Anna WONG Wai-kwan	7
信躍升先生（由2022年5月1日起就任）	Mr. Eric XIN Yue-sheng (since 1 May 2022)	6
翁錦輝先生	Mr. Tony YUNG Kam-fai	7
巢國明先生 （已故，就任至2022年6月30日）	The Late Mr. Joe CHAU Kwok-ming (until 30 June 2022)	3
許華傑先生（就任至2022年4月30日）	Mr. Michael HUI Wah-kit (until 30 April 2022)	1

機構管治
Corporate Governance

執法委員會會議出席紀錄
2022年4月至2023年3月(共5次會議)

Attendance Record of Enforcement Committee Meetings
April 2022 to March 2023 (5 meetings)

成員 Member		出席次數 No. of times present
黃幸怡女士	Ms. Sandy WONG Hang-yee	5
陳家殷先生	Mr. Samuel CHAN Ka-yan	5
陳家強教授	Prof. K. C. CHAN	5
陳佩君女士	Ms. Jennifer CHAN Pui-kwan	5
房育輝教授(由2022年5月1日起就任)	Prof. FONG Yuk-fai (since 1 May 2022)	4
何淑瑛女士(由2022年5月1日起就任)	Ms. Sabrina HO Shuk-ying (since 1 May 2022)	3
林欣琪女士	Ms. Rachel LAM Yan-kay	2
劉堅能教授	Prof. Vincent LAU Kin-nang	4
伍俊達先生	Mr. Roy NG Chun-tat	4
黃慧群教授	Prof. Anna WONG Wai-kwan	5
信躍升先生(由2022年5月1日起就任)	Mr. Eric XIN Yue-sheng (since 1 May 2022)	3
巢國明先生 (已故,就任至2022年6月30日)	The Late Mr. Joe CHAU Kwok-ming (until 30 June 2022)	2

財務及行政委員會會議出席紀錄
2022年4月至2023年3月(共3次會議)

Attendance Record of Finance and Administration Committee Meetings
April 2022 to March 2023 (3 meetings)

成員 Member		出席次數 No. of times present
雷紹麟先生	Mr. Alan LUI Siu-lun	3
羅富源先生	Mr. Patrick LAW Fu-yuen	3
黃慧群教授(由2022年8月5日起就任)	Prof. Anna WONG Wai-kwan (Since 5 August 2022)	3
黃幸怡女士	Ms. Sandy WONG Hang-yee	2

人事委員會會議出席紀錄
2022年4月至2023年3月(共1次會議)

Attendance Record of Staff Committee Meeting
April 2022 to March 2023 (1 meeting)

成員 Member		出席次數 No. of times present
陳家殷先生 *(非人事委員會成員)*	Mr. Samuel CHAN Ka-yan *(non-SC member)*	1
陳佩君女士	Ms. Jennifer CHAN Pui-kwan	1
伍俊達先生	Mr. Roy NG Chun-tat	1
吳永嘉議員	The Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka	1
羅富源先生	Mr. Patrick LAW Fu-yuen	1
信躍升先生(由2022年5月1日起就任)	Mr. Eric XIN Yue-sheng (Since 1 May 2022)	0
翁錦輝先生	Mr. Tony YUNG Kam-fai	1

對公眾保持高透明度

競委會認為，保持透明度乃良好機構管治的基本要素，故在披露其運作資料方面，一直採取開放的態度。競委會致力與公眾及持份者保持互動溝通，透過各種渠道，包括傳媒發布會、新聞稿、年報、正式公告及雙語網站(www.compcomm.hk)等，適時提供恰當的資料。

競委會的網站提供一個全方位平台，為本地及海外瀏覽者提供第一手資訊，內容包括《條例》、指引、各項政策及與營運有關的文件、新聞稿、刊物、諮詢文件及申述、教材，以及其他最新動態與活動等。有關執法的最新資訊，如競爭事務審裁處(審裁處)處理中的個案、競委會所收到的申請的狀況以及競委會的決定，均上載於該網站。公眾人士亦可登記電郵提示，以取得競委會活動及各項發展的最新資料。

鑑於企業及公眾人士的查詢及投訴眾多，為了能更有效及迅速地處理，有關《條例》及競委會工作的一般查詢與涉及本地競爭問題的投訴，均會透過聯絡中心特設的電話熱線及電郵帳戶作分流處理。於回顧年度內，競委會共收到275宗一般查詢。

監控機制

財務監控

競委會屬政府資助的法定機構，為確保公帑的運用依循物有所值的原則，競委會參考政府部門、法定機構及同類非政府機構的做法，制定了嚴格的財務監控制度。而政府與競委會簽署的「行政安排備忘錄」亦就財務事宜訂立了管治框架。

TRANSPARENCY TO THE COMMUNITY

The Commission considers transparency a foundation of good corporate governance and has taken an open approach to disclosing information about its operations. The Commission endeavours to maintain interactive communication with the public and stakeholders by providing timely and appropriate information through various channels including media briefings, press releases, annual reports, formal announcements and the Commission's bilingual website (www.compcomm.hk).

The Commission's website presents a comprehensive platform to provide local and overseas visitors with first-hand information, including the Ordinance and Guidelines, various policies and operational documents, press releases and publications, consultation submissions and representations, educational materials as well as other news and activities. Enforcement updates such as current cases in the Competition Tribunal (Tribunal), status of applications received and the Commission's decisions are also available on its website. Members of the public can sign up for email alerts to receive current information on the Commission's activities and developments.

To handle the increasing number of enquiries and complaints from businesses and the general public more effectively and efficiently, general enquiries regarding the Ordinance and the Commission's work as well as complaints on local competition issues are streamlined by a contact centre with a designated telephone hotline and an email account. A total of 275 general enquiries were received during the year under review.

CONTROL MECHANISMS

Financial Control

As a statutory body supported by Government subvention, the Commission adopts a stringent financial control system with reference to that of the Government and other statutory bodies as well as non-governmental organisations of similar nature to ensure the public money is being used in accordance with the value for money principle. The Memorandum of Administrative Arrangement signed between the Government and the Commission also provides a governing framework for financial matters.

機構管治
Corporate Governance

預算控制

每一財政年度開始之前，競委會會結合業務計劃來為開支制定年度開支預算，業務計劃會闡明計劃年度內要達成的目的及各項工作。預算案及業務計劃經財務及行政委員會審批後，再交競委會批准。預算案年度的收支預算其後會提交政府批准。競委會進行採購前須參考經審批的開支預算，以確定有充足的款項可供動用。管理層會定期提交報告，概述預算撥款的使用情況及分析預算上的偏差，供競委會審閱及作出決策。

採購及開支監控

競委會參考政府相關制度，基於穩健的監控原則制定了嚴謹的財務和採購政策及程序，以符合實際及營運需要。競委會為不同種類和金額的採購訂明清晰的採購模式、程序、指引以及審批權，除了定期進行循規審查以確保現行的採購政策及相關程序得以遵守外，亦定期擬備開支報告讓行政團隊作出持續監察及資源管理。為確保競委會能充分監察財務事宜，團隊每季會向財務及行政委員會、及每半年向競委會提交「財務狀況概要」。

投資監控

競委會依循經財政司司長審批的指引，為非即時需要使用的補助金作投資。投資的目的、策略、管治架構和政策及程序均有清楚記錄，並會定期作檢視和更新。競委會透過審批所有投資計劃書，及檢視每半年的「投資活動報告」，來密切監察競委會的投資活動。

Budgetary Control

Before the start of a financial year, the Commission prepares the annual budget on expenditures in conjunction with the business plan which sets forth the objectives to be achieved and actions to be taken in the planning year. The budget and business plan are reviewed and endorsed by the FAC before submission to the Commission for approval. The estimates of income and expenditure for the budget year will then be submitted to the Government for approval. Procurement is made after confirmation of availability of funds with reference to the approved expenditure budget. Management reports outlining budget utilisation and analysing budget variances are prepared regularly for the Commission's review and decision-making.

Procurement and Expenditure Control

The Commission has developed stringent financial and procurement policies and procedures with robust control principles by making reference to those adopted by the Government to suit its practical and operational needs. Clear procurement methods, procedures, guidelines and approval authorities are set for the procurement of different types and amounts of expenditure. Compliance check is performed periodically to ensure the established procurement policies and relevant procedures are being followed. Regular reports on expenditures are prepared for ongoing monitoring and resource management by the executive team. To ensure proper scrutiny is exercised by the Commission, a "Summary of Financial Position" is submitted to the FAC quarterly and the Commission semi-annually.

Investment Control

The Commission follows guidelines approved by the Financial Secretary for managing its investment of funds not immediately required. The objectives, strategies, governance structure and policies and procedures on investment of funds are clearly documented with periodic review and update. The Commission maintains close monitoring of investment activities through approving all investment proposals and reviewing the "Report on Investment Activities" which is prepared on a half-yearly basis.

內部監控

競委會需要一個高效率、有效及各委員和員工均清楚明白的內部監控制度，以保障資產及確保遵守《條例》及其他法定要求。競委會日常運作事務的規則、政策及程序均包含適當的監察與制衡元素，並定期進行循規審查，以確保員工遵從相關政策。競委會亦適時檢討內部政策，以堵塞在日常運作中發現的漏洞。此外，競委會就各類規則及做法為員工安排簡報會、網上學習課程、在職培訓及定期提供最新資訊，以確保員工了解各自的權限、角色及責任。

外部監察與制衡

競委會的財務報表須由外聘核數師審核，而該核數師並沒有為競委會提供任何其他非審核服務。於2022/23年度，競委會就核數工作發出正式報價建議邀請書，及後畢馬威會計師事務所獲委任為競委會的外聘核數師，負責為截至2023、2024及2025年3月31日止的三個財政年度審核財務報表。

紀律守則及行為指引

為維護公眾利益，確保問責性，以及秉持行事不偏不倚和持正的原則，競委會發布了《競委會/委員會委員紀律守則》及《競委會員工行為指引》（該指引），當中列明禁止索取、接受或提供利益，透過披露權益以避免利益衝突等事項，以及須遵從保密規定。

Internal Control

To safeguard assets and ensure compliance with the Ordinance and other statutory requirements, the Commission needs an internal control system which is efficient, effective and well-understood by Commission members and staff. Appropriate checks and balances are incorporated in the rules, policies and procedures on daily operating activities and regular compliance check is performed to ensure the compliance of relevant policies by staff members. Reviews on internal policies are conducted when appropriate to plug any loopholes identified in daily operations. Briefings, e-learning programmes, on-the-job training and regular updates on rules and practices are provided to staff members to ensure they understand their respective authorities, roles and responsibilities.

External Checks and Balances

The financial statements of the Commission are subject to audit by an external auditor which is not engaged in any other non-audit services for the Commission. A formal invitation for quotation and proposal for the audit was conducted in 2022/23. KPMG was appointed as the Commission's external auditor for auditing the financial statements for the three years ended 31 March 2023, 2024 and 2025.

CODE OF CONDUCT AND GUIDE ON CONDUCT

To safeguard public interest and ensure accountability as well as to uphold integrity and impartiality, the Commission has a Code of Conduct for Commission/Committee Members and a Guide on Conduct (Guide) for staff which set out, inter alia, the prohibition of solicitation, acceptance or offering of advantages, the avoidance of conflict of interests through disclosure of interests, and the duty to preserve confidentiality.

機構管治
Corporate Governance

競委會亦保存了一份個人利害關係登記冊，當中載列了競委會各委員就其財務及個人利益所申報的利害關係，包括公司董事職位及持股情況、受薪受僱工作、物業或土地的擁有權，以及在香港境內從事或從事與香港有關的經濟活動的委員會及機構的會員資格。公眾於競委會網站及競委會辦事處均可查閱該登記冊。競委會除了定期在每年初更新該登記冊的資料外，亦會按各委員提供的通知不時更新登記冊。根據《條例》及競委會《議事規則》的程序要求，當委員需要考慮或決定某事項時，他們必須就該事項進行利害關係審查，以作出相關披露，並須於適當時放棄投票，或在討論該事項期間避席會議。

With respect to Commission Members, the Commission maintains a register of their declared interests including the pecuniary and personal interests in respect of their directorships and shareholdings in companies, remunerated employment, ownership of property or land, and memberships on boards of organisations engaged in economic activities in or relevant to Hong Kong. The register is available for public inspection on the Commission's website and at the office of the Commission. In addition to a mandatory update at the beginning of the year, the register is updated from time to time based on notifications by respective Members. In accordance with the procedural requirements of the Ordinance and the Rule of Procedure of the Commission, when Members are asked to consider or decide on a specific matter, they will conduct conflict checks for that matter in order to make relevant disclosures and, where appropriate, abstain from voting or recuse themselves from the discussion.

為確保員工維持高水平的專業操守及誠信，競委會制定了員工行為指引。該指引載列專業操守的基本原則以及員工應達到的行為標準，並提醒他們在法律及合約上對競委會應負的責任。該指引亦列明紀律規則，及就多項事宜提供詳細指引，包括防止賄賂和貪污、與供應商或服務供應商往來時的注意事項、對提供利益的處理及接受饋贈。

To help staff maintain their standards and integrity, the Commission has a Guide which sets out the fundamental principles of professional conduct and expected standards of behaviour. The Guide reminds staff of their legal and contractual obligations to the Commission, as well as provides disciplinary rules and detailed guidelines on various issues including the prevention of bribery and corruption, dealings with suppliers/service providers, handling of offers of advantages, and acceptance of gifts.

此外，所有員工於入職時及其後每年，均須以書面披露所有利益衝突。有關政策會定期更新及傳閱，而員工在參與執法、採購及招聘事宜前，亦必須作利益衝突申報。競委會已設立了一份利益申報登記冊，持續記錄及管理與員工職責相關的利益衝突資料。競委會亦會適時邀請其他機構為員工舉行簡報會，介紹法規、機構管治概念、維持個人操守的做法，以及履行職務的方式。

All staff are required to disclose in writing any conflict of interest upon joining the Commission and on an annual basis. The relevant policies will be updated and re-circulated regularly, and staff will be requested to declare their conflict before they are involved in enforcement, procurement and recruitment matters. A Conflicts of Interests Register has been established for staff to continually record and manage any conflicts of interests that pertain to their job duties. Where necessary, the Commission arranges with other agencies to provide briefing sessions to staff on laws and regulations as well as corporate governance concepts and practices that are relevant to how they conduct themselves and the way they carry out their duties.

執法

調查

競委會的主要職能之一是執行《條例》的條文，藉著調查可能違反《條例》的個案，並在發現有違反的情況下採取適當的執法結果，從而阻嚇反競爭行為。

競委會接獲由企業或個人作出的投訴後，會視乎情況展開調查。任何人士均可透過電話、電子郵件、郵遞信件，或填寫競委會網頁內的網上表格與競委會聯絡，亦可經預約親臨競委會辦事處。牽涉入合謀行為的企業及個人亦可向競委會申請寬待。

競委會亦會根據從其他渠道得到的資料，如接獲的查詢、競委會所作的研究、收集到的情報、競委會其他程序及調查，或是經由政府或其他公營機構轉介的個案，而主動展開調查。

在2022年4月1日至2023年3月31日期間，競委會共收到261宗投訴，而自《條例》全面生效以來，競委會共累積收到2,456宗投訴，當中大部分與「第一行為守則」有關，主要涉及合謀行為、獨家交易和搭售及捆綁銷售；而關於「第二行為守則」的投訴，則主要與獨家交易和搭售及捆綁銷售有關。

競委會於同期亦收到275宗查詢，而自《條例》全面生效以來共累積收到3,424宗查詢。

ENFORCEMENT

Investigations

One of the key functions of the Commission is to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance to deter anti-competitive conduct by conducting investigations into possible contraventions and adopting appropriate enforcement outcomes where contraventions have been identified.

The Commission may initiate investigations following complaints from businesses and individuals, who can contact the Commission by telephone, e-mail, posts, by completing an online form on the Commission's website or in person at the Commission's office by appointment. Businesses and individuals involved in cartel conduct can also approach the Commission for leniency application.

The Commission may also initiate investigations based on information from other sources, such as enquiries received, the Commission's own research, market intelligence gathered, the Commission's other processes and investigations or referrals from the Government or other public authorities.

Between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023, the Commission received a total of 261 complaints, taking the total number of complaints received since the full commencement of the Ordinance in December 2015 to 2,456. A majority of these were related to the First Conduct Rule, with cartel conduct, exclusive dealing, and tying and bundling being the major concerns. For the Second Conduct Rule, the main issues raised were exclusive dealing as well as tying and bundling.

During the same period, the Commission also received 275 enquiries, taking the total number of enquiries since the full commencement of the Ordinance to 3,424.

財政年度內的工作回顧
Review of Work for the Financial Year

圖表一：投訴 – 被指違反守則之行為的性質[3]

投訴（2022年4月1日至2023年3月31日）

Figure 1: Complaints – nature of alleged conduct[3]

Complaints (1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023)

第一行為守則	First Conduct Rule		第二行為守則	Second Conduct Rule	
合謀行為[4]	Cartel Conduct[4]	87	獨家交易	Exclusive Dealing	17
獨家交易	Exclusive Dealing	10	搭售及捆綁銷售	Tying and Bundling	13
搭售及捆綁銷售	Tying and Bundling	10	拒絕交易	Refusal to Deal	7
操控轉售價格	Resale Price Maintenance	8	掠奪性定價	Predation	3
交換資料[5]	Exchange of Information[5]	8	操控轉售價格	Resale Price Maintenance	3
其他	Others	15	其他	Others	9
其他	**Others**				
一般競爭情況	General State of Competition	47	與行為守則無關[6]	Not related to a Conduct Rule[6]	117

正如在《投訴指引》、《調查指引》及《執法政策》中指出，競委會會審視所收到的全部投訴，並把需要進一步評估的個案提升至初步評估階段。

2022年4月1日至2023年3月31日期間，共有10宗個案進入了初步評估階段，其中7宗是源於投訴，3宗是由競委會自行調查或經由政府或其他公營機構轉介。

當競委會有合理因由懷疑有違反行為守則的情況發生時，會將個案提升至調查階段[7]。在這階段，競委會可根據《條例》第3部，行使其強制性資料搜集權搜集證據。

期內，競委會共就5宗個案展開調查。

As set out in its Guideline on Complaints, Guideline on Investigations and Enforcement Policy, the Commission considers all complaints it receives and escalates those matters which warrant further assessment to an Initial Assessment phase.

