



Hong Kong
Productivity Council
香港生產力促進局

升轉新里程

IN TIMES OF TURN



年報 ANNUAL REPORT 08/09

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主席前言

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

這是我履任香港生產力促進局主席的首份年報。回溯2008/09年，我必須衷心感謝前任主席及管理層在這非常時期，帶領本局回應艱鉅的挑戰。作為香港工業界的一份子，我深切體會業界的難題：生產成本上漲；內地對加工貿易政策的調整；人民幣升值；環保要求日趨嚴格等，難以盡錄。百年一遇的金融海嘯令全球經濟難以迅速復原，珠三角的港資廠商雪上加霜，許多從事代工生產的企業難免感到前路茫茫。

This is the first Annual Report I presented as the Chairman of HKPC. Harking back to the year 2008/2009, I felt very much obliged to pay tribute to my predecessor and the HKPC Management for having coped with the challenges of an extremely eventful year by any measure. With my industrial background, I could speak with first hand experience the difficult times brought to our industries by the soaring production costs, adjustments in the Mainland's policies towards Hong Kong's processing trade, the appreciation of the value of RMB, the tightening of environmental requirements; and the list went on. The overwhelming once-in-a-hundred-year global financial tsunami swept away the last tinge of hope of any speedy economic recovery, thus pushing many Hong Kong factories in the PRD towards the deep end of desperation. Many of our OEM enterprises were left in a quandary as to what the unknown future augured.

作為工業支援機構，生產力局憑藉多元化的專業技術知識及廣泛的產業網絡，迅速推出「升轉一站通」(TURN)工業支援服務平台，以協助業界應對國家政策及市場調整所帶來的挑戰及機遇。「升轉一站通」已成為本局的旗艦項目之一，成功建立資訊發放、資源匯聚及支援服務的合作平台，夥拍超過120家本地及內地的策略伙伴，為港商提供全面廣泛的技術升級、業務轉型及產業轉移服務。

在此基礎上，我們積極與內地多個市政府合作，將「升轉一站通」的合作模式輻射至整個珠三角地區。期間，本局亦提升了內地的業務運作，充份利用資源，在內地推廣本局多元化的服務。

另一方面，環保服務繼續是本局其中一項核心業務。生產力局不單擔任政府資助的「清潔生產伙伴計劃」項目的執行機構，更透過

Leveraging on our multi-disciplinary expertise and extensive industry network, HKPC responded swiftly with new service platforms and new initiatives to assist the industries in responding to challenges and capitalizing on new opportunities arising from government initiatives and market restructuring. One of our flagship projects was the one-stop support and service platform TURN – an acronym for “Transform, Upgrade and Relocate for a New horizon”. Beginning as an industry support initiative, and with more than 120 local and Mainland strategic partners participating, the TURN programme had presented a successful collaboration model for information dissemination, resources pooling and assistance rendering to enterprises in need of business transformation and upgrading.

Building on this foundation, we had actively pursued with various Municipal Governments in the Mainland to replicate this ‘TURN’ model throughout the PRD. In the process, we had also transformed and upgraded our own business operation within the Mainland to become one that fully leveraged the resources available within the Mainland to spring-board our wide spectrum of services thereto.

Separately, environmental services remained a cornerstone of HKPC’s portfolio. Other than being an implementation agent of the Government funded Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, HKPC’s services to the industries towards greater energy saving and reduction in





陳鎮仁主席(右)在歡送會上向前主席梁君彥議員致送紀念品。
Mr Clement Chen (right), Chairman of HKPC, presents a souvenir to former Chairman the Hon Andrew Leung at the farewell dinner.



協助工業界節省能源、降低資源消耗及減少污染物排放，協助廠商減少營運成本，滿足海外買家愈加嚴格的要求，最終提升企業的生存能力。

香港工業的持續發展，不能止於解決眼前的困難，我們更須把握新科技萌發的商機。生產力局除專注於技術應用，更為汽車、航空和醫療方面的技術研發奠定穩固基礎，從而協助玩具、電子和家電等本地傳統工業邁向更高增值的領域。

多年來，生產力局一直與工業界建立緊密聯繫，本局推動多個商會成立和發展，協助商會運用不同資源推動行業升級，並向政府反映業界的關注和意向。本局擴展了旗下的工業交流平台 The Centrepoin^t，提供更多會議和展覽設施。本局位於九龍塘的總部相信成為不少業界朋友的另一個聚腳點，一個方便他們交流、收集市場與技術資訊，以及互相聯繫的地方。本局正在籌備推出全新的工業諮詢平台——「HKPC集思匯」，將進一步促進香港各行業建立更緊密的策略伙伴關係。

raw material consumption and pollution, had indeed helped participating factories reduce their operating cost and fulfill the increasingly stringent requirements of overseas buyers. These had turned out to be some of the essential elements of survival.

Going beyond survival, we must not forget that the sustainable development of Hong Kong's industries lies in our ability to continuously capture opportunities presented by the emergence of new technologies. To that end, while focusing on application technology, HKPC had laid solid foundation in the research and development of technology in the areas of automobile, aviation, medical devices, etc. All these were aimed at lifting our conventional industries, such as toys, electronics and home appliances, up to a much higher value-added level.

One of HKPC's strengths was its strong connection with the industries. We nurtured the formation and development of trade associations, connected them to various sources of resources to upgrade their sectors and reflected their concerns and aspirations to the Government. Our industry networking platform, The Centrepoin^t, had been extended with more meeting and exhibition facilities. We liked to believe that our headquarters at Kowloon Tong had become the "second home" for many industrialists – a place to network, to gather the latest market and technology information, and to connect. We were in the throes of forming a new business consultation platform, the Hong Kong Industry Network Clusters (HK-INC), which would be launched soon to foster even closer strategic partnership with different sectors of Hong Kong's industries.

作為工業界的一員，我很清楚香港工業家具有高度的適應能力。縱然面前充滿挑戰，但本人深信香港工業將會更壯大，而生產力局亦會繼續與業界攜手共進，邁向卓越生產力。

我要藉此機會感謝前主席梁君彥議員，他過去六年半在本局的工作堪稱典範。在任期間，梁議員全力帶領本局開拓嶄新的服務領域，貢獻良多。我亦衷心感謝各委員和全局同事過去一年來鼎力支持，為推動香港工商業發展貢獻力量。

陳鎮仁
主席

As a member of the industrial community, I know exactly how resilient Hong Kong industrialists are. Despite the challenges before us, I am confident that our industries will only emerge stronger and HKPC will continue to be the best partner in this course of productivity enhancement.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Hon. Andrew Leung, for his exemplary service as HKPC Chairman over the past six-and-a-half years. Mr Leung led HKPC with dedication and commitment. During his term, our services expanded in leaps and bounds. My thanks also go to all Members and staff of the Council for their support, commitment and dedicated efforts made in the past year.

Clement Chen
Chairman

理事會委員 COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP



主席

CHAIRMAN

梁君彥, SBS, JP
(陳鎮仁, BBS, JP 於2009年7月1日出任主席)

The Hon Andrew Leung Kwan-yuen, SBS, JP
(Mr Clement Chen Cheng-jen, BBS, JP assumed chairmanship on 1 July 2009.)

副主席

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

譚偉豪, JP
Dr Samson Tam Wai-ho, JP

資方代表

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

陳作基 Prof Cliff Chan Chok-ki

陳煒文, JP

樊卓雄

郭振華, MH, JP

羅富昌, JP

成小澄, BBS, JP

孫啟烈, BBS, JP

葉中賢

Dr Raymond Chan, JP

Mr Fan Cheuk-hung

Mr Jimmy Kwok Chun-wah, MH, JP

Mr Lo Foo-cheung, JP

Dr Elizabeth Shing Shiu-ching, BBS, JP

Mr Cliff Sun Kai-lit, BBS, JP

Dr Daniel Yip Chung-yin

專業/學術界代表

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伍志強

段樵

邱霜梅, SBS, JP

Prof Lee Wing-bun

Mr Victor C. K. Ng

Prof Tuan Chyau

Dr Carrie Willis, SBS, JP



陳煒文
Dr Raymond Chan

栢志高
Mr Duncan Warren Pescod

潘兆平
Mr Poon Siu-ping

成小澄
Dr Elizabeth Shing

郭振華
Mr Jimmy Kwok

黃國倫
Mr Alan Wong

陳育德
Mr Eddy Chan

張麗霞
Ms Cheung Lai-ha

譚偉豪
Dr Samson Tam

伍志強
Mr Victor Ng

勞方代表

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES

張麗霞

Ms Cheung Lai-ha

蔡金華

Mr Choi Kam-wah

潘兆平, MH

Mr Poon Siu-ping, MH

政府官員

PUBLIC OFFICERS

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商務及經濟發展局
常任秘書長
(通訊及科技)

Mr Duncan Warren Pescod, JP
Permanent Secretary for Commerce
and Economic Development
(Communications and Technology)

陳育德, JP
創新科技署署長

Mr Eddy Chan Yuk-tak, JP
Commissioner for Innovation and Technology

黎以德, JP

工業貿易署署長

陳李藹倫, JP

政府經濟顧問

黃國倫, JP

勞工處副處長

Mr Joseph Lai Yee-tak, JP

Director-General of Trade and Industry

Mrs Helen Chan, JP

Government Economist

Mr Alan Wong, JP

Deputy Commissioner for Labour

核數師

AUDITORS

畢馬威會計師事務所 KPMG

法律顧問

LEGAL ADVISERS

高露雲律師行

Messrs Wilkinson & Grist

截至2009年3月31日 As at 31 March 2009

職員事務委員會

STAFFING COMMITTEE

主席

李榮彬

Chairman

Prof Lee Wing-bun

委員會成員

張麗霞

蔡金華

樊卓雄

潘兆平, MH

成小澄, BBS, JP

邱霜梅, SBS, JP

鍾沛康

馮永業

Members

Ms Cheung Lai-ha

Mr Choi Kam-wah

Mr Fan Cheuk-hung

Mr Poon Siu-ping, MH

Dr Elizabeth Shing Shiu-ching, BBS, JP

Dr Carrie Willis, SBS, JP

Mr Davey Chung

Mr Wilson Fung

業務發展委員會

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

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譚偉豪, JP

Chairman

Dr Samson Tam Wai-ho, JP

委員會成員

陳作基

張麗霞

郭振華, MH, JP

羅富昌, JP

孫啟烈, BBS, JP

段樵

葉中賢

鍾沛康

馮永業

Members

Prof Cliff Chan Chok-ki

Ms Cheung Lai-ha

Mr Jimmy Kwok Chun-wah, MH, JP

Mr Lo Foo-cheung, JP

Mr Cliff Sun Kai-lit, BBS, JP

Prof Tuan Chyau

Dr Daniel Yip Chung-yin

Mr Davey Chung

Mr Wilson Fung

除總裁及副總裁外，本局高級員工的委任及調升，均由職員事務委員會負責審批。委員會監督職員人手情況，並於有需要時向理事會提出意見。委員會主要就人力資源發展政策向理事會提供意見。

委員會還負責監察員工的服務條件，確保足以聘請及挽留能幹的職員，並於必要時向理事會提出修改建議。委員會可作為理事會與員工之間有關薪俸條件的溝通渠道，尤其是當雙方經磋商後仍無法解決問題。

The Staffing Committee approves the appointment and promotion of senior staff, apart from the Executive Director and the Deputy Executive Director. The Committee monitors the staffing situation and recommends changes to the Council where appropriate. It advises the Council on human resources development policies.

The Committee also monitors HKPC's general terms and conditions of service, to ensure that these are adequate to recruit and retain competent staff, and recommends changes to the Council where necessary. The Committee provides a channel between the Council and staff for the communication of grievances about terms and conditions of service, in situations where they cannot be resolved by consultation.

業務發展委員會負責監督本局附屬機構的表現，建議主席人選，審批年度財務報告，以及向理事會推荐資助項目。該委員會檢討業務情況及開拓新的業務發展機會，還考慮生產力局在工業轉型中所擔當的角色，向理事會就生產力局的業務發展提供意見。

The Business Development Committee monitors the performance of HKPC's subsidiary companies, recommends the appointment of Chairmen, endorses annual budgets, and identifies subvention implications for the approval of the Council. The Committee reviews business activities and explores new business opportunities, and advises the Council on the business development of HKPC in relation to HKPC's role in the changing industrial environment.

財務委員會

FINANCE COMMITTEE

主席

梁君彥, SBS, JP

(陳鎮仁, BBS, JP 於
2009年7月1日出任
主席)

Chairman

The Hon Andrew Leung
Kwan-yuen, SBS, JP

(Mr Clement Chen Cheng-jen, BBS, JP
assumed chairmanship on 1 July 2009.)

委員會成員

李榮彬

譚偉豪, JP

陳李藹倫, JP

鍾沛康

馮永業

Members

Prof Lee Wing-bun

Dr Samson Tam Wai-ho, JP

Mrs Helen Chan, JP

Mr Davey Chung

Mr Wilson Fung

審計委員會

AUDIT COMMITTEE

主席

伍志強

Chairman

Mr Victor C.K. Ng

委員會成員

蔡金華

李榮彬

譚偉豪, JP

陳育德, JP

馮永業

Members

Mr Choi Kam-wah

Prof Lee Wing-bun

Dr Samson Tam Wai-ho, JP

Mr Eddy Chan Yuk-tak, JP

Mr Wilson Fung

財務委員會負責監督本局的財務表現，確保資金適當地運用，委員會批核本局的三年財政預算，向理事會提議年度計劃及預算。委員會按本局條例規定，就本局的財務政策及主要開支方面的資金調動，向理事會提出意見。

The Finance Committee monitors the financial performance of HKPC and ensures that funds made available are properly accounted for. The Committee approves HKPC's three year forecast and recommends an annual programme and estimates for consideration by the Council. The Committee advises the Council on matters relating to HKPC's financial policies and also on the transfer of funds between major heads of expenditure, as required by the Council's Ordinance.

香港生產力促進局的審計委員會，負責在財務報告、風險管理、內部監控，及遵從相關法規等方面進行監察並提出建議，提升本局的企業管治水平。審計委員會並獲理事會授權，亦可就責任範圍內的任何相關事項進行調查。

The Audit Committee is established to monitor and make recommendations to enhance HKPC's healthy corporate governance in financial reporting, risk management, internal control and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. The Committee is authorized by the Council to investigate any activity within its scope of duties.

總裁匯報

THE YEAR IN REVIEW FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



2008/09實在是難忘的一年。全球金融海嘯和四川大地震的衝擊，都讓我們反思人類力量極為有限。固然敵不過大自然災害，就連自己創建的金融市場也無法控制。內地調整加工貿易的政策餘波未了，金融海嘯更令香港製造業陷於極艱難時期。

Last year was a year to be remembered for a long time. Both the global financial tsunami and the massive Sichuan earthquake reminded us of the limitations of human power not just in countering the force of nature but that of the global financial market we ourselves created. The financial tsunami caught Hong Kong's manufacturing industries almost in the worst of time, particularly when the effects of the major changes in the Mainland's policies towards Hong Kong's processing industries came to a head.

在充滿危機的年代，悲觀者只會自怨自艾，但樂觀者卻會奮力迎戰。對於目光遠大的企業而言，經濟逆境正是重新思考和規劃未來業務策略的時機，為捕捉經濟復甦時的商機作好準備。

In times of crisis, pessimists will blame and bemoan while optimists will get their acts together. For our more forward-looking enterprises, economic downturn presents the breathing space to rethink, reposition or map out new business strategies to capture whatever opportunities that might emerge when the economy rebounds.

毋庸置疑，香港企業所面對的挑戰確實相當嚴峻。本局作為服務香港42年的工業支援機構，這正是恰當的時候跨前一步，並以創意思維協助香港工業渡過困難時期。隨著自2007年起推行的一系列內部重組和業務重新定位取得成效，生產力局的管理層架構更為健全，強化了企業管治，而且與各個工業協會的連繫比以往更緊密。

Nevertheless, the challenges facing Hong Kong enterprises were real and stiff. As a key industry support organization for 42 years, this was precisely the time when HKPC should take an extra step and to be creative in assisting Hong Kong industries through this difficult time. Following the success of a series of internal reforms and business repositioning since 2007, the management structure of HKPC had become more robust, our corporate governance strengthened, and our links with industry associations closer than ever.



升轉有時

本局的工業支援平台「升轉一站通」(TURN)項目，自2008年6月推出以來，其影響力不斷增強。超過8,000位來自各行各業的人士，參與了「升轉一站通」項目的工作坊和考察團；本局專業顧問正進行30項實地評估，為來自八大行業的廠商提出實用的業務轉型方案。「升級轉型」從此不再是陳腔濫調，而是業界所公認的本地製造業未來發展關鍵。

本局正與政府商討將「升轉一站通」項目擴展的可行性，就技術和管理改善計劃的實施，為企業提供更全面和強大的支援。「升轉一站通」將繼續成為本局凝聚各業務伙伴(公營和私營機構)資源的平臺，以帶領珠三角的香港工業基地升級轉型。

工業界人士經常指出，未來本港製造業的主要路向是「建立品牌」和「發展內銷市場」。對於許多從事OEM代工生產的本港企業而言，這仍是遙不可及的願景。因此，除了推動和提供一般工業支援服務之外，本局還聯同三個行業協會，在番禺成立了「粵港珠寶產業內銷聯盟」，提供一站式服務協助香港珠寶製造商發展內銷業務。憑著這成功的先例，本局將繼續拓展其他行業支援平台，為本港製造業提供所需的綜合服務。

生產力局的服務不限於製造業。去年，本局成功加強了對服務業的支援，開展新的支援服務以提升服務行業的質素和專業水平。憑藉本局推行「優質旅遊服務」計劃所累積的經驗，2008年4月本局更展開了「優質婚禮商戶」計劃，並逐步將優質服務計劃擴展至其他服務業，包括汽車和長者服務。各項優質服務計劃的成功，全賴相關行業協會、專業組織和主要策略伙伴(如消費者委員會)的支持。

A TIME TO TURN

Our flagship industry support platform, “TURN”, the acronym for “Transform, Upgrade and Relocate for a New horizon”, launched in June 2008 had begun to gain momentum. More than 8,000 participants from various sectors attended workshops and study missions under TURN, and 30 on-site consultancy assessments were underway to recommend practical business transformation solutions to manufacturers from eight different sectors. As a result, the need to “upgrade and transform” was no longer a cliché. It had gained wide acceptance by our industries as a “must” and the key to the future development of our manufacturing sector.

We are currently in discussion with the Government on the possible extension of TURN to provide more comprehensive and enhanced support to enterprises in implementing the technological and management improvement programmes. TURN would continue to be our major initiative in pooling together resources from our stakeholders (from both the public and private sectors) in spearheading the upgrading of Hong Kong’s industrial base in the PRD.

Very often people pointed the future of our manufacturing industries to “building its own brand” and “targeting domestic sales in the massive mainland market”. To many of our OEM enterprises, this remained a distant hope. In addition to our preaching and providing general industry support, we have successfully established a “Domestic Sales Alliance for Hong Kong and Guangdong Jewellery” with three industry associations in the PRD city of Panyu to provide one-stop assistance to Hong Kong jewellery manufacturers to develop their domestic sales business. Riding on this successful precedent, we would continue to explore other sector specific platforms to provide integrated services that our manufacturing sector needed.

HKPC’s services were not limited to the manufacturing sector. In the past year, we had successfully geared up our support to the service industry through the provision of services that aimed at enhancing their service quality and professionalism. Banking on our experience gained from implementing the Quality Tourism Services Scheme, we launched the Quality Wedding Merchant Scheme in April 2008. Good progress had also been made in extending our service excellence schemes to other service industries, including automotive and elderly services. Our endeavors would not be so successful if not for the support from the relevant industry associations themselves, professional associations and key strategic partners such as the Consumer Council.



綠化香港工業

2008年4月推出為期五年「清潔生產伙伴計劃」，繼續作為生產力局向珠三角工廠推廣清潔生產和減碳措施的主要平台。過程中，伙伴計劃還協助了參與的環境技術公司開拓市場。

另一方面，生產力局亦為世界自然基金會香港分會所展開的「低碳製造計劃」擔任技術顧問，向製造業提供碳排放審計與標籤系統，讓他們在實施低碳製造過程中，得到客戶的正面認同。若這類措施獲珠三角工廠廣泛採用，每年可減少多達7,400萬公噸二氧化碳碳排放。

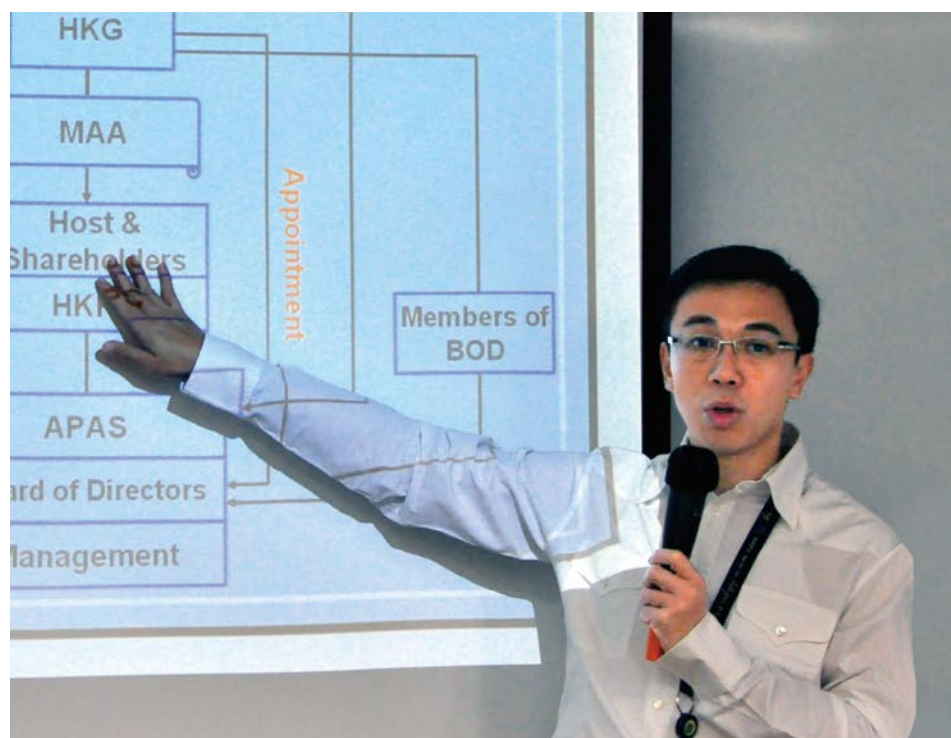
至於本局內部，今年亦展開了「智·惜·慳行動」，目的不但推廣節約能源，還要培養員工的環保工作文化。根據本局進行的能源及碳審計顯示，2008年生產力大樓的碳足印比2005年減少了約30%，結果令人欣喜。在未來數年，當碳審計報告所建議的各項新措施全面實施，改善將更顯著。

GREENING OUR INDUSTRIES

The five-year Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (commonly referred to as CP3) launched in April 2008, continued to be a major platform for HKPC to promote cleaner production and low carbon practices to the industry set up in the PRD. In the process, we catalysed the growth of a much bigger market for all participating environmental technology companies.