Between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023, the Commission escalated 10 cases to the Initial Assessment phase, among them seven were based on complaints and three were of the Commission's own volition or by referrals from the Government or other public authorities.

Where the Commission has reasonable cause to suspect a contravention of a conduct rule, it will proceed to the Investigation Phase[7], during which it may gather evidence using its compulsory information-gathering powers under Part 3 of the Ordinance.

During the period, the Commission has commenced investigation in five cases.

3 *每宗投訴均可能涉及對多種反競爭行為的指控。*

4 *合謀行為指那些本身或本應互相競爭的業務實體之間的協議及經協調做法，以求做到合謀定價、編配市場、限制產量或圍標等以妨礙、限制或扭曲在香港的競爭為目的之活動，這亦包括交換影響競爭的敏感資料，例如某業務實體所擬定的價格或訂價策略。*

5 *不構成合謀行為的交換資料。*

6 *與《條例》無關的投訴，及並非指控某業務實體的具體反競爭行為。*

7 *根據《條例》第37條，競委會如並不認為調查某投訴是合理的，則沒有責任就該投訴進行調查。而競委會如信納某投訴屬微不足道、基於錯誤理解的，或缺乏實質內容，則可拒絕予以調查。*

3 *Each complaint may involve allegations of multiple types of anti-competitive conduct.*

4 *Cartel conduct refers to agreements and concerted practices among undertakings that are, or otherwise would be if not for the cartel conduct, in competition with each other that seek to fix prices, share markets, restrict output or rig bids, which have as their object preventing, restricting or distorting competition in Hong Kong. This includes exchange of competitively sensitive information, such as an undertaking's planned prices or planned pricing strategy.*

5 *Information exchange not amounting to cartel conduct.*

6 *The complaint was unrelated to the Ordinance and not an allegation of specific anti-competitive conduct by an undertaking.*

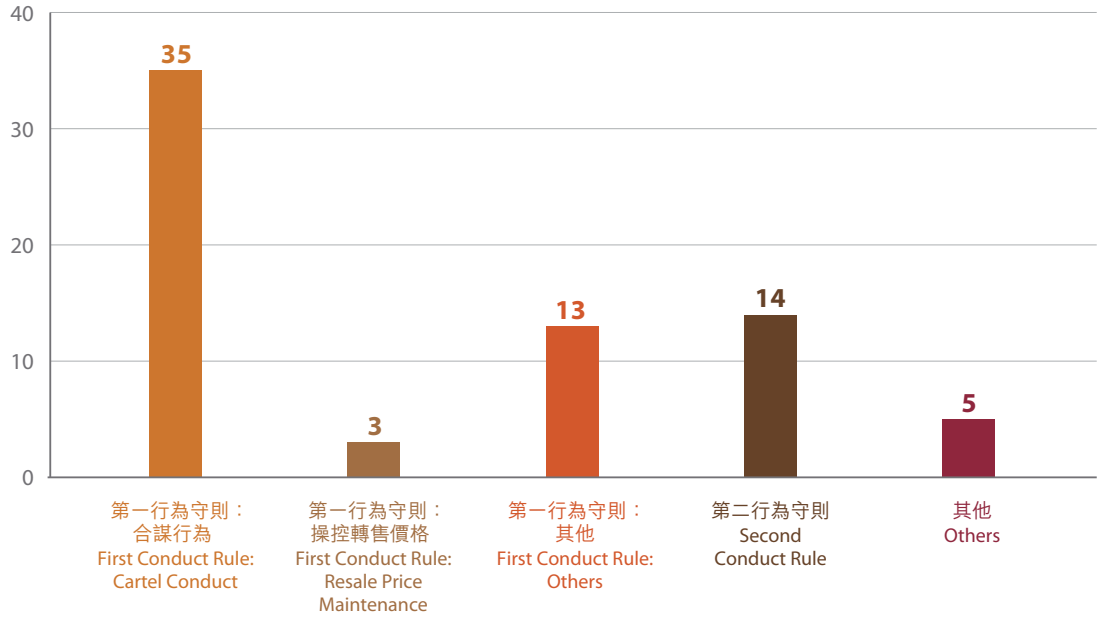
7 *Under Section 37 of the Ordinance, the Commission is not required to investigate a complaint if it does not consider it reasonable to do so. It may refuse to investigate a complaint if it considers a complaint to be trivial, misconceived or lacking in substance.*

圖表二：處理中的初步評估及調查個案 – 被指違反守則之行為的性質[8]

初步評估及調查個案
（2022年4月1日至2023年3月31日）

Figure 2: Ongoing Initial Assessment and Investigation cases – nature of alleged conduct[8]

Initial Assessment and Investigation cases
(1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023)



根據《執法政策》，競委會會優先處理涉及以下一種或多種行為的個案：合謀、違反「第一行為守則」並嚴重損害香港競爭的其他協議，以及固有市場參與者濫用相當程度市場權勢去排除競爭的行為。

競委會會仔細審視所有個案，並因應現有資源，以針對會嚴重損害香港競爭的違法行為為首要目標。

如圖表三所示，處理中的初步評估及調查個案涉及本港經濟中的各行各業。

In accordance with its Enforcement Policy, the Commission accords priority to cases which involve one or more of the following types of conduct: cartels, other agreements contravening the First Conduct Rule causing significant harm to competition in Hong Kong, and abuses of substantial market power involving exclusionary behaviour by incumbents.

The Commission carefully considers all cases with an aim to focus on enforcement actions against contraventions causing significant harm to competition in Hong Kong having regard to its available resources.

As set out in Figure 3, these Initial Assessment and Investigation cases involve a variety of sectors across the Hong Kong economy.

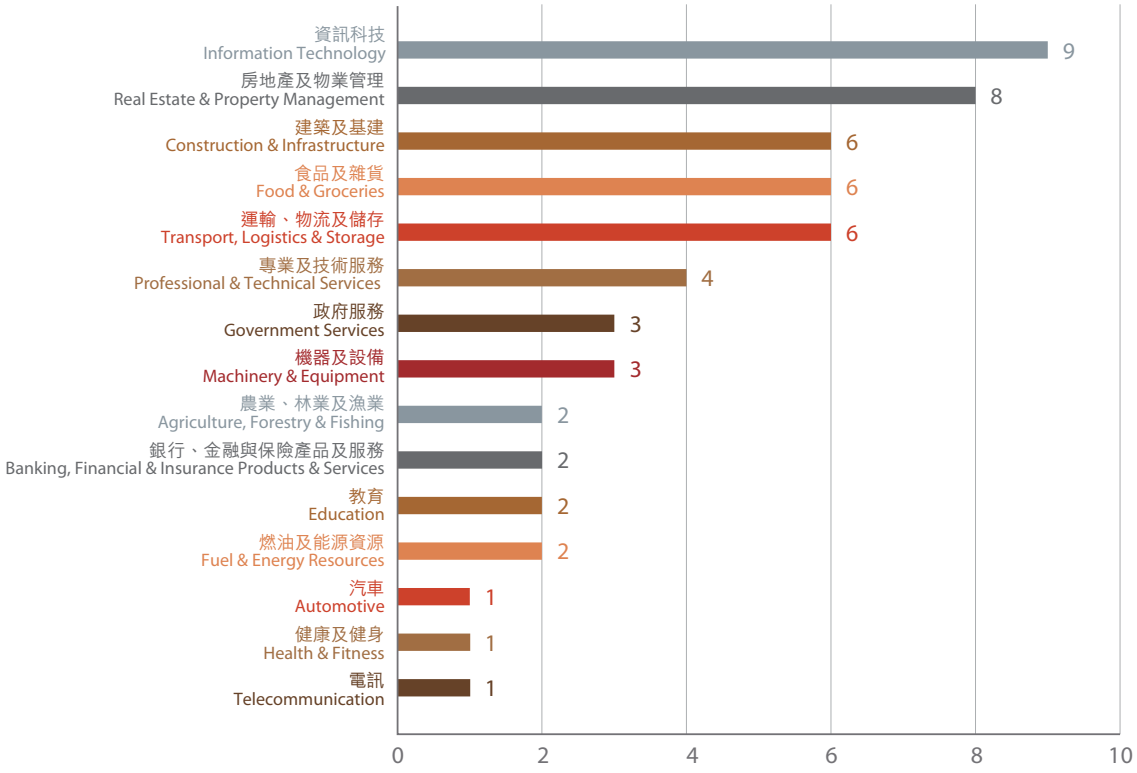
[8] *每宗個案均可能涉及對多種反競爭行為的指控。*

[8] *Each case may involve allegations of multiple types of anti-competitive conduct.*

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圖表三：處理中的初步評估與調查個案所涉及的行業（2022年4月1日至2023年3月31日）[9]

Figure 3: Sectors involved in Ongoing Initial Assessment and Investigation cases (1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023)[9]



2022年4月1日至2023年3月31日期間，競委會曾行使《條例》第41及42條所賦予的強制權力，要求有關各方交出文件、資料及/或出席競委會的聆訊，以提供證據，亦根據《條例》第48條取得法庭手令搜查處所。

Between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023, the Commission made use of its compulsory powers where necessary to require relevant parties to provide documents and information and/or to give evidence before the Commission pursuant to Sections 41 and 42 of the Ordinance. It also conducted searches of premises with court warrants in accordance with Section 48 of the Ordinance.

鑑於新冠疫情關係，競委會於年內對其調查方式略作調整，以保障員工及涉案人士的健康，同時確保其執法工作能穩步進展。

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission has adapted its investigative methods to ensure protection of the health of its staff and individuals involved in its investigations, while pursuing steady progress across its enforcement matters.

[9] *每宗個案均可能涉及多個行業。*

[9] *Each case may involve multiple industry sectors.*

就三宗新案件入稟審裁處

競爭事務委員會 對 安樂機電設備工程有限公司及其他 (CTEA 2/2022)

2022年6月16日，競委會在審裁處向香港空調服務市場的兩個主要參與者，安樂機電設備工程有限公司（安樂機電）及信興機電工程有限公司（信興）展開法律程序，它們涉嫌於2015年至2019年期間，從事合謀定價、瓜分市場及圍標的合謀行為，違反了《條例》的「第一行為守則」。該兩間公司的三名員工，涉嫌交換影響競爭的敏感資料及安排掩護式投標，因此牽涉入有關行為而被列為答辯人。另外，由於安樂機電及信興各自的母公司，分別與該兩家公司構成同一業務實體，因此亦被列為答辯人。

2022年11月4日，競委會宣布，安樂機電及其兩名員工與競委會訂立合作協議，以換取就上述法律程序，以及就類似的合謀行為而即將展開的第二輪訴訟[10]，達成和解。安樂機電及其兩名員工同意一系列條件，包括在兩輪訴訟中承認法律責任及與競委會合作，並支付罰款（安樂機電的建議罰款為一億五千萬港元，如獲審裁處批准，將會是香港競爭法案件至今最高的罰款）、競委會的調查費用及訟費。

競爭事務委員會 對 香港天廚有限公司 (CTEA 3/2022)

2022年9月15日，競委會就首宗操控轉售價格案件入稟審裁處，案件涉及一間本地調味料生產商香港天廚有限公司（天廚）。競委會公布的案情指出，天廚自2008年起操控轉售價格，訂定其兩個主要本地分銷商銷售其生產的粉狀味精產品的最低轉售價。在2015年12月14日《條例》全面生效後，天廚繼續實施操控轉售價格的安排，並在其中一名分銷商投訴另一分銷商以打破最低轉售價格來爭奪顧客時，設法維持該操控轉售價格的安排。

Filing of three new cases in Tribunal

Competition Commission v ATAL Building Services Engineering Ltd and Others (CTEA 2/2022)

On 16 June 2022, the Commission commenced proceedings in the Tribunal against two major players in the air-conditioning services market in Hong Kong – namely ATAL Building Services Engineering Ltd (ABS) and Shun Hing Engineering Contracting Co Ltd (Shun Hing) – for their alleged engagement in price fixing, market sharing, and bid-rigging cartel conduct between 2015 and 2019, in contravention of the First Conduct Rule (FCR) of the Ordinance. Three employees of the two companies who allegedly exchanged competitively sensitive information and arranged cover bids were also named as respondents for their personal involvement, as well as ABS's and Shun Hing's respective parent companies on the grounds that they form part of the undertaking as ABS and Shun Hing.

On 4 November 2022, the Commission announced that ABS and its two employees entered into cooperation agreements with the Commission in exchange for settlement in the aforementioned proceedings and pending proceedings for a second cartel of a similar nature.[10] ABS and its two employees agreed to admit liability and cooperate with the Commission in both proceedings, and to pay a proposed pecuniary penalty of HK$150 million in ABS' case – which would be the highest pecuniary penalty for a competition case in Hong Kong so far, if approved by the Tribunal – as well as the Commission's investigation and legal costs, among other conditions.

Competition Commission v The Tien Chu (Hong Kong) Co Ltd (CTEA 3/2022)

On 15 September 2022, the Commission filed its first case of resale price maintenance (RPM) in the Tribunal against a local condiment producer, The Tien Chu (Hong Kong) Co Ltd (Tien Chu). It is the Commission's case that Tien Chu has, since 2008, engaged in RPM by imposing a minimum resale price to be charged by its two main local distributors when reselling a monosodium glutamate (MSG) powder product produced by Tien Chu. It continued to implement the RPM arrangements after the Ordinance came into full effect on 14 December 2015 and sought to uphold them when one of the distributors complained about the other distributor poaching its customers by undercutting the minimum resale price.

[10] *第二輪訴訟已於2023年5月23日入稟審裁處，案件編號為CTEA 2/2023。*

[10] *The pending proceedings were commenced in the Tribunal on 23 May 2023 as CTEA 2/2023.*

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競委會有合理因由相信，有關操控轉售價格安排具有損害競爭之目的，並構成《條例》所定義的嚴重反競爭行為，違反了「第一行為守則」。因此，競委會就天廚在《條例》生效後仍然繼續實施操控轉售價格的安排，向審裁處申請宣布天廚違反「第一行為守則」、施加罰款及其他命令。

The Commission has reasonable cause to believe the RPM arrangements in question had the object of harming competition and constituted serious anti-competitive conduct as defined in the Ordinance, in contravention of the FCR. On that basis, the Commission sought a declaration of contravention, a pecuniary penalty and other orders against Tien Chu for its continued implementation of the RPM arrangements post-commencement of the Ordinance.

競爭事務委員會 對 Multisoft Ltd及其他 (CTEA 1/2023)

Competition Commission v Multisoft Ltd and Others (CTEA 1/2023)

2023年3月22日，競委會在審裁處向四間業務實體及三名人士展開法律程序，指控他們在政府於2020年推出的遙距營商計劃[11]下的資助申請中，操縱其提供的資訊科技方案報價。競委會公布的案情指出，有關業務實體從事掩護式投標[12]等行為，有關行為構成合謀定價、編配顧客、圍標及/或交換影響競爭的敏感資料，屬嚴重反競爭行為，違反了「第一行為守則」。競委會向審裁處申請的命令，包括宣布有關答辯人違反「第一行為守則」、施加罰款及發出取消董事資格令。

On 22 March 2023, the Commission commenced proceedings in the Tribunal against four undertakings and three relevant individuals for allegedly rigging the quotations for IT solutions they provided in applications for government subsidy under the Distance Business Programme[11] launched in 2020. It is the Commission's case that the undertakings engaged in practices including cover-bidding[12] and that their conduct amounts to serious anti-competitive conduct in the form of price fixing, customer allocation, bid-rigging and/or exchange of competitively sensitive information, in contravention of the FCR. A declaration of contravention, orders for pecuniary penalties and a director disqualification order are sought by the Commission.

此案件是競委會就資訊科技行業的合謀行為入稟審裁處的第三宗案件，亦是首宗合謀案件涉及政府資助計劃。同樣值得留意的是，競委會是在對香港生產力促進局（生產力局）提供的申請數據進行篩選分析後，識別到不尋常的投標模式，顯示可能存在反競爭行為，於是正式立案調查。創新科技署及生產力局在本案的調查過程中提供全面協助。

This is the Commission's third case filed in the Tribunal against cartel conduct in the IT industry, and the first cartel case relating to government subsidy schemes. Also noteworthy was that the Commission launched a formal investigation after screening application data for the programme provided by the Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC), where unusual bidding patterns indicative of potential anti-competitive conduct were identified. The Innovation and Technology Commission (ITC) and the HKPC rendered full assistance to the Commission in the investigation of the case.

調查期間，競委會亦發現某些人士可能干犯刑事罪行，包括偽造文書，以及提供虛假或具誤導性的文件或資料等。競委會已將有關事宜轉交香港警務處（警方）作刑事調查。

During the course of investigation, the Commission also found evidence suggesting that certain individual(s) may have committed criminal offence(s) including forgery and the provision of false or misleading documents or information. These matters have been referred to the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) for criminal investigation.