Separately, HKPC acted as the technical consultant for the Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme of the WWF Hong Kong, offering manufacturers a carbon accounting and labeling system that enabled them to earn positive customer recognition through the adoption of low carbon practices. If these measures could be widely accepted by factories in the PRD, 74 million tonnes of CO₂ could potentially be reduced each year.

On the home front, we launched a “Green Work Life” campaign this year to promote not just energy saving but an environment-friendly work culture among HKPC staff. We conducted an energy-cum-carbon audit for the HKPC Building and were glad to report that the carbon footprint in 2008 was about 30% smaller than that of 2005. Further improvement was expected when a whole host of new measures recommended by the audit report were fully implemented in the coming years.





同心展關懷

去年經歷了許多事件，有幸有不幸。作為關懷社區的機構，生產力局致力運用本身各項專業技能，歇盡所能在不同層面回饋社會。四川大地震對當地和鄰近的供水設備造成嚴重破壞，而本局應用薄膜過濾技術，開發了創新而低成本的水處理系統「薄膜淨水機」，並運送了十部到四川的偏遠村落，為災民提供潔淨的食水。這僅是本局多次熱誠發揮專業技能，以服務不幸人士的其中一個例子。

在2008年8月北京奧運和馬術比賽項目的幕後，本局轄下「香港電腦保安事故協調中心」一直與國內的「國家計算機網絡應急技術處理協調中心」緊密合作，保障網絡安全和協調應急行動，是協助奧運圓滿舉行的部份無名英雄。年中，「香港電腦保安事故協調中心」更獲選為今年「亞太區電腦保安事故協調組織」的主席，反映國際社會對該中心能力的肯定，以及在防衛區內資訊安全的領導地位。

CARING ORGANIZATION

Last year was a year of events, both fortunate and unfortunate. As a caring organization, we always strived to make the most of our multidisciplinary expertise to benefit the community in ways we could. The Sichuan earthquake had caused massive destruction of the water supply in the local vicinities. Employing our well-proven membrane filtration technology, we developed “WaterSafe”, an innovative low-cost water treatment system, and delivered 10 of them to remote villages in Sichuan to provide safe drinking water to those in need. This was one but many examples of our responsiveness in leveraging our expertise to meet the needs of the unfortunate.

Behind the scenes of the Beijing Olympic Games and equestrian events in August 2008, our Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Coordination Centre (HKCERT) worked closely with the Government and our counterparts in ChinaCERT to assure cyber security and coordinate response action. These were some of the unsung heroes behind the success of the Olympic Games. During the year, HKCERT was also elected the chair of the Asia-Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT), which was a significant recognition of HKCERT's competence and leadership in safeguarding information security in the region.

以人為先

人才是本局最寶貴的資產。本局致力締造良好和諧的工作環境，獎勵及支持員工發揮所長。我們亦重視員工的工作生活平衡，由2009年1月起，本局男僱員可享受三天有薪侍產假。生產力局是全港首個政府資助機構，推行這項關懷員工家庭的政策。

作為知識為本的機構，本局必須有效地培育和提升現有人力資源。有鑑於此，本局決定核算所擁有的知識資產，並編製了首份「智力資本報告書」(隨年報附上)。這不只是生產力局首次，更可能是全港公營機構首次清楚驗明其智力資本。本局期望向業務伙伴展示所擁有的智力資本，讓工業界更清楚生產力局的服務和價值。

各位可在這份年報看到本局過去一年所推出的各項新計劃，以及多家企業在逆境下成功轉型的真實個案。無論時勢如何轉變，香港生產力促進局將會一直與業界乘風破浪，航向新領域。

馮永業
總裁

PEOPLE FIRST

People is our most valuable asset. By creating a rewarding and supportive work environment, we are building a better organization for our staff and stakeholders. We are committed to embracing worklife balance. Effective from January 2009, our male staff members are entitled to three-day paternity leave. HKPC was among the first government subvented organizations in Hong Kong to introduce this family-friendly initiative.

As a knowledge-based organization, it was essential that we skillfully cultivate and leverage upon our human resources. To that end, we decided to take stock of our intellectual capital and produce our first Intellectual Capital Statement (a copy is attached to this yearbook). This is not only a first for HKPC, but possibly render us the first public organization in Hong Kong in identifying its intellectual capital. We hope that by taking stock and presenting our intellectual capital to our stakeholders, industry will know how HKPC could be of service and value to them.

Throughout this Annual Report, you will see many more of our new initiatives developed in the past year and true stories of enterprises successfully transforming themselves against adversity. We are confident that HKPC is and will continue to be the closest partner of the industry in their pursuit to turn towards a new horizon.

Wilson Fung
Executive Director

年度剪影 THE YEAR IN PICTURES

18/04/2008

清潔生產伙伴計劃啟動儀式
Launching Ceremony of Cleaner
Production Partnership Programme



4 2008
APRIL

09/05/2008

生產力局與江門市經濟貿易局
簽署經貿發展合作備忘
HKPC and Jiangmen
Economic Board of
Trade signed cooperation
agreement



5 2008
MAY

19/05/2008

生產力局員工為四川
地震死難者默哀
HKPC staff observed
a minute of silence
for the victims of
Sichuan Earthquake



05/04/2008

生產力局義工隊成立
「玩具銀行」
HKPC Volunteers set up
the Toys Bank

30/05/2008

「優質旅遊服務」計劃
簽約儀式
Signing ceremony of
Quality Tourism Services
(QTS) Scheme



11/04/2008

《生產力專訊》創刊
Launch of HKPC News Flash

12/06/2008

生產力局聯同策略伙伴推出
「升轉一站通」項目

Launch of the TURN programme
with strategic partners



6 2008
JUNE

7 2008
JULY



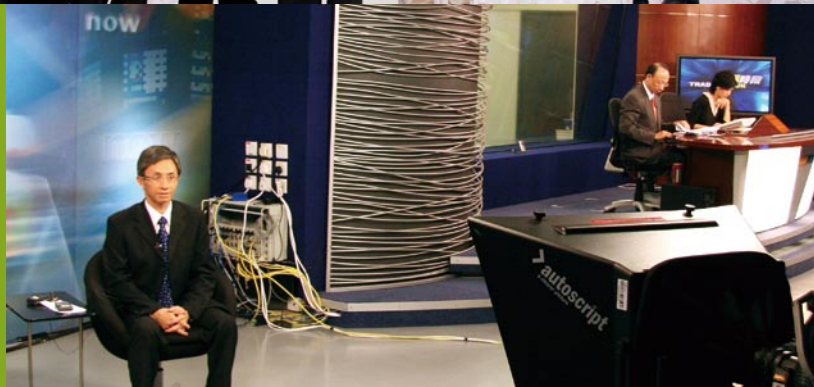
24/05/2008

「香港原創漫畫巡禮」在星光大道舉行
Hong Kong Original Comics Parade
in the Avenue of Stars



03/07/2008

生產力局向媒體介紹為
四川地震災民開發的 WaterSafe 淨水系統
Press briefing on the WaterSafe water
treatment system developed by HKPC for
Sichuan earthquake victims



12/06/2008

NOW 財經台「創富生產力」電視專輯首播

Launch of a weekly TV series on the NOW Business News Channel

15/08/2008

劉應力教授(右)暨深圳市政府代表團到訪生產力局

Visit of Professor Liu Yingli (right) and the Shenzhen Government delegation



8

2008
AUGUST

07/08/2008

日內瓦世貿組織副總幹事

Harsha Vardhana Singh 博士(左)到訪
生產力局

Visit of Dr Harsha Vardhana Singh
(left), Deputy Director-General of the
World Trade Organization, Geneva



9

2008
SEPTEMBER

最佳品牌企業獎2008(大中華)頒獎典禮 Brand Enterprise Award (Greater China) Presentation Ceremo

12 • 09 • 2008



12/09/2008

最佳品牌企業獎 2008(大中華)頒獎典禮
Presentation ceremony of the Best Brand
Enterprise Award 2008 (Greater China)

26/08/2008

「優質海水認可計劃」證書頒授典禮

Certificate presentation ceremony of
Quality Seawater Assurance Scheme

03/10/2008

「第二屆香港流動影片節」開幕禮
Launch of the 2nd Hong Kong
Mobile Film Festival



10

2008
OCTOBER

28-29/11/2008

香港工商界江門新商機交流會

Business forum on industrial upgrading in Jiangmen,
coorganized by HKPC and the industry



11

2008
NOVEMBER

12

2008
DECEMBER

香港珠三角工商界聯合晚會



28-29/11/2008

第七屆香港珠三角工商界聯
合晚會
7th Hong Kong-PRD
Industrial Networking Gala
Dinner



24/12/2008

推出「智・惜・慳行動」

Launch of "Green Work Life Campaign"



11/12/2008

深港生產力基地與深圳市光明新區合作
推行升級轉型項目

Shenzhen-Hong Kong Productivity Foundation
signed a MOU with New GuangMing District
Government of Shenzhen

10/02/2009

生產力局在「商界展關懷」嘉許禮上
獲頒發「同心展關懷」標誌

HKPC was awarded the Caring
Organisation Certificate at the
Caring Company Recognition
Ceremony



2

2009
FEBRUARY

09/03/2009

「香港鑽石測試認可計劃」開展儀式

Launch of the "Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme
on Diamond Testing"



3

2009
MARCH

18/03/2009

生產力局聯同番禺及
香港的珠寶業商會成立
「粵港珠寶內銷聯盟」

Establishment of
the "Domestic Sales
Alliance" with jewellery
industry associations in
Hong Kong and Panyu



09/02/2009

香港資訊及通訊科技獎
2008 頒獎典禮

Awards Presentation
Ceremony of the Hong
Kong ICT Awards 2008

跨越荆途

RIDING
OUT THE
STORM







加工貿易政策調整，環保要求日益嚴格，
金融海嘯衝擊……面對重重挑戰，不少積極進取的企業卻
能化挑戰為機遇，轉型、升級，開拓荊途，逆風前進。

Over the past few years, Hong Kong enterprises have
been confronted by a host of challenges, including
adjustments in the Mainland's processing trade
policy and tightened environmental requirements.
Compounded by the financial tsunami and the
threats of new epidemics, the future of Hong Kong
industry hinges on how swiftly our manufacturers can
transform and upgrade their business operations to
survive this economic adversity.

轉出新天地

TURNING THE TIDE

在香港特別行政區政府商務及經濟發展局的支持下，香港生產力促進局於2008年6月推出了「升轉一站通(TURN)」一站式支援平台。透過「升轉一站通」項目，生產力局聯同超過120個本地和內地策略伙伴，全方位協助港商升級(Transform)、轉型(Upgrade)及轉移(Relocate)生產基地。

Supported by the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau of the HKSAR Government, a one-stop support and service platform TURN was launched in June 2008. An acronym for 'Transform, Upgrade and Relocate for a New horizon', TURN provides a spectrum of services directly through HKPC and over 120 local and Mainland strategic partners to local manufacturers in industrial upgrading, business transformation or relocating their operations.

在「升轉一站通」之下，本局專業顧問正進行30個企業實地評估項目，就廠商的業務流程和生產技術，建議具體改善方案；另外，生產力局還將進行可行性研究，探討國內新建工業園的投資環境，為港商在轉移生產基地時提供相關資料。

Under the TURN programme, 30 on-site assessment projects are carried out to explore ways for participating companies to improve their business processes and technology standards. HKPC will also conduct a feasibility study to explore the investment environment of new industrial zones in the Mainland with a view to providing useful information for Hong Kong manufacturers interested in relocating their operations.

「升轉一站通」舉辦了逾50個研討會及考察團，讓港商掌握內地政策的最新發展，以及業務轉型的成功個案和商機，共吸引超過8,000人次參與；此外，本局於深圳設立「升轉一站通」支援中心，並開設了專題資訊網站：www.hkpc.org/turn。

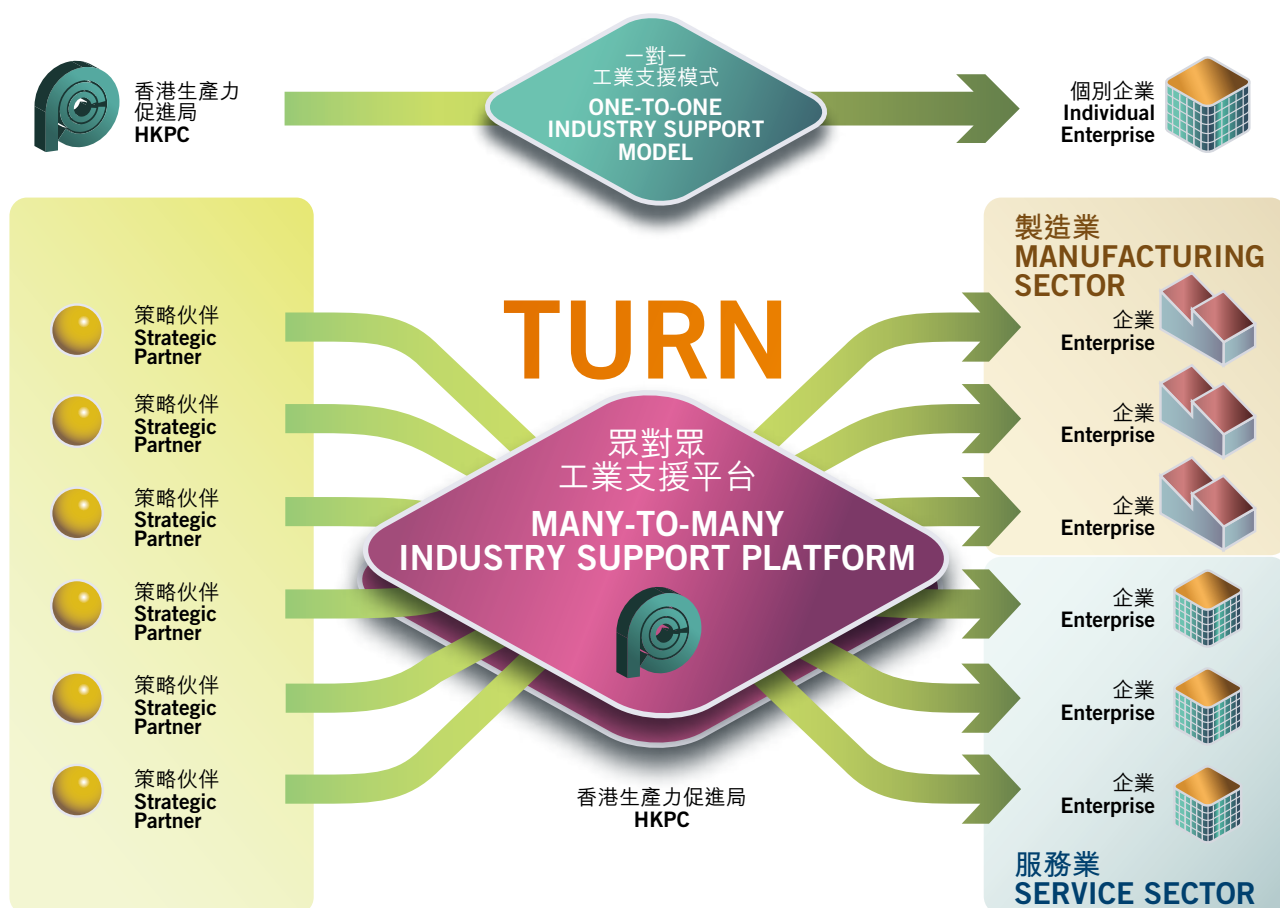
More than 50 seminars and study missions were organized to update manufacturers on the latest Mainland policies, TURN opportunities and success stories, attracting over 8,000 participants. In addition, a TURN support centre in Shenzhen and a website (www.hkpc.org/turn) were established.

生產力局的綜合支援服務，涵蓋從產品創新以至優質服務，有助香港企業在經濟逆境中保持競爭優勢。

From product innovation to service excellence, the integrated support services of HKPC have been instrumental in helping Hong Kong enterprises stay competitive in an adverse economic climate.



「升轉一站通」服務模式：從「一對一」到「眾對眾」 “ONE-TO-ONE” VS “MANY-TO-MANY”





本局前主席梁君彥(右)在「最佳品牌企業獎 2008(大中華)」頒獎禮向主禮嘉賓工業貿易署署長黎以德致送紀念品。
At the presentation ceremony of The Best Brand Enterprise Award 2008 (Greater China), the Honourable Andrew Leung (right), the then Chairman of HKPC, presents a souvenir to the officiating guest Mr Joseph Lai, Director-General of Trade and Industry.

點「智」成金

企業要成功轉型至高增值的原創設計及原創品牌業務，必須有效地鑑定、保護及管理知識產權。

借助生產力局的知識產權管理服務，一家歷史悠久的本地紡織廠商在企業內建立了培育創意的文化，推動產品持續創新。

該廠商開發了一種新穎的紗線物料，可改善布料的外觀和手感。生產力局的知識產權專家透過實地評估，並引進一套激發創意的專利情報分析工具，協助廠商保障了該發明的知識產權，同時亦全面提升其知識產權管理能力。

FROM IDEAS TO ASSETS

Identifying, protecting and managing intellectual property are crucial to enterprises in their successful transformation from the conventional OEM mode of operation to high value-added ODM and OBM business models.

With the help of HKPC's intellectual property (IP) management service, a traditional textile manufacturer has been able to build an innovative culture conducive to sustainable product innovation.

The manufacturer invented a novel yarn material that could significantly improve fabric appearance and handling. IP experts from HKPC helped the client secure IP protection for the invention and enhance the manufacturer's overall IP management capability through on-site assessment and the application of a competitive patent intelligence tool for stimulating creative ideas and innovation.





閃耀中華

SPARKLING ON THE MAINLAND

擁有超過800家零售點的周大福珠寶，積極開拓迅速增長的國內市場。為配合不斷擴張的內銷業務，該珠寶商委託了生產力局協助提升其佛山市順德區廠房的生產設施。

生產力局根據該珠寶商的業務方向，度身設計了一套改善計劃，包括：品質管理、自動化和先進製程。透過實施改善計劃，該珠寶商成功建立了國內首間獲ISO 17025國際認證的黃金及鉑金鑑證實驗室，大大提升品牌形象。而生產力局更設計了一條自動化生產線，處理量重、標貼和包裝工序，配合無線射頻識別(RFID)技術，每條生產線可減省60位技術人員。此外，生產力局還引進了新的電鍍和電鑄生產線，達致零污水排放及回收貴金屬，從而提升廠房的環保表現。



Chow Tai Fook Jewellery, a leading Hong Kong jeweller with over 800 outlets, has been testing the burgeoning Mainland market. To cope with the rapid growth of its Mainland sales, the jeweller commissioned HKPC to upgrade both its new and existing production facilities in Shunde district in Foshan.

HKPC devised a three-pronged improvement programme for the jeweller, comprising quality management, automation and advanced processes to suit its business direction. The jeweller successfully established the first ISO 17025 accredited gold fineness laboratory in the Mainland. HKPC also designed an automatic weighing, labelling and packing line incorporating RFID technology, saving more than 60 workers in each production line. New electroplating and electroforming processes were also employed to achieve zero waste-water discharge and recovery of precious metals, thus enhancing the company's environmental performance.



精益求精

一家在廣東設廠的本地廠商發現，有美國同業透過自動化方案和簡化工序，竟然能夠以較低的成本生產相同的產品。

透過自動化和精益生產顧問服務，生產力局致力協助廠商優化製造流程。

面對勞工短缺問題，全球其中一家最大的玻璃裝飾品廠商，委託生產力局開發一套方案，將物料處理、塗層和表面處理工序自動化，成效顯著：塗層工序所需的操作人員由每次60人減至8人；減少物料浪費，每年可節省原料高達100萬元人民幣。

「精益生產」是一套減低浪費的方法，協助公司優化時間、人力資源和資產的運用，從而提升本身的生產力。

LEAN AND FIT

According to a local company with manufacturing operations in Guangdong, its counterparts in the United States could produce the same products at a lower cost with automation solutions and process streamlining.

HKPC provides consultancy services in rationalizing manufacturing process flow with automation solutions and lean manufacturing methodology.

Facing labour shortage problems, one of the world's largest suppliers of decorative glass items commissioned HKPC to develop solutions for automating its materials handling, coating and finishing processes. The results were spectacular, with the number of operators reduced from 60 to eight for one coating process alone. Material wastage was also reduced, achieving annual savings of RMB 1 million in raw material.

Lean Manufacturing is an approach to minimizing waste. It enables companies to optimize the use of time, human resources and assets to enhance their productivity.



本局發展自動化方案協助製造商提升效率，減輕生產成本上漲的影響。
HKPC develops automation solutions for manufacturers to combat the surging production cost.



自動化可以減省個別工序的人手逾八成半。
Through automation, the number of operators can be reduced for more than 85%.





Straight Success Development Ltd has been an international travel goods and handbag manufacturer-distributor since 2001. The recent financial tsunami, however, has led to a decline in tourist arrivals and adversely affected the export market. Facing a shrinking market, high raw material costs, an appreciating RMB and rising labour costs, the company has focused on improving its product design and quality to retain customers. The company has also restructured its production lines and implemented "Lean Manufacturing", which originated in the automotive industry, with the help of the HKPC.

精益抗逆

LEANER STRONGER FASTER

兆成發展有限公司2001年開始為國際品牌生產及代理行李箱及旅行袋，每年營業額過億元。但金融海嘯後，外遊人數下跌，其出口市場亦受影響。面對市場收縮，原材料價格高企，人民幣升值及工資上升等挑戰，兆成積極改善產品設計功能及質素以留住客戶。兆成更在生產力局顧問協助下為廠房重整生產線，實施源自汽車工業的「精益製造模式」。

小批生產是實施「精益製造」的要素，兆成將一千件貨品分成十批，以每批一百件進行小批生產。「精益製造」令生產過程更暢順，生產週期由一個月縮短至半個月，資金及貨品積壓等情況大有改善，靈活性更大，提高成本競爭力。

Small-batch production is one of the most important elements of "Lean Manufacturing". One thousand items of a production order were divided into 10 batches for small-batch production. "Lean Manufacturing" enabled the production process to be more efficient and shortened the production cycle from one month to two weeks. It also improved both cash and inventory flow, increased flexibility and enhanced cost competitiveness.





生產力局舉辦日本精益製造海外研習班，讓香港廠商向日本專家及企業學習精益製造的成功推行技巧。

HKPC organizes overseas training to Japan on Lean Manufacturing to help Hong Kong manufacturers gain insight into the successful implementation of Lean Manufacturing through experience sharing with Japanese Lean experts and enterprises.

一家行李箱生產與零售商委託生產力局，試行精益生產項目，取得理想的成效，包括：交貨期和半製成品可減少50%、勞工效率提升45%；而更重要的是，項目為企業組成了能幹的管理層，並建立了持續改善的文化。

A luggage manufacturer and retailer commissioned HKPC to conduct a pilot Lean Manufacturing project. The pilot project was successfully completed with solid achievements including reducing production lead time and work-in-progress by more than 50 percent and increasing labour efficiency by 45 percent. Even more important was the development of a competent management team and a culture of continuous improvement.

「單件流」是精益生產中重要的元素，是每次只加工一件產品，並直接傳送到下一工序，而非以大批量加工，可減少出錯及縮短等候時間，提升品質及產量。為改善公司的盈利表現，一家製衣廠通過改造生產管理系統，著手轉用「單件流」生產模式。生產力局協助該公司在廣東省惠州市的廠房，實施「單件流」生產系統，成功將生產效率和交貨期改善30%以上。

A key component of Lean Manufacturing is “one-piece flow”. With this production system, items are processed one piece, instead of one batch, at a time, thus reducing errors, queue time and work-in-progress. HKPC helped a garment manufacturer implement the “one-piece flow” production system at its plant in Huizhou, improving its production efficiency and reducing the delivery lead time by more than 30 percent.



服務業展卓越

SERVICE EXCELLENCE SECTORAL SUPPORT PLATFORM

在目前的經濟狀況，專業而優質的服務，已成為保持香港競爭優勢的先決條件。生產力局憑藉豐富的品質管理經驗，以及對顧客服務評估的專業知識，致力將轄下的優質服務計劃擴展至不同的行業，例如為婚禮服務、長者服務和汽車服務等行業制定服務標準，協助不同服務業達到優質服務水平，讓消費者選擇優質商戶。

Quality service and professional standards are the prerequisites for maintaining Hong Kong's competitive edge in the current economic situation. HKPC has a wealth of experience in quality management and expertise in customer service assessment. We have been spearheading new service excellence schemes for more sectors, such as wedding, elderly and automotive services, setting sector-specific benchmarks to help various service sectors attain excellent service standards, and helping consumers identify quality service providers.



生活易聯同生產力局，推出全港首個針對婚禮服務行業的認證計劃。

ESD Service Ltd. partnered with HKPC to launch the first certification scheme for the wedding services industry.

ESDlife
生活易

優質婚禮商戶計劃
Quality Wedding Merchant Scheme

婚禮服務

生活易聯同生產力局，推出全港首個針對婚禮服務行業的認證計劃。「優質婚禮商戶」計劃為準新人和婚禮服務行業而設，所有提供與婚禮有關的零售、宴會和其他服務的商戶，均可參與該認證計劃。

生產力局是「優質婚禮商戶」計劃指定的獨立評核機構。該計劃自2008年4月1日推出以來，一年間已有超過170間商戶獲發「優質婚禮商戶」認證，當中包括：酒店、酒樓餐廳、婚禮服務供應商和零售商。

QUALITY WEDDING MERCHANT SCHEME (QWMS)

ESD Service Limited partnered with HKPC to develop and establish Hong Kong's first certification scheme for the wedding services industry. The "Quality Wedding Merchant Scheme" (QWMS) was designed to help brides-to-be and bridegrooms-to-be identify quality merchants in the wedding services sector.

HKPC is the designated third-party assessor for the scheme. The QWMS was launched on 1 April 2008. Within a year, over 170 outlets, including hotels, restaurants, wedding services providers and retailers, obtained the "Quality Wedding Merchant" status.

汽車服務

汽車服務業是香港其中一個主要的服務行業，包括：汽車銷售、維修、零配件銷售、美容、財務及保險等，代表約7,000家企業及53,000位從業員。

QUALITY AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES SCHEME (QASS)

The automotive service sector is one of Hong Kong's major service industries, covering the fields of car sales, maintenance, parts sales, car beautification, finance, insurance, etc., representing about 7,000 enterprises with over 53,000 practitioners.



生產力局正為本港汽車服務業界制定一系列全方位的「優質汽車服務業計劃」，包括汽車銷售、汽車美容及維修，以及汽車零配件零售等多個服務領域。
HKPC is developing a comprehensive Quality Automobile Service Scheme for the industry covering sales, maintenance and repair.



在中小企業發展基金支援下，生產力局與香港汽車修理同業商會合作向業界推廣 VDA 6.2:2004 國際汽車服務標準，以提升本地業界的服務質素及專業形象。

這項目亦觸發生產力局與本地同業合作發展全方位服務認證計劃的構思，生產力局正與九個本地汽車服務業組織合作，制訂「優質汽車服務業計劃」，涵蓋汽車銷售、汽車美容及維修等範疇，工作包括：派出「神秘顧客」及現場評審，以及引入汽車銷售從業員專業註冊制度。整項計劃將於來年推行。

長者服務

鑑於社會對長者服務質素日益關注，生產力局夥拍香港醫護學會發展「優質長者服務」計劃，旨在推廣及認證香港的優質長者服務機構。

經過行業諮詢和調查，生產力局設計了一套評核準則，以識別優質長者服務機構。在該計劃下，生產力局的專業評核隊伍將全面評估長者服務機構的表現。通過評核的服務供應商獲頒「優質長者服務」認證標貼，以突顯其優質服務。該計劃可推動長者服務行業質素的提升，讓長者與業界受惠。整項計劃將於 2009 年 5 月推出。

Supported by the SME Development Fund, HKPC collaborated with the Hong Kong Vehicle Repair Merchants Association to promote VDA 6.2:2004, the international vehicle service operation standard, to the local automotive service industry to enhance the service quality and professional image of the sector.

The project led to another initiative to develop a comprehensive service-accreditation scheme for the local automotive service industry. In collaboration with nine local industry organizations, HKPC will set up a comprehensive Quality Automotive Services Scheme for the industry, covering sales, beauty maintenance, repair, etc. This includes the use of mystery customers and on-site evaluation to assess the service standards of participating organizations and the introduction of a registration scheme for car sales professionals. The scheme will be launched in the coming year.

QUALITY ELDERLY SERVICE SCHEME (QESS)

In view of growing public concern about the quality of services for the elderly, HKPC has partnered with the Hong Kong Health Care Federation to develop the "Quality Elderly Service Scheme", which aims at promoting service excellence in the elderly services industry in Hong Kong.

HKPC established a set of assessment criteria based on industry surveys and other research to identify quality elderly services providers. Under the Scheme, elderly services providers will be evaluated by a team of HKPC professional assessors. Excellent service providers will be granted a "Quality" decal in recognition of their service achievement. The Scheme will definitely benefit the elderly, and the society as a whole, by enhancing the quality of elderly services. The scheme is scheduled for launch in May 2009.



旅遊服務

生產力局繼續為香港旅遊發展局(旅發局)的「優質旅遊服務」計劃，擔任專業顧問，協助旅客識別優質服務供應商。「優質旅遊服務」計劃自1999年推出以來，生產力局一直致力按照嚴格的條件，評估和監察各認證商戶的服務水平；此外，生產力局還透過持續分析評審所得的數據，讓商戶了解本身行業的整體服務水平，以作參考借鑑。

至今，全港共有近6,700家飲食及零售業商舖，獲頒發「優質旅遊服務」標誌。根據旅發局在2008年進行的調查顯示，超過83%曾光顧認證商戶的受訪消費者，均滿意認證商戶所提供的服務。

海鮮批發零售

食物及衛生局委託生產力局為獨立認可機構，負責制訂及推行「優質海水認可計劃」，藉以提升供應商的海水質素，以及減低海鮮受污染的風險。在該計劃之下，符合認可條件的商戶，均可獲頒認可資格和標籤。

去年，計劃取得食品行業的大力支持，約有270間海鮮批發商、分銷商、食肆、超級市場和街市魚檔等海鮮業店舖，已成功取得認可資格，其中157間更獲取「優秀表現」級別認可，以表揚他們在過去12個月都可符合所有認可條件的要求。



生產力局嚴格評審參與「優質旅遊服務」計劃的飲食及零售商戶，確保優質服務水平。

With the professional help of HKPC, high standards of service quality among the dining and retail outlets accredited under the QTS scheme are ensured through stringent assessment and monitoring mechanisms.

QUALITY TOURISM SERVICES SCHEME (QTS)

HKPC continues to be the professional consultant for the Quality Tourism Services Scheme, which was established by the Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTb) in 1999 to help tourists identify quality service providers. With the professional assistance of HKPC, the service quality of the QTS-accredited establishments are assessed and monitored under stringent criteria. HKPC has also enhanced the value of the Scheme by offering sector-specific information to merchants to allow them to benchmark their own performance with the rest of the sector. To date, about 6,700 retail and catering outlets have been accredited under the Scheme. According to a survey conducted by the HKTb in 2008, over 83 percent of QTS shoppers were satisfied with the QTS shops they visited.

QUALITY SEAWATER ASSURANCE SCHEME (QSAS)

HKPC was commissioned by the Food and Health Bureau to act as the accrediting body for the development and implementation of the Quality Seawater Assurance Scheme in order to enhance the quality of supplied seawater and thus minimize the risk of seafood contamination. Those merchants who can fulfill the accreditation criteria of the scheme are awarded accreditation status and logo recognition.

In the past year, the scheme received huge support from the food trade. About 270 facilities, including seafood wholesalers, distributors, restaurants, supermarkets and market stalls participated and were successfully accredited under the scheme. In addition, 157 participants received the "Excellent Performance Certificate" in recognition of their compliance with all the accreditation criteria for the previous 12 months.



商機共創

PLATFORMS FOR SYNERGIES

過去一年，生產力局繼續在香港和內地，增強和設立了多個全新的協作平台，以鼓勵香港企業參與跨行業的合作，發掘新商機。

Synergy building is important for Hong Kong enterprises to engage in cross-sectoral partnership activities to capture new business opportunities. During the year, HKPC continued to strengthen and launch new collaboration platforms in Hong Kong and the Mainland.



生產力局設立 The Centrepoint 以推動本港與內地工商業界的交流合作。

The Centrepoint is HKPC's new initiative to facilitate collaboration among local and Mainland trade organizations and industry partners.



年內，逾千位本地工商界人士參加The Centrepoint舉行的商務配對會、研討會及參觀活動。
Over 1,200 members of the local business community attended the business matching sessions and seminars held at The Centrepoint during the year.



The Centrepoint提供舒適場地，讓工商界人士輕鬆地交流。
The Centrepoint provides a cosy venue for industrial networking.

匯聚工商

為匯聚工商界，促進跨行業合作，生產力局在其總部大樓設立了The Centrepoint，配備會議及展示設施，為工商組織的交流及推廣活動提供舒適的場地。The Centrepoint舉辦了不同的商務配對會、研討會及參觀活動，促進工商交流合作的機會。

過去一年，為進一步提升The Centrepoint的服務，生產力局將轄下三大工業支援平台，包括：Network of Networks、CEPA業務發展中心和The Centrepoint，合併成為The CentrepointPlus，透過秘書處、行政和活動策劃等服務，加強對工商組織的支援。

The CentrepointPlus現有24個商會成員及24個用戶，作為生產力局聯繫工商業界的旗艦平台。The CentrepointPlus在2008/09年共舉辦了超過20場研討會和交流活動，吸引逾1,200名工商界人士參與。

CENTREPOINTPLUS

HKPC established The Centrepoint at its headquarters as a new platform for the business community to converge for networking and synergy building. Complete with display booths, conference facilities and a comfortable environment, it provides the ideal venue for industrial networking activities. Business-matching sessions, seminars and visits are held at The Centrepoint to create opportunities for business collaboration.

To further enhance the services provided by The Centrepoint, HKPC merged its three industry support centres, namely, the Network of Networks, the CEPA Business Development Centre and The Centrepoint into CentrepointPlus. It provides enhanced support to industry through secretarial, administrative and event-planning services.

With 24 association members and 24 licensees, CentrepointPlus serves as our flagship platform for business networking and synergy building. Over 20 seminars and business networking functions were organized in the facility in 2008/09, with over 1,200 participants.



To foster technology collaboration and business development between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, HKPC and Shenzhen Municipal Government jointly established the Shenzhen SZ-HK Productivity Foundation in the Shenzhen High-Tech Industrial Park.

Leveraging the expertise of HKPC, test laboratories were set up in the Foundation to provide environmental and automotive electronic testing services. The Foundation also acts as a support centre for HKPC's industry support initiatives, including our TURN programme and Cleaner Production Partnership Programme. The Animation Industry Support Centre, was also founded to facilitate cross-border collaboration in the animation industry.

為促進香港與深圳的技術合作和業務發展，生產力局與深圳中小企業服務中心，在深圳高科技工業園區共同建立了深港生產力基地。

廣州市番禺區服務業發展（香港）推介會

2009年3月18日

主辦機構：廣州市番禺區人民政府

承辦機構：廣州市番禺區商會、廣州市番禺區經濟發展局、廣州市番禺區對外貿易發展局

支持機構：廣州市番禺區工業總局、廣州市番禺區對外貿易發展局、廣州市番禺區對外貿易發展局

前排就座人員姓名牌（從左至右）：
 香港珠寶商會 主席 李瑞光
 香港珠寶商會 副主席 李瑞光
 香港珠寶商會 副主席 李瑞光
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 香港珠寶商會 副主席 李瑞光

生產力局聯同番禺及香港的珠寶業商會成立「粵港珠寶內銷聯盟」，協助本地業界開拓內地市場。
 HKPC establishes a "Domestic Sales Alliance" with industry associations in Hong Kong and Panyu to help Hong Kong jewellery manufacturers develop the Mainland market.

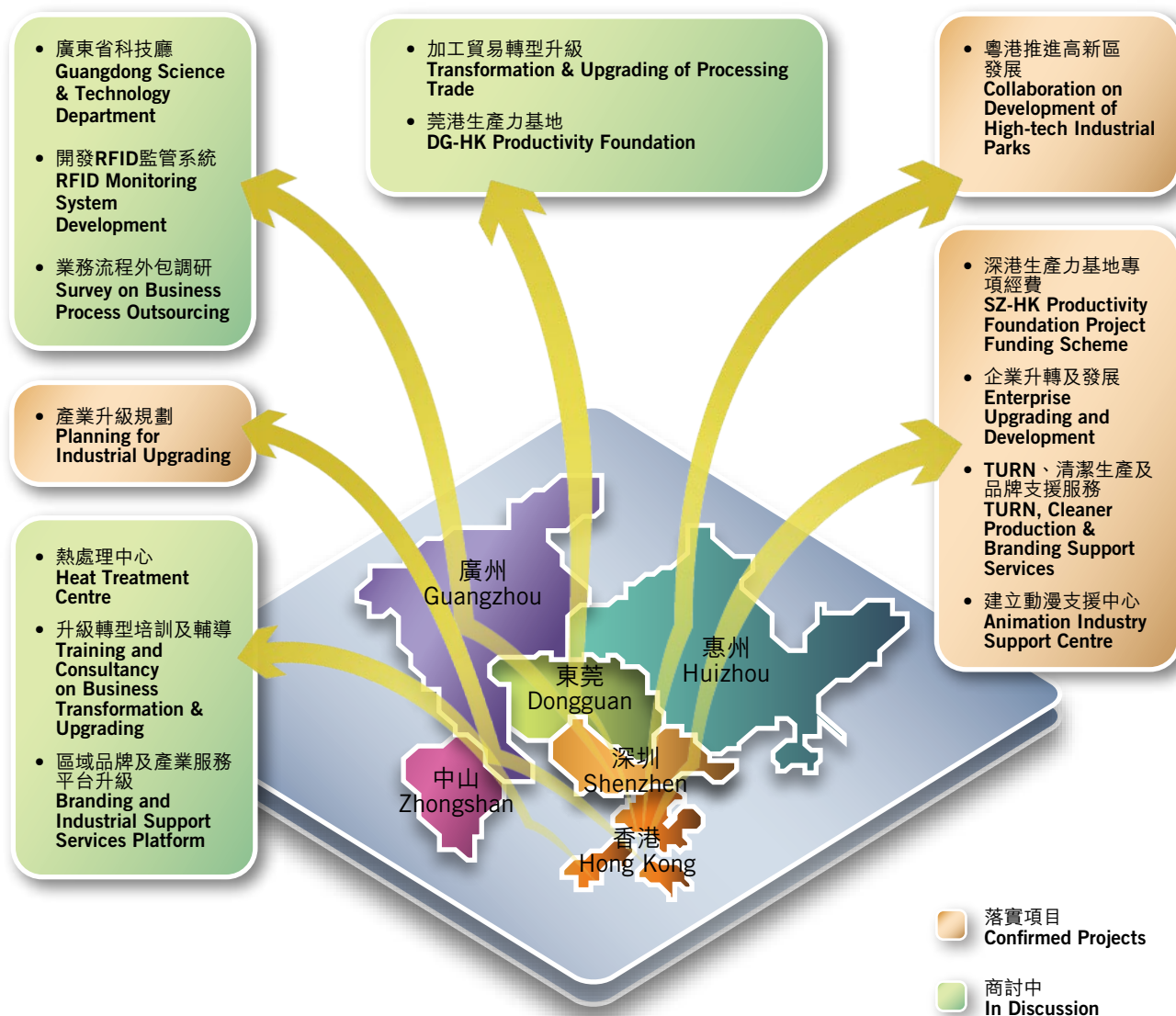


參照「升轉一站通」的模式，生產力局去年積極與珠三角一帶的市政府和區政府，包括：深圳、惠州、番禺和中山，建立多個行業性和跨行業的平台，推動區內廠商進行升級，以及協助香港企業在國內發展內銷業務。

Modelling HKPC's successful TURN programme, HKPC actively collaborated with municipal and district governments in the PRD region, including Shenzhen, Huizhou, Panyu and Zhongshan to establish various sector-specific and cross-industry platforms during the year to support the industrial upgrading of the region and help Hong Kong enterprises develop sales on the Mainland.

生產力局在珠三角的產業「升級轉型」項目

HKPC'S INDUSTRIAL UPGRADING INITIATIVES IN PRD



航向新領域

CHARTING NEW COURSES







為協助本地製造業走向高增值，發掘高增長的業務領域，生產力局致力推動多個工業領域的發展，當中包括：汽車及航空零部件、醫療器材，以及資訊及通訊科技產業。

To help local manufacturers move up the value chain, HKPC endeavours to facilitate the development of industries that offer high growth potential. In 2008/09, HKPC further stepped up its efforts in various sectors, including those of automotive and aviation parts, medical devices, and information and communications technology (ICT).

馳騁快線

IN THE FAST LANE

在2008年，中國超越美國，成為僅次於日本的世界第二大汽車生產國。內地的汽車零部件市場發展蓬勃，為海外供應商提供巨大的商機。

In 2008, the Mainland overtook the United States to become the world's second largest automobile-producing country after Japan. The Mainland automotive parts and components sector offers lucrative opportunities to foreign suppliers.



生產力局與香港應用科技研究院及業界合作，開發半導體汽車頭燈系統的關鍵技術。

HKPC collaborates with Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute (ASTRI) and industry sponsors to develop critical technologies for an LED headlamp system.



HKPC continues to work closely with the Hong Kong Automotive Parts and Accessory Systems (APAS) R&D Centre to initiate market-led research and development projects.



生產力局研發出長車適用的無線後視監控器，可減少因車尾視野受阻而引致的交通意外。

HKPC develops a wireless backup monitor system for long vehicles that can help prevent traffic accidents caused by poor rear-end visibility.

生產力局一直擔任「汽車零部件研發中心」的承辦機構，並繼續與中心緊密合作，構思具有市場需求的研發項目。

節能的半導體照明系統是傳統照明光源的理想替代品。在本年度，生產力局與香港應用科技研究院及業界合作，開發半導體汽車頭燈系統的關鍵技術，當中包括光學鏡頭、反射器、電子線路，以及散熱模組。

無線後視監控器可防止不小心駕車及車後視野差引致的交通意外。生產力局已研發出可靠的無線後視監控系統，為車身較長的車輛解決在接近實時傳送影像的過程中出現的技術難題。

汽車儀錶板是汽車安全系統的重要組成部份，駕駛者藉此可監察車輛性能及行駛路況等多方面的資訊。隨著更多更新的車載資訊及主動安全系統的應用，其角色日受重視。

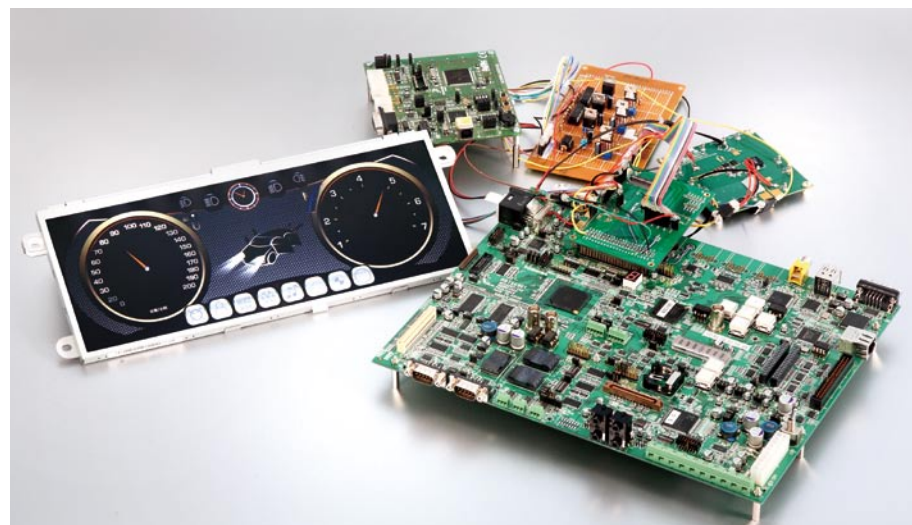
生產力局得到業界及創新科技基金的支持，將會開發可配置式LCD儀錶板。這個平台能夠集成現代或未來車載系統所需之視像資訊，盡量減少對駕駛者的干擾。

The efficient energy conversion of LEDs makes them the ideal substitute for a variety of traditional light sources. During the year, HKPC collaborated with Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute (ASTRI) and industry sponsors to develop critical technologies for an LED headlamp system, including the optical lens, reflectors, electronic control circuit and heat dissipation modules.