[11] *遙距營商計劃是創新科技署在政府防疫抗疫基金下推出的資助計劃，以支援企業在新冠疫情期間透過資訊科技方案繼續營運和提供服務。香港生產力促進局為該計劃的秘書處。*

[12] *掩護式投標是指某些投標者同意出價高於預設中標者，或提出吸引力稍遜（或招標者不會接受）的條件。*

[11] *The Distance Business Programme was a funding scheme launched by the Innovation and Technology Commission under the Government's Anti-Epidemic Fund to support local enterprises to adopt IT solutions to continue their businesses and services during the COVID-19 epidemic. The Hong Kong Productivity Council was the Secretariat of the programme.*

[12] *Cover bidding occurs when certain bidders agree to submit bids with higher prices or less attractive (or unacceptable) terms than the bid of the designated winner.*

審裁處的判決及相關上訴

概要

2019年至2020年期間，審裁處就三宗香港公共及資助房屋裝修工程合謀案件（CTEA 2/2017、CTEA 1/2018及CTEA 1/2019）頒下多項判決，裁定所有答辯人違反了「第一行為守則」。審裁處於2020年4月對CTEA 2/2017案中的答辯人判處罰款，並定下了計算業務實體罰款金額的四個步驟，CTEA 1/2019一案的罰則判決亦依從了這計算方法。在兩項罰則判決中，部分裝修承辦商因沒有直接參與合謀，參與的只是其分判商，而獲扣減罰款。競委會就該等判決上訴得直。其後，審裁處在處理第三宗裝修工程合謀案件時，採用了上訴庭的方針。

除上述的判決外，審裁處亦在一宗有關旅遊業售票服務的合謀案件（CTEA 1/2022）中，就與競委會達成和解的答辯人的訴訟，裁定競委會勝訴，至於案中沒有和解的答辯人，相關的法律程序仍在進行。在另一宗有關資助房屋裝修服務的合謀案件（CTEA 1/2018）中，審裁處亦按競委會與達成和解的答辯人所提出的共同申請，頒布了命令。

競爭事務委員會對永興聯合建築有限公司及其他（CACV 143/2020、CACV 46/2021、CACV 157/2021的共同判決）

如上所述，競委會就審裁處較早前對五名答辯人所施加罰款的兩項判決提出上訴，有關案件涉及答辯人在本港兩個公共屋邨安達邨及安泰邨進行裝修工程時瓜分市場及合謀定價。兩宗上訴主要針對同一問題，即審裁處以分判為理由減輕答辯人的罰款。上訴庭於2022年5月2日就上訴進行聆訊，並於2022年6月2日作出共同判決。

Tribunal judgments and related appeals

Overview

Between 2019 and 2020, the Tribunal handed down multiple judgments on liability in three cartel cases concerning renovation projects at public and subsidised housing estates in Hong Kong (CTEA 2/2017, CTEA 1/2018 and CTEA 1/2019), finding all respondents liable for contravening the FCR. In April 2020, the Tribunal decided on the pecuniary penalties to be imposed on the respondents in CTEA 2/2017, laying down a four-step approach for the determination of pecuniary penalties for undertakings, which was followed in the sanction judgment in CTEA 1/2019. Both sanction judgments allowed a reduction in pecuniary penalties for decoration contractors who did not directly participate in the cartel but whose subcontractors did. The Commission successfully appealed against these sanction judgments. The Court of Appeal's approach was then adopted in the third decorators' cartel case.

Other than the above judgments, the Tribunal also ruled in favour of the Commission in a cartel case concerning ticketing services in the tourism industry (CTEA 1/2022) against those respondents who settled, while the remainder of the proceedings vis-à-vis the non-settling respondents are still ongoing. The Tribunal also granted orders based on the joint applications filed by the Commission and the settling respondents in another cartel case concerning renovation services at a subsidised housing estate (CTEA 1/2018).

Competition Commission v W.Hing Construction Company Limited and Others (joint decision in CACV 143/2020, CACV 46/2021, CACV 157/2021)

As mentioned above, the Commission appealed against pecuniary penalties imposed by the Tribunal on five respondents in its two earlier decisions concerning market sharing and price fixing in renovation projects at On Tat Estate and On Tai Estate, two public housing estates in Hong Kong. The appeals focused on the common issue of allowing a discount in pecuniary penalties on the grounds of sub-contracting. The Court of Appeal heard the appeals on 2 May 2022 and issued a joint judgment on 2 June 2022.

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上訴庭同意競委會的觀點，指不能只是基於瓜分市場及合謀定價的協議是由答辯人的分判商訂立，以及答辯人並沒有直接參與反競爭行為，而減輕它們的罰款。上訴庭在判詞中指出，各名答辯人與其分判商在法律上被視為同一業務實體，理應共同及分別承擔全額罰款。據此，儘管答辯人本身並沒有直接參與合謀定價及瓜分市場安排，亦被裁定不應獲扣減罰款；計算罰款金額的四個步驟中，所有需要考慮的因素都應以相關業務實體作考慮，而非只考慮業務實體內的一個或多個實體。

The Court of Appeal agreed with the Commission's case that the respondent decoration contractor companies should not be given a lower pecuniary penalty solely because it was their subcontractors who had entered into the market sharing and price fixing agreements and the respondents had no direct participation in the cartel. Specifically, the Court of Appeal found that the individual respondents and their respective subcontractors were considered to be the same undertaking under the law, and should be jointly and severally liable for the entire penalty that is imposed on the undertaking. On that basis, it was held that no discounts in penalty should be given, despite the respondents themselves were not direct parties to the price fixing and market sharing arrangements; and that all considerations taken into account in the four-step pecuniary penalty calculation should only pertain to the undertaking concerned, not one or more of the entities within the undertaking.

競爭事務委員會 對 金光工程有限公司及其他 (CTEA 1/2018)

Competition Commission v Kam Kwong Engineering Company Limited and Others (CTEA 1/2018)

2018年9月6日，競委會在審裁處向三間承辦商及兩名人士展開法律程序，他們在資助房屋景泰苑提供裝修服務時，從事或牽涉入瓜分市場及合謀定價，違反了「第一行為守則」。截至2020年9月，全部五名答辯人已同意承認法律責任，並以同意事實陳述書的形式與競委會共同向審裁處申請，在雙方同意的情況下解決訴訟，此處理方式被稱為「金光程序」。

On 6 September 2018, the Commission commenced proceedings in the Tribunal against three contractors and two individuals for engaging or being involved in market sharing and price fixing in relation to the provision of renovation services at the subsidised housing estate King Tai Court, in contravention of the FCR. By September 2020, the liabilities of all five respondents had been resolved by way of the "Kam Kwong procedure", whereby they agreed to admit their liabilities and jointly applied with the Commission for the Tribunal's approval to dispose of the proceedings against them by consent, on the basis of the statements of agreed facts.

2022年7月22日，審裁處就罰款作出兩項裁決，頒令答辯人須支付合共約324萬港元罰款，一名答辯人被判取消董事資格三年。

On 22 July 2022, the Tribunal handed down two decisions on the pecuniary penalties to be imposed on the respondents, ordering them to pay a total of about HK$3.24 million. A respondent was given a three-year director disqualification order.

競爭事務委員會 對 錦倫旅運有限公司及其他 (CTEA 1/2022)

Competition Commission v Gray Line Tours of Hong Kong Ltd and Others (CTEA 1/2022)

2022年1月20日，競委會在審裁處向旅遊服務供應商錦倫旅運有限公司（錦倫）、另外三間業務實體及一名人士展開法律程序，他們涉嫌就旅遊景點門票及車票的銷售合謀定價。競委會公布的案情指出，錦倫與其競爭對手在若干香港酒店集團的促成下，協議訂定它們在香港的酒店內銷售有關門票及車票的價格。

On 20 January 2022, the Commission commenced proceedings in the Tribunal against travel services provider Gray Line Tours of Hong Kong Limited (Gray Line), three other undertakings and one individual for alleged price fixing cartel conduct regarding the sale of tourist attractions and transportation tickets. It is the Commission's case that Gray Line and its competitor, through the facilitation of certain hotel groups in Hong Kong, agreed to fix the prices at which such tickets were sold at hotels in Hong Kong.

2022年7月12日，競委會與達成和解的答辯人，即錦倫、其董事及以海景嘉福洲際酒店名義經營的德厚投資有限公司（德厚）共同提出申請後，審裁處頒令錦倫及德厚在扣除合作扣減率後，須支付合共578萬港元罰款，以及競委會的調查費用及訟費，而有關董事則被判取消董事資格三年。

On 12 July 2022, upon the joint application of the Commission and the settling respondents, namely Gray Line, its director, and Tak How Investment Limited (Tak How), trading as Intercontinental Grand Stanford Hong Kong, the Tribunal ordered Gray Line and Tak How to pay pecuniary penalties totalling HK$5.78 million, after deducting cooperation discounts, together with the Commission's investigation and litigation costs, while the director was given a three-year disqualification order.

至於涉及本案的其餘兩個業務實體，即Harbour Plaza 8 Degrees Limited及海逸酒店管理有限公司，以及Prudential Hotel (BVI) Limited，相關的法律程序仍在進行中。

Proceedings are ongoing for two undertakings, namely Harbour Plaza 8 Degrees Limited and Harbour Plaza Hotel Management Limited; and Prudential Hotel (BVI) Limited.

於香港仔魚類批發市場的聯合行動及搜查

Joint operation and search at Aberdeen Wholesale Fish Market

2022年11月27日，競委會參與由警方統籌及領導、在香港仔魚類批發市場（批發市場）展開的聯合反罪惡行動。競委會於行動中透過問卷方式，就涉嫌合謀定價的行為，向該批發市場超過30間魚類批發商搜集相關的資料。

On 27 November 2022, the Commission participated in an anti-crime joint operation at the Aberdeen Wholesale Fish Market (Fish Market) organised and led by the HKFP. During the operation, the Commission sought information in relation to alleged price fixing conduct from over 30 wholesalers at the Fish Market by way of survey.

該次行動後，競委會詳細分析所有資料，並信納個案存在合理因由懷疑有違反競爭守則的情況，因此決定將個案提升至調查階段。

After the joint operation, the Commission analysed all information and was satisfied that there is reasonable cause to suspect a contravention of a competition rule. Therefore, the Commission decided to escalate the case to the Investigation phase.

2022年12月20日，競委會在警方的協助下展開代號為「白鯨」的行動，就批發市場內有批發商涉嫌從事合謀定價、限制產量及集體杯葛等反競爭行為，根據法庭手令搜查了批發市場內多個處所，包括一艘船隻。除了以法庭手令搜查處所外，競委會亦行使其強制權力，要求有關各方交出文件和資料，以及出席競委會的聆訊，以提供相關資料[13]。

On 20 December 2022, the Commission, assisted by the HKPF, executed search warrants at a number of premises, including a vessel, at the Fish Market. The operation codenamed "White Whale" was conducted for alleged anti-competitive conduct including price fixing, output limitation and group boycott amongst wholesalers in the Fish Market. In addition to searching premises with warrants, the Commission also exercised its compulsory powers in requesting relevant parties to produce documents and information, and attending before the Commission to provide information relating to the case[13].





[13] *競委會於2023年6月與警方及入境事務處再次展開聯合執法行動，在行動中根據法庭手令搜查了該批發市場內多個處所，以及涉案公司的兩間辦公室。*

[13] *The Commission conducted another joint operation with the HKPF and the Immigration Department in June 2023, during which it executed search warrants at a number of premises in the Fish Market as well as two offices of the companies involved.*

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接納私家車分銷商的承諾

2022年10月10日，競委會接納七間私家車分銷商按《條例》第60條提出的承諾，該等承諾徹底移除過往施加於17個私家車品牌車主、可能損害競爭的具限制性保用條款。有關保用限制規定不論保養或維修項目是否在保用範圍內，顧客均須將私家車送往特約維修中心保養及/或維修。競委會於2022年8月就建議的承諾進行諮詢，並於仔細審視所收到的申述後，接納了該等承諾，承諾的有效期為5年。

Acceptance of commitments from car distributors

On 10 October 2022, the Commission accepted commitments offered under section 60 of the Ordinance by seven car distributors of 17 passenger car brands, which resulted in the complete removal of restrictive warranty terms and conditions on passenger car owners that may harm competition. These warranty restrictions required maintenance and/or repair services to be carried out at authorised repair centres, regardless of whether the maintenance or repair item was covered by the warranty. The commitments were accepted after the Commission carefully considered the representations received in a public consultation on the proposed commitments in August 2022, and would remain in force for a period of five years.

延續船舶共用協議的集體豁免命令

2022年7月，競委會公布將定期班輪公司船舶共用協議的集體豁免命令續期4年。該命令續期後將繼續沿用2017年所訂立的條款[14]，命令有效期至2026年8月8日。

船舶共用協議涵蓋的活動包括交換船舶箱位、協調船期及共同使用港口碼頭等，基本上不涉及聯合推廣或協調價格，因此，船舶共用協議的成員之間，仍繼續存在競爭。

為決定是否延續該命令，競委會完成了檢討，包括進行初步諮詢、與不同持份者及其他競爭法機構接觸，並委託獨立行業專家收集行業數據及市場情報。在完成檢討後，競委會於2022年5月發布將該命令續期的建議，並根據《條例》第20條邀請各界人士作出申述。

競委會的結論是，這類協議仍然有助提升班輪業的整體經濟效率，延續該命令為可取及有效的做法。由於新冠疫情持續影響當前的市場情況，競委會決定將該命令續期4年，而非5年的法定上限。

Renewal of block exemption order for vessel sharing agreements

In July 2022, the Commission announced its decision to renew a block exemption order for vessel sharing agreements (VSAs) between liner shipping companies for a further period of four years. The renewed order will now remain in place, on the same substantive terms[14] as originally set out in 2017, until 8 August 2026.

VSAs cover activities such as the exchange of slots on each other's vessels, coordination of sailing timetables and use of port terminals. Crucially they do not involve joint marketing or coordination on price, so that members of a VSA continue to compete.

In deciding to renew the order, the Commission completed a review which comprised an initial consultation, engagement with stakeholders and counterpart competition agencies, as well as collection of data and market intelligence from an independent industry expert. Following the review, the Commission published a proposal to renew the order in May 2022 and sought representations from interested parties in accordance with section 20 of the Ordinance.

The Commission came to the conclusion that this category of agreements continues to enhance overall economic efficiency in the liner shipping sector and that the continuation of the order would be merited and effective. It renewed the order for four, rather than the statutory maximum of five years, because of the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on prevailing market conditions.

[14] *包括船舶共用協議的訂約方合共擁有的市場佔有率不超過40%，或在少於兩年的時間內不超過45%。*

[14] *This includes a requirement that the combined market shares of the parties to a VSA do not exceed a threshold of 40% or 45% for a period of less than two years.*

就僱主共同與僱員組織協商僱傭事宜發表意見公告

人力資源是所有行業的重要組成部分。一般而言，僱主之間應就僱員薪酬及其他僱傭條件全力比拼。但如果僱主之間就僱傭條件訂立協議，或分享與僱傭條件有關、並會影響競爭的敏感資料，相關行為便可能會引起競爭問題。競委會於2022年8月29日發表意見公告，就《條例》如何適用於僱主共同與僱員組織協商僱傭事宜時的行為，提供相關意見。

競委會在留意到僱主共同與僱員組織協商僱傭事宜可能為僱員帶來更佳的僱傭條件，並考慮了其本身的執法優次後表明，在符合特定條件的情況下，競委會沒有打算就僱主們進行該等協商時的行為展開調查或採取執法行動。但僱主們必須注意，凡不符合相關條件並引起競爭問題的行為，競委會均會展開調查。

修訂《個人寬待政策》

2022年9月8日，競委會發布《為牽涉入合謀行為之個人而設的寬待政策》（《個人寬待政策》）的修訂版，以提供更清晰指引及更大誘因，鼓勵個別人士停止牽涉入合謀行為，並向競委會舉報。

在寬待框架下，首名向競委會舉報合謀行為，並符合所有寬待條件的合謀成員，可獲得寬待。競委會同意不會在審裁處就寬待協議所涵蓋的行為，向成功申請寬待的一方展開任何法律程序。競委會就此發布了兩份政策文件，即《為從事合謀行為之業務實體而設的寬待政策》及《個人寬待政策》，分別向業務實體及個別人士說明有關政策的主要元素、好處及申請程序。

Advisory on employers' joint negotiation with employee bodies on employment matters

Human resources (HR) are a vital component for all industries. Generally speaking, employers should be competing vigorously against each other on employees' compensation and other employment conditions. However, if employers agree or share competitively sensitive information on employment conditions in the process, such conduct may raise competition concerns. On 29 August 2022, the Commission published an Advisory Bulletin to provide guidance on how the Ordinance applies to the conduct of employers in the context of their joint negotiations with employee bodies on employment matters.

Noting the benefits joint negotiations may have on improving employment conditions for employees, and considering its enforcement priorities, the Commission clarified that it has no current intention to pursue an investigation or enforcement action in respect of conduct in the context of joint negotiations, provided that certain conditions are met. Notwithstanding the above, employers are reminded that the Commission does intend to investigate practices which do not meet the relevant conditions and raise competition concerns.

Revision of Leniency Policy for Individuals

On 8 September 2022, the Commission published a revised *Leniency Policy for Individuals Involved in Cartel Conduct (Leniency Policy for Individuals)* to offer clearer guidance and enhanced incentives for individuals to cease their involvement in cartel conduct and report to the Commission.

Under the leniency framework, leniency is granted to the first cartel member who reports the cartel conduct to the Commission and meets all the requirements for receiving leniency. The Commission agrees not to commence proceedings before the Tribunal against a successful leniency applicant in relation to the conduct covered by the leniency agreement. In this regard, it had published two policies, namely *Leniency Policy for Undertakings Engaged in Cartel Conduct* and *Leniency Policy for Individuals,* to set out the key elements, benefits and application procedures for undertakings and individuals respectively.

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根據經修訂的《個人寬待政策》，寬待申請將按競委會是否已對該行為展開初步評估或調查，清楚分為兩類。此外，即使在同一個案中已有業務實體獲得寬待，首名向競委會舉報合謀行為的個人，仍有機會獲得寬待。一如過往的《個人寬待政策》，合謀行為的主謀，或曾脅迫其他各方從事合謀行為的人士，均不會獲得寬待。

The revised *Leniency Policy for Individuals* creates a distinction between applications for leniency based on whether they are received before or after the Commission has commenced initial assessment of or investigation into the conduct. It also opens up the possibility of leniency for the first individual who reports a cartel to the Commission, even if leniency has already been granted to an undertaking in the same case. As with the previous *Leniency Policy for Individuals,* leniency is not available to individuals who are the ringleaders of the cartel conduct or who have coerced other parties to engage in the cartel conduct.



修訂「不合謀條款」

為減低採購方於採購過程中遇到反競爭行為的風險，競委會於2017年首度推出「不合謀條款」的範本，讓採購人員按不同情況將該條款作調整後，加入其招標文件及採購合約內。該等條款旨在警告競投者不得作出反競爭安排，以及作出這些安排的後果，一旦有違反條款的情況，亦可為採購方提供清晰、直接的合約保障。

在競委會過往的調查中，就曾遇到一些企業提交表面上是獨立、但實際上是經協調的標書，原因是這些企業的實際權益擁有人相同。2023年1月17日，競委會推出「不合謀條款」範本的修訂版，新增條款要求競投者披露其實際權益擁有人的資料，讓採購方可了解這些競投者的實際權益擁有人是否相同，從而更掌握採購過程中的競爭狀況。

Revision of Non-collusion Clauses

To reduce procurers' exposure to anti-competitive conduct during procurement exercises, the Commission published the first set of model "Non-collusion Clauses" in 2017 for procurers to adapt and incorporate in their invitation to bid documents and contracts. In essence, the "Non-collusion Clauses" serve to warn bidders of the prohibition against, and consequences of, entering into anti-competitive arrangements, as well as to provide a clear and straightforward contractual remedy for procurers in the event that these clauses have been breached.