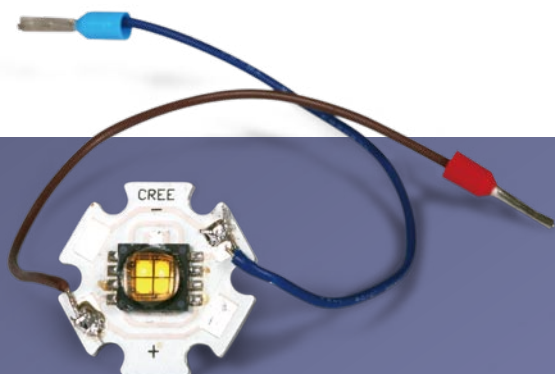
In the past year, HKPC completed the development of a reliable wireless backup monitor system for long vehicles by overcoming the technological challenges of near real-time transmission of images. This device can help prevent traffic accidents caused by poor rear-end visibility for drivers of long vehicles.

Another important feature in an automobile which is conducive to driving safety is the vehicle dashboard. Drivers rely primarily on the dashboard to monitor the performance of the car and driving condition via different signals and indicators. The dashboard design is becoming even more critical as more in-car infotainment systems and active safety systems are adopted.

HKPC is planning to develop a configurable LCD dashboard platform with the support of industry sponsors and the Innovation and Technology Fund (ITF). The platform will be able to integrate a variety of visual information from present and future in-car systems with minimum distraction to drivers.



生產力局正開發可配置式LCD汽車儀錶板，能夠集成車載系統的多種視像資訊，減少對駕駛者的干擾。
HKPC is developing a configurable LCD dashboard platform that can integrate a variety of visual information from in-car systems with minimum distraction to drivers.



照亮前路

LIGHTING THE WAY

With its superior lighting efficiency and long lifespan, the light-emitting diode (LED) is recognized as a green solution for a wide spectrum of applications, from automotive lights to both interior and outdoor lighting.

Supported by the optical and illumination design services of HKPC, Lomak Industrial Company Ltd., an illumination-product manufacturer, successfully developed an energy efficient street lamp using only 70 one-watt LEDs to replace a 250-watt sodium vapor Lamp, while also conforming with the Chinese National Standards.

The government of Shipai, in Dongguan, installed around 50 of Lomak's LED street lamps as a pilot programme and the manufacturer has decided to expand its manufacturing capability even amid the prevailing adverse economy to explore the domestic market for LED products.

節能高效、持久耐用的發光二極體(LED)，已公認為理想的綠色照明方案，並廣泛應用於汽車燈以至照明設備和戶外照明。

生產力局透過提供電腦輔助照明及光學設計服務，支援港商開發適用於LED照明設備的優化零部件。樂域實業有限公司運用新穎的光學設計，優化照明設備的光源利用率，成功開發了高能源效益的LED街燈。該街燈以70顆一瓦LED元件組成，取代了一盞250瓦鈉氣燈，而整體設計皆符合中國國家標準。

廣東省東莞市石排鎮政府在一條街道安裝約50支LED街燈作試點。為開拓LED產品的內銷商機，樂域更逆市擴建生產設施。



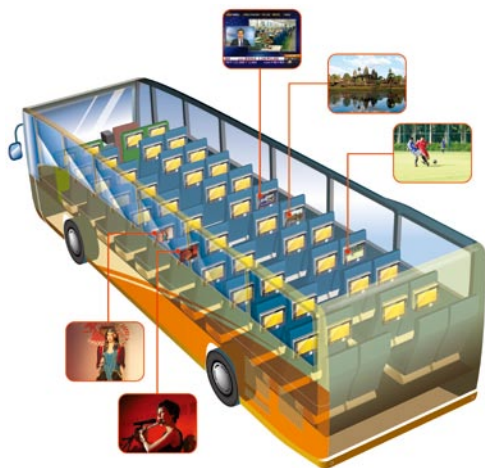


隨著汽車普及化，交通事故的數字亦大增。在創新及科技基金支持下，生產力局現正與本地電子業合作，設計多款適合香港的主動式汽車安全系統如汽車防撞系統、行車道檢測及切線輔助系統，以及行人識別預警及保護系統。系統研發成功後，除了有助減少交通事故外，還會為業界帶來新的發展機會，從傳統的電子製造轉為生產高檔次的汽車安全系統。

「媒體導向系統傳輸」是一個多媒體的網絡，目的是優化多媒體及娛樂資訊系統的應用。生產力局已開展「針對集體運輸車輛的娛樂資訊系統」的研發項目，使用多媒體網路技術進行傳輸和互動通訊。

環境問題備受公眾關注，有見及此，各國及地區的政府推出新政策，鼓勵使用電動車和混合動力車。在本年度，汽車零部件研發中心與本港及內地的研發隊伍合作，進行6個有關電動車的項目。這些研發項目涵蓋電動車的關鍵零部件，例如：電池控制方案、電動車動力電池組及充電站。

香港特區政府亦在2009/10的財政預算案中承諾推動綠色經濟，包括電動車的應用。生產力局及汽車零部件研發中心將展開一個電動小巴原型及關鍵零部件的研發項目，以促進電動車在香港的普及應用。



生產力局正研發集體運輸車輛的娛樂資訊系統。
HKPC develops an infotainment system for a mass transportation vehicle.



生產力局及汽車零部件研發中心將展開電動小巴原型及關鍵零部件的研發項目。
HKPC and APAS will kick-start the development of a prototype electric minibus integrated with critical components of Electric Vehicles (EV).

With the surge in the number of road accidents, there is a need for intelligent devices to protect both drivers and pedestrians. Other than the passive safety systems that are activated when an incident occurs, research institutions are looking into active safety systems that can effectively prevent accidents from happening. With funding support from the Innovation and Technology Commission (ITC), HKPC has initiated various projects to develop active safety systems, such as a collision-avoidance system, lane-assist system, and pedestrian warning and protection system.

Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) is a multimedia network optimized for multimedia and infotainment applications in vehicles. HKPC launched a development project for an infotainment system for a mass transportation vehicle based on the MOST standard.

In response to increased public concern about environmental issues, governments in different countries and regions have laid out new policies to encourage the production and utilization of Electric Vehicles (EV) and Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV). During the year, APAS undertook six EV-related projects in cooperation with R&D teams in Hong Kong and the Mainland. These projects covered key component technologies such as battery management, functional EV power packs and charging stations for EVs.

As for Hong Kong, the government has announced the initiative to promote a green economy, including EVs, in the current budget proposal. Leveraging on the growing community interest and the past research efforts in this area, HKPC and APAS are prepared to kick-start the development of a prototype electric minibus integrated with critical components of EVs for commercial application in Hong Kong.

客艙座椅是由大量塑膠及金屬零部件組成，要求高質量及精密的生產能力。

Aircraft cabin seats are composed of plastic and metal parts which require high quality and precision manufacturing techniques.



振翅高飛

HIGH FLYERS

內地民航市場蓬勃，加上國產大飛機項目的展開，預計內地對航空零部件製造和維修方面的需求將持續增加。

The booming Mainland civil aviation market, together with Mainland's large jet programme has given a big boost to the demand for components for aircraft production and maintenance.

為助本地製造商把握航空零部件生產的商機，在創新及科技基金支持下，生產力局承辦了一項試點計劃，協助本地製造商開發飛機客艙座椅的部件。客艙座椅是由不同的物料組成，包括：塑膠、金屬、布料及泡沫材料等，要求高質量及精密的生產能力。

In order to help local manufacturers with the potential to manufacture aircraft components take advantage of this opportunity, HKPC undertook an ITF-funded project to implement a pilot programme to help Hong Kong manufacturers develop components for aircraft cabin seats. These seats are composed of a number of parts made of different materials, including plastic, metal, fabric, foam, etc., for which high quality and precision manufacturing techniques are required.

適航條件是航空業的重要一環，所有在香港民航處註冊的飛機必須嚴格遵守HKAR-21的認證要求，從而符合飛機生產、部件設計、維修及保養等標準。通過這個試點計劃所得的經驗和技術，將有助更多製造商獲得有關航空業的認證。

Airworthiness is a very important issue for the aviation industry. All aircraft registered with the Hong Kong Civil Aviation Department are required to strictly comply with the HKAR-21 standard, which regulates the certification of aircraft production, component design, repair, maintenance, etc. Through this project, the experience and expertise gained will be useful to help more manufacturers acquire the necessary aviation accreditation.



跨越高門檻

MOVING UP THE VALUE LADDER

十年前一場亞洲金融風暴，令汽水泵生產商香港匯進企業有限公司了解到不可倚賴單一業務。在生產力局的推動下，匯進積極開拓高增值的產業領域。運用其水泵的核心技術，匯進先後涉足汽車零部件及醫療及保健器材市場。

2008年，金融海嘯令歐美市場需求下跌，匯進更全力開拓內銷市場。未來五年，匯進計劃與內地大學合作，研發醫療器材產品，並將營業額的2%投放回技術研究及開發。醫療器材產品行業注重品質及風險管理，除了加強產品開發外，匯進亦參與了生產力局的ISO 14971風險管理系統認證的支援計劃，為未來跨越更高的市場門檻作好準備。

The Asian financial crisis a decade ago taught Providence Enterprise Limited, a beverage dispensing pump manufacturer, not to become over-reliant on a single business. The company has developed high value-adding businesses with the help of HKPC. Utilizing its core competency of dispensing pump technology, the company has successfully tapped into the automotive parts and medical devices markets.

As the recent financial tsunami has led to plunging demand in European and American markets, the company is opening up the Mainland domestic market. For the next five years, the company will partner with Mainland universities to develop medical equipment, and two percent of its sales will be invested in R&D. Risk management and compliance with international standards are central to the medical-equipment industry. The company also joined HKPC's ISO 14971 risk-management system certification-support programme to stay ahead of the market.



工業長青樹

AN INDUSTRY FOR ALL SEASONS

全球人口老化，令醫療及保健器材的需求持續上升。為協助製造商及醫療從業員開拓新商機，過去一年，生產力局繼續推行創新及科技基金資助的醫療器材研發項目，並協助製造商符合業內最新的認證要求。

Worldwide demand for medical and healthcare equipment continues to rise with the aging population. To help manufacturers and medical practitioners take advantage of new opportunities, during the year HKPC continued to undertake projects funded under the ITF and help manufacturers comply with emerging certification requirements for the medical device industry.





One of the development projects involved collaboration with the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology and the Department of Mechanical Engineering of The University of Hong Kong (HKU) to develop implantable artificial finger joints. HKPC developed the manufacturing solution for the artificial joints in biocompatible Cobalt Chromium (CoCr) alloy based on the finger-joint designs by HKU. The know-how is readily transferable to local industry to facilitate their manufacturing of implantable components and exploration of new markets.

生產力局與香港大學(港大)矯形及創傷外科學系和機械工程學系聯合開發可植入人體的人工手指關節。在港大設計的人工手指關節的基礎上，生產力局已成功發展出生物兼容的鈷鉻合金人工手指關節的製造方案。當中掌握的技術成果可轉移至本地業界，協助他們開拓製作可植入部件的新市場。

醫療行業的危機管理一直受到公眾的關注。ISO 14971 是醫療器材行業國際認可的危機管理標準，已得到國際電工技術委員會，以及多國監管機構的採用，作為醫療器材的強制性要求。

在香港特區政府的「中小企業發展支援基金」的支持下，生產力局聯同香港工程師學會協助本地中小企設立 ISO 14971 風險管理系統，編製了參考手冊，協助醫療器材製造商有效推行該風險管理系統，其中一家參與製造商更率先於本地取得該項認證。

Risk management has always been a critical element in the medical device manufacturing industry. ISO 14971 is an internationally recognized risk-management standard for the medical device industry and has been adopted by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and regulatory bodies of many countries as part of their mandatory requirements for the production of medical devices.

With the support of the SME Development Fund, and in collaboration with The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, HKPC helped local SMEs set up an ISO 14971 risk management system and compiled a reference manual to facilitate the implementation of the risk management system by medical device manufacturers. One of the pilot companies is soon expected to attain the first such certification in Hong Kong.



創意生產力

CREATIVITY

THE REAL PRODUCTIVITY

創意工業是推動香港經濟增長的重要動力。為配合特區政府銳意開拓創意工業的發展，生產力局一直支援創意產業的發展，特別是數碼娛樂及軟件產業。

Creative industries are important economic drivers of Hong Kong. In support of the government's initiative to fuel the growth of the creative industries, HKPC has been stepping up its support of the creative industries, in particular the digital entertainment and software industries.



生產力局擔任2008香港資訊及通訊科技獎的項目經理及六個獎項類別的秘書處。

HKPC was the project manager of ICT Awards 2008 and assessment secretariat for six award categories.



數碼娛樂

近年來，本局的「數碼娛樂業支援中心」通過行業推廣及研究，以及與內地合作及人才發展等方面，積極支持本地數碼娛樂行業及數碼內容的發展。該中心將會與「創意香港」辦公室的數碼娛樂組緊密合作，協助本地的數碼娛樂公司獲得不同業界支援機構提供的支援服務及資源。

為表揚本地數碼娛樂業的傑出成就和創意，生產力局在過去舉辦或協辦了一系列的工業獎項和展覽會，當中包括：2008香港資訊及通訊科技獎最佳數碼娛樂獎、第二屆香港流動影片節、2008 DigiCon6大賞香港區證書頒獎典禮，當中香港電台電視部外判動畫「隱蔽老人」更榮獲日本總選的最高殊榮。



香港電台電視部外判動畫「隱蔽老人」榮獲2008 DigiCon6大賞日本總選的最高殊榮。
Radio Television Hong Kong commissioned animation, "Hidden Elders", won the Grand Award at the Tokyo 2008 DigiCon6 Competition.

DIGITAL ENTERTAINMENT

HKPC has been actively supporting digital entertainment and digital content businesses in Hong Kong for many years. In recent years, HKPC's Digital Entertainment Industry Support Centre (DEISC) has been our spearhead to drive the growth of the industry through industry promotion, industry studies, Mainland collaboration and talent development. The DEISC will also work closely with the Digital Entertainment Section of the Create Hong Kong to assist local digital entertainment companies in sourcing and accessing support services and resources from various industry support organizations.

To recognize the outstanding achievements and creativity of the local digital entertainment industry, HKPC organized or co-organized several industry awards and exhibitions, including the Hong Kong ICT Awards 2008, Best Digital Entertainment Award, Second Hong Kong Mobile Film Festival and the Hong Kong section of the Tokyo 2008 DigiCon6 competition, whose grand award was won by a RTHK commissioned animation, "Hidden Elders".



香港電台電視部外判動畫「我亞媽係外星人」榮獲2008 DigiCon6大賞香港區第二名。
Radio Television Hong Kong commissioned animation, "My Mother is an Alien", won the 2nd Prize at the 2008 DigiCon6 Competition (Hong Kong).



Sponsored by the HKSAR Government's Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO), HKPC conducted a year-long international benchmarking study on good business practice for the electronic games sector, with the aim of enhancing the competitiveness of local electronic games developers in the global market. Questionnaire surveys and focus group discussions with close to 50 companies and company visits with 14 companies from eight regions were conducted to obtain useful data on good practices in the sector.

COMICS ON PARADE

HKPC co-organized the first Hong Kong Original Comics Parade with the Hong Kong Comics & Animation Federation, which showcased the original works of famous Hong Kong comics artists in Guangzhou and Hong Kong. HKPC also co-organized the first Online Game Show in Hong Kong.

香港原創漫畫

HONG KONG COMICS



在香港特區政府資訊科技總監辦公室的贊助下，生產力局進行為期一年有關電玩遊戲業發展的大型調查，目的是提升本地電玩開發商在國際市場的競爭力，成功訪問來自8個地區近50間公司及深入到訪14間不同規模的企業，透過問卷調查與研討小組等方法，把研究成果製作一套完善的電子遊戲業發展手冊。

原創動漫

此外，生產力局與香港動漫畫聯合會合辦了首屆香港原創漫畫巡禮，在香港及廣州兩地展示本地著名漫畫家的原創作品。生產力局亦協辦首屆香港網絡遊戲展。





人才培育是創意產業的基石。生產力局與香港動漫畫聯會合作發展新高中視覺藝術科的教材。這套教材將免費派發到各中學，是首套使用漫畫作為媒體的教材，當中更採用了虛擬世界的概念。此外，不少著名的漫畫家更分享了他們寶貴的經驗。

為協助香港企業開拓迅速發展的內地市場，香港數碼娛樂業支援中心在第三屆上海國際創意產業週設立香港漫畫及數碼娛樂展館，並舉辦了考察團赴滬考察當地數碼娛樂業的發展，期間更與上海張江國家級數字出版基地簽署備忘錄，推廣滬港數碼娛樂業的合作。



Talent development is another cornerstone of the creative industry. HKPC collaborated with the Hong Kong Comics and Animation Federation (HKCAF) to develop teaching materials for Visual Arts, one of the subjects in the New Senior Secondary Curriculum (NSSC).

The teaching kits, the first for NSSC Visual Arts, will be distributed free of charge to secondary schools for students in Form 4 and above using the comics medium, adopting the virtual world concept. Included in the content is the shared experience of many renowned local comics writers.

To create opportunities for Hong Kong companies to expand into the booming Mainland market, the DEISC set up Hong Kong comics and digital entertainment pavilions in the Third Shanghai International Creative Industry Week and organized a study mission to Shanghai on digital entertainment industry developments, during which HKPC signed an MOU with Shanghai Zhangjiang National Digital Publishing Base to promote Shanghai-Hong Kong digital entertainment industry collaboration.



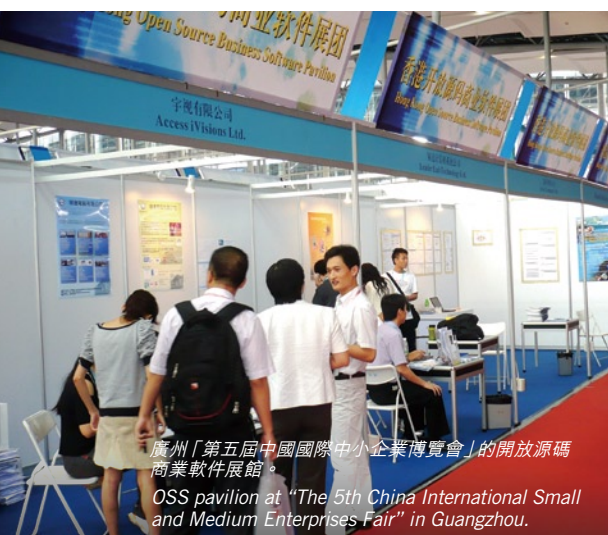
開放創新

生產力局於2007年成立香港開放源碼軟件中心，鼓勵香港企業採用開放源碼軟件方案，以及協助香港軟件開發商開拓國內開放源碼市場。該中心提供一籃子服務，包括：軟件移植、系統測試、方案展示，以及培訓及調查研究等。

由香港特區政府的政府資訊科技總監辦公室贊助，香港開放源碼軟件中心聯同資訊及軟件業商會，共同推廣香港的開放源碼軟件的發展及使用，為本地獨立軟件供應商配備相關的技術性能，幫助他們將現有的應用方案移植到開放源碼軟件的平台上，締造更多商機。

此項目已於2008年12月完成，透過市場推廣，至少12個參與的獨立軟件供應商在採用新的應用方案下，錄得超過500萬港元的銷售額。

經過兩年磋商，亞洲多區的代表於2008年10月底在菲律賓舉行的亞洲開放源碼方案中心會議上，簽訂合作備忘錄，各成員將加強合作推動開放源碼科技的培訓教育、資訊交流及應用。是次會議由香港開放源碼軟件中心主持，亦是亞洲開放源碼方案中心的創辦成員之一。



廣州「第五屆中國國際中小企業博覽會」的開放源碼商業軟件展館。
OSS pavilion at "The 5th China International Small and Medium Enterprises Fair" in Guangzhou.



香港開放源碼軟件中心是亞洲開放源碼方案中心的創辦成員之一。
HKOSSC is a founding member of the alliance of Asian Open Source Solutions Centres (AOSSC).

OPEN SOURCE HERALDS CREATIVITY

HKPC launched the Hong Kong Open Source Software Centre (HKOSSC) in 2007 to promote the adoption of open-source software solutions in Hong Kong and to support the local software industry in tapping related business opportunities on the Mainland. The Centre offers a range of services, including software porting, testing, solution demonstration, training and research.

Supported by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO), the Centre collaborated with the Information & Software Industry Association (ISIA) to promote open-source software (OSS) development and adoption in Hong Kong by equipping local independent software vendors (ISVs) with relevant technical capabilities, helping them migrate their existing software solutions to the OSS platform and creating business opportunities for them to market these solutions.

The project was completed in December 2008. At least 12 participating ISVs recorded sales of over HK\$5 million from their newly ported solutions, generated through the marketing channels of this project.

After two years of discussions, 12 Asian Open Source Solutions Centres (AOSSC) signed a Memorandum of Collaboration in October 2008 at the AOSSC meeting chaired by the HKOSSC. It covers partnership in the areas of training, education, information sharing and promotion of open-source technologies among the AOSSC. The HKOSSC is a founding member of the AOSSC alliance.

綠色新天地

GOING
GREEN







生產力局全力支援業界推行清潔生產，從而達致
節能、減排、降耗及增效，提升工業界的綠色生產力及
競爭力。這項工作有賴本地業界與政府、工業支援機構
及環境技術服務供應商緊密合作。

In 2008/09, HKPC continued to forge ahead with
its efforts to assist industry in implementing Cleaner
Production (CP) measures to help them achieve the
four pivotal goals: saving energy, reducing emissions,
cutting wastage and enhancing efficiency. Achieving
green productivity and competitiveness for Hong
Kong industry requires a close partnership between
industry, government, industrial support organizations
and environmental service providers.