Through its investigative work, the Commission has seen instances where a number of businesses have submitted what appear to be independent bids but which in fact have been coordinated due to the existence of a common beneficial owner. On 17 January 2023, the Commission published a revised set of model "Non-collusion Clauses", with newly added clauses requiring bidders to disclose information on their beneficial ownership. This will enable procurers to see whether there are common ownership links between the bidders, and thus provide them with greater clarity as to the competitiveness of the procurement process.

就地產代理商佣金的內部通告作出回應

有傳媒報導指，四間地產代理商各自於相若時間發出內部通告，指示其代理從2023年1月1日起，必須在一手物業交易收取最少百分之二的實收佣金。競委會於2023年1月6日就相關報導作出回應。

Statement on estate agencies' internal memo on commission

On 6 January 2023, the Commission issued a statement in relation to media reports that four real estate agencies had, in close timing from one another, each issued internal memos directing their respective agents to observe a minimum net commission of two percent in first-hand property transactions starting 1 January 2023.

競委會關注任何旨在降低競爭水平的企業行為，尤其是涉及地產市場等影響眾多香港市民的行業。有見及此，競委會現正了解事件，以評估有關行為會否引起《條例》下的競爭問題。

The Commission is concerned about any action from businesses that are aimed at reducing the level of competition, particularly in sectors which affect many people in Hong Kong, such as the property market. The Commission is therefore looking into the matter to assess whether the conduct may give rise to competition concerns under the Ordinance.

通訊事務管理局 – 合作與溝通

根據《條例》，競委會與通訊事務管理局（通訊局）就電訊及廣播業共享管轄權。由於通訊局專責規管電訊及廣播行業，對於屬於共享管轄權範圍內的事宜，一般會由通訊局主導處理。於2022年4月1日至2023年3月31日期間，競委會向通訊局轉介了合共5宗投訴及查詢。

COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY – COOPERATION AND LIAISON

Under the Ordinance, the Commission and the Communications Authority (CA) have concurrent jurisdiction in the broadcasting and telecommunications sectors. Given the CA's specific function of regulating the broadcasting and telecommunications sectors, the CA will ordinarily take the role of Lead Authority on matters which fall within the concurrent jurisdiction. Between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023, the Commission referred a total of five complaints and enquiries to the CA.

與其他政府部門的溝通

除了公眾的投訴和查詢，競委會也跟進政府和其他機構轉介的個案，當中包括漁農自然護理署、食物環境衛生署、房屋委員會（房委會）、民政事務總署（民政署）、警方、生產力局、廉政公署、創新科技署、物業管理業監管局、證監會及市區重建局。這些溝通不但令競委會的調查工作更有成效，亦加深了公營界別對《條例》的認識。在各項調查及法律程序中，不同的政府部門及公共機構在競委會蒐集資料及情報時，均有提供協助。

LIAISON WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

In addition to complaints and enquiries from the public, the Commission also follows up on referrals from the Government and other public authorities. They include Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, Housing Authority, Home Affairs Department (HAD), HKPF, HKPC, ICAC, ITC, Property Management Services Authority, SFC and Urban Renewal Authority. The communication has facilitated the Commission not only in carrying out its investigative work in a more efficient manner, but also in enhancing understanding of the Ordinance by the public sector. In various investigations and legal proceedings, different Government departments and public bodies have provided assistance to the Commission in information and intelligence gathering.

提供政策意見及接觸公營界別

過去一年，競委會就超過二十項與民生及本地營商環境息息相關的公共政策提供意見，包括的士車隊管理制度、電器能源標籤計劃、體育協會/組織入會條件及處理不合理低價標書的採購機制。

POLICY ADVISORY AND PUBLIC SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

During the past year, the Commission provided competition-related advice on more than 20 public policies and initiatives which are closely related to people's livelihood and the city's business environment. They included the Taxi Fleet Management Regime, appliance labelling scheme, sports clubs' member admission, and the procurement mechanism for abnormally low bids.

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除了就特定政策措施提供建議，競委會亦積極與政策制定者及監管機構接觸，以協助他們了解制定政策過程中可能出現的競爭問題。就此，競委會與公務員事務局合作，為超過120名高級政務主任及高級行政主任舉辦培訓課程，重點講解與公共採購及圍標有關的議題。有見課程反應踴躍，公務員事務局建議將有關競爭法及競爭政策的內容納入其定期舉辦的政府人員培訓計劃。

In addition to advising on specific policies and measures, the Commission proactively engaged with policymakers and regulators to enhance their understanding of how competition issues may arise. In this regard, it worked with the Civil Service Bureau (CSB) to provide training to more than 120 Senior Administrative Officers and Senior Executive Officers with focuses on public procurement and bid-rigging. The training was well-received, and the CSB proposes to incorporate it into the regular training programme for government officials.

接觸社區與教育工作

執行《條例》的工作對遏止反競爭行為不可或缺，但接觸及教育持份者，對於促進守法文化，亦同樣重要。隨著本地疫情持續緩和，競委會在年內加大力度，舉辦各種實體及網上活動，包括講座、簡報會及培訓課程，以協助企業及公眾認識《條例》的重點及明白守法的重要性。當中部分活動是為公眾人士簡介《條例》，有些則專為特定對象而設。

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION

While enforcement of the Ordinance is essential in deterring anti-competitive behaviours, it is equally important for the Commission to engage with and educate stakeholders to foster a culture of compliance. As the local epidemic situation continued to subside, the Commission strengthened efforts during the year to help businesses and the general public understand the key elements of the Ordinance and the need for compliance through webinars, engagement briefings and training series in either physical or online format. Some of these events provided a general overview of the Ordinance for members of the public, while others were tailored to specific audiences.

商界

2022年9月，競委會舉辦了秋季培訓課程2022：內地《反壟斷法》網上研討會，讓香港私營及公營界別了解內地《反壟斷法》的最新發展。研討會由兩位來自國家市場監督管理總局的資深人員，以及來自上海交通大學的傑出法律學者主講，內容聚焦於2022年8月生效的《反壟斷法》的最新修訂。研討會吸引了逾350名律師、企業代表、學者、大學生、以及來自公營界別的人士參與。

年內，競委會為商界（特別是中小企）及公眾舉辦了4場簡介《條例》的網上講座，合共吸引了逾2,800名人士參加，參加者反應踴躍，並對多個議題積極提問。

此外，競委會亦繼續與不同的行業協會及行業監管機構緊密接觸，年內舉辦了多場座談會及會議，協助和鼓勵各界遵守《條例》，當中包括物業管理、旅遊、體育、法律及房屋等界別。

Businesses

In September 2022, the Commission organised the Autumn Academy 2022: Webinar on Mainland's Anti-Monopoly Law (AML) for the private and public sectors in Hong Kong to learn about the latest developments in AML in the Mainland. Delivered by two senior officials from the State Administration for Market Regulation and a distinguished legal scholar from Shanghai Jiao Tong University, the webinar covered the latest legislative amendments to the AML which came into effect in August 2022. The event was well attended by over 350 lawyers, business representatives, academics, university students and those from the public sector.

During the year, the Commission conducted four webinars for both businesses and members of the public, in particular SMEs. The webinars have attracted over 2,800 participants who showed great interest in the topics and raised questions on various issues.

In addition, the Commission continued to work closely with trade and industry associations as well as sector regulators in conducting briefings and meetings throughout the year to assist and encourage their members to comply with the Ordinance, covering sectors including property management, tourism, sports, legal and housing.







年內，競委會透過實體及網上活動，接觸商界及公眾人士。
During the year, the Commission reached out to businesses and members of the public through webinars and physical events.

青少年

推動青少年在投身社會前加深認識競爭的價值和《條例》的主要內容，繼續是競委會教育工作的重點之一。2023年2月底，競委會向全港中學推出了「合謀有罪！睇劇認識《競爭條例》」教育活動，並鼓勵學校將活動納入高中學生的生涯規劃教育系列。該活動獲得教育局「商校合作計劃2022/23」支持，參與的學校獲發教材套，內容包括兩集改編自一宗香港競爭法真實個案的電視實況劇，以提高學生對競爭法的興趣，促進他們加深認識《條例》。活動共吸引169間學校報名參加。

Youths

Promoting understanding of the value of competition and the key elements of the Ordinance among the younger generation before they join the workforce remains an important aspect of the Commission's education work. Supported by the Education Bureau's "Business-School Partnership Programme 2022/23", a tailor-made educational programme "Cartel Hunters – Learn more about the Competition Ordinance" was rolled out in late February 2023 for secondary schools to introduce the Ordinance to their upper form students as part of their life planning education. Participating schools received a teaching kit, which includes a two-episode TV docudrama adapted from a real-life competition law case, to raise students' interest in the topic. A total of 169 schools have signed up for the programme.

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除了向中學生推廣競爭法，競委會亦希望鼓勵大學生及研究生更深入了解《條例》，以及推動本港的競爭法研究。過去一年，競委會繼續與中大及香港城市大學的法律學院合作，為學生舉辦競爭法專題寫作及報告比賽，涵蓋多個競爭法議題，包括禁止挖角與合謀訂定薪酬的協議，及濫用市場權勢等。

Apart from promoting the law among secondary students, the Commission also sought to motivate undergraduate and postgraduate students to develop a deeper understanding of the Ordinance and promote related research in Hong Kong. Over the past year, the Commission continued to partner with the law schools of CUHK and City University of Hong Kong to organise essay and presentation contests for students on a range of competition law topics including no-poach and wage-fixing agreements and the misuse of market power.





「合謀有罪！睇劇認識《競爭條例》」教育活動。
Educational programme "Cartel Hunters – Learn more about the Competition Ordinance"

公眾及其他持份者

競委會繼續積極接觸地區人士，年內出席了多個由民政署舉辦的樓宇維修及管理簡介會，接觸本港12個地區的業主及物業管理人員，重點宣揚打擊圍標的訊息。另外，競委會亦參加了由元朗、荃灣及中西區民政事務處舉辦的大廈管理工作坊及證書課程，並應房委會邀請，向8個新入伙公共屋邨的駐邨裝修承辦商講解《條例》重點。

General public and other stakeholders

During the year, the Commission continued its district outreach, especially on fighting bid-rigging, by speaking at briefings on building renovation and management organised by the HAD for property owners and building management personnel across 12 districts. The Commission also participated in the building management workshops and a certificate course organised by District Offices in Yuen Long, Tsuen Wan, and Central and Western. Invited by the Housing Authority, briefings were delivered to the on-site decoration contractors prior to the intake of tenants at eight new public housing estates during the year.

競委會於年內出版了三期《競爭快訊》，讓相關機構、商界及不同持份者知悉競委會的最新動態。

To keep relevant organisations, businesses and different stakeholders abreast of its latest activities and development, the Commission published three issues of its newsletter "Competition Matters" during the period.

接觸公眾的資料及數字（截至2023年3月31日）
Engagement Facts and Figures (As at 31 March 2023)

舉行了

50場 簡報會／會議 briefings / meetings

5場 大型網上講座 major webinars

3場 學校工作坊 school workshops

接觸了

約6,400*

各大商會、行業協會、企業（包括中小企）、公營界別代表、學生及公眾人士。

representatives of major chambers of commerce, trade and industry associations, businesses including SMEs, public sector, students and members of the public reached.

* *數字包括實體及網上活動的參加者。*

* *The figure includes participants of both physical and online events.*



競委會年內出席了多個樓宇維修及管理簡介會，接觸各區業主及物業管理人員。
The Commission spoke at briefings on building management and renovation targeting property owners and building management personnel across different districts during the year.

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傳媒與宣傳

回顧年度內，競委會在推動社會各界確立競爭文化的工作，取得新的突破，並透過不同平台，以各種形式進一步提高了公眾意識。與此同時，競委會亦致力與公眾及傳媒保持緊密溝通，向他們提供有關競委會工作的最新資訊。

推出電視實況劇《競爭之合謀有罪》

電視廣播

為了加深公眾對《條例》及競委會工作的認識，競委會在2022年9月推出香港首套以真實競爭法個案改編的電視實況劇 —《競爭之合謀有罪》。這套合共五集、與香港電台（港台）聯合製作的實況劇，改編自《條例》在2015年12月全面生效後，競委會所處理的首批競爭法案件。

由陸駿光、余香凝、黃定謙及林千淳飾演的競委會調查員，於劇中調查四宗合謀案件，分別涉及圍標、合謀定價及瓜分市場，全部均為《條例》下的嚴重反競爭行為。觀眾亦可透過劇集一睹競委會的內部運作，及其人員如何執行職務。

除於港台電視31及32播映，劇集亦上載至競委會及港台的網站及YouTube頻道。該套劇集及預告片自播出以來，在各大網上平台獲得熱烈迴響。

MEDIA AND PUBLICITY

During the year under review, the Commission broke new ground in its efforts to promote a pro-competition culture across the community and further raised public awareness through various initiatives on different platforms. The Commission also strived to maintain effective and bilateral communication with the public and the mass media in providing updates on its development.

Launch of TV docudrama *COMPETE: Cartel Hunters*

TV Broadcast

To deepen public understanding of the Ordinance as well as the Commission's work, the Commission launched Hong Kong's first TV docudrama series on competition law cases, *COMPETE: Cartel Hunters,* in September 2022. Comprising five episodes and co-produced with Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK), the series is an adaptation of the first batch of competition law cases handled by the Commission since the Ordinance came into full effect in December 2015.

Starring artistes Alan Luk Chun-kwong, Jennifer Yu Heung-ying, Himmy Wong Ting-him and Angel Lam Chin-ting as the Commission's investigators, the series takes the audience through the investigation of four cartel cases involving bid-rigging, price fixing and market sharing, all of which are considered as serious anti-competitive conduct under the Ordinance. Members of the public are also offered a rare glimpse of the Commission's internal operations and how its staffers carry out their duties.

Apart from airing on RTHK 31 & 32, the series is also available on the websites and YouTube channels of the Commission and RTHK. Since its premiere, the docudrama and its trailers have attracted overwhelming responses on different online platforms.





2022年9月，競委會推出香港首套競爭法實況劇《競爭之合謀有罪》。
In September 2022, the Commission launched Hong Kong's first docudrama series on competition law cases, *COMPETE: Cartel Hunters*.

大型宣傳活動

為廣泛接觸市民大眾，競委會於2022年9月為實況劇舉行啟播儀式，其後更透過戶外、網上及社交媒體平台，展開為期三個月的大型宣傳活動，直至2022年11月結束。其中一項重點活動，是競委會主席、管理層及主要人員出席商業電台雷霆881節目《人民大道中》接受訪問，內容分為五集播出，話題包括實況劇所帶出的訊息，以及競委會過往的工作。

Citywide promotions

To maximise the reach of the docudrama to the general public, a kick-off ceremony was held in September 2022, followed by a citywide publicity campaign running until November 2022 via outdoor, online and social media platforms. One of the highlights was the production and broadcast of five special segments on Commercial Radio FM 88.1 programme *Our Way Out,* featuring interviews with the Chairman, Executives and key personnel of the Commission on topics including the messages of the docudrama and the Commission's work over the years.





因應《競爭之合謀有罪》播放，競委會於同期展開大型宣傳活動。
Riding on the broadcast of *COMPETE: Cartel Hunters*, the Commission ran a citywide publicity campaign in tandem.

網站及社交媒體

競委會定時更新其網站，發布最新的工作情況、講座及活動詳情，以及各類刊物和教材。該網站是競委會與持份者溝通的重要平台，過去一年的點擊率超過550萬人次。

年內，競委會繼續充分利用不同的網上平台，在其Facebook專頁、Instagram及LinkedIn帳戶上載了約180條有關競爭法及競委會工作的帖子，擴闊其網上接觸面，增加與網民互動。競委會亦定期更新其YouTube頻道，上載最新教育及宣傳短片。

市場競爭可提升不同行業的經濟效率、激發創意，競委會年內繼續在社交平台宣揚競爭的好處，當中包括製作新一輯短片，由譚杏藍、Miss Hunny及BabyShadow討論香港KOL業界的情況。短片於2023年3月推出，吸引超過200,000人次觀看。

Website and social media

The Commission's website is regularly updated with latest news on its work, details of seminars and events as well as various publications and educational materials. Reaching more than 5.5 million hits in the past year, the website is an important interface between the Commission and its stakeholders.

To expand its online engagement, the Commission continued to make full use of various social media platforms. Throughout the year, around 180 feeds about competition law and the Commission's work were posted on its Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn accounts, prompting enthusiastic responses and interactions with netizens. The Commission's YouTube channel is also regularly updated with its educational videos and announcements.

As part of an ongoing social media initiative advocating competition as the key driver of efficiency and innovation for different sectors, the Commission produced a new set of short videos discussing Hong Kong's KOL scene, featuring Hana Tam, Miss Hunny and Babyshadow. Launched in March 2023, the videos have garnered over 200,000 views.

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持續接觸傳媒

除了上述活動，競委會年內發布了22份新聞稿、舉辦了一場新聞發布會及接受了兩次採訪，讓本地及國際傳媒緊貼競委會的最新發展，同時為競委會及《條例》帶來廣泛報導及宣傳。

Ongoing Media Engagement

Apart from the events mentioned above, the Commission issued 22 press releases and organised a press conference and two interviews during the year to keep local and international media abreast of its latest developments. These efforts generated extensive coverage and publicity for both the Commission and the Ordinance.





競委會舉辦新聞發布會，向傳媒講解執法行動。
The Commission organized a press conference to announce its enforcement actions.

獎項及殊榮

2022/23年度，競委會的宣傳教育活動及機構的各個層面共奪得七個獎項。

Awards & Recognition

The Commission has won seven awards and recognition for its outreach initiatives and various aspects of its work during 2022/23.