綠色伙伴

GREEN PARTNERSHIP



生產力局獲得特區政府9,300萬元的資助，在2008年4月推出為期五年的「清潔生產伙伴計劃」。

With funding support of HK\$93 million from the Government, a five-year Cleaner Production Partnership Programme was officially launched in April 2008.

「清潔生產伙伴計劃」目的是鼓勵及推動珠三角的港資企業實踐清潔生產，以改善能源效益及減少空氣污染物的排放；此計劃的項目包括認知的推廣、廠房評估、清潔生產技術示範，以及項目成效的評估。

The objective of this five-year Programme is to encourage and facilitate Hong Kong-owned factories in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region to improve energy efficiency and reduce air pollutant emissions through the adoption of cleaner production (CP) technologies and practices. The Programme comprises awareness programmes, on-site assessment, demonstration projects and effectiveness verification of CP improvement projects.

計劃的進展理想，無論是廠房評估及示範項目，環境技術服務供應商的登記數目和參與者等，均達到預期的目標。亦為粵港兩地政府提供了向業界推廣清潔生產的合作平台，而環境技術服務供應商亦可藉此開拓兩地環境服務市場。

Since the Programme commenced, there has been steady and encouraging progress along all fronts. Planned targets have been met and even exceeded in the number of on-site assessment and demonstration project applications, environmental technology service-provider registrations and participants in the awareness programme.



「清潔生產伙伴計劃」由環境保護署、廣東省經濟及貿易委員會與香港生產力促進局合作推行。
The Cleaner Production Partnership Programme is jointly organized by the Environmental Protection Department, Guangdong Economic and Trade Commission and the Hong Kong Productivity Council.



一家金屬工廠透過提升生產設備的運作效率，成功節省一半能源。

A metal factory achieves energy savings by as much as 50% by improving the operational efficiency of production machines.

在「清潔生產伙伴計劃」的資助下，生產力局為其中一間港資金屬工廠進行實地評估，並協助廠方採用數碼式變頻控制技術，以控制壓力機液壓泵及衝床馬達速度。

此技術不但能改善生產機械運作效率，還有效節約能源，壓力機的能源消耗比以往少了5成，而衝床則少4成，項目投資可於10個月內回本。

在另一示範項目中，一間港資印刷廠應用了水性溶劑替代含揮發性有機化合物(VOC)的天拿水作為過膠覆膜機的溶劑。新設備的生產過程採用環保水性膠水，大大減低揮發性有機化合物的含量，最後該廠每年減少釋放150噸VOC，加上利用較低成本的水溶性覆膜黏劑，每年節省超過250萬元人民幣，項目投資只需4個半月便可回本。

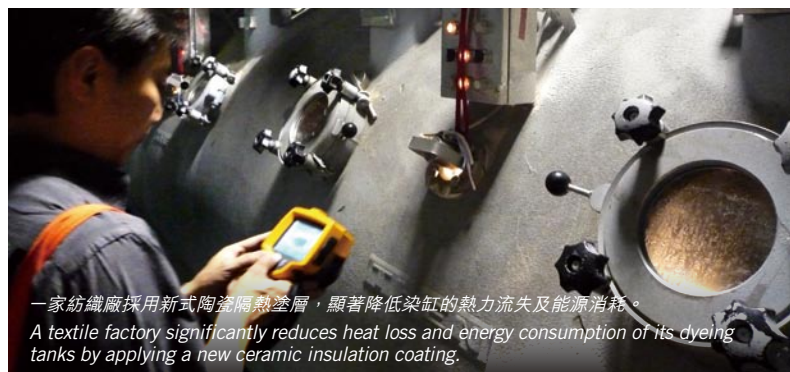
紡織業亦有成功採用清潔生產的實例。在另一項資助的示範項目中，一間紡織廠成功採用了新開發的複合陶瓷隔熱塗層於20個染缸上，對比利用傳統的海綿隔熱材料，減少了熱力的流失。改善工作完成後，每年減少約16,800噸蒸氣的流失，相當於節省超過230萬元人民幣，回報期只需4.7月。

The Programme has established a platform for closer liaison between the HKSAR Government and its Guangdong counterparts in jointly promoting CP to industry. The Programme has also established a platform for working with Environmental Technology (ET) services providers to implement projects funded by the Programme for Hong Kong-owned factories in the PRD region.

With funding support from the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, HKPC conducted an on-site assessment for a Hong Kong-owned metal factory. Subsequently, the company utilized programmable variable speed drives (VSD) to control the operating speed of hydraulic pumps for pressing machines and electric motors for stamping machines. With this improvement measure, the pressing machine consumed 50 percent less energy, and the stamping machine 40 percent less. The energy savings allow the investment to be recouped in just 10 months.

As a demonstration project under this Programme, an automatic water-based film laminating machine was adopted by a Hong Kong-owned printing factory to replace the traditional solvent-based lamination practice. With this new technology, the company was able to completely eliminate the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOC) generated by the lamination process. Consequently, the company achieved a VOC emission reduction of 150 tonnes per year and a substantial saving of more than RMB 2.5 million each year due to the use of a lower cost water-based laminating adhesive. The payback period was only 4.5 months.

Opportunities for adopting cleaner production practices also abound in the textile industry. With demonstration project funding, a textile factory successfully applied a newly developed composite ceramic-insulating coating to 20 dyeing tanks to reduce heat loss, instead of using conventional sponge insulation material. This retrofit reduced steam consumption by about 16,800 tonnes per year, equivalent to a saving of more than RMB 2.3 million. The payback period was only 4.7 months.



一家紡織廠採用新式陶瓷隔熱塗層，顯著降低染缸的熱力流失及能源消耗。

A textile factory significantly reduces heat loss and energy consumption of its dyeing tanks by applying a new ceramic insulation coating.



綠色工業園

GREEN PARK

位處無錫的工業園於2003年成立，臨近太湖，建有40多間從事金屬處理業的工廠，當中大多數是港商投資的。工業園設有中央廢水處理設備，以處理工廠進行電鍍工序時所排放的污水；但是由於太湖的水質持續惡化，威脅當地的大閘蟹及水產養殖業，中央政府推出了新的江蘇省污水排放標準，工業園因而需要加建額外的設施，以滿足新的環保要求，及為未來廢水循環再用的工作作好準備。

無錫金屬表面處理科技工業園委託生產力局，設計及提升現有的廢水處理設施，以達到新的排污標準。這是生產力局首個為內地工業園提升中央環保設施的項目，項目的圓滿竣工及所得經驗將有助日後在珠三角地區為港商建立環保工業園。新的廢水處理

設施現正建設中，並計劃於2009年底完成。



Wuxi Metal Surface Treatment Technology Industrial Park, established in 2003 in the vicinity of Taihu Lake in Jiangsu Province, is home to over 40 metal-finishing enterprises, most of which are Hong Kong-invested. The Industrial Park is equipped with a centralized wastewater treatment facility to treat the electroplating wastewater discharged from these factories. However, with the continued deterioration in water quality in Taihu, which is posing a serious threat to its famous hairy crab breeding industry, the Central Government recently tightened the effluent discharge standards in Jiangsu Province.

HKPC was commissioned by the Park to design and upgrade its existing wastewater treatment facilities to meet the new discharge standard. This was HKPC's first project which involved upgrading the centralized environmental facilities of a Mainland industrial park. The successful completion of this project, which is scheduled for the end of 2009, will provide a good reference for establishing new industrial parks for Hong Kong industry in the PRD.





低碳製造

近年來，普羅市民越來越關注全球氣候變化的問題，故生產過程中過量的碳排放成為業界和社會的焦點，零售商及品牌商也致力在供應鏈中尋找改善能源效益和減少碳排放的方法。為預備珠三角的港資廠商，應對不斷提升的市場要求，世界自然基金會香港分會(WWF Hong Kong)聯同生產力局及Ecofys合作發展「低碳製造計劃」(LCMP)。

「低碳製造計劃」是首創的低碳認證標籤項目，旨在鼓勵珠三角的港資廠商採用具能源效益及減少溫室氣體排放的生產程序。參與項目的廠商可獲發標籤，以表揚其對減低碳排放，溫室氣體管理，以及採用優化能源效益措施的成果。

為了提供指引協助廠房減低碳排放，生產力局編寫了一套適用於塑膠、紡織及電子業的最佳能源效益措施之指引及評估清單。

LOW CARBON MANUFACTURING

In recent years, global concerns about the climate change caused by excessive carbon emissions from production have continued to rise. Stemming from a greater expectation from consumers, global retailers and brands are looking for ways to engage their supply chains to reduce carbon emissions through improved energy efficiency. In order to prepare manufacturers operating in the PRD to meet and satisfy this emerging demand, WWF Hong Kong, in partnership with HKPC and Ecofys, developed the Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (LCMP).

The LCMP is the first-of-its-kind labelling programme to encourage factories in the PRD to adopt energy efficient and low carbon emitting production processes. The programme grants a label to participating manufacturers in recognition of their performance in carbon footprint reduction, greenhouse gas management and the adoption of best practices in energy efficiency.

To provide guidance for factories to reduce carbon emissions, HKPC has developed guidelines and a verification checklist on best practices in energy efficiency for the plastics, textiles and electronics industries.





生產力局舉辦工作坊及研討會讓業界了解產品環保法規的發展。
HKPC organizes workshops and seminars to keep industries abreast of environmental regulatory developments.

綠色規章

符合各國的產品環保法規成為廠商當前其中一項重大挑戰，生產力局致力為企業提供一站式服務，以加強工業界管理綠色規章的能力。

生產力局繼續透過「綠色製造網絡」向企業提供最新環保法規的資訊，包括歐盟的化學品註冊、評估、授權和限制法規(REACH)、耗能產品的環保設計(EuP)、中國的電子信息產品污染控制管理辦法，以及美國消費商品安全加強法案(CPSIA)等的要求，以增加業界對綠色法規趨勢的認識。

鑑於歐盟REACH法規對工業界的影響廣泛，有需要加強這方面的支援，

生產力局與中國檢驗檢疫REACH解決中心建立伙伴關係，向珠三角的廠商提供REACH的工業支援服務。

GREEN COMPLIANCE

Managing green compliance constitutes one of the pivotal challenges for businesses to achieve sustainability today. HKPC remains at the forefront in efforts to offer a one-stop solution to enhance industry's capability in managing green compliance.

To keep industry abreast of legislative developments, HKPC continues to run the Green Manufacturing Network (GMN), with special emphasis on emerging requirements such as the European Union's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances (REACH), China's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS), Eco-Design of Energy-Using Products (EuP), the United States' Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA), etc.

Recognizing the need for strengthening support to industries on REACH, HKPC has formed a partnership with the China REACH Solution

Centre to extend REACH support services to industries in the PRD.



在工業貿易署資助下，生產力局與香港電器製造業協會合作編製了「中國RoHS」的實用指南。

With funding support from the Trade and Industry Department, HKPC and the Hong Kong Electrical Appliances Manufacturers Association publish a practical guidebook on China RoHS.



生產力局舉辦東莞考察團讓業界了解《電子信息產品污染控制管理辦法》的推行情況。

HKPC organizes study missions to Dongguan to help Hong Kong manufacturers understand the implementation of China RoHS.

禁用物質過程管理 (IECQ HSPM) QC 080000 是國際認可的標準，專門為製造商及供應商制定基本的技術要求，從而確保其產品符合有害物質含量的限制。

在生產力局的支持下，其中一間最大的列印耗材製造商成功獲取全球列印通用耗材行業首個 QC 080000 產品安全認證。在推行 QC 080000 系統後，客戶能有效地遵循及管理日益增加的國際環保法規。

綠色採購

生產力局在 2008 年獲環境保護署委託進行研究，協助特區政府更新及擴展大批採購清單上 68 種一般通用物品的環保規格，將有助推動香港綠色產品市場的發展。

IECQ Hazardous Substance Process Management (HSPM) QC 080000 is an international standard which specifies the technical requirements that manufacturers and suppliers must adopt to ensure that their products conform to new hazardous substance content limits.

With the support of HKPC, one of the largest manufacturers of printing supplies has successfully attained the world's first IECQ HSPM QC 080000 certification in the printing supplies industry. With the QC 080000 system in place, the client has now become more confident and effective in managing compliance with increasingly stringent international regulations.

GREEN PROCUREMENT

HKPC was once more commissioned by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in 2008 to carry out a further study to update and expand the green specifications for a list of 68 common items under Government bulk purchase contracts. This project is expected to be of great significance in promoting a market for green products in Hong Kong.



在生產力局協助下，珠海天威飛馬列印耗材有限公司成為全球列印耗材行業內首家通過 QC 080000 國際認證的廠商。

With the support of HKPC, Print-Rite Unicorn Image Products Co Ltd. of Zhuhai successfully obtains the world's first IECQ HSPM QC 080000 certification in the printing supplies industry.

冠珍興記醬園有限公司是本地知名的醬料品牌，多年來產品出口歐美等十五個國家。數年前，其美國客戶要求冠珍取得獨立的食物衛生安全認可資格，令八十年歷史的冠珍面對巨大挑戰。

冠珍在生產力局顧問協助之下，重整生產流程，加設自動化設備，分隔生產區，設立食物化驗室，及為員工提供防護裝備及培訓，終於成功在2008年4月取得「食物安全重點控制」(HACCP)系統的認證，其後更於2009年取得 ISO 22000 食物安全管理系統認證，成為全港第一家食品廠取得這項資格。通過國際食物安全認證，大大提升冠珍產品的認受性，更幫助冠珍打入瑞典、挪威等北歐國家的新市場。



The increasing number of food safety incidents in recent years has aroused the food safety concerns of European and US consumers. Koon Chun Hing Kee Soy & Sauce Factory Ltd. is a renowned local sauce brand, whose products have been exported to fifteen countries in Europe and North America. A few years ago, the company was requested by a US customer to obtain food safety accreditation.

With the help of HKPC, the company successfully obtained accreditation for Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) in April 2006 and for ISO 22000 food safety management in 2009, thus becoming the first food manufacturer in Hong Kong to obtain accreditation. The international food safety accreditations not only helped the company to increase its credibility, but also opened up new markets in European countries like Sweden and Norway.



革新八十年美味傳統

INNOVATION OF AN 80-YEAR-OLD FLAVOUR



綠色生活

GREENER LIFESTYLE

為下一代保護環境，人人有責。生產力局繼續致力提升企業及社群的綠色意識。

Protecting the environment for future generations is a responsibility that everyone must shoulder. HKPC continues to drum up green awareness among business organizations and the community at large.



生產力局是香港環保卓越計劃的主要技術顧問。

HKPC is the leading organization to provide consultancy services on technical implementation of the Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence.



環保卓越

香港環保卓越計劃(HKAEE)是備受本地業界認可的環保獎項，環境保護運動委員會(ECC)委託生產力局為這項計劃提供顧問服務。

年內，在生產力局建議下，香港環保卓越計劃推出全港首創的減碳證書，以鼓勵及表揚參與機構減低碳排放的努力。

計劃按照機構的減碳成果，頒發不同級別的證書，以鼓勵參與機構盡其所能減少碳足印。

綠色校園

環保意識必須從小培養，生產力局在年內展開「活出綠色校園計劃」，鼓勵學校採用環保科技方案和設施，以增強師生們的環境管理知識。

計劃舉辦了一系列為學校老師及行政人員而設的研討會，介紹多種環保技術，例如廚餘轉化及中水回用系統等。學校可向「環境及自然保育基金」申請撥款，以資助安裝有關環保的裝置。

GREEN AWARDS

The Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence (HKAEE) has been recognized by the community as one of the most prestigious and reputable award schemes in Hong Kong. HKPC was commissioned by the Environmental Campaign Committee (ECC) as the leading organization to provide consultancy services on technical implementation of the HKAEE.

During the year, the HKAEE introduced a new Carbon“Less” Certificate scheme to encourage and recognize the efforts made by companies and organizations to reduce their carbon footprint. Proposed by HKPC, the Carbon“Less” Certificate scheme is the first-of-its-kind programme in Hong Kong.

Under the scheme, eligible participants are encouraged to strive for an absolute reduction in their carbon footprint, and a certificate is issued indicating the amount of reduction.

GREEN CAMPUS

Building knowledge and awareness of environmental protection should start early in life, preferably in schools. Toward this end, a “Greener Lifestyle Campus” programme was launched during the year to enhance the environmental awareness of students and teachers through the adoption of green facilities and technologies on their campuses.

HKPC organized a series of seminars for school teachers and administrators on green technologies such as food waste conversion and grey water recycling. Schools can apply for a subsidy from the Environment and Conservation Fund to finance the installation of these green facilities.

機構展關懷

CARING ORGANIZATION







生產力局致力推行長遠及持續的人才發展，於本年度推出多項新計劃，促進內部溝通，改善工作環境，以及履行企業社會責任。

HKPC is committed to the long-term growth and development of its staff. A number of new initiatives were launched during the year to foster better internal communication, improve the work environment and fulfill our Corporate Social Responsibilities.

侍產假讓流程管理部的林國群可專心照顧太太和家庭。

The introduction of paternity leave allows Mr Sam Lam of Process Management Division to take care of his wife and family worry-free.



侍產假開先河

“P” FOR PATERNITY

生產力局可能是本港首間引入侍產假作為員工福利的政府資助機構。由2009年1月開始，男性員工可享有一天有薪侍產假，以照顧妻子和新生嬰兒。雖然侍產假並非市場主流，亦非法定要求，但這些關懷員工的措施有助提升士氣及歸屬感。

HKPC was probably the first government subvented organization in Hong Kong to introduce paternity leave. Effective from January 2009, male staff members are entitled to three-day paid leave to take care of the new mother and baby. Although paternity leave is not a mainstream practice, nor is it a statutory requirement, this family-friendly practice will help increase staff morale and sense of belonging at HKPC.



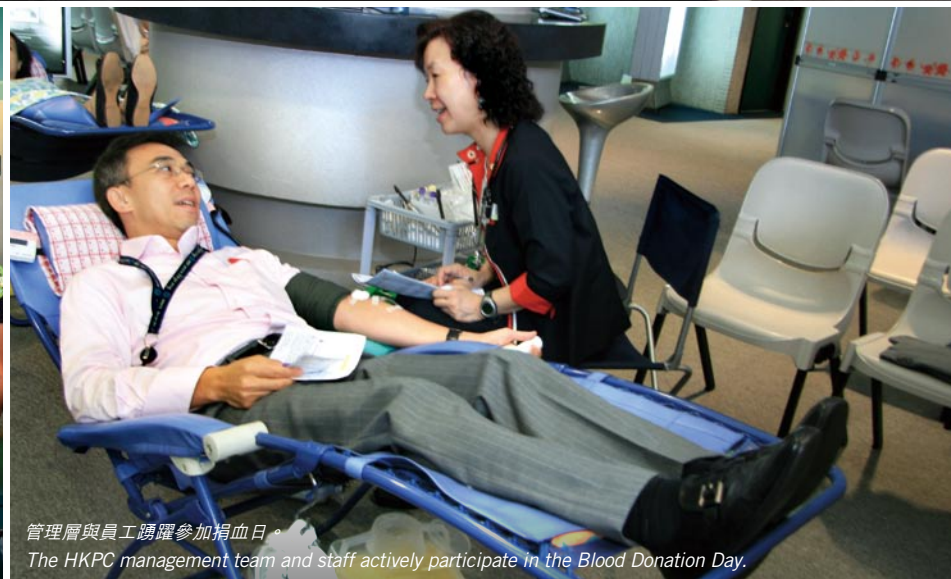
全局一心，支持北京舉辦奧運會。
HKPC wholly supports the Beijing Olympic Games.



坐言起行，員工和家屬積極參與百萬行。
Get, Set, Go! HKPC staff and their family members participate in the 'Walks for Millions'.



參與「公益服飾日」讓員工可以輕鬆的心情回饋社會。
Dress Special Day – community giving in a casual way.



管理層與員工踴躍參加捐血日。
The HKPC management team and staff actively participate in the Blood Donation Day.

在過去一年，職員康樂會舉辦了各式活動以加強團隊精神及服務社區。職員康樂會舉辦了各項文康活動，包括：遠足、保齡球、射擊等，亦有舉辦觀光旅行及烹飪班等，令員工舒展身心。職員康樂會亦積極推動員工參與社區慈善活動，包括：公益服飾日、捐血日及百萬行等，藉以展示生產力局對社會的關心。

During the year, the Staff Recreation Club (SRC) organized a wide range of activities to enhance team spirit, offer relief from work stress and support community services. The SRC also mobilized staff to participate in external charity events, including Dress Special Day, Blood Donation Day and Walks for Millions, to demonstrate HKPC's support for worthy causes. Sports and leisure activities, ranging from hiking, bowling and shooting to sightseeing tours and cooking lessons were organized to help staff attain a more balanced and healthy lifestyle.



由員工組成的歌詠團於局內的聖誕聯歡會上送上佳節祝福。
Carol singing by HKPC staff choir at the Christmas Party.



舉辦保齡球之夜讓員工舒展身心。
HKPC staff shares a happy moment at the Bowling Night.



舉辦大型郊遊活動加強員工對本局的凝聚力。
A day out in the countryside strengthens staff cohesiveness towards HKPC.



管理層與員工一同分享北京奧運的喜悅。
The HKPC management team and staff share the excitement of the Beijing Olympic Games.



蛋糕製作班是其中一個最受歡迎的員工活動。
Baking class is one of the most popular activities among HKPC staff.



王菟鳴 Dr Rosanna Wong



李明達 Mr Dick Lee



林煥光 Mr Lam Woon-kwong



李力持 Mr Lee Lik-chi



周融 Mr Robert Chow



邱騰華 Mr Edward Yau



陳方安生 Mrs Anson Chan



王維基 Mr Ricky Wong



陸東 Mr Andrew Look



林超英 Mr Lam Chiu-ying



馬時亨 Mr Frederick Ma

星級講者

STAR SPEAKERS

職員康樂會每月舉行「名人午間聚會」，邀請本地名人主講不同課題：領導才能、精神健康、投資理財，以及有關奧運馬術項目等，讓員工在輕鬆的環境下，擴闊視野。

The SRC also organized monthly staff luncheons with prominent personalities as guest speakers to expand staff members' vision and horizons. The topics ranged from leadership, mental health and investment to the Olympics and, in particular, the Equestrian events. The objective was to expose staff members in a non-imposing way to knowledge and views that may not come their way easily.

一杯淨水

A CUP OF WATER



四川特大地震同時破壞區內水源。
The Sichuan earthquake also destroys the fresh water supply.

四川汶川縣在2008年5月12日發生黎克特制八級大地震，令到超過六萬九千人死亡，以及逾百萬人無家可歸，同時，亦破壞了水源，逾百萬人無法享用清潔的自來水。

The Sichuan Wenchuan earthquake, which happened on May 12, 2008, left more than 69,000 dead and millions homeless. It also destroyed the fresh water supply network in the area, leaving millions of people without access to clean water.



生產力局為四川災區送上十套 WaterSafe 淨水系統，供村民使用。

Ten "WaterSafe" systems are delivered to the affected areas of the Sichuan earthquake to provide a safe water supply to villagers.



WaterSafe系統利用先進的透膜過濾技術以淨化飲用水。
Drinking water is purified by the "WaterSafe" system through the advanced membrane-filtration technology.

在一名善長仁翁及一家本地航空公司的贊助下，生產力局以先進的透膜過濾技術開發了嶄新的WaterSafe淨化飲用水系統，為有需要的人士提供清潔水源。

十套WaterSafe淨水系統已付運至四川偏遠的村落，供當地的村民使用。作為關懷社會的機構，生產力局也會向國際救援組織推廣WaterSafe淨水系統，繼續應用先進技術服務有需要的社群。

創富生產力

生產力局過去一年推出多項新猷，將服務推廣至不同企業、業界及社區。自2008年4月起，生產力局每週出版電子通訊刊物——《生產力專訊》，讓業界得悉生產力局的最新服務。

生產力局積極發掘新的資訊平台以推廣其服務，自2008年6月起，開展了每週於NOW財經台播放的「創富生產力」電視專輯系列，由生產力局專家分享提升香港企業競爭力的經驗及專業知識。

With the sponsorship of a philanthropist and a local airline, HKPC developed an innovative water treatment system known as "WaterSafe" to provide a safe water supply to people in need. The design of "WaterSafe" system is based on HKPC's proven membrane-filtration technology.

Ten "WaterSafe Systems" were produced and delivered to remote communities in Sichuan, including a primary school and several rural villages. This is a demonstration of HKPC's commitment as a caring organization to develop advanced technology solutions for the benefit of communities in need. The system will also be promoted to international aid organizations.

MEDIA AND PUBLICITY

A series of new initiatives were introduced in the past year to extend our reach to the business community and other organizations. In April 2008, a weekly electronic newsletter, HKPC News Flash, was launched to keep the business community updated on HKPC's latest services.

The Council also actively explored new media platforms to promote its services. New ground was broken in June 2008 with the launch of a weekly TV series on the NOW Business News Channel which featured HKPC experts' professional advice on ways to enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong enterprises.

每週出版的電子刊物《生產力專訊》，讓本局與業界更緊密聯繫。

The weekly electronic newsletter "HKPC News Flash" keeps the industries well-informed of the latest development and services of HKPC.





本局員工積極參與不同類型的義務工作，回饋社會。
HKPC staff engages in various voluntary activities to serve the community.

HKPC VOLUNTEERS

As a strong advocate of corporate social responsibility, HKPC encourages its staff to participate in community service and apply their professional knowledge to good causes. HKPC's first voluntary group, the "HKPC Volunteers", was formed during the year. The team successfully solicited the support of local industry to establish a Toys Bank in Hong Kong to bring joy and fun to underprivileged children and their families.



連繫工業助社群

作為積極提倡企業社會責任的機構，生產力局鼓勵員工參與社區服務，並將其專業知識回饋社會。生產力促進局義工隊於年內成立，得到本地工業界的支持成立「玩具銀行」，捐贈廠商送出的玩具，為弱勢社群的兒童及家庭帶來歡樂。

義工隊與本地社會服務機構合辦一系列的活動，如舉辦遊戲日及戶外活動，將收集超過6,000件玩具派發給有需要的家庭。

生產力局義工隊成立的「玩具銀行」收集逾六千件玩具，將歡樂送給有需要的兒童。

Established by the "HKPC Volunteers", the Toys Bank collects more than 6,000 toys and brings joy and fun to the underprivileged children.





培育團隊

GROOMING OUR TEAM

人才是企業重要的資產，亦使生產力局能為本地業界提供一站式的支援服務，建立幹練的專業人才隊伍一直是生產力局的首要工作。

The pool of human resources is what makes HKPC a one-stop support platform for Hong Kong industry. It has always been our top priority to build a resourceful and erudite workforce.

人才發展

為配合生產力局長遠的發展，見習顧問計劃於去年正式推行，藉以招募優秀的大學畢業生。同樣地，為響應政府發展技術人才以加強研發工作的呼籲，生產力局推行實習計劃，通過資助的研發項目，培訓本地的大學畢業生。在計劃下，見習生將接受一年的專業在職培訓，以履任助理顧問職務。

TRAINEE CONSULTANTS

The Trainee Consultant Induction Programme was introduced to recruit top-notch university graduates for the future growth of HKPC. Similarly, in response to the government's appeal to develop technical human resources for conducting R&D, HKPC launched an Internship Scheme to train local university graduates through R&D projects funded by the ITF. The trainees receive professional on-the-job training and are expected to take up Associate Consultant positions upon completion of the one-year programme.



生產力局透過推行見習顧問計劃為未來培育接班專才。

The Trainee Consultant Programme is an initiative by HKPC to groom its next generation of expert talent.

生產力局致力推行長遠及持續的人才發展，如資助員工就讀培訓課程，亦設立了獎學金，資助員工取得學士或以上的資格。以上的一系列措施的成果令人鼓舞，去年共計有二萬小時的培訓記錄。

嘉許傑出表現

為表揚及獎勵員工對公司的貢獻，去年生產力局推行一系列的個人獎勵計劃。「最傑出表現嘉許計劃」表揚每年由工作表現評核委員會甄選的傑出表現員工，傑出員工將在與理事會及委員會主席的晚宴中獲頒發嘉許狀及獎座。「卓越成就獎」則表揚員工獲取的獨特學術專業資格、研究或社會服務的成就。

持續改善

生產力局自2008年5月開始推出新的持續改善計劃，旨在鼓勵員工提出有建設性的改善方案，例如工作流程、客戶服務及創意等範疇。自項目推出以來，已收到超過100項改善建議。

在本局工作逾三十年的創新及知識產權部蔡昭松(右)被選為傑出員工並獲總裁馮永業祝賀。

Serving HKPC for more than three decades, Mr Tsoi Chiu-chung (right) of Innovation & IP Division is congratulated by Mr Wilson Fung, Executive Director, as he accepts the Best Performer award.



傑出員工獲管理層表揚。
The Best Performers are commended by the management team.

HKPC is committed to the long-term growth and development of its staff. Sponsorship programmes for external training and a generous scholarship scheme were launched to support staff in their pursuit of academic qualifications to a Bachelor Degree or above. These efforts resulted in an impressive total of 20,000 hours of learning last year.

BEST-PERFORMANCE RECOGNITION

A comprehensive policy on individual awards is in place to recognize the contribution and outstanding performance of staff members. The Best-Performance Recognition Scheme was launched to give recognition to the best performers identified in the annual performance appraisal. They are presented with letters and tokens of appreciation at a dinner with the Council and Standing Committee Chairmen. The Award of Distinguished Achievement recognizes staff members with distinguished academic, professional, research or community achievement.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

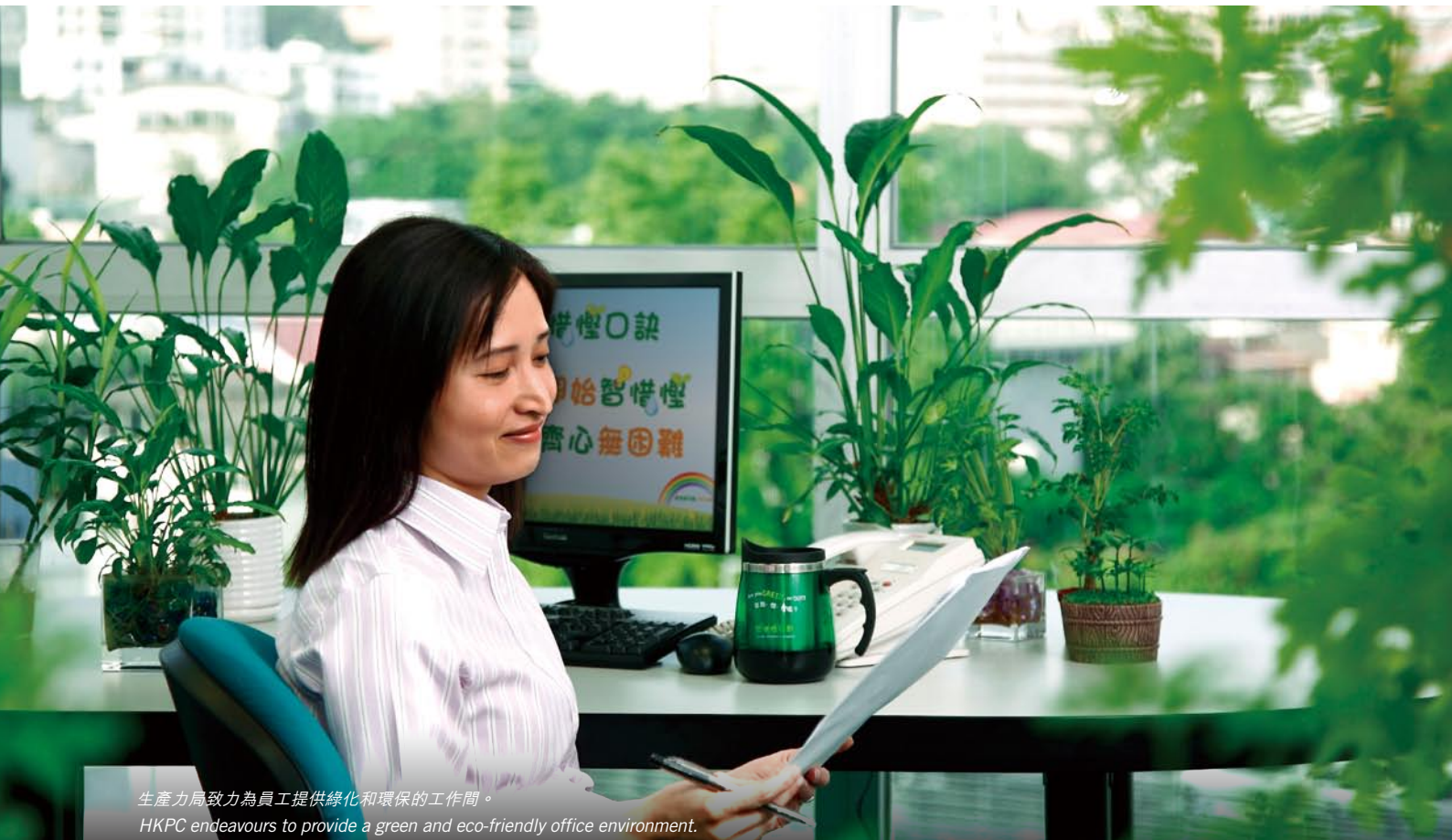
HKPC introduced a new “Continuous Improvement” platform in May 2008 to motivate staff to initiate constructive improvement in work flow, efficiency, customer service and creativity. Since its launch, more than one hundred improvement suggestions have been received.



綠色工作間

GREEN WORK LIFE

生產力局非常關注本身對氣候變化的企業社會責任，致力減低香港的碳及溫室氣體排放。在2008年12月，生產力局推出「智•惜•慳行動」，推動員工節約能源，並建立綠色企業文化。HKPC is constantly aware of our corporate social responsibility to help reduce carbon (or Greenhouse Gas) emissions in Hong Kong. HKPC launched the “Green Work Life Campaign” in December 2008 to promote not just energy saving, but an environmentally conscious work culture among staff.



生產力局致力為員工提供綠化和環保的工作間。
HKPC endeavours to provide a green and eco-friendly office environment.

支持環保！生產力局推行會議室無紙杯政策。

Support Green! HKPC introduces a No Paper Cup policy at all its meeting rooms.



「智・惜・慳行動」推出一系列的改善工作，如在大樓裝設環保設施，以及採取優化工作流程措施，並於2009年1月在生產力大樓地下設立「環保廊」。以發放環保信息，同時亦舉行了一系列減少使用紙杯及升降機的活動，以加強員工的環保意識。

全局員工於「環保廊」簽名支持「智・惜・慳行動」，一齊為環保出力。

HKPC staff pledges their support to the "Green Worklife Campaign" by signing on the Green Corner.



十二名來自不同部門的員工獲總裁馮永業(中)委任為「智惜慳大使」，協助推廣環保資訊。
Twelve HKPC staff are appointed "Green Ambassadors" by Mr Wilson Fung (Centre), Executive Director, to promote a greener office.



Improvements in building facilities and work processes were introduced in our divisions and units through this campaign. A Green Corner was set up in the HKPC Building in January 2009 as a focal point to disseminate green tips to staff. Special events such as "No Paper Cup Day" and "One Lift Day" were organized to raise awareness of the campaign.

「智・惜・慳行動」舉辦「一Lift日」活動，鼓勵員工多行樓梯。

"One Lift Day" is one of the activities in the "Green Worklife Campaign" to encourage HKPC staff to save energy by using the stairs.

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獨立核數師報告 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

致香港生產力促進局理事會 各委員

(根據《香港生產力促進局條例》在香港註冊成立)

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核列載於第84至127頁香港生產力促進局(以下簡稱「生產力局」)的綜合賬目，此綜合賬目包括於2009年3月31日的綜合資產負債表與截至該日止年度的綜合及生產力局收支賬目、綜合儲備變動表和綜合現金流量表，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

生產力局就賬目須承擔的責任

生產力局須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及《香港生產力促進局條例》(「條例」)編製及真實而公平地列報該等賬目。這責任包括設計、實施及維護與編製及真實而公平地列報賬目相關的內部控制，以使賬目不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述；選擇和應用適當的會計政策；及按情況下作出合理的會計估計。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審核對該等賬目作出意見。我們是按照條例的規定，僅向整體理事會委員報告。除此以外，我們的報告書不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告書的內容，對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

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。這些準則要求我們遵守道德規範，並規劃及執行審核，以合理確定此等賬目是否不存在任何重大錯誤陳述。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE HONG KONG PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL

(Incorporated in Hong Kong under the Hong Kong Productivity Council Ordinance)

We have audited the consolidated accounts of the Hong Kong Productivity Council ("the Council") set out on pages 84 to 127, which comprise the consolidated and Council balance sheets as at 31 March 2009, and the consolidated and Council income and expenditure account, the consolidated statement of changes in reserves and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCOUNTS

The Council is responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of these accounts in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Hong Kong Productivity Council Ordinance ("the Ordinance"). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and the true and fair presentation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these accounts based on our audit. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with the Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of the report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the accounts are free from material misstatement.

審核涉及執行情序以獲取有關賬目所載金額及披露資料的審核憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致賬目存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，核數師考慮與生產力局編製及真實而公平地列報賬目相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，但並非為對生產力局的內部控制的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價理事會委員所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價賬目的整體列報方式。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審核憑證是充足和適當地為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

意見

我們認為，該等賬目已根據《香港財務報告準則》真實而公平地反映生產力局及集團於2009年3月31日的事務狀況、生產力局及集團的盈餘以及截至該日止年度的現金流量，並已按照條例妥為編製。

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and true and fair presentation of the accounts 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Council, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

OPINION

In our opinion, the consolidated accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council and of the Group as at 31 March 2009 and of the Council's and the Group's surplus and the Group's cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Ordinance.

KPMG

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

綜合資產負債表 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

2009年3月31日(以港幣為單位)

at 31 March 2009 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2009	2008
非流動資產	Non-current assets			
固定資產	Fixed assets	3	\$201,757,657	\$200,286,401
於非受控制附屬公司的投資	Investments in non-controlled subsidiaries	4	10,000	10,001
聯營公司權益	Interest in an associate	5	1,339,097	1,265,627
			\$203,106,754	\$201,562,029
流動資產	Current assets			
消耗品	Consumables		\$89,175	\$89,175
應收賬款、預付款項及按金	Accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits	6	24,944,110	39,644,706
銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand	7	147,499,697	114,228,454
			\$172,532,982	\$153,962,335
流動負債	Current liabilities			
應付賬款及應計費用	Accounts payable and accruals	8	\$138,007,853	\$134,564,218
應付非受控制附屬公司款項	Amount due to a non-controlled subsidiary	9	63,828	319,720
應付聯營公司款項	Amount due to an associate	9	733,321	687,097
政府貸款	Government loan	10	13,025,401	13,025,401
應付稅項	Tax payable	19(c)	126,244	422,938
			\$151,956,647	\$149,019,374
流動資產淨值	Net current assets		\$20,576,335	\$4,942,961
總資產減流動負債	Total assets less current liabilities		\$223,683,089	\$206,504,990
非流動負債	Non-current liability			
政府貸款	Government loan	10	13,025,403	26,050,804
淨資產	NET ASSETS		\$210,657,686	\$180,454,186
生產力局應佔資本資助金及儲備	Capital subvention fund and reserves attributable to the Council	11	\$210,328,949	\$179,924,941
少數股東權益	Minority interests	11	328,737	529,245
資本資助金及儲備	CAPITAL SUBVENTION FUND AND RESERVES		\$210,657,686	\$180,454,186

生產力局於2009年7月21日核准並許可發出。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 21 July 2009.

主席 Chairman

副主席 Deputy Chairman

第90至第127頁的附註屬本賬目的一部分。

The notes on pages 90 to 127 form part of these accounts.

資產負債表 **BALANCE SHEET**

2009年3月31日(以港幣為單位)

at 31 March 2009 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2009	2008
非流動資產	Non-current assets			
固定資產	Fixed assets	3	\$201,251,514	\$199,600,353
於附屬公司的投資	Investments in subsidiaries	4	18,732,001	20,020,001
			\$219,983,515	\$219,620,354
流動資產	Current assets			
消耗品	Consumables		\$89,175	\$89,175
應收賬款、預付款項及按金	Accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits	6	24,073,057	36,103,719
應收附屬公司款項	Amounts due from subsidiaries	9	1,809,759	3,548,857
銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand	7	131,813,914	100,569,318
			\$157,785,905	\$140,311,069
流動負債	Current liabilities			
應付賬款及應計費用	Accounts payable and accruals	8	\$129,989,345	\$130,990,831
應付附屬公司款項	Amounts due to subsidiaries	9	12,487,167	10,919,503
政府貸款	Government loan	10	13,025,401	13,025,401
			\$155,501,913	\$154,935,735
流動資產/(負債)淨額	Net current assets/(liabilities)		\$2,283,992	\$(14,624,666)
總資產減流動負債	Total assets less current liabilities		\$222,267,507	\$204,995,688
非流動負債	Non-current liability			
政府貸款	Government loan	10	13,025,403	26,050,804
淨資產	NET ASSETS		\$209,242,104	\$178,944,884
資本資助金及儲備	CAPITAL SUBVENTION FUND AND RESERVES	11	\$209,242,104	\$178,944,884

生產力局於2009年7月21日核准並許可發出。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 21 July 2009.

主席 Chairman

副主席 Deputy Chairman

綜合收支賬目 **CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

截至2009年3月31日止年度(以港幣為單位)

for the year ended 31 March 2009 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2009	2008
收入	Income			
經常活動的政府資助	Government subvention for recurrent activities	12	\$152,431,000	\$152,930,000
服務收入	Services income	13	282,160,615	263,017,382
其他收入	Other income	14	11,249,391	8,820,814
			\$445,841,006	\$424,768,196
支出	Expenditure			
職員薪俸	Staff emoluments	15	(258,607,060)	(232,306,905)
其他支出	Other expenses	18	(193,617,201)	(208,890,974)
應佔聯營公司虧損	Share of loss of an associate		(10,962)	(6,920)
			\$(6,394,217)	\$(16,436,603)
稅項	Taxation	19(a)	147,226	(208,376)
			\$(6,246,991)	\$(16,644,979)
轉自/(往)：	Transfer from/(to)：			
— 與下列項目的相關費用	— Capital subvention fund to match with the related costs of			
配對的資本資助金				
— 處置固定資產虧損	— loss on disposal of fixed assets	11(a)	348,912	69,735
— 年內折舊費用	— depreciation charge for the year	11(a)	18,804,429	19,791,131
— 政府貸款利息支出	— interest expenses on government loan	11(a)	2,536,900	4,297,904
— 年內購置固定資產比資本資助超出的金額	— Excess of fixed assets purchased over capital subvention for the year	11(a)	(6,704,087)	(6,393,736)
— 少數股東權益	— Minority interests	11(d)	200,508	(16,630)
轉往收入資助儲備的淨盈餘	Net surplus transfer to revenue subvention reserve	11(b)	\$8,939,671	\$1,103,425

收支賬目 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

截至2009年3月31日止年度(以港幣為單位)

for the year ended 31 March 2009 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2009	2008
收入	Income			
經常活動的政府資助	Government subvention for recurrent activities	12	\$152,431,000	\$152,930,000
服務收入	Services income	13	278,006,313	258,400,403
其他收入	Other income	14	11,476,292	8,564,517
			\$441,913,605	\$419,894,920
支出	Expenditure			
職員薪俸	Staff emoluments	15	(257,329,116)	(231,535,345)
其他支出	Other expenses	18	(189,994,372)	(205,604,058)
			\$(5,409,883)	\$(17,244,483)
轉自/(往)：	Transfer from/(to)：			
— 與下列項目的相關費用配對的資本資助金	– Capital subvention fund to match with the related costs of			
— 處置固定資產虧損	– loss on disposal of fixed assets	11(a)	348,912	69,735
— 年內折舊費用	– depreciation charge for the year	11(a)	18,804,429	19,791,131
— 政府貸款利息支出	– interest expenses on government loan	11(a)	2,536,900	4,297,904
— 年內購置固定資產比資本資助超出的金額	– Excess of fixed assets purchased over capital subvention for the year	11(a)	(6,704,087)	(6,393,736)
轉往收入資助儲備的淨盈餘	Net surplus transfer to revenue subvention reserve	11(b)	\$9,576,271	\$520,551

綜合現金流量表 CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

截至2009年3月31日止年度(以港幣為單位)

for the year ended 31 March 2009 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2009	2008
營運活動	Operating activities			
營運現金流入淨額	Net cash inflow from operations	20	\$31,784,023	\$11,695,501
已付中華人民共和國(「中國」) 企業所得稅	People's Republic of China ("PRC") Enterprise Income Tax paid		(149,468)	(11,922)
營運活動的現金流入淨額	Net cash inflow from operating activities		\$31,634,555	\$11,683,579
投資活動	Investing activities			
已收利息	Interest received		\$1,517,172	\$3,070,289
處置固定資產所得款項	Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		166,096	42,718
購入固定資產	Purchase of fixed assets		(21,025,396)	(9,149,897)
投資活動的現金流出淨額	Net cash outflow from investing activities		\$(19,342,128)	\$(6,036,890)
融資活動	Financing activities			
用作購入固定資產的政府資助	Government subvention for purchase of fixed assets		\$17,748,000	\$13,103,000
政府貸款資助	Government loan subvention		13,025,401	13,025,401
償還政府貸款	Government loan repayment		(13,025,401)	(13,025,401)
有關政府貸款利息的政府資助	Government subvention on government loan interest		2,536,900	4,297,904
已付政府貸款利息	Interest paid on government loan		(2,536,900)	(4,297,904)
購入固定資產從製衣工藝 示範中心(「CTDC」)所得款項	Proceeds from Clothing Technology Demonstration Centre Company Limited ("CTDC") fund for purchase of fixed assets		2,396,802	—
融資所得的現金流入淨額	Net cash inflow from financing		\$20,144,802	\$13,103,000
現金及現金等價物增加	Increase in cash and cash equivalents		\$32,437,229	\$18,749,689
於4月1日的銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand at 1 April		114,228,454	94,841,889
匯率變動的影響	Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		834,014	636,876
於3月31日的銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand at 31 March	7	\$147,499,697	\$114,228,454

第90至第127頁的附註屬本賬目的一部分。

The notes on pages 90 to 127 form part of these accounts.