項目 Items	獎項 Awards received	頒發機構 Awarded by
《競爭之合謀有罪》實況劇 **Docudrama Series *COMPETE: Cartel Hunters***	Questar Awards 2023 「非牟利機構：公眾意識組別」**金獎** **Gold** in the category of "Non-profit organisations: Public Awareness"	Questar Awards 2023
	Communicator Awards 2023 「影片及錄像 – 非牟利組別」**大獎** **Award of Excellence** in the category of "Film & Video – Non-profit"	美國互動及視覺藝術學院 Academy of Interactive & Visual Arts
	Accolade Global Film Competition 「劇集/連續劇組別」**特別表揚傑出影片** 「教育/指導/培訓組別」**傑出影片** **Award of Excellence Special Mention** in the category of "Drama Program/Series" **Award of Excellence** in the category of "Educational/Instructional/Training"	Accolade Global Film Competition
競爭事務委員會 **Competition Commission**	2022年度傑出董事獎 「董事會 – 法定/非分配利潤組織組別」**得獎者** **董事會多元化卓越嘉許** Directors of the Year Awards 2022 **Winner** in the category of "Board – Statutory/ Non-Profit Distributing Organisations" **Special Recognition for Excellence in Board Diversity**	香港董事學會 Hong Kong Institute of Directors
年報 **Annual Report**	2021/22 Vision Awards年報大賽 「政府組別」**金獎** **全球100份最佳年報（排名70）** **技術成就獎** 2021/22 Vision Awards Annual Report Competition **Gold** in the category of "Government" **Ranked 70th in the Top 100 Reports Worldwide** **Technical Achievement Award**	美國通訊專業聯盟 League of American Communications Professionals
競爭事務主任（調查） **Competition Affairs Officer (Investigations)**	2022年申訴專員嘉許獎 – 公職人員獎 The Ombudsman Award for Officers of Public Organisations 2022	香港申訴專員公署 The Ombudsman Hong Kong
網站 **Website**	無障礙網頁嘉許計劃2022-2023 **三連金獎** Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme 2022-2023 **Triple Gold**	政府資訊科技總監辦公室及香港互聯網註冊管理有限公司 Office of the Government Chief Information Officer and Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Ltd.

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競委會年內在不同的工作範疇，贏得多個獎項。
The Commission won a number of awards for various aspects of its work during the year.

與國際及內地的合作及聯繫

競委會與內地競爭法機構保持緊密合作，就雙方關注的競爭議題交流知識。2023年3月，競委會主席及行政團隊與廣東省市場監督管理局領導層率領的代表團會面。雙方互相了解對方執法和倡導工作的最新發展，並探討未來在粵港澳大灣區框架下開展更深入及更廣泛的協作，包括企業合規培訓及具創意的公眾教育活動等。

在國際合作方面，競委會展現對競爭法界別的承擔，於2022年5月舉行的第21屆國際競爭規管網絡(ICN)周年大會上，以ICN競爭倡議工作小組聯席主席的身份主辦兩場專題討論。專題討論吸引了超過350人參與，12名來自競爭法機構的高級人員及非政府顧問，就與行業監管機構交流互動及倡導工作上的國際合作分享了見解及經驗。

INTERNATIONAL AND MAINLAND LIAISON

The Commission continues its strong cooperation and collaboration with its Mainland counterparts through the exchange of knowledge on competition issues of mutual concerns. In March 2023, the Commission Chairman and Executives met with a delegation led by the Guangdong Administration for Market Regulation executives. Both parties updated each other about their respective enforcement and advocacy work, as well as explored possible areas of collaboration within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area framework that could include compliance training for corporations and creative approach to public education.

On the international front, the Commission affirmed its commitments to the competition community by organising two panel discussions in the 21st Annual Conference of the International Competition Network (ICN) held in May 2022, in its capacity as Co-chair of the ICN Advocacy Working Group. At the panel discussions drawing more than 350 participants, 12 senior officials from competition agencies and non-governmental advisers shared their views and experiences in their engagement with sectoral regulators and international cooperation on advocacy.

隨著社交距離措施放寬，競委會恢復與內地及海外機構面對面的交流及協作。2022年9月，競委會參加在馬尼拉舉行的第17屆東亞競爭法首長級官員會議，並講述競委會在公共採購方面的執法、政策意見及宣傳倡導措施。會議期間，競委會亦把握機會，與東南亞多國的競爭法機構舉行多場雙邊會議，包括到訪菲律賓競爭委員會進行正式訪問，雙方基於早前簽署的諒解備忘錄，深入討論及研究如何透過人員訓練工作坊及借調計劃加強既有合作關係。

As the social-distancing measures were eased up, the Commission resumed its in-person exchanges and collaborations with Mainland and overseas authorities. In September 2022, the Commission participated in the 17th East Asia Top Officials' Meeting on Competition Policy (EATOP Meeting) in Manila, where it presented the Commission's enforcement, advisory and advocacy initiatives on public procurement. The Commission also took the opportunity to hold a number of bilateral meetings with competition authorities of Southeast Asian economies. Adjacent to the EATOP Meeting, the Commission paid an official visit to the Philippine Competition Commission, during which the two Commissions had an in-depth discussion and explored ways forward to strengthen their existing partnership, in the spirit of the signed Memorandum of Understanding, via capacity building workshops and secondment programmes.

2023年2月，競委會參與了亞太經濟合作組織（亞太經合組織）競爭政策及法律小組年會及工作坊，並向亞太經合組織成員分享了香港競爭法及政策的最新發展，以及競委會的工作。

In February 2023, the Commission participated in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Competition Policy and Law Group's annual conference and workshop, where it shared with APEC member economies the latest development of Hong Kong's competition law and policy and the Commission's work.



競委會年內加強與內地及海外競爭法機構的交流及協作。
The Commission strengthened exchanges and collaborations with Mainland and overseas competition authorities during the year.

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能力提升

工作團隊

競委會於年內一直致力增聘人手，培育和維持一支高質素的專業團隊，以靈活應對需適時調整的工作優次。縱然疫情帶來挑戰，競委會仍成功聘請了多名來自海外知名監管機構及其他政府部門、並擁有豐富經驗的執法人員和調查員，以加強競委會的執法能力。為確保執法人員掌握最新的專業知識，緊貼國際執法情況，競委會資助員工修讀學術課程及接受多項專業培訓，覆蓋反壟斷及競爭法、濫用數碼市場權勢，以及草擬訴狀或證人陳述書等不同範疇。截至2023年3月，競委會的職員總數為65人。

此外，競委會繼續參加政府「防疫抗疫基金」的創造職位計劃，在常規員工編製外創造了七個額外短期職位，涵蓋不同崗位和職級。競委會亦第二年舉行冬季實習計劃以吸引更多年輕人才，讓他們接受專業培訓，汲取實際工作經驗。

防疫抗疫措施及疫苗接種安排

為應對持續的疫情，競委會制定了詳細的行動方案，以應對員工確診新冠病毒及與確診者有密切接觸的情況。與此同時，內聯網增設了人力資源專頁，提供疫苗接種及檢測安排的最新資訊，並不時向員工發布有關工作或病假安排的最新建議及公告。為了保障員工的健康及盡量減低染病機會，競委會委聘專業清潔服務供應商，採用光觸媒塗層等最新消毒技術，定期消毒辦公室及公用設施。競委會亦就基本健康檢查及接種季節性流感或其他適用疾病的疫苗提供定額津貼，以幫助員工預防疾病。

CAPACITY BUILDING

Staff Force

During the year, the Commission remained committed to recruiting, developing and maintaining a highly professional workforce capable of responding flexibly to changing work priorities. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission successfully recruited a number of experienced law enforcers and investigators from well-established overseas regulatory authorities and other government departments to strengthen its enforcement capability. To ensure that enforcement staff are equipped with the latest knowledge and expertise in the international arena, the Commission provided sponsorship for their enrolment to academic programmes and a range of professional training on various areas, such as antitrust and competition law, abuse of dominance in digital markets, and the drafting of legal pleadings or witness statements. As at March 2023, the Commission had a total of 65 staff members.

In addition to regular staff headcounts, the Commission continued to support the Government's Job Creation Schemes under the Anti-epidemic Fund by creating seven time-limited posts covering different job functions and levels. Moreover, the Commission has organised the Winter Internship Programme for the second year to attract more young talents and equip them with professional training and hands-on work experience.

COVID-19 Measures and Vaccination Arrangements

In response to the ongoing pandemic, the Commission has drawn up a detailed action plan for managing confirmed COVID-19 cases and their close contacts among staff. An HR corner was created on the Intranet to provide timely information about vaccination and testing arrangements, while updated advice and announcements regarding work or sick leave arrangements were disseminated to staff from time to time. In order to safeguard the health of staff members and minimise their chances of getting infected, the Commission enlisted the aid of proficient cleaning service providers to administer the latest disinfection techniques, such as photocatalyst coating, to the office premises and public facilities on a routine basis. To facilitate the prevention of illnesses among staff members, the Commission also offered fixed sums of subsidies for basic health check-ups and vaccinations for seasonal influenza or other applicable diseases.

此外，競委會實施了一系列短期人力資源措施，以激勵士氣及鼓勵員工攜手積極抗疫。措施包括容許員工在上班時間接種疫苗，或在每次接種疫苗後享有一日有薪假期。有子女的員工亦享有半日特別假，可在工作時段陪同子女接種疫苗。

Furthermore, the Commission has implemented a series of temporary HR measures to boost staff morale and incentivise them to join efforts in combating the epidemic. These measures included providing staff members with time off to receive vaccination, or alternatively allowing them to claim one-day paid vaccination leave per dose of vaccination received. Parents were also granted special half-day leave to accompany their children to receive vaccination during office hours.

僱員支援及身心健康

為照顧員工的身心健康，競委會繼續與「僱員支援計劃」的主辦機構合作，為員工及其家人提供多項免費專業輔導及諮詢服務。競委會年內安排了超過15個網上講座，涵蓋壓力及情緒管理、Myers-Briggs人格分類指標、靜觀、提升好心情、中式節氣湯水、健康行山全攻略、急救、親子關係及瑜伽養生法等健康主題。競委會全力營造良好及共融的工作環境，以支持員工在個人層面及事業上的發展。

Employees Assistance and Wellness

To support the well-being of staff members, the Commission continued to engage the Employees Assistance Programme provider to offer free professional counselling and advisory services to staff and their family members. More than 15 webinars on wellness and health were arranged during the year, covering topics such as stress and emotional management, Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), mindfulness, mood boosting, seasonal Chinese tonic soups, healthy hiking tips, first-aid, parent-child relationship and yogic lifestyle. The Commission remains committed to providing a supportive and inclusive work environment that enables staff to thrive both personally and professionally.

資訊科技

競委會繼續發展其資訊科技能力，以支持在快速變化的工作環境下運作。更新資訊科技保安政策是年內的主要工作之一，旨在應對與公共雲端服務及物聯網裝置大趨勢相關的保安要求。我們已根據最新技術及最佳做法，提升密碼規定等其他資訊科技政策。更新這些政策將有助競委會保持高水平的安全標準及抵禦網絡威脅和攻擊。

Information Technology

The Commission continued to develop its IT capability to support its operations in a rapidly changing work landscape. One of the key initiatives during the year was updating the IT security policies to address the security requirements in relation to the prevailing trend of public cloud services and Internet of Things devices. Other IT policies including password requirements were also enhanced based on the latest technologies and best practices. These updated policies will help the Commission maintain high security standards and protect it from cyber threats and attacks.

競委會亦一直重視電郵保安，並已委聘供應商進行系統健康檢查，以及實行所建議的監控。措施包括灰色郵件[15]偵測、隔離懷疑垃圾郵件、網址保安檢查及抵禦以電郵展開的阻斷服務攻擊。措施將有助減低源於電郵的網絡威脅風險，並確保競委會電郵通訊的保密及完整性。

The Commission also continued to prioritise email security by engaging a vendor to conduct health checks and implement recommended controls. These measures included Graymail[15] detection, quarantine of suspected spam emails, security checks on web addresses, and protection against email-based denial-of-service attacks. These initiatives will help mitigate the risks of email-based cyber threats, as well as ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the Commission's email communications.

為更妥善監察訴訟支出，競委會開發了訴訟成本監察系統，該數據庫應用程式有助釐清實際訴訟支出及改善預算控制，從而加強競委會快速及有效地管理法律開支的能力。

To better monitor litigation expenses, the Commission developed the Litigation Cost Monitoring System, a database application that enhances visibility into actual litigation expenses and allows for better budgetary control. The system will enhance the Commission's ability to manage its legal expenses effectively and efficiently.

15 *灰色郵件指同意接收而不是垃圾郵件的大批發送電郵訊息，例如宣傳訊息及通訊刊物。*

15 *Graymail refers to solicited bulk email messages that are not spam, such as marketing messages and newsletters.*

財政年度內的工作回顧
Review of Work for the Financial Year

此外，競委會年內推出多項全新資訊科技措施，旨在提升運作效率及生產力。競委會引入了名為虛擬桌面基礎架構系統的新遠端存取平台，以提升表現及與Windows以外作業系統的兼容性。競委會亦已推出電子簽署安排，方便以電子方式簽署及批核文件。

In addition, several new IT initiatives were launched during the year, each of which was designed to enhance the Commission's operational efficiency and productivity. The Commission has introduced a new remote access platform, known as Virtual Desktop Infrastructure System, that boasts improved performance and enhanced compatibility with operating systems other than Windows. The E-signature arrangement was launched to facilitate document signing and approval to be done electronically.

儘管全球面臨供應鏈受阻及通脹造成的挑戰，競委會保持靈活變通，在合適的情況下增加自行開發及定制資訊科技解決方案，以達至成本效益。展望未來，競委會計劃繼續改良及加強資訊科技基礎設施，確保它們繼續維持高度安全、具適應力及符合行業法規及標準。

Despite challenges posed by global supply chain disruptions and inflation, the Commission remained agile and adaptable by working on more in-house development and customisation of IT solutions where appropriate for cost-effectiveness. Looking forward, the Commission plans to continue enhancing and strengthening its IT infrastructure to ensure it remains secure, resilient, and compliant with industry regulations and standards.

財務

於2022/23年度，政府對競委會的年度補助金額維持於約1億2,300萬港元。另外，政府自2018/19年度起亦提供了2億3,800萬港元的專用撥款，支持競委會的訴訟工作。這筆額外的財政資源有助競委會承擔日益增加的執法及訴訟工作，並實行「三年策略計劃」中所訂定的目標。

Finance

In 2022/23, the Government maintained financial support for the Commission with an annual Government subvention of about HK$123 million. Starting from 2018/19, a dedicated funding of HK$238 million has also been provided to support the Commission's litigation work. The additional financial support has enabled the Commission to accomplish the growing volume of enforcement and litigation work and implement the initiatives set out in its Three Year Strategic Plan.

三年策略計劃

年內，競委會制訂了「三年策略計劃」，涵蓋2023/24、2024/25及2025/26三個財政年度。競委會在規劃期內的策略性目標如下：

(1) 透過以下工作，確保社會各界遵守《條例》：
- 教育本港商界，讓各行各業人士認識他們在《條例》下的權利和責任；
- 提醒企業遵守《條例》；
- 接觸本地年青人，增加年輕消費者和未來商界人士對競爭的認識及支持；
- 調查違法企業和個別人士，並因應調查結果採取相應的補救方法，包括向審裁處作出申請；

Three-Year Strategic Plan

During the year, the Commission drew up its Three-Year Strategic Plan covering the financial years of 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26. The strategic targets of the Commission for the planning period are as follows:

(1) Ensure compliance with the Ordinance by:
- educating and informing the business community in Hong Kong about their rights and obligations under the Ordinance;
- reminding businesses to comply with the Ordinance;
- engaging with Hong Kong's youth to promote understanding and support for competition in the next generation of consumers and business people;
- conducting investigations and seeking remedies, including applications to the Tribunal, against both corporate and individual contraveners;

- 以現有的案件為基礎，確立並擴充《條例》的重要案例；
- 就合適案件向審裁處尋求作出具阻嚇性的罰款判決；及
- 藉著處理決定及集體豁免命令的申請，確定相關豁免及豁除是否適用。

(2) 透過以下工作，在香港推廣競爭文化：
- 就政府政策及新的政策建議對競爭的影響，向特區政府及法定機構提供政策意見；
- 倡議政府及法定機構在制訂各項政策時，持續地進行更深入的競爭影響評估，並進一步將競爭政策納入考量之列；
- 與本港不同的商業、專業、學術及消費者團體合作，加深他們對競爭議題的認識，以及合作研究相關議題；及
- 協助法律專業人士認識競爭法的要點、競委會的調查和執法工作以及競爭合規事宜，培訓更多相關範疇的法律專才為商界提供意見。

(3) 透過以下工作，推動競委會成為具威信及公信力的機構：
- 招聘、培訓及支持高質素的員工；
- 整合各種做法及程序，以便我們能夠以高水準執行職務；
- 確保我們的財務及基礎資源用得其所；及
- 與國際機構及海外同儕保持聯繫，確保以最佳的方式實施競爭法及競爭政策，並進一步發展該等做法，以及協助地區提升整體的執法能力。

為達致上述目標，該策略計劃已就每個職能範疇設定詳細的行動規劃，當中列出了需要進行的工作、時間表及預計所需的資源，同時制定了一系列主要工作表現指標，作為競委會履行各項職能的指引及評估表現之用。該策略計劃已呈交政府，而當局亦已備悉有關計劃。競委會會按需要進行定期檢討，以作為制定未來收支預算的基礎，並繼續與政府保持聯繫。

- building on existing cases to set and expand important precedents under the Ordinance;
- seeking deterrent penalties in appropriate cases from the Tribunal; and
- determining whether relevant exemptions and exclusions apply by dealing with applications for Decisions and Block Exemption Orders.

(2) Promote a competition culture in Hong Kong by:
- providing advice to the Government and statutory bodies on the competition implications of government policies and new policy proposals;
- advocating for continued and enhanced use of competition impact assessments by the Government and statutory bodies and for greater integration of competition policy into policy setting;
- working with business, professional, academic and consumer groups in Hong Kong to foster understanding of and research into competition issues; and
- enabling the legal professional to gain a better understanding of the fundamentals of competition law, investigations and enforcement by the Commission as well as competition compliance to deepen the pool of knowledgeable legal professionals available to advise the business community.

(3) Establish the Commission as a credible and highly regarded agency by:
- recruiting, developing and supporting high-caliber staff;
- consolidating our practices and procedures to be able to undertake all our activities to a high standard;
- ensuring that our financial and infrastructure resources are fit for purpose; and
- liaising with international organisations and overseas counterparts to ensure best practice application of competition law and policy, to contribute to the development of such practices, and to assist in appropriate regional capacity-building efforts.

Detailed action plans to achieve these targets have been set in each functional area with tasks identified, timelines drawn and resource requirements estimated. Key performance indicators have also been developed for guiding and measuring the performance of the Commission's different functions. The plan has been submitted to and noted by the Government. The Commission will conduct regular reviews of the plan, as and when necessary, which will form the basis for compiling its annual estimate of income and expenditure, and continue to liaise with the Government.