綜合資本資助儲備變動表 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL SUBVENTION FUND AND RESERVES

截至2009年3月31日止年度(以港幣為單位)

for the year ended 31 March 2009 (Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		附註 Note	2009	2008
於4月1日的結餘	Balance as at 1 April		\$180,454,186	\$165,981,646
直接在權益中確認的淨支出	Net expenditure recognised directly in equity			
換算中國附屬公司賬目的 匯兌差異	Exchange difference on translation of accounts of People's Republic of China ("PRC") subsidiaries		\$743,388	\$691,214
轉往收入資助儲備的淨盈餘	Net surplus transfer to revenue subvention reserve			
來自：	Attributable to:			
— 集團	— The Group		\$8,939,671	\$1,103,425
— 少數股東	— Minority interest		(200,508)	16,630
			\$8,739,163	\$1,120,055
直接在儲備中確認的 收入及支出	Income and expenditure recognised directly in reserves			
資本資助金	Capital subvention fund	11(a)	\$20,720,949	\$12,661,271
於3月31日的結餘	Balance as at 31 March		\$210,657,686	\$180,454,186

賬目附註 NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1 香港生產力促進局的狀況

香港生產力促進局(「生產力局」)是一家政府資助機構，於1967年根據《香港生產力促進局條例》成立。生產力局的註冊辦事處和主要經營地點為香港九龍達之路78號生產力大樓。

生產力局及各附屬公司(統稱「集團」)的主要業務是致力鼓勵本港工商界採用更有效的營運方式，以提高香港的生產力。

2 主要會計政策

(a) 遵例聲明

本賬目是按照香港會計師公會頒布的所有適用的《香港財務報告準則》(此統稱包含所有適用的個別《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》和詮釋)、香港公認會計原則及《香港生產力促進局條例》的規定編製。以下是集團採用的主要會計政策概要。

香港會計師公會頒布了多項新詮釋和經修訂的《香港財務報告準則》。這些準則和詮釋在集團及生產力局的當前會計期間首次生效。然而，這些準則變化與集團的業務無關。

集團並無採用任何在當前會計期間尚未生效的新準則或詮釋(參閱附註24)。

(b) 賬目編製基準

本賬目是按照《香港生產力促進局條例》第17條編製。截至2009年3月31日止年度的綜合賬目涵蓋生產力局和各附屬公司和集團的聯營公司權益。

賬目的計算基準為歷史成本會計法。管理層需在編製符合《財務準則》的賬目時作出對會計政策應用，以及資產、負債、收入和支出的報告數額構成影響的判斷、估計和假設。這些估計和相關假設是根據以往經驗和管理層因應當時情況認為合理的多項其他因素作出的，其結果構成了管理層在無法依循其他途徑即時得知資產與負債的賬面值時所作出判斷的基礎。實際結果可能有別於估計數額。

1 STATUS OF THE COUNCIL

The Council is a subvented body corporate established in 1967 under the Hong Kong Productivity Council Ordinance. Its registered office and principal place of operations is HKPC Building, 78 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The principal activities of the Council and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") are to promote increased productivity, and the use of more efficient methods throughout Hong Kong's business sectors.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

These accounts 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"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Hong Kong Productivity Council Ordinance. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out below.

The HKICPA has issued a number of new Interpretations and an amendment to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Group and the Council. However, none of these developments are relevant to the Group's operations.

The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (see note 24).

(b) Basis of preparation of the accounts

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with section 17 of the Hong Kong Productivity Council Ordinance. The consolidated accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009 comprise the Council and its subsidiaries and the Group's interest in an associate.

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

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 賬目編製基準(續)

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) 附屬公司及少數股東權益

綜合賬目包括生產力局及其若干附屬公司(附註4)截至2009年3月31日的賬目。

根據香港《公司條例》，附屬公司是指集團直接或間接持有其過半數已發行股本，或控制其董事會的組成的公司。當生產力局有權直接或間接支配附屬公司的財務及經營政策，並藉此從其活動中取得利益，則該附屬公司被視為受生產力局控制。現有可行使的潛在性投票權也是釐定控制存在的因素。

於受控制附屬公司的投資由控制開始當日至控制終止當日在綜合賬目中合併計算。集團內部往來的結餘和交易，以及集團內部交易所產生的任何未變現利潤，會在編製綜合賬目時全數抵銷。集團內部交易所引致未變現虧損的抵銷方法與未變現收益相同，但抵銷額只限於沒有證據顯示已出現減值的部分。

少數股東權益是指並非由生產力局直接或透過附屬公司間接擁有的股權所佔附屬公司資產淨值的部分，集團並沒有與擁有這些權益的持有人同意任何新增條款並引致集團對這些權益產生與財務負債定義同符合的合約責任。少數股東權益在綜合資產負債表的儲備項目中列示，並與生產力局應佔的儲備分開列示。集團業績內的少數股東權益在綜合收支賬目中分為少數股東權益及生產力局於年內盈利或虧損總額的賬面應佔金額列示。

如果歸屬少數股東的虧損超過其所佔附屬公司的儲備，超額部分和歸屬少數股東的任何進一步虧損便會沖減集團所佔權益；但如少數股東須履行具有約束力的義務，並且有能力作出額外投資以彌補虧損則除外。如果附屬公司其後錄得利潤，所有有關利潤便會分配為集團的權益，直至集團收回以往承擔的少數股東應佔虧損為止。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of preparation of the accounts (continued)

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

(c) Subsidiaries and minority interests

The consolidated accounts include the accounts of the Council and certain of its subsidiaries (note 4) made up to 31 March 2009.

A subsidiary, in accordance with Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, is a company in which the Group, directly or indirectly, holds more than half of the issued share capital, or controls the composition of the board of directors. Subsidiaries are considered to be controlled if the Council has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies, so as to obtain benefits from their activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account.

An investment in a controlled subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated accounts from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated accounts. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Minority interests represent the portion of the net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests that are not owned by the Council, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, and in respect of which the Group has not agreed any additional terms with the holders of those interests which would result in the Group as a whole having a contractual obligation in respect of those interest that meets the definition of a financial liability. Minority interests are presented in the consolidated balance sheet within reserves, separately from reserves attributable to the Council. Minority interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated income statement as an allocation of the total profit or loss for the year between minority interests and the Council.

Where losses applicable to the minority exceed the minority's interest in the reserves of a subsidiary, the excess, and any further losses applicable to the minority, are charged against the Group's interest except to the extent that the minority has a binding obligation to, and is able to, make additional investment to cover the losses. If the subsidiary subsequently reports profit, the Group's interest is allocated all such profits until the minority's share of losses previously absorbed by the Group has been recovered.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 附屬公司及少數股東權益(續)

生產力局資產負債表所示於附屬公司的投資，是按成本減去減值虧損(附註2(g))後入賬。

(d) 聯營公司

聯營公司是指集團或生產力局對其管理層有重大影響(並非控制)的實體，重大影響包括參與其財務及經營決策。

於聯營公司的投資是按權益法記入綜合賬目，並且以成本初始入賬，然後就集團所佔該聯營公司淨資產的收購後變動作出調整。綜合收支賬目反映年內集團所佔聯營公司的收購後除稅後業績。

當集團對聯營公司承擔的虧損額超過集團佔聯營公司的權益時，權益金額便會減少至零，並且不再確認額外虧損；但如集團已代表聯營公司產生法定和推定義務或作出支付則除外。就此而言，集團在聯營公司所佔權益是以按照權益法計算投資的賬面金額，以及實質上構成集團在聯營公司淨投資一部分的長期權益為準。

集團與聯營公司之間交易所產生的未變現損益，均按集團於聯營公司所佔的權益比率抵銷，但如有未變現虧損證明已轉讓資產出現減值，則會即時在收支賬目中確認。

生產力局資產負債表所示於聯營公司的投資，是按成本減去減值虧損(附註2(g))後入賬。

(e) 固定資產

固定資產以成本減去累計折舊和減值虧損後記入資產負債表。

固定資產的折舊是將固定資產的成本減其估計剩餘價值(如有)，在估計可用年限內以直線法計算：

香港生產力促進局大樓 (「生產力大樓」)	50年
租賃樓宇改良工程	
— 辦公室	10年
— 非辦公室	3年
傢具及設備	3至10年

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Subsidiaries and minority interests (continued)

In the Council's balance sheet, an investment in a subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses (note 2(g)).

(d) Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group or the Council has significant influence, but not control, over its management, including participation in the financial and operating policy decisions.

An investment in an associate is accounted for in the consolidated accounts under the equity method and is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the associate's net assets. The consolidated income and expenditure account includes the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the associates for the year.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group's interest is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal and constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. For this purpose, the Group's interest in the associate is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method together with the Group's long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the associate.

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in income and expenditure.

In the Council's balance sheet, an investment in an associate is stated at cost less impairment losses (note 2(g)).

(e) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Hong Kong Productivity Council Building (“HKPC Building”)	50 years
Leasehold improvements	
— Office	10 years
— Non-office	3 years
Furniture and equipment	3 to 10 years

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 固定資產(續)

生產力局會每年審閱固定資產的可用年限和殘值(如有)。

固定資產的賬面金額會於各結算日予以審閱是否存在減值跡象。倘某一資產或其所屬的現金產出單元的賬面金額高於其可收回金額，則會確認為減值虧損。資產或其所屬的現金產出單元的可收回金額乃指其淨銷售價與使用價值兩者中的較高者。在評估使用價值時，預計未來現金流量會按照能反映當時市場對貨幣時間價值及資產特有風險的評估的稅前折現率，折現至其現值。如果用以確定可收回金額的估計數額出現正面的變化，有關的減值虧損便會轉回。

報廢或處置固定資產所產生的收益或虧損是以處置所得款項淨額與該資產的賬面金額之間的差額所釐定，並於報廢或處置日在收支賬目中確認。

(f) 租賃資產

租賃安排指集團於一宗交易或一系列相關交易，被賦予權利可於同意的期間內透過付款或支付一系列款項而使用資產。釐定一項安排是租賃與否乃基於該安排之本質而不基於該安排之法律形式。

(i) 集團租賃資產的分類

對於集團以租賃持有的資產，如果租賃使所有權的絕大部分風險和回報轉移至集團，有關的資產便會劃歸為以融資租賃持有；如果租賃不會使所有權的絕大部分風險和回報轉移至集團，則劃歸為經營租賃；但下列情況除外：

- 以經營租賃持作自用，但無法在租賃開始時將其公允價值與建於其上的建築物的公允價值分開計量的土地是按以融資租賃持有方式入賬；但清楚地以經營租賃持有的建築物除外。就此而言，租賃的開始時間是指集團首次訂立租賃時，或自前承租人接收建築物時。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Fixed assets (continued)

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

The carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each balance sheet date. An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, is more than its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset, or of the cash generating unit to which it belongs, is the greater of its net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

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

(f) Leased assets

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions, is or contains a lease if the Group determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or a series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

(i) Classification of assets leased to the Group

Assets that are held by the Group under leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as being held under finance leases. Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group are classified as operating leases, with the following exception:

- Land held for own use under an operating lease, the fair value of which cannot be measured separately from the fair value of a building situated thereon at the inception of the lease, is accounted for as being held under a finance lease, unless the building is also clearly held under an operating lease. For these purposes, the inception of the lease is the time that the lease was first entered into by the Group, or taken over from the previous lessee.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 租賃資產(續)

(ii) 經營租賃費用

如果集團是以經營租賃獲得其他資產的使用權，則根據租賃作出的付款會在租賃期所涵蓋的會計期間內，以等額在收支賬目中列支；但如有其他基準能更清楚地反映租賃資產所產生的收益模式則除外。租賃所涉及的激勵措施均在收支賬目中確認為租賃淨付款總額的組成部分。或有租金在其產生的會計期間內在收支賬目中列支。

以經營租賃持有土地的收購成本是按直線法在租賃期內攤銷。

(g) 資產減值

(i) 應收賬款、預付款項及按金的減值

集團在每個結算日審閱應收賬款、預付款項及按金，以確定是否有客觀的減值證據。客觀的減值證據包括集團注意到的有關以下一宗或多宗損失事件的可觀察數據：

- 債務人出現重大的財務困難；
- 違反合約，如拖欠利息或本金付款；
- 債務人很可能面臨破產或其他財務重組；
- 技術、市場、經濟或法律環境出現對債務人構成負面影響的重大變動；以及
- 於權益工具投資的公允價值顯著或長期跌至低於成本。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Leased assets (continued)

(ii) Operating lease charges

Where the Group has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to income or expenditure in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in income or expenditure as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to income or expenditure in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The cost of acquiring land held under an operating lease is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term.

(g) Impairment of assets

(i) Impairment of accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits

Accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group about one or more of the following loss events:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; and
- a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 資產減值(續)

(i) 應收賬款、預付款項及按金的減值(續)

如有任何這類證據存在，倘若折現影響重大，減值虧損便會以資產的賬面金額與以金融資產的初始實際利率（即在初始確認有關資產時計算的實際利率）所折現的預計未來現金流量的現值之間的差額計量。按攤銷成本列賬的金融資產凡有類似風險特徵，如過往欠付狀況相似，而並無於減值時進行個別評估，即共同進行此評估。共同評估減值的金融資產的未來現金流量，根據信貸風險特徵與該集合組別類似的資產的過往虧損情況計算。

如果減值虧損在其後的期間減少，而且客觀上與減值虧損確認後發生的事件有關，則應通過盈餘或虧損轉回減值虧損。減值虧損的轉回不應使資產的賬面金額超過其在以往年度沒有確認任何減值虧損的情況下而確定的金額。

(ii) 其他資產的減值

集團在每個結算日審閱內部和外來的信息，以確定以下資產是否出現減值跡象，或是以往確認的減值虧損已經不再存在或可能已經減少：

- 固定資產；及
- 於附屬公司及聯營公司的投資。

如果出現任何這類跡象，便會估計資產的可收回金額。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Impairment of accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits (continued)

If any such evidence exists, any impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these assets), where the effect of discounting is material. This assessment is made collectively where financial assets carried at amortised cost share similar risk characteristics, such as similar past due status, and have not been individually assessed as impaired. Future cash flows for financial assets which are assessed for impairment collectively are based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to the collective group.

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through surplus or deficits. A reversal of an impairment loss shall not result in the asset's carrying amount exceeding that which would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

(ii) Impairment of other assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each balance sheet date to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

- fixed assets; and
- investments in subsidiaries and an associate

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 資產減值(續)

(ii) 其他資產的減值(續)

- 計算可收回金額
資產的可收回金額是其淨銷售價與使用價值兩者中的較高者。在評估使用價值時，預計未來現金流量會按照能反映當時市場對貨幣時間價值和資產特定風險的評估的稅前折現率，折現至其現值。如果資產所產生的現金流入基本上並非獨立於其他資產所產生的現金流入，則以能產生獨立現金流入的最小資產類別(即現金產出單元)來確定可收回金額。
- 確認減值虧損
當資產或所屬現金產出單元的賬面金額高於其可收回金額時，減值虧損便會在收支中確認。分配現金產出單元所確認的減值虧損時，是按比例減少該單元(或該組單元)內資產的賬面金額；但資產的賬面值不得減少至低於其個別公允價值減去出售成本後所得的金額或其使用價值(如能確定)。
- 轉回減值虧損
如果用以釐定可收回數額的估計數額出現正面的變化，有關的減值虧損便會轉回。

所轉回的減值虧損以在以往年度沒有確認任何減值虧損而應已釐定的資產賬面金額為限。所轉回的減值虧損在確認轉回的年度內計入收支賬目中。

(h) 消耗品

消耗品包括化學品及工具，並以成本列賬。

當消耗品耗用時，其賬面金額會於消耗的年度內確認為支出。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Impairment of assets (continued)

(ii) Impairment of other assets (continued)

- Calculation of recoverable amount
The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).
- Recognition of impairment losses
An impairment loss is recognised in income or expenditure whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs to sell, or value in use, if determinable.
- Reversals of impairment losses
An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to income or expenditure in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(h) Consumables

Consumables comprise chemicals and tools and are stated at cost.

When consumables are consumed, the carrying amount of those consumables is recognised as an expenditure in the period in which the consumption occurs.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 應收賬款、預付款項及按金

應收賬款、預付款項及按金按公允價值初始確認，其後按攤銷成本減去對呆賬減值的準備後所得數額入賬(附註2(g))。

(j) 附息借貸

附息借貸按公允價值減去應佔交易成本後初始確認。初始確認後，附息借貸以攤銷成本列賬，而初始確認的金額與贖回價值之間的任何差異，連同任何應付利息和費用，均以實際利息法於借貸期內在收支賬目中確認。

(k) 應付賬款及應計款項

應付賬款及應計款項按公允價值初始確認，其後按攤銷成本入賬；但如折現影響並不重大，則按成本入賬。

(l) 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，以及短期和高流動性的投資。這些投資可以隨時換算為已知的現金額、價值變動方面的風險不大，並在購入後三個月內到期。

(m) 僱員福利

(i) 短期僱員福利及界定供款退休計劃的供款

薪金、年度獎金、有薪年假、界定供款計劃的供款及非金錢福利成本在僱員提供相關服務的年度內累計。如果延遲付款或結算會造成重大的影響，則這些數額會以現值列賬。

(ii) 辭退福利

辭退福利只會在集團有正式的具體辭退計劃並且沒有撤回該計劃的現實可能性時，以表明集團決意終止僱用或因僱員自願接受精減而提供辭退福利時確認。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits

Accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts (see note 2(g)).

(j) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value being recognised in income or expenditure over the period of the borrowings, together with any interest and fees payable, using the effective interest method.

(k) Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable and accruals 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 cost.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on 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.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

(ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised when, and only when, the Group demonstrably commits itself to terminate employment or to provide benefits as a result of voluntary redundancy by having a detailed formal plan which is without realistic possibility of withdrawal.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(n) 所得稅

本年度所得稅包括當期所得稅和遞延所得稅資產與負債的變動。當期所得稅和遞延所得稅資產與負債的變動均在收支賬目中確認，但直接在儲備中確認的相關項目，則在儲備中確認。

當期所得稅是按本年度應稅所得，根據已執行或在結算日實質上已執行的稅率計算的預期應付稅項，加上以往年度應付稅項的任何調整。

遞延所得稅資產與負債分別由可抵扣和應稅暫時差異產生。暫時差異是指資產與負債在財務報表上的賬面金額跟這些資產與負債的計稅基礎的差異。遞延所得稅資產也可以由未利用可抵扣虧損和未利用稅款抵減產生。

除了初始確認資產與負債所產生的差異外，所有遞延所得稅負債和遞延所得稅資產(只限於很可能獲得能利用該遞延所得稅資產來抵扣的未來應稅利潤)都會確認。

已確認遞延所得稅額是按照資產與負債賬面金額的預期實現或結算方式，根據已執行或在結算日實質上已執行的稅率計量。遞延所得稅資產與負債均不折現計算。

(o) 準備及或有負債

如果集團或生產力局須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定義務，因而預期會導致含有經濟效益的資源外流，在可以作出可靠的估計時，集團或生產力局便會就該時間或數額不定的負債計提準備。如果貨幣時間值重大，則按預計所需支出的現值計提準備。

如果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，便會將該義務披露為或有負債，但資源外流的可能性極低則除外。如果集團的義務須視乎某宗或多宗未來事件是否發生才能確定是否存在，亦會披露為或有負債，但資源外流的可能性極低則除外。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in income or expenditure except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in reserve, in which case they are recognised in reserve.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from differences which arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised.

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group or the Council 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. Where 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.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 收入資助儲備

根據香港特別行政區政府(「政府」)與生產力局在2003年3月22日簽訂的《行政安排備忘錄》(「備忘錄」)第8節，生產力局可以將每年度政府資助(包括收入資助及用於購入固定資產的資本資助)中節省的金額保留作儲備。不論在任何時間，儲備水平不得高於生產力局有關財政年度資助額的15%。2008/2009年度的總資助額為港幣1.702億元(2007/2008年度：港幣1.66億元)；按此計算，備忘錄所允許的收入資助儲備上限為港幣2,550萬元(2007/2008年度：港幣2,500萬元)。

(q) 收入確認

如果經濟利益很可能會流入生產力局，而收入和支出(如適用)又能夠可靠地計量時，下列各項收入便會在收支中確認：

(i) 政府資助

政府資助包括經常活動的收入資助，以及購入固定資產和政府貸款與利息還款的資本資助。當可以合理地確定集團履行收入資助的附帶條件並會收到資助時，便會在收支賬目內將收入資助確認為收入。確認為收入的資本資助只限於年內產生的相關支出。財政年度內有關經常活動及購入固定資產的未動用政府資助將由生產力局保留作儲備；儲備上限(附註2(p))由生產力局與政府協定。超出上限的數額將於下一個財政年度退還予政府。

(ii) 提供服務的收入

提供服務的收入於提供相關服務時入賬。

(iii) 經營租賃的租金收入

經營租賃的應收租金收入在租賃期所涵蓋的期間內均等地在收支中確認；但如另有一種方法更能代表從使用租賃資產所得的利益模式則除外。經營租賃所涉及的激勵措施均在收支中確認為應收租賃淨付款總額的組成部分。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Revenue subvention reserve

In accordance with section 8 of the Memorandum of Administrative Arrangement ("MAA") dated 22 March 2003 signed between the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("the Government") and the Council, the Council is allowed to keep any savings from its annual block grant (revenue subvention and capital subvention for purchase of fixed assets) as reserves. At any one point in time the level of reserve shall not exceed 15% of the Council's annual block grant in the current financial year. The total block grant for the year of 2008/2009 was \$170.2 million (2007/2008: \$166.0 million) and based on this, the maximum level of revenue subvention reserve allowed under the MAA is \$25.5 million (2007/2008: \$25.0 million).