財務報表
Financial Statements

獨立核數師報告
致競爭事務委員會委員
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COMMISSION MEMBERS OF COMPETITION COMMISSION

(依據《競爭條例》於香港成立)
(Established in Hong Kong pursuant to the Competition Ordinance)

意見

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核載列於第62至100頁的競爭事務委員會(以下簡稱(「競委會」)的財務報表,此財務報表包括於二零二三年三月三十一日的財務狀況表與截至該日止年度的收支帳目、全面收益表、資金變動表及現金流量表,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布的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了競委會於二零二三年三月三十一日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量。

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Competition Commission ("the Commission") set out on pages 62 to 100, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, the income and expenditure account, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and 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 Commission as at 31 March 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").

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》進行審核。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布的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」),我們獨立於競委會,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。

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Commission 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.

財務報表及其核數師報告以外的信息

競委會委員需對其他信息負責。其他信息包括刊載於年報內的全部信息,但不包括財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

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信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Commission Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

獨立核數師報告
致競爭事務委員會委員（續）
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COMMISSION MEMBERS OF COMPETITION COMMISSION (CONTINUED)

（依據《競爭條例》於香港成立）
(Established in Hong Kong pursuant to the Competition Ordinance)

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。

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.

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。

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.

競委會委員就財務報表須承擔的責任

競委會委員須負責根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》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，競委會委員負責評估競委會持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非競委會委員有意將競委會清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

Responsibilities of the Commission Members for the financial statements

The Commission Members 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 for such internal control as the Commission Members 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 Commission Members are responsible for assessing the Commission'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 Commission Members either intend to liquidate the Commission or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

核數師就審計財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們是按照項目約定條款的規定，僅向整體委員報告。除此以外，我們的報告不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

獨立核數師報告
致競爭事務委員會委員(續)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COMMISSION MEMBERS OF COMPETITION COMMISSION (CONTINUED)

(依據《競爭條例》於香港成立)
(Established in Hong Kong pursuant to the Competition Ordinance)

合理保證是高水準的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯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滙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。

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

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：

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

– 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。

- 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.

– 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對競委會內部控制的有效性發表意見。

- 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 Commission's internal control.

– 評價競委會委員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。

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Commission Members.

獨立核數師報告
致競爭事務委員會委員(續)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COMMISSION MEMBERS OF COMPETITION COMMISSION (CONTINUED)

(依據《競爭條例》於香港成立)
(Established in Hong Kong pursuant to the Competition Ordinance)

– 對競委會委員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，從而可能導致對競委會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告知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競委會不能持續經營。

– 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，我們與競委會委員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。

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Commission Members' 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 Commission'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 Commission 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 the Commission Members 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.

畢馬威會計師事務所
執業會計師

香港中環
遮打道10號
太子大廈8樓

2023年9月22日

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants

8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

22 September 2023

財務報表
Financial Statements

收支帳目
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度 for the year ended 31 March 2023

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2023 港元 HK$	2022 港元 HK$
收入 Income			
政府補助 Government subventions	3	**138,605,820**	124,815,826
政府補助(訴訟工作) Government litigation subventions	4	**15,444,915**	10,767,767
利息收入 Interest income		**1,905,749**	245,088
其他收入 Other income	5	**40,000**	400
		155,996,484	135,829,081
支出 Expenditure			
職員開支 Staff expenses	6	**75,342,309**	72,739,498
執法支出 Enforcement expenses	7	**17,878,302**	14,987,897
宣傳及公眾教育支出 Publicity and public education expenses		**9,145,130**	2,979,736
處所支出 Premises expenses		**2,190,685**	2,072,507
競委會委員酬金 Honorarium to Commission members	16	**4,120,000**	3,840,000
核數師酬金 Auditor's remuneration		**159,000**	152,000
折舊 Depreciation	8	**10,242,442**	14,826,751
其他營運費用 Other operating expenses		**12,013,887**	7,078,205
租賃負債利息 Interest on lease liabilities		**541,312**	683,919
		131,633,067	119,360,513
年內盈餘 Surplus for the year		**24,363,417**	16,468,568

第69至第100頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 69 to 100 form part of these financial statements.

全面收益表
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度 for the year ended 31 March 2023
(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

競委會於各呈列的年度期間，除「年內盈餘」以外並無全面收益的組成項目。因此，競委會於兩個年度期間均無分開呈列全面收益表，競委會的「全面收入總額」和「年內盈餘」相同。

The Commission had no components of comprehensive income other than "surplus for the year" in either of the years presented. Accordingly, no separate statement of comprehensive income is presented as the Commission's "total comprehensive income" was the same as the "surplus for the year" in both years.

第69至第100頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 69 to 100 form part of these financial statements.

財務狀況表
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

於二零二三年三月三十一日 as at 31 March 2023

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2023 港元 HK$	2022 港元 HK$
非流動資產 Non-current assets			
物業、機器及設備 Property, plant and equipment	8	**15,242,331**	21,633,198
其他應收款、按金及預付款 Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	9	**2,284,170**	1,662,360
		17,526,501	23,295,558
流動資產 Current assets			
其他應收款、按金及預付款 Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	9	**10,286,536**	7,438,187
現金及銀行結存 Cash and bank balances	10(a)	**101,727,118**	100,793,549
		112,013,654	108,231,736
流動負債 Current liabilities			
職員享有權撥備 Provision for staff entitlements	11	**5,955,306**	5,998,019
其他應付款及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	12	**5,793,622**	3,908,398
預收政府補助 Government subventions received in advance	13(a)	**7,390,820**	12,603,890
預收政府補助(訴訟工作) Government litigation subventions received in advance	4	**9,401,376**	3,836,291
補助盈餘 Surplus subventions	14(b)	**26,322,075**	28,476,545
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	15	**6,038,069**	5,377,410
		60,901,268	60,200,553
流動資產淨值 Net current assets		**51,112,386**	48,031,183
總資產減流動負債 Total assets less current liabilities		**68,638,887**	71,326,741

第69至第100頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 69 to 100 form part of these financial statements.

財務狀況表(續)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

於二零二三年三月三十一日 as at 31 March 2023

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2023 港元 HK$	2022 港元 HK$
非流動負債 Non-current liabilities			
其他應付款及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	12	**4,429,150**	4,021,850
職員享有權撥備 Provision for staff entitlements	11	**3,057,508**	2,383,475
預收政府補助 Government subventions received in advance	13(a)	**11,543,087**	11,543,087
遞延收入 Deferred income	13(b)	**3,125,894**	5,599,154
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	15	**6,252,823**	11,335,396
		28,408,462	34,882,962
資產淨值 NET ASSETS		**40,230,425**	36,443,779
資金 FUNDS			
儲備資金 Reserve fund	14(a)	**40,230,425**	36,443,779

由競委會委員於2023年9月22日批准及授權刊發。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Commission Members on 22 September 2023.

陳家殷
競委會主席

Samuel CHAN Ka-yan
Chairman of the Commission

第69至第100頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。

The notes on pages 69 to 100 form part of these financial statements.

資金變動表
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度 for the year ended 31 March 2023

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	儲備資金 Reserve fund *港元 HK$*
於2021年4月1日之結餘 Balance at 1 April 2021	37,456,119
2021/2022年度資金變動： Changes in fund for 2021/2022:	
年內盈餘及全面收益總額 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	16,468,568
撥入應付政府補助盈餘 Transfer to surplus subventions payable to the Government	(17,480,908)
於2022年3月31日和2022年4月1日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	36,443,779
2022/2023年度資金變動： Changes in fund for 2022/2023:	
年內盈餘及全面收益總額 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	24,363,417
撥入應付政府補助盈餘 Transfer to surplus subventions payable to the Government	(20,576,771)
於2023年3月31日之結餘 Balance at 31 March 2023	40,230,425

第69至第100頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 69 to 100 form part of these financial statements.

現金流量表
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度 for the year ended 31 March 2023
(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2023 港元 HK$	2022 港元 HK$
營運活動 Operating activities			
年內盈餘 Surplus for the year		**24,363,417**	16,468,568
調整 Adjustments for:			
折舊 Depreciation	8	**10,242,442**	14,826,751
利息收入 Interest income		**(1,905,749)**	(245,088)
租賃負債利息 Interest on lease liabilities		**541,312**	683,919
清理物業、機器及設備收益 Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	**(40,000)**	(400)
營運資金變動 Changes in working capital:			
其他應收款、按金及預付款增加 Increase in other receivables, deposits and prepayments		**(2,804,528)**	(5,443,359)
職員享有權撥備增加 / (減少) Increase/(decrease) in provision for staff entitlements		**631,320**	(68,145)
其他應付款和應計費用增加 / (減少) Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accruals		**1,765,553**	(1,402,685)
預收政府補助、遞延收入及補助盈餘減少 Decrease in Government subventions received in advance, deferred income and surplus subventions		**(30,417,571)**	(18,926,244)
預收政府補助 (訴訟工作) 增加 / (減少) Increase/(decrease) in Government litigation subventions received in advance		**5,565,085**	(9,137,767)
營運活動所得 / (所用) 的現金淨額 Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**7,941,281**	(3,244,450)

第69至第100頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 69 to 100 form part of these financial statements.

現金流量表(續)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度 for the year ended 31 March 2023

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	附註 Note	2023 港元 HK$	2022 港元 HK$
投資活動 Investing activities			
已收利息 Interest received		**1,240,118**	255,313
支付購置物業、機器及設備款項 Payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(1,915,830)**	(1,141,418)
清理物業、機器及設備所得款項 Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**40,000**	400
原存款期超過三個月的銀行存款減少/(新增) Decrease/(increase) in bank deposits with original maturity over three months		**6,000,000**	(500,000)
投資活動所得/(所用)的現金淨額 Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		**5,364,288**	(1,385,705)
融資活動 Financing activities			
已付租賃租金的資本部分 Capital element of lease rentals paid	10(b)	**(5,830,688)**	(5,192,721)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid	10(b)	**(541,312)**	(683,919)
融資活動所用的現金淨額 Net cash used in financing activities		**(6,372,000)**	(5,876,640)
現金及現金等價物增加/(減少) Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**6,933,569**	(10,506,795)
年初之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**47,793,549**	58,300,344
年末之現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10(a)	**54,727,118**	47,793,549

第69至第100頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。 The notes on pages 69 to 100 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表附註
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1. 一般資料

競爭事務委員會(「競委會」)為一個根據《競爭條例》(《條例》)(第619章)成立的獨立法定團體,以負責執行《條例》。競委會的功能及權限詳載於《條例》第130及131條。競委會致力推動有利於自由貿易、高效率及創新的競爭環境,冀為消費者帶來更多選擇、更佳價格與更具質素的商品及服務。競委會的註冊辦事處設於香港黃竹坑黃竹坑道8號South Island Place 19樓。

根據《條例》附表5第22條,競委會獲豁免《稅務條例》下的徵稅。

1. General information

Competition Commission ("the Commission") is established under the Competition Ordinance ("the Ordinance"), Cap. 619, as an independent statutory body tasked with the functions to enforce the Ordinance. The functions and powers of the Commission are stipulated in Sections 130 and 131 of the Ordinance. The Commission is committed to promoting a competitive environment that is conductive to free flow of trade, efficiency and innovation that brings more choices and better quality and prices of goods and services to consumers. The address of its registered office is 19/F, South Island Place, 8 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong.

The Commission is exempt from taxation in respect of the Inland Revenue Ordinance in accordance with Schedule 5 of Section 22 of the Ordinance.

2. 主要會計政策

(a) 遵例聲明

本財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒布的《香港財務報告準則》而編制。此統稱包括所有適用的個別香港財務報告準則,香港會計準則及詮釋,以及香港公認會計原則。競委會所採納之主要會計政策載於下文。

香港會計師公會頒布了若干《香港財務報告準則》的修訂,並於競委會本年度的會計期間開始生效或可供提早採用。競委會初始應用與競委會有關的新訂和經修訂的準則所引致本年度和以往會計期間的任何會計政策變動,已於本財務報表內反映,有關資料載列於附註2(c)。

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. Significant accounting policies adopted by the Commission are disclosed below.

The HKICPA has issued certain amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Commission. Note 2(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Commission for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

財務報表附註
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2. 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 財務報表編制基準

本財務報表乃採用歷史成本計量基準編制。

本財務報表是以港元呈列，而港元同樣是競委會的功能貨幣。

在編制符合《香港財務報告準則》的財務報表時，管理層須作出影響會計政策的應用，以及資產、負債、收入和支出的報告數額的判斷、估計和假設。這些估計和相關假設是管理層根據以往經驗和因應當時情況認為合理的各項其他因素作出的，其結果會作為判斷不能從其他途徑顯而得知的資產與負債帳面值的基礎。實際結果可能有別於估計數額。

管理層會不斷審閱各項估計和相關假設。如果會計估計的修訂只是影響某一期間，其影響便會在該期間內確認；如果修訂對當前和未來期間均有影響，則在作出修訂的期間和未來期間確認。

(c) 會計政策變動

香港會計師公會已頒布若干《香港財務報告準則》修訂。有關修訂在競委會本會計期間首次生效。

並無其他變動對競委會於本期間或以往期間的業績及財務狀況的編制或呈報方式造成重大影響。競委會並無採用任何在本會計期間尚未生效的新準則或詮釋。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

The financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK$"), which is the same as the functional currency of the Commission.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure. 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 the 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.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued certain amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Commission. None of these developments have had a material effect on how the Commission's results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented.

The Commission has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

財務報表附註
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2. 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備，包括相關物業租賃產生的使用權資產(參閱附註2(e))，乃按成本值扣除累積折舊和累積減值虧損入帳。物業、機器及設備項目之成本包括其購買價值，以及任何使該資產達致其可使用狀況和地點作擬定用途之直接歸屬性成本。在建項目成本包括未完成之資本性項目的成本，已完成項目的成本會撥入相關的資產類別。維修及保養費用於產生期間在收支項目內扣除。

折舊乃按物業、機器及設備的成本值扣除其估計殘值(如有)，再除以其估計可使用年期以直線法撇銷：

租賃物業裝修	按租賃期或三年(以較短者為準)
辦公室設備	三年
電腦硬件及軟件	三年
傢俬及固定裝置	三年
汽車	五年
使用權資產	尚餘租賃期

在建項目在大致上完成及投入運作前不作折舊。

資產的可使用期限及殘值(如有)會於每年予以檢討。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets arising from leases of underlying property (see note 2(e)) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. The costs of project-in-progress comprise expenditure of capital projects not yet completed. Costs of completed projects are transferred to the appropriate asset category. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income and expenditure account during the period in which they are incurred.

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

Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the lease term or 3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Computer hardware and software	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Right-of-use assets	Over the unexpired term of lease

No provision for depreciation is made for project-in-progress until such time when the assets are substantially completed and ready for use.

Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2. 主要會計政策(續)

(d) 物業、機器及設備(續)

競委會在每個呈報期末審閱物業、機器及設備的帳面值，以確定有否減值跡象。若資產或其所歸屬的現金產生單位的帳面值超過可收回金額，減值虧損會在收支項目中確認。資產或所附屬的現金產生單位的可回收金額是其公允值減清理費用與使用價值兩者中的較高額。在評估使用值時，估計未來現金流量會按折現率折現至現值，而該折現率應反映市場當時所評估的貨幣時間價值和該資產的獨有風險。假如用以釐定可回收數額的估計基準出現利好的變化，有關的減值虧損便會撥回。

報廢或出售任何物業、機器及設備所產生的損益以出售所得淨額與資產的帳面值之間的差額釐定，並於報廢或出售日在收支項目中確認入帳。

(e) 租賃資產

競委會於合約開始時對合約進行評估，確定該合約是否為一項租賃或者包含一項租賃。倘在一段時間內，合約為換取對價而讓渡一項可識別資產使用的控制權，則該合約為一項租賃或包含一項租賃。若客戶不但擁有主導被識別資產使用的權利，還有權獲得使用被識別資產所產生的幾乎全部經濟利益，則資產的控制權發生讓渡。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure account if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset, or of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in the income and expenditure account on the date of retirement or disposal.

(e) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Commission assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2. 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃資產(續)

作為承租人

於租賃開始日，競委會確認使用權資產和租賃負債，租賃期少於或等於12個月的短期租賃和低價值資產租賃除外。當競委會就一項低價值資產訂立了一項租賃安排，競委會以每一項租賃為基礎決定是否將該租賃予以資本化。至於未進行資本化的租賃相關的租賃付款額會於整個租賃期內系統地確認為費用。

若租賃被資本化，租賃負債按照租賃期內的應付租賃付款額按租賃內含利率(若租賃內含利率無法直接確定，則使用相關的增量借款利率)折現後的現值進行初始確認。初始確認後，租賃負債按攤銷成本計量，並採用實際利率法計算利息費用。不取決於指數或比率的可變租賃付款額不納入租賃負債的計量，因此在其發生的會計期間內在收益帳中扣除。

在資本化租賃時確認的使用權資產按成本初始計量。使用權資產的成本包括租賃負債的初始金額，加上在租賃期開始日或之前支付的租賃付款額以及已發生的初始直接費用。在適用情況下，使用權資產的成本還包括拆卸及移除相關資產、復原相關資產或其所在場所估計將發生的成本折現後的現值，減去收到的租賃優惠。使用權資產以成本減去累計折舊和減值虧損(參閱附註2(d))後入帳。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leased assets (continued)

As a lessee

At the lease commencement date, the Commission recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. When the Commission enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Commission decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised 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, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to income and expenditure account in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 2(d)).

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2. 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 租賃資產(續)

倘指數或比率變化導致未來租賃付款額發生變動，或者競委會根據餘值擔保估計的應付金額發生變動，或者對於競委會是否合理確定將行使購買、續租或終止租賃選擇權的重估結果發生變化，則應重新計量租賃負債。倘在這種情況下重新計量租賃負債，應對使用權資產的帳面值作出相應調整；倘使用權資產的帳面金額已減至零，則將相關調整計入收支項目中。

當租賃範圍或並非作為單獨租賃列帳的租賃合約本應計提的租賃對價發生變化(「租賃修改」)時，便會重新計量租賃負債。在這種情況下，租賃負債是根據修改後的租賃付款額和租賃期並透過使用修改生效日的經修訂折現率重新計量。

財務狀況表中，競委會在「物業、機器及設備」項目下列示使用權資產，並分別列示租賃負債。

(f) 應收款

應收款於競委會擁有無條件獲得價款之權利時確認。假若僅在該價款到期支付之前需要經過一段時間，獲得該價款的權利會被視為無條件的。

應收款採用實際利息法按攤銷成本列示減去信貸損失準備，具體如下：

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leased assets (continued)

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Commission's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Commission will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in income and expenditure if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a change in the scope of a lease or the consideration for a lease that is not originally provided for in the lease contract ("lease modification") that is not accounted for as a separate lease. In this case the lease liability is remeasured based on the revised lease payments and lease term using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

In the statement of financial position, the Commission presents right-of-use assets within "property, plant and equipment" and presents lease liabilities separately.

(f) Receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Commission has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

Receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for credit losses as determined below:

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2. 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 應收款(續)

損失準備的計量金額與整個限期的預期信用損失相等，即在應收款預計生命週期內預計發生的損失。該損失準備之估量是基於競委會歷史信用損失經驗的撥備矩陣進行，並根據債務人特有的因素進行調整，同時對報告日當前和預測的整體經濟狀況進行評估。

至於所有其他金融工具，競委會會為等同於12個月預期信用損失額作損失準備，除非金融工具的信用風險自初始確認後大幅增加，為此，損失準備將按等同於整個生命週期的預期信用損失的金額計量。

預期信用損失在每個報告日重新計量，其金額的任何變動均在損益中確認為減值收益或虧損。競委會確認減值收益或虧損，並通過損失準備帳戶對其帳面值進行相應調整。

應收款的帳面總值在沒有實際可收回的情況下予以撇銷(部分或全部)。當競委會確定債務人沒有資產或收入來源可以產生足夠的現金流來償還撇銷金額時，通常就屬於這種情況。

(g) 應付款

應付款初值按公允價值確認，其後按攤銷成本列帳；除非在折現的影響非常微小時，則按發票金額列帳。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Receivables (continued)

The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECLs"), which are those losses that are expected to occur over the expected life of the receivables. The loss allowance is estimated using a provision matrix based on the Commission's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial instruments, the Commission recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date with any changes recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Commission recognises an impairment gain or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of receivables through a loss allowance account.

The gross carrying amount of receivable is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Commission determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

(g) Payables

Payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at invoice amounts.

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2. 主要會計政策(續)

(h) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行存款及現金、存放於銀行及其他財務機構的活期存款，及短期和高流動性的投資，此等投資可隨時換算為已知的現金額，價值變動的風險不大，及於存放後三個月內到期。

(i) 僱員福利

(i) 僱員假期、約滿酬金及其他享有權

僱員可享有的年假、約滿酬金和其他享有權在該等福利累計時確認。因僱員已提供服務而產生的未放取年假、約滿酬金及其他享有權於呈報期末已作出撥備。

僱員可享有的病假、分娩假及侍產假於僱員休假時方予確認。

僱員福利支出會在相關服務提供時按累計基準確認為開支。

(ii) 定額供款退休計劃

競委會已加入一個於《強制性公積金計劃條例》下成立的強制性公積金計劃。

強制性公積金計劃之供款責任於產生時在收支項目內確認。於供款後，競委會概無其他付款的責任。該計劃之資產與競委會之資產分開存放，為一項由獨立信託人管理的基金。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(i) Employee benefits

(i) Employee leave, gratuity and other entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave, gratuity and other entitlements are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for untaken annual leave, gratuity and other entitlements as a result of services rendered by employees up to the year end date.

Employee entitlements to sick leave, maternity leave and paternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

Employee benefit expenses are charged as expense on an accrual basis in the period in which the associated services are rendered.

(ii) Defined contribution retirement scheme

The Commission has joined and made contributions to a mandatory provident fund scheme established under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance.

The obligations for contributions to mandatory provident fund scheme are recognised as an expense in the income and expenditure account as incurred. The Commission has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Commission in an independently trustee-administered fund.

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2. 主要會計政策(續)

(j) 撥備及或有負債

競委會須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定責任，而履行該責任預期會導致含有經濟效益的資源外流，並且可作可靠的估計，便會計提撥備。如果貨幣時間值重大，則撥備會按預計履行責任所需資源的現值列帳。

假如含有經濟效益的資源外流的可能性較低，或是無法對有關數額作出可靠的估計，該責任便會披露為或有負債，但如果資源外流的可能性極低則除外。須視乎會否發生某宗或多宗未來事件才能確定存在與否的責任，亦會披露為或有負債，但如果資源外流的可能性極低則除外。

(k) 收入的確認

競委會收入確認政策詳情如下：

(i) 政府補助

如能合理確定將收到政府補助、且競委會將會遵照附帶條件時，該政府補助會被初始確認。如該政府補助為補償競委會開支者，則在該等開支產生期間在收支帳目內有序地確認為收入。如該政府補助為指定項目者，則該補助會遞延至該指定項目相關的開支產生的期間於收支帳目中確認。通過政府補助獲取的特定用途物業、機器及設備產生的遞延收入，根據相關資產的折舊政策在競委會的收支帳目中確認。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Commission has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. When the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

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

(k) Income recognition

Details of the Commission's income recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Government subventions

Government subventions are recognised initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Commission will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Government subventions that compensate the Commission for expenses incurred are recognised as income in the income and expenditure account on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Government subventions relating to expenditure for specific projects are deferred and recognised in the income and expenditure account over the period necessary to match them with the expenses that they are intended to compensate. Deferred income arising from property, plant and equipment for specific use acquired through Government subventions is recognised in the Commission's income and expenditure account in accordance with the depreciation policies of the related assets.

財務報表附註
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2. 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 收入的確認(續)

(ii) 申請費收入

申請費收入數額僅確認至已發生並有可能收回的成本。

(iii) 利息收入

利息收入按照實際利率法累計確認，該方法使用將在金融資產的預期使用壽命內估計的未來現金收入準確折現至該金融資產帳面總值的比率。

(l) 借貸成本

直接歸屬於需要長時間才可以投入擬定用途或銷售的資產收購、建造或生產的借貸成本，則予以資本化為該資產成本的一部分。其他借貸成本於產生期間列支。

(m) 關聯人士

(i) 該人士或該近親家庭成員會被視為競委會的關聯人士，假若該人士：

(a) 對競委會有控制或共同控制；

(b) 對競委會有重大影響力；或

(c) 為競委會的主要管理成員。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Income recognition (continued)

(ii) Application fee income

Application fee income is recognised only to the extent of the costs incurred that it is probable to be recoverable.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues under the effective interest method, using the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(m) Related parties

(i) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Commission if that person:

(a) has control or joint control over the Commission;

(b) has significant influence over the Commission; or

(c) is a member of the key management personnel of the Commission.

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2. 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 關聯人士(續)

(ii) 在以下任何情況下，一實體會被視為與競委會有關聯：

(a) 該實體與競委會為同一集團成員(指每個母公司，附屬公司及同系附屬公司之間互有關聯)。

(b) 一實體是另一實體的聯營公司或合營公司(或該聯營公司或合營公司與該另一實體均屬同一集團)。

(c) 兩個實體是同一第三者的合營公司。

(d) 一實體是一第三者的合營公司而另一實體則是該第三者的聯營公司。

(e) 該實體是提供僱員離職後之福利計劃予競委會或與競委會有關聯之實體的僱員。

(f) 該實體受在(m)(i)項中所辨別的人士所控制或共同控制。

(g) 在(m)(i)(a)項中所辨別的人士而該人士對該實體有重大影響力，或該人士是該實體(或是該實體的母公司)的主要管理人員之成員。

(h) 該實體、或其所屬的一家集團的任何成員向競委會提供主要管理人員服務。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Related parties (continued)

(ii) An entity is related to the Commission if any of the following conditions applies:

(a) The entity and the Commission are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Commission or an entity related to the Commission.

(f) The entity is controlled or jointly-controlled by a person identified in (m)(i).

(g) A person identified in (m)(i)(a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Commission.

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2. 主要會計政策(續)

(m) 關聯人士(續)

該人士的家族近親成員指在其與實體交易中預期可能影響該人士或受該人士影響的家庭成員。

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Related parties (continued)

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

3. 政府補助

政府補助乃指香港特別行政區政府(「政府」)對競委會的撥款，以履行《條例》實施的職責。在年內獲批的政府補助與在收支帳目內確認的政府補助對帳表如下：

3. Government subventions

Government subventions represent the funds granted by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("the Government") for the Commission to discharge its duties under the Ordinance. Reconciliation between Government subventions granted for the year and Government subventions recognised in the income and expenditure account during the year is as follows:

	2023			
	經常補助 Recurrent subventions *港元 HK$*	非經常補助 Non-recurrent subventions *港元 HK$*	補助盈餘 Surplus subventions *港元 HK$*	合計 Total *港元 HK$*
本年內獲發之政府補助 Government subventions granted for the year	123,420,000	2,502,141	-	125,922,141
往年獲取並於年內確認的政府補助(附註13(a)) Government subventions received in prior years and recognised during the year (Note 13(a))	11,050,570	-	-	11,050,570
於年內獲批並在收支帳目內確認的補助盈餘(附註14(b)) Surplus subvention approved and recognised in the income and expenditure account during the year (Note 14(b))	-	-	4,196,147	4,196,147
遞延收入攤銷(附註13(b)) Amortisation of deferred income (Note 13(b))	682,891	2,195,017	1,188,054	4,065,962
撥入預收政府補助(附註13(a)) Transfer to Government subventions received in advance (Note 13(a))	(6,629,000)	-	-	(6,629,000)
在收支帳目內確認的政府補助 Government subventions recognised in the income and expenditure account	**128,524,461**	**4,697,158**	**5,384,201**	**138,605,820**

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3. 政府補助(續) 3. Government subventions (continued)

	2022			
	經常補助 Recurrent subventions *港元 HK$*	非經常補助 Non-recurrent subventions *港元 HK$*	補助盈餘 Surplus subventions *港元 HK$*	合計 Total *港元 HK$*
本年內獲發之政府補助 Government subventions granted for the year	121,781,000	2,138,163	-	123,919,163
往年獲取並於年內確認的政府補助(附註13(a)) Government subventions received in prior years and recognised during the year (Note 13(a))	1,854,266	75,718	-	1,929,984
於年內獲批並在收支帳目內確認的補助盈餘(附註14(b)) Surplus subvention approved and recognised in the income and expenditure account during the year (Note 14(b))	-	-	2,689,524	2,689,524
遞延收入攤銷(附註13(b)) Amortisation of deferred income (Note 13(b))	905,156	5,193,089	1,147,910	7,246,155
撥入預收政府補助(附註13(a)) Transfer to Government subventions received in advance (Note 13(a))	(10,969,000)	-	-	(10,969,000)
在收支帳目內確認的政府補助 Government subventions recognised in the income and expenditure account	**113,571,422**	**7,406,970**	**3,837,434**	**124,815,826**

4. 政府補助(訴訟工作) 4. Government litigation subventions

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
於年內收到的政府補助(訴訟工作) Government litigation subventions received for the year	**21,010,000**	1,630,000
往年獲取並於年內確認的政府補助(訴訟工作) Government litigation subventions received in prior years and recognised during the year	**3,836,291**	10,767,767
撥入預收政府補助(訴訟工作) Transfer to Government litigation subventions received in advance	**(9,401,376)**	(1,630,000)
在收支帳目內確認的政府補助(訴訟工作) Government litigation subventions recognised in the income and expenditure account	**15,444,915**	10,767,767

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

5. 其他收入 5. Other income

	2023 港元 HK$	2022 港元 HK$
清理物業、機器及設備收益 Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**40,000**	400

6. 職員開支 6. Staff expenses

	2023 港元 HK$	2022 港元 HK$
薪金及其他福利 Salaries and other benefits	**74,067,927**	71,674,974
強制性公積金計劃之供款 Contributions to mandatory provident fund scheme	**1,274,382**	1,064,524
	75,342,309	72,739,498

7. 執法支出 7. Enforcement expenses

	2023 港元 HK$	2022 港元 HK$
調查支出 Investigation expenses	**2,353,734**	3,625,055
訴訟支出 Litigation expenses	**15,444,915**	10,767,767
其他 Others	**79,653**	595,075
	17,878,302	14,987,897

財務報表附註
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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

8. 物業、機器及設備 8. Property, plant and equipment

	租賃物業裝修 Leasehold improvements *港元 HK$*	辦公室設備 Office equipment *港元 HK$*	電腦硬件及軟件 Computer hardware and software *港元 HK$*	傢俬及固定裝置 Furniture and fixtures *港元 HK$*	汽車 Motor vehicles *港元 HK$*	在建項目 Project-in-progress *港元 HK$*	使用權資產 Right-of-use assets *港元 HK$*	合計 Total *港元 HK$*
成本 Cost:								
於2021年4月1日 At 1 April 2021	14,580,694	2,818,361	24,146,843	207,688	285,677	1,099,501	30,786,885	73,925,649
購置 Additions	-	207,500	500,641	-	-	433,277	-	1,141,418
清理 Disposals	-	(6,880)	(191,000)	(380)	-	-	-	(198,260)
撥入 Transfer	-	-	1,315,071	-	-	(1,315,071)	-	-
於2022年3月31日 At 31 March 2022	14,580,694	3,018,981	25,771,555	207,308	285,677	217,707	30,786,885	74,868,807
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation:								
於2021年4月1日 At 1 April 2021	8,767,481	1,687,434	17,439,661	164,565	285,677	-	10,262,300	38,607,118
折舊 Charges	4,841,087	687,105	4,130,453	36,963	-	-	5,131,143	14,826,751
清理時撥回 Written back on disposals	-	(6,880)	(191,000)	(380)	-	-	-	(198,260)
於2022年3月31日 At 31 March 2022	13,608,568	2,367,659	21,379,114	201,148	285,677	-	15,393,443	53,235,609
帳面值 Carrying amount:								
於2022年3月31日 At 31 March 2022	972,126	651,322	4,392,441	6,160	-	217,707	15,393,442	21,633,198

財務報表附註
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

8. 物業、機器及設備(續) 8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	租賃物業裝修 Leasehold improvements *港元 HK$*	辦公室設備 Office equipment *港元 HK$*	電腦硬件及軟件 Computer hardware and software *港元 HK$*	傢俬及固定裝置 Furniture and fixtures *港元 HK$*	汽車 Motor vehicles *港元 HK$*	在建項目 Project-in-progress *港元 HK$*	使用權資產 Right-of-use assets *港元 HK$*	合計 Total *港元 HK$*
成本 Cost:								
於2022年4月1日 At 1 April 2022	14,580,694	3,018,981	25,771,555	207,308	285,677	217,707	30,786,885	74,868,807
購置 Additions	596,600	168,300	989,228	-	368,800	319,873	1,408,774	3,851,575
清理 Disposals	-	-	(476,888)	(9,068)	(285,677)	-	-	(771,633)
撥入 Transfer	-	-	137,000	-	-	(137,000)	-	-
於2023年3月31日 At 31 March 2023	15,177,294	3,187,281	26,420,895	198,240	368,800	400,580	32,195,659	77,948,749
累計折舊 Accumulated depreciation:								
於2022年4月1日 At 1 April 2022	13,608,568	2,367,659	21,379,114	201,148	285,677	-	15,393,443	53,235,609
折舊 Charges	985,402	507,541	3,099,573	6,160	43,027	-	5,600,739	10,242,442
清理時撥回 Written back on disposals	-	-	(476,888)	(9,068)	(285,677)	-	-	(771,633)
於2023年3月31日 At 31 March 2023	14,593,970	2,875,200	24,001,799	198,240	43,027	-	20,994,182	62,706,418
帳面值 Carrying amount:								
於2023年3月31日 At 31 March 2023	583,324	312,081	2,419,096	-	325,773	400,580	11,201,477	15,242,331

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

8. 物業、機器及設備(續)

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

使用權資產

Right-of-use assets

按相關資產分類對使用權資產的帳面淨值分析載列如下：

The analysis of the net book value of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
以折舊成本入帳的持作自用物業 Properties leased for own use, carried at depreciated cost	**11,201,477**	15,393,442

與確認於損益的租賃相關的支出項目分析載列如下：

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
持作自用物業使用權資產的折舊費用 Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets of properties leased for own use	**5,600,739**	5,131,143
租賃負債利息 Interest on lease liabilities	**541,312**	683,919

截至2023年3月31日止年度，使用權資產增加1,408,774港元。這一數額主要關於資本化租賃應付款額，乃根據現有簽訂的租賃協議，按照市場租金檢討重新計量而來的。

During the year ended 31 March 2023, additions to right-of-use assets were HK$1,408,774. This amount primarily related to the capitalised lease payments payable due to remeasurement based on market rental review according to the existing tenancy agreement entered into in prior years.

租賃產生的現金流出總額詳情，租賃負債的到期分析，以及尚未開始的租賃所產生的未來現金流出詳情分別於附註10(c)和附註15載列。

Details of total cash outflow for leases, the maturity analysis of lease liabilities and the future cash outflows arising from leases are set out in notes 10(c) and 15 respectively.

財務報表附註
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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

9. 其他應收款、按金及預付款　　9. Other receivables, deposits and prepayments

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
其他應收款 Other receivables	**6,347,543**	81,758
應收非經常補助 Non-recurrent subventions receivable	**2,510,043**	2,075,571
按金及預付款 Deposits and prepayments	**3,713,120**	6,943,218
	12,570,706	9,100,547
表示 Represented by:		
流動部分 Current portion	**10,286,536**	7,438,187
非流動部分 Non-current portion	**2,284,170**	1,662,360
	12,570,706	9,100,547

競委會的所有流動資產項下的其他應收款、按金及預付款預計於一年內收回或確認為費用。

All of the Commission's other receivables, deposits and prepayments under current assets are expected to be recovered or recognised as expenses within one year.

10. 現金及銀行結存

(a) 現金及現金等價物包括

10. Cash and bank balances

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
現金及銀行結存 Cash and bank balances	**45,727,118**	32,793,549
原存款期不超過三個月的短期銀行存款 Short-term bank deposits with original maturity not more than three months	**9,000,000**	15,000,000
現金及現金等價物 Cash and cash equivalents	**54,727,118**	47,793,549
原存款期超過三個月的銀行存款 Bank deposits with original maturity over three months	**47,000,000**	53,000,000
	101,727,118	100,793,549

(b) 融資活動產生的負債的對帳

下表詳述競委會來自融資活動的負債變動，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動產生的負債其現金流量或未來現金流量將在競委會的現金流量表中分類為融資活動現金流量。

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Commission's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

財務報表附註
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

10. 現金及銀行結存(續)

10. Cash and bank balances (continued)

(b) 融資活動產生的負債的對帳(續)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	租賃負債 Lease liabilities (附註 Note 15) 港元 HK$
於2021年4月1日 At 1 April 2021	21,905,527
融資現金流之變動 Changes from financing cash flows:	
已付租賃租金的資本部分 Capital element of lease rentals paid	(5,192,721)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid	(683,919)
融資現金流的變動總額 Total changes from financing cash flows	(5,876,640)
其他變動 Other changes:	
利息支出 Interest expenses	683,919
於2022年3月31日及2022年4月1日 At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	16,712,806
融資現金流之變動 Changes from financing cash flows:	
已付租賃租金的資本部分 Capital element of lease rentals paid	(5,830,688)
已付租賃租金的利息部分 Interest element of lease rentals paid	(541,312)
融資現金流的變動總額 Total changes from financing cash flows	(6,372,000)
其他變動 Other changes:	
利息支出 Interest expenses	541,312
年內重新計量可變租賃付款導致租賃負債增加 Increase in lease liabilities from remeasurement of variable lease payments during the year	1,408,774
於2023年3月31日 At 31 March 2023	12,290,892

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

10. 現金及銀行結存(續)

10. Cash and bank balances (continued)

(c) 租賃現金流出總額

(c) Total cash outflow for leases

計入現金流量表的租賃金額包括：

Amounts included in the cash flow statement for leases comprise the following:

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
融資現金流內 Within financing cash flows	**6,372,000**	5,876,640

11. 職員享有權撥備

11. Provision for staff entitlements

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
年初 At the beginning of the year	**8,381,494**	8,449,639
撥備 Provisions made	**7,275,910**	7,091,256
取消 Forfeitures	**(677,006)**	(391,784)
已支付及使用之金額 Amounts paid and utilised	**(5,967,584)**	(6,767,617)
年末 At the end of the year	**9,012,814**	8,381,494
減：流動部分 Less: Current portion	**(5,955,306)**	(5,998,019)
非流動部分 Non-current portion	**3,057,508**	2,383,475

職員享有權撥備是為支付競委會職員於合約期間或合約期末實現合約要求而得的約滿酬金、未放取年假及其他僱員享有權而設立。

Provision for staff entitlements is set up for gratuity payments, unutilised annual leave and other staff-related benefits which will be payable to employees of the Commission upon their fulfilment during the contract period or at end of the contract period.

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

12. 其他應付款及應計費用 12. Other payables and accruals

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
其他應付款 Other payables	**2,626,864**	292,548
應計費用 Accrued expenses	**2,986,758**	3,467,747
其他 Others	**4,609,150**	4,169,953
	10,222,772	7,930,248
表示 Represented by:		
流動部分 Current portion	**5,793,622**	3,908,398
非流動部分 Non-current portion	**4,429,150**	4,021,850
	10,222,772	7,930,248

所有流動負債項下的其他應付款及應計費用預計於一年內結清。

All of the other payables and accruals under current liabilities are expected to be settled within one year.

13. 預收政府補助及遞延收入

(a) 預收政府補助

13. Government subventions received in advance and deferred income

(a) Government subventions received in advance

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
年初 At the beginning of the year	**24,146,977**	15,602,420
於收支帳目內確認的金額(附註3) Amount recognised in income and expenditure account (Note 3)	**(11,050,570)**	(1,929,984)
於年內收到並須於12個月內確認的補助(附註3) Subventions received during the year and to be recognised within 12 months (Note 3)	**6,629,000**	10,969,000
撥入遞延收入(附註13(b)) Transfer to deferred income (Note 13(b))	**(791,500)**	(494,459)
年末 At the end of the year	**18,933,907**	24,146,977
表示 Represented by:		
流動部分 Current portion	**7,390,820**	12,603,890
非流動部分 Non-current portion	**11,543,087**	11,543,087
	18,933,907	24,146,977

預收政府補助是關於各個已核准作指定用途但於呈報期末後始進行的項目而預收的款項，此等款項會遞延入帳及在相關項目支出產生的期間有序地在收支帳目內確認為收入。

Government subventions received in advance represent subventions received in connection with expenditure to be incurred after the end of the reporting period for specific uses and are deferred and recognised as income in the income and expenditure account on a systematic basis in the same period in which the expenditure is incurred.

非流動部分結存指政府於二零一四年二月十日就基礎工作研究以及支援和強化初始設置而提供的額外一次性資金，而截至報告期末尚未使用。

The balance under non-current portion represents an additional one-off funding granted by the Government on 10 February 2014 for conducting groundwork research and one-off expenses to support and strengthen the Commission's initial set-up, which remains unutilised at the end of the reporting period.

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13. 預收政府補助及遞延收入(續)

13. Government subventions received in advance and deferred income (continued)

(b) 遞延收入

(b) Deferred income

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
年初 At the beginning of the year	**5,599,154**	11,777,850
撥自預收政府補助(附註13(a)) Transfer from Government subventions received in advance (Note 13(a))	**791,500**	494,459
撥自補助盈餘(附註14(b)) Transfer from surplus subventions (Note 14(b))	**801,202**	573,000
年內攤銷(附註3) Amortisation for the year (Note 3)	**(4,065,962)**	(7,246,155)
年末 At the end of the year	**3,125,894**	5,599,154

遞延收入結存指由政府補助資助的指定資產的價值，相應的金額被資本化為物業、機器及設備。該遞延收入在收支帳中確認為收入，以抵銷所購置相關資產的折舊費用。

The balance of deferred income represents the value of specific assets financed by the Government subventions with corresponding amounts capitalised as property, plant and equipment. Such deferred income is recognised as income in the income and expenditure account to offset against the charges of depreciation of the relevant assets acquired.

14. 儲備資金和補助盈餘

14. Reserve fund and surplus subventions

(a) 儲備資金

(a) Reserve fund

儲備資金可作一般用途，並由競委會自主運用。於每個財政年度期末，儲備資金內未動用的政府補助總額不得超過競委會於下個財政年度之政府補助額的25%(「儲備上限」)。除非得到商務及經濟發展局常任秘書長在諮詢財經事務及庫務局(庫務科)後提升儲備上限，否則超出儲備上限的部分須歸還政府。

The reserve fund is available for general use and can be spent at the discretion of the Commission. Unspent Government subventions at the end of a financial year, which forms a part of the reserve fund, shall not exceed 25% of the Government subventions to the Commission in the following financial year ("the reserve ceiling"). The amount in excess of the reserve ceiling would be returned to the Government, unless the reserve ceiling is raised by the Permanent Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development following consultation with the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (The Treasury Branch).

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

14. 儲備資金和補助盈餘(續)

14. Reserve fund and surplus subventions (continued)

(b) 補助盈餘

(b) Surplus subventions

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
年初 At the beginning of the year	**28,476,545**	32,287,742
年內使用的金額(附註3) Amount utilised during the year (Note 3)	**(4,196,147)**	(2,689,524)
向政府償還的金額(附註(i)) Amount repaid to the Government (Note (i))	**(17,733,892)**	(18,029,581)
撥入遞延收入(附註13(b)) Transferred to deferred income (Note 13(b))	**(801,202)**	(573,000)
撥自儲備(附註(ii)) Transferred from reserve (Note (ii))	**20,576,771**	17,480,908
年末 At the end of the year	**26,322,075**	28,476,545

附註：

(i) 在過去年度競委會曾提議並獲得政府批准，保留餘下的1,824萬港元補助盈餘直至二零二三年三月三十一日，以應付競委會的特定支出。截至二零二三年三月三十一日，尚剩餘575萬港元，而此筆款項將於下一財政年度歸還政府。至於已獲批准的220萬港元額外補助盈餘，截至二零二二年三月三十一日，尚剩餘25萬港元，而此筆款項已於二零二三年三月三十一日止年度內歸還政府。

(ii) 根據截至二零二三年三月三十一日的儲備上限，超出儲備上限20,576,771港元(二零二二年：17,480,908港元)的盈餘將在下一財政年度歸還給政府。

Notes:

(i) In previous year, the Government approved the proposal of the Commission to extend the retention of the approved amount of HK$18.24 million until 31 March 2023 for meeting specific expenditure of the Commission. As at 31 March 2023, HK$5.75 million remained which will be returned to the Government in the following financial year. As for another approved amount of HK$2.20 million, the Commission has returned the remaining balance of HK$0.25 million as at 31 March 2022 to the Government during the year ended 31 March 2023.

(ii) Based on the reserve ceiling as at 31 March 2023, the surplus in excess of the reserve ceiling amounting to HK$20,576,771 (2022: HK$17,480,908) will be returned to the Government in the next financial year.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

15. 租賃負債

下表載列了競委會租賃負債在本報告期末和上一報告期末的剩餘合約期限：

15. Lease liabilities

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Commission's lease liabilities at the end of the current and previous reporting periods:

	2023		2022	
	租賃付款之現值 Present value of the lease payments *港元 HK$*	租賃付款總額 Total lease payments *港元 HK$*	租賃付款之現值 Present value of the lease payments *港元 HK$*	租賃付款總額 Total lease payments *港元 HK$*
一年內 Within 1 year	6,038,069	6,372,000	5,377,410	5,876,640
一年後但二年內 After 1 year but within 2 years	6,252,823	6,372,000	5,568,667	5,876,640
二年後但五年內 After 2 years but within 5 years	-	-	5,766,729	5,876,640
	6,252,823	6,372,000	11,335,396	11,753,280
	12,290,892	12,744,000	16,712,806	17,629,920
減：未來利息支出總額 Less: total future interest expenses		(453,108)		(917,114)
租賃負債之現值 Present value of lease liabilities		12,290,892		16,712,806

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

16. 重大關聯方交易

競委會於年內進行以下重大關聯方交易：

16. Material related party transactions

The Commission entered into the following material related party transactions during the year:

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
主要管理人員報酬 **Key management compensation**		
薪酬及其他福利 Salaries and other benefits	**10,659,432**	9,160,045
強制性公積金計劃之供款 Contributions to mandatory provident fund scheme	**63,000**	52,500
	10,722,432	9,212,545
競委會委員酬金 **Honorarium to Commission members**	**4,120,000**	3,840,000

所有涉及競委會委員及主要管理人員可能持有權益的機構的貨品採購及服務交易，均是在日常業務過程中按照競委會的財務責任及正常採購程序進行。

All transactions related to the procurement of goods and services involving organisations in which a member of the Commission and key management personnel may have an interest are conducted in the normal course of business and in accordance with the Commission's financial obligations and normal procurement procedures.

17. 承擔

於二零二三年三月三十一日未償付而又未在財務報表內提撥準備的資本承擔如下：

17. Commitments

Capital commitments outstanding at 31 March 2023 not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2023 *港元 HK$*	2022 *港元 HK$*
已訂約 Contracted for	**478,300**	816,600

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

18. 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允值

競委會之主要財務工具包括銀行結存，其作用為維持競委會之營運。競委會亦有其他由營運直接產生的金融工具，包括其他應收款、按金、其他應付款及應計費用、預收政府補助以及補助盈餘。競委會因其日常運作而承受信貸風險以及流動資金風險。競委會一般沿用保守策略以將競委會所面對之風險降至最低。

(a) 信貸風險

信貸風險指交易對手未能履行其償還應付競委會款項之責任而導致競委會蒙受損失之風險。競委會所面對的信貸風險主要來自存放於信貸評級良好及最小信貸風險的金融機構之銀行結存。

競委會就其金融資產所承受的最大信貸風險即為該等金融資產於呈報期末的帳面值。競委會並無就此等金融資產持有任何抵押品。

(b) 流動資金風險

競委會的政策為定期監察其現時及預期的流動資金需求，以確保其維持足夠現金儲備以應付短期及較長期之流動資金需要。

18. Financial risk management and fair value of financial instruments

The Commission's principal financial instrument comprises bank balances, of which the purpose is to maintain the Commission's operations. The Commission has other financial instruments, such as other receivables, deposits, other payables, accruals, Government subventions received in advance and surplus subventions, which arise directly from its operations. The Commission is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk which arise directly from its activities. The Commission generally adopts conservative strategies on the Commission's risk management and limits the Commission's exposure to these risks to a minimum.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its obligations to repay the amounts due to the Commission resulting in a loss to the Commission. The Commission's credit risk is primarily attributable to bank balances, which are deposited with financial institutions in Hong Kong with sound credit ratings and minimal credit exposure.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Commission's financial assets represents their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period. The Commission does not hold any collateral over these assets.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Commission's policy is to regularly monitor its current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

18. 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允值(續)

(b) 流動資金風險(續)

於呈報期末，競委會依據其帳目內金融負債之最早結算日期計算，餘下未折現之合約到期日概述如下：

18. Financial risk management and fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The remaining undiscounted contractual maturity profile of the Commission's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period, based on the earliest date on which the Commission is required to settle is summarised below:

	2023			
	未折現合約現金流 Contractual undiscounted cash outflow			
	一年以下或即時到期 Within 1 year or on demand *港元 HK$*	一年以上但五年以下 More than 1 year but less than 5 years *港元 HK$*	合計 Total *港元 HK$*	帳面金額 Carrying amount *港元 HK$*
職員享有權撥備 Provision for staff entitlements	5,955,306	3,057,508	9,012,814	9,012,814
其他應付款及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	5,793,622	4,429,150	10,222,772	10,222,772
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	6,372,000	6,372,000	12,744,000	12,290,892
預收政府補助 Government subventions received in advance	7,390,820	11,543,087	18,933,907	18,933,907
預收政府補助(訴訟工作) Government litigation subventions received in advance	9,401,376	-	9,401,376	9,401,376
補助盈餘 Surplus subventions	26,322,075	-	26,322,075	26,322,075
	61,235,199	**25,401,745**	**86,636,944**	**86,183,836**

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18. 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允值(續)

18. Financial risk management and fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(b) 流動資金風險(續)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

	2022			
	未折現合約現金流 Contractual undiscounted cash outflow			
	一年以下或即時到期 Within 1 year or on demand *港元 HK$*	一年以上但五年以下 More than 1 year but less than 5 years *港元 HK$*	合計 Total *港元 HK$*	帳面金額 Carrying amount *港元 HK$*
職員享有權撥備 Provision for staff entitlements	5,998,019	2,383,475	8,381,494	8,381,494
其他應付款及應計費用 Other payables and accruals	3,908,398	4,021,850	7,930,248	7,930,248
租賃負債 Lease liabilities	5,876,640	11,753,280	17,629,920	16,712,806
預收政府補助 Government subventions received in advance	12,603,890	11,543,087	24,146,977	24,146,977
預收政府補助(訴訟工作) Government litigation subventions received in advance	3,836,291	-	3,836,291	3,836,291
補助盈餘 Surplus subventions	28,476,545	-	28,476,545	28,476,545
	60,699,783	**29,701,692**	**90,401,475**	**89,484,361**

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(以港幣列示 Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

18. 財務風險管理及金融工具的公允值(續)

(c) 貨幣風險

競委會所有的交易均以港元計價，競委會因而沒有承受重大的貨幣風險。

(d) 資本管理

競委會在管理資金時，基本目的是確保競委會的持續運作能力。競委會的整體策略與過往年度維持不變。

(e) 公允值計量

競委會的金融工具按成本或攤銷成本列帳的帳面值與其於二零二三年及二零二二年三月三十一日的公允值並無重大差異。

18. Financial risk management and fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(c) Currency risk

The Commission has no significant exposure to currency risk as substantially all of the Commission's transactions are denominated in Hong Kong dollars.

(d) Capital management

The Commission's primary objectives when managing its funds are to safeguard the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. The Commission's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

(e) Fair value measurement

The carrying amounts of the Commission's financial instruments carried at amortised cost are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 March 2023 and 2022.

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19. 截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度會計期間已頒佈但尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋可能帶來的影響

截至本財務報表刊發日期止，香港會計師公會已頒布若干新準則或修訂，惟於截至二零二三年三月三十一日止年度尚未生效，本財務報表並沒有採納該等新準則。這些準則變化包括下列可能與競委會有關的項目。

19. Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2023

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended standards, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2023 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Commission.

	於以下日期或以後開始的會計期間生效 Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
《香港財務報告準則》第17號「保險合約」 HKFRS 17, *Insurance contracts*	2023年1月1日 1 January 2023
《香港會計準則》第1號「財務報表列報」及《香港財務報告準則》實務報告第2號修訂本「作出重要性判斷：會計政策披露」 Amendments to HKAS 1, *Presentation of financial statements* and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making materiality judgements: Disclosure of accounting policies*	2023年1月1日 1 January 2023
《香港會計準則》第8號修訂本「會計政策、會計估計變更及差錯：會計估計定義」 Amendments to HKAS 8, *Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors: Definition of accounting estimates*	2023年1月1日 1 January 2023
《香港會計準則》第12號修訂本「所得稅：與單一交易產生的資產及負債有關的遞延稅項」 Amendments to HKAS 12, *Income Taxes: Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction*	2023年1月1日 1 January 2023
《香港會計準則》第1號修訂本「財務報表列報：流動與非流動負債的劃分」 Amendments to HKAS 1, *Presentation of financial statements: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current*	2024年1月1日 1 January 2024
《香港會計準則》第1號修訂本「財務報表列報：附有契約條件的非流動負債」 Amendments to HKAS 1, *Presentation of financial statements: Non-current liabilities with covenants*	2024年1月1日 1 January 2024
《香港財務報告準則》第16號修訂本「租賃：有關售後租回的租賃負債」 Amendments to HKFRS 16, *Leases: Lease liability in a sale and leaseback*	2024年1月1日 1 January 2024

競委會正在評估這些準則變化對首次執行期間的影響。截至目前為止，競委會相信採納這些修訂不大可能會對財務報表產生重大影響。

The Commission is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

競爭事務委員會
COMPETITION COMMISSION

地 址 Address	香港黃竹坑黃竹坑道 8 號 South Island Place 19 樓 19/F, South Island Place, 8 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong
電 話 Telephone	+852 3462 2118
傳 真 Fax	+852 2522 4997
電 郵 Email	enquiry@compcomm.hk

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