(q) Income recognition

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

(i) Government subventions

Government subventions consist of revenue subventions for recurrent activities and capital subventions for fixed asset purchases and government loan and interest repayments. Revenue subventions are recognised as revenue in income and expenditure when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching with them and that the subvention will be received. Capital subventions are recognised as income to the extent of the related expenditures incurred during the year. Unspent subventions for recurrent activities and fixed assets purchases arising in the financial year will be retained by the Council as reserves up to a limit as agreed with the Government (note 2(p)). Amount in excess of the limit will be returned to the Government in the following financial year.

(ii) Income from provision of services

Income from provision of services is recognised when the related services are rendered.

(iii) Rental income from operating leases

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in income or expenditure in equal instalments over the periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the use of the leased asset. Lease incentives granted are recognised in income or expenditure as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(q) 收入確認(續)

(iv) 利息收入

利息收入按實際利息法累計確認。

(v) 銷售貨品

銷售貨品的收入在貨品送達客戶場地，而且客戶接收貨品和所有權的相關風險與回報時確認。

(r) 外幣換算

年內的外幣交易按交易日的外幣匯率換算。以外幣為單位的貨幣資產與負債則按結算日的外幣匯率換算。匯兌盈虧在收支賬目內確認。

香港境外經營的業績按與交易日的外幣匯率相若的匯率換算為港幣。資產負債表項目則按結算日的外幣匯率換算為港幣。所產生的匯兌差額直接確認在權益的獨立組成部分中。處置香港境外經營時，已在權益中確認並與該香港境外經營有關的累計匯兌差額會包括在計算處置項目的收支內。

(s) 借貸成本

借貸成本於產生期間在收支賬目中列支，但與收購、建造或生產需要長時間才可以投入擬定用途或銷售的資產直接相關的借貸成本則予以資本化。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Income recognition (continued)

(iv) Interest income

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

(v) Sale of goods

Income is recognised when goods are delivered at the customers' premises which is taken to be the point in time when the customer has accepted the goods and the related risks and rewards of ownership.

(r) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in income or expenditure.

The results of operations outside Hong Kong are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Balance sheet items are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences are recognised directly in a separate component of reserve. On disposal of an enterprise outside Hong Kong, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognised in reserve which relate to that operation outside Hong Kong is included in the calculation of income or expenditure on disposal.

(s) Borrowings costs

Borrowing costs are expensed in income or expenditure in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalised as being 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.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

2 主要會計政策(續)

(t) 有關連人士

就本賬目而言，以下人士被視為集團之有關連人士：

- (i) 該名人士有能力在財務和經營政策決策上直接或間接透過一位或多位中介人士控制集團或對集團作出重大影響，或共同控制集團；
- (ii) 集團與該名人士均受制於共同控制；
- (iii) 該名人士是集團的聯營公司；
- (iv) 該名人士是集團之主要管理人員，或其關係密切的家族成員，或一個實體受該名人士控制，共同控制或作出重大影響；
- (v) 該名人士為(i)所述關係密切的家族成員或一個實體受該名人士控制、共同控制或作出重大影響；或
- (vi) 該名人士為就集團或集團有關連人士任何實體之員工福利的退休福利計劃中的一方。

關係密切的家族成員指能在其家族成員公司內的交易有影響作用。

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(t) Related parties

For the purposes of these accounts, a party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (i) the party has the ability, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, to control the Group or exercise significant influence over the Group in making financial and operating policy decisions, or has joint control over the Group;
- (ii) the Group and the party are subject to common control;
- (iii) the party is an associate of the Group;
- (iv) the party is a member of key management personnel of the Group, or a close family member of such an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;
- (v) the party is a close family member of a party referred to in (i) or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals; or
- (vi) the party is a post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the Group or of any entity that is a related party of the Group.

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

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3 固定資產

(a) 集團

3 FIXED ASSETS

(a) The Group

		租賃土地及 生產力大樓 Leasehold land and HKPC building	租賃樓宇 改善工程 Leasehold improvements	傢具及設備 Furniture and equipment	總額 Total
原值：	Cost:				
於2008年4月1日	At 1 April 2008	\$267,784,136	\$31,608,236	\$131,028,402	\$430,420,774
外匯儲備	Exchange reserve	—	—	108,671	108,671
添置	Additions	—	2,233,661	18,791,735	21,025,396
處置	Disposals	—	—	(7,711,455)	(7,711,455)
於2009年3月31日	At 31 March 2009	\$267,784,136	\$33,841,897	\$142,217,353	\$443,843,386
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
於2008年4月1日	At 1 April 2008	\$94,932,177	\$26,902,618	\$108,299,578	\$230,134,373
外匯儲備	Exchange reserve	—	—	62,517	62,517
年度折舊	Charge for the year	5,355,683	3,563,919	10,165,684	19,085,286
處置	Disposals	—	—	(7,196,447)	(7,196,447)
於2009年3月31日	At 31 March 2009	\$100,287,860	\$30,466,537	\$111,331,332	\$242,085,729
賬面淨值：	Net book value:				
於2009年3月31日	At 31 March 2009	\$167,496,276	\$3,375,360	\$30,886,021	\$201,757,657

賬目附註 NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3 固定資產(續)

(a) 集團(續)

		租賃土地及 生產力大樓 Leasehold land and HKPC building	租賃樓宇 改善工程 Leasehold improvements	傢具及設備 Furniture and equipment	總額 Total
原值：	Cost:				
於2007年4月1日	At 1 April 2007	\$267,784,136	\$31,850,074	\$124,807,521	\$424,441,731
外匯儲備	Exchange reserve	—	—	102,916	102,916
添置	Additions	—	433,160	13,657,945	14,091,105
處置	Disposals	—	(674,998)	(7,539,980)	(8,214,978)
於2008年3月31日	At 31 March 2008	\$267,784,136	\$31,608,236	\$131,028,402	\$430,420,774
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
於2007年4月1日	At 1 April 2007	\$89,576,495	\$21,857,437	\$106,679,067	\$218,112,999
外匯儲備	Exchange reserve	—	—	40,787	40,787
年度折舊	Charge for the year	5,355,682	5,696,179	9,031,251	20,083,112
處置	Disposals	—	(650,998)	(7,451,527)	(8,102,525)
於2008年3月31日	At 31 March 2008	\$94,932,177	\$26,902,618	\$108,299,578	\$230,134,373
賬面淨值：	Net book value:				
於2008年3月31日	At 31 March 2008	\$172,851,959	\$4,705,618	\$22,728,824	\$200,286,401

賬目附註 NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3 固定資產(續)

(b) 生產力局

		租賃土地及 生產力大樓 Leasehold land and HKPC building	租賃樓宇 改善工程 Leasehold improvements	傢具及設備 Furniture and equipment	總額 Total
原值：	Cost:				
於2008年4月1日	At 1 April 2008	\$267,784,136	\$31,608,236	\$129,413,073	\$428,805,445
添置	Additions	–	2,233,661	18,736,937	20,970,598
處置	Disposals	–	–	(7,711,455)	(7,711,455)
於2009年3月31日	At 31 March 2009	\$267,784,136	\$33,841,897	\$140,438,555	\$442,064,588
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
於2008年4月1日	At 1 April 2008	\$94,932,177	\$26,902,618	\$107,370,297	\$229,205,092
年度折舊	Charge for the year	5,355,683	3,563,919	9,884,827	18,804,429
處置	Disposals	–	–	(7,196,447)	(7,196,447)
於2009年3月31日	At 31 March 2009	\$100,287,860	\$30,466,537	\$110,058,677	\$240,813,074
賬面淨值：	Net book value:				
於2009年3月31日	At 31 March 2009	\$167,496,276	\$3,375,360	\$30,379,878	\$201,251,514

3 FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(b) The Council

賬目附註 NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

3 固定資產(續)

(b) 生產力局(續)

		租賃土地及 生產力大樓 Leasehold land and HKPC building	租賃樓宇 改善工程 Leasehold improvements	傢具及設備 Furniture and equipment	總額 Total
原值：	Cost:				
於2007年4月1日	At 1 April 2007	\$267,784,136	\$31,850,074	\$123,302,372	\$422,936,582
添置	Additions	–	433,160	13,650,681	14,083,841
處置	Disposals	–	(674,998)	(7,539,980)	(8,214,978)
於2008年3月31日	At 31 March 2008	\$267,784,136	\$31,608,236	\$129,413,073	\$428,805,445
累計折舊：	Accumulated depreciation:				
於2007年4月1日	At 1 April 2007	\$89,576,495	\$21,857,437	\$106,082,554	\$217,516,486
年度折舊	Charge for the year	5,355,682	5,696,179	8,739,270	19,791,131
處置	Disposals	–	(650,998)	(7,451,527)	(8,102,525)
於2008年3月31日	At 31 March 2008	\$94,932,177	\$26,902,618	\$107,370,297	\$229,205,092
賬面淨值：	Net book value:				
於2008年3月31日	At 31 March 2008	\$172,851,959	\$4,705,618	\$22,042,776	\$199,600,353

(c) 持作自用的租賃土地及生產力大樓均位於香港，並以中期租賃形式持有。

(c) The leasehold land and HKPC building held for own use is situated in Hong Kong and is held under a medium-term lease.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

4 附屬公司投資

4 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
非上市股份， 按成本值計算	Unlisted shares, at cost	\$10,000	\$1,718,695	\$20,022,000	\$21,728,695
減值虧損	Impairment loss	–	(1,708,694)	(1,289,999)	(1,708,694)
		\$10,000	\$10,001	\$18,732,001	\$20,020,001

生產力局評估附註2(g)(ii)所載附屬公司的可收回金額，是按公允價值減去出售成本或其使用價值兩者中的較高者釐定。

The Council assesses the recoverable amounts of subsidiaries as set out in note 2(g)(ii) which are determined at the higher of fair value less cost to sell or its value-in-use.

使用價值是根據經管理層審批的五年財政預算計算。五年後的現金流量是按估計的零增長率推算，並會在折現現金流量預測時採用適當的折現率。

The value-in-use amount is calculated based on financial budgets which are approved by management for up to 5 years. Cash flows beyond 5 years are extrapolated using an estimated zero growth rate upon which an appropriate discount rate is applied in discounting the cash flow projections.

集團及生產力局的附屬公司於2009年3月31日的詳情如下：

Details of the Group's and the Council's subsidiaries as at 31 March 2009 are as follows:

名稱 Name	註冊成立及 營運地點 Place of incorporation and operations	已發行及 繳足資本 Particulars of issued and paid up capital	所有權比 Proportion of ownership interest			主要業務 Principal activities
			集團實際權益 Group's effective interest	由生產力局 持有 held by the Council	由附屬公司 持有 held by subsidiaries	
汽車零部件研究 及發展中心有限公司® Automotive Parts and Accessory Systems R&D Centre Ltd.®	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 HKD 10,000 元	100%	100%	–	研究及發展 Research and development
生產力大樓管理有限公司 BMM Ltd.	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 HKD 2,000 元	100%	100%	–	大廈管理 Building management
生產力科技(控股)有限公司 HKPC Technology (Holdings) Co. Ltd.	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 HKD 10,000 元	100%	100%	–	生產力局專利及 項目成果商品化 Commercialisation of patents and project deliverables of HKPC
生產力(控股)有限公司 Productivity (Holdings) Ltd.	香港 Hong Kong	港幣 HKD 20,000,000 元	100%	100%	–	投資控股 Investment holding
生產力(廣州)諮詢有限公司 Productivity (Guangzhou) Consulting Co., Ltd.	中國 PRC	港幣 HKD 2,400,000 元	100%	–	100%	顧問及培訓服務 Consultancy and training services
生產力(東莞)諮詢有限公司 Productivity (Dongguan) Consulting Co. Ltd.	中國 PRC	港幣 HKD 5,000,000 元	100%	–	100%	顧問及培訓服務 Consultancy and training services
生產力(深圳)諮詢有限公司 Productivity (Shenzhen) Consulting Co. Ltd.	中國 PRC	港幣 HKD 1,610,000 元	100%	–	100%	顧問及培訓服務 Consultancy and training services
深圳深港生產力基地有限公司 Shenzhen SZ – HK Productivity Foundation Co. Ltd.	中國 PRC	人民幣 RMB 1,540,000 元	64.94%	–	64.94%	顧問及培訓服務 Consultancy and training services

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

4 附屬公司投資(續)

- 這家附屬公司是為特定目的註冊成立，並且獨立地管理，其營運獲政府直接資助。因此，這家附屬公司的財務業績並沒有包括在生產力局的綜合賬目內，因為生產力局對附屬公司的財務及經營政策並無控制權及重大影響。生產力局認為沒有在生產力局的綜合賬目合併計算的附屬公司財務業績並不重大。

於2008年，生產力局同意CTDC自動清盤，有關清盤已在2008年10月28日完成。CTDC結束時，因清算盈餘資產產生了500萬元，這筆款項經政府批准作為剩餘款項的一部分，資助生產力局進行為期兩年的製衣業提升服務特別計劃，其中的240萬元和80萬元已在本年度內分別用作購入固定資產和根據特別計劃推出與紡織有關的項目。餘下的180萬元已作出遞延，並會在根據特別計劃所推出與紡織有關的項目進一步產生開支時予以確認。

所有附屬公司都不是由畢馬威會計師事務所審核。並非由畢馬威會計師事務所審核的附屬公司賬目所反映的淨資產總額及收入總額分別佔相關綜合數額約14%及4%。

4 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

- This subsidiary was incorporated for a specific purpose and was managed independently and its operation is directly subvented by the Government. Accordingly, the financial result of this subsidiary is not included in the consolidated accounts of the Council as the Council does not have control nor significant influence over the financial and operating policies of the subsidiary. The financial result of the subsidiary not dealt with in the consolidated accounts of the Council is not considered to be material by the Council.

In 2008, the Council agreed to a voluntary winding up of CTDC which was completed on 28 October 2008. Upon the closure of CTDC, \$5.0 million was derived from liquidation of surplus assets which form part of the residual money approved by the Government for the Council to carry out a 2-year special programme of enhanced services for the clothing industry. Out of the \$5.0 million, \$2.4 million and \$0.8 million were used for purchasing fixed assets and for delivering textile related projects under the special programme respectively during the year. The balance of \$1.8 million is deferred and will be recognised when further expenses are incurred in connection with textile related projects under the special programme.

All the subsidiaries are not audited by KPMG. The accounts of the subsidiaries not audited by KPMG reflect total net assets and total income constituting approximately 14% and 4% respectively of the related consolidated totals.

5 聯營公司權益

5 INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE

		集團 The Group	
		2009	2008
應佔淨資產	Share of net assets	\$1,339,097	\$1,265,627

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

5 聯營公司權益(續)

5 INTEREST IN AN ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

聯營公司於2009年3月31日的詳情如下：

Details of the associate as at 31 March 2009 are as follows:

名稱 Name	註冊成立及 營運地點 Place of incorporation and operations	已發行及 繳足資本 Particulars of issued and paid up capital 人民幣 RMB	由附屬公司持有的 所有權比率 Proportion of ownership interest held by a subsidiary	主要業務 Principal activity
重慶渝港生產力促進中心有限公司 Chongqing – Hong Kong Productivity Promotion Center Company Limited	中國 PRC	3,000,000	40%	顧問及培訓服務 Consultancy and training services

該聯營公司並非由畢馬威會計師事務所進行審核。

The associate is not audited by KPMG.

聯營公司的財務資料摘要如下：

Summary financial information on the associate:

		資產 Assets	負債 Liabilities	權益 Equity	收入 Revenues	虧損 Loss
2009	2009					
100% 集團實際權益	100 per cent Group's effective interest	\$3,717,276 1,486,910	\$(369,533) (147,813)	\$3,347,743 1,339,097	\$ – –	\$(27,407) (10,962)
2008	2008					
100% 集團實際權益	100 per cent Group's effective interest	\$3,189,912 1,275,965	\$(25,844) (10,338)	\$3,164,068 1,265,627	\$5,983 2,393	\$(17,300) (6,920)

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

6 應收賬款、預付款項及按金**6 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PREPAYMENTS AND DEPOSITS**

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
應收賬款	Accounts receivable	\$18,160,296	\$26,081,548	\$17,782,833	\$23,873,350
呆賬準備	Allowance for doubtful debts	(142,200)	–	(142,200)	–
		\$18,018,096	\$26,081,548	\$17,640,633	\$23,873,350
預付款項及按金	Prepayments and deposits	6,926,014	13,563,158	6,432,424	12,230,369
		\$24,944,110	\$39,644,706	\$24,073,057	\$36,103,719

所有應收賬款、預付款項及按金均預期於一年內收回或確認為支出。

All of the accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits are expected to be recovered or recognised as expenditure within one year.

(a) 應收賬款減值

應收賬款的減值虧損以準備賬記錄。除非集團認為能收回有關數額的可能性極低，否則減值虧損會直接沖銷應收賬款(參閱附註2(g)(i))。

下表概述對呆賬的減值虧損的變動：

(a) Impairment of accounts receivable

Impairment losses in respect of accounts receivable are recorded using an allowance account unless the Group is satisfied that recovery of the amount is remote, in which case the impairment loss is written off against accounts receivable directly (see note 2(g)(i)).

The following table summarises the changes in impairment losses for doubtful accounts:

		集團及生產力局 The Group and the Council	
		2009	2008
於4月1日	At 1 April	\$ –	\$150,221
已確認的減值虧損	Impairment loss recognised	142,200	–
已註銷的未收回金額	Uncollectible amounts written off	–	(49,501)
已轉回的減值虧損	Impairment loss reversed	–	(100,720)
於3月31日	At 31 March	\$142,200	\$ –

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

6 應收賬款、預付款項及按金(續)**(b) 並無減值的應收賬款**

應收賬款及應收票據均於發票日起計30天內到期。有關生產力局的信貸政策的進一步詳情載列於附註22(a)。

非個別或共同地被認為已減值的應收賬款及應收票據的賬齡分析如下：

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
非逾期或減值	Neither past due nor impaired	\$8,673,737	\$16,528,192	\$8,296,274	\$14,319,994
逾期一個月內	Less than 1 month past due	\$3,850,280	\$6,107,912	\$3,850,280	\$6,107,912
逾期一至三個月	1 to 3 months past due	4,592,516	1,870,114	4,592,516	1,870,114
逾期三個月以上	More than 3 months past due	901,563	1,575,330	901,563	1,575,330
		\$9,344,359	\$9,553,356	\$9,344,359	\$9,553,356
		\$18,018,096	\$26,081,548	\$17,640,633	\$23,873,350

未逾期或減值的應收款與多名近期並無拖欠還款記錄的不同類型客戶有關。

逾期未收回但並無減值的應收款與生產力局許多擁有良好往績記錄的獨立客戶有關。根據以往經驗，由於信貸素質並無重大變動，而且管理層認為該等結餘仍可全數收回，因此管理層相信並無需要就該等結餘計提減值作準備。集團並無就該等結餘持有任何抵押品。

6 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PREPAYMENTS AND DEPOSITS (CONTINUED)**(b) Accounts receivable that are not impaired**

Trade debtors and bills receivable are due within 30 days from the date of billing. Further details on the Council's credit policy are set out in note 22(a).

The ageing analysis of trade debtors and bills receivable that are neither individually nor collectively considered to be impaired are as follows:

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired relate to a wide range of customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of independent customers that have a good track record with the Council. Based on past experience, management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

7 銀行存款及現金**7 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND**

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
銀行存款	Cash at bank	\$147,128,980	\$113,839,277	\$131,509,696	\$100,229,413
現金	Cash in hand	370,717	389,177	304,218	339,905
		\$147,499,697	\$114,228,454	\$131,813,914	\$100,569,318

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

7 銀行存款及現金(續)

於2009年3月31日，集團及生產力局的銀行存款包括存放在國內銀行的款項分別15,416,297元(2008年：12,810,936元)及376,402元(2008年：261,079元)，這些存款的匯款手續須按照中國政府相關的外匯控制法規進行。

7 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND (CONTINUED)

Cash at bank of the Group and the Council as at 31 March 2009 include \$15,416,297 (2008: \$12,810,936) and \$376,402 (2008: \$261,079) respectively placed with banks in the PRC, the remittance of which is subject to relevant rules and regulations of foreign exchange control promulgated by the PRC government.

8 應付賬款及應計費用**8 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS**

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
應付賬款	Trade payables	\$19,643,251	\$18,752,415	\$19,643,251	\$16,806,263
預收賬款	Receipts in advance	75,262,414	68,944,674	68,520,784	68,427,971
年假補償撥備*	Provision for annual leave compensation*	28,071,846	30,063,396	28,038,302	30,063,396
應計費用及其他應付款	Accruals and other payables	15,030,342	16,803,733	13,787,008	15,693,201
		\$138,007,853	\$134,564,218	\$129,989,345	\$130,990,831

所有應付賬款、應計費用及其他應付款項均預期於一年內清償。

All of the trade payables, accruals and other payables are expected to be settled within one year.

* 年假補償撥備

* Provision for annual leave compensation

		集團 The Group	生產力局 The Council
於2008年4月1日	At 1 April 2008	\$30,063,396	\$30,063,396
已作出的額外撥備	Additional provision made	1,855,917	1,822,373
已動用的撥備	Provision utilised	(3,847,467)	(3,847,467)
於2009年3月31日	At 31 March 2009	\$28,071,846	\$28,038,302

根據香港《僱傭條例》，服務滿一整年的僱員可享有至少七天年假(包括星期日及公眾假期)，且該七天年假須為在某一公曆年內的連續日子。如任何僱員離職，均可享有年假補償金，收取所賺取但未使用的年假薪酬的現金款項，款額視乎僱員的最後薪金及於結算日剩餘的年假日數而定。

Under the Hong Kong Employment Ordinance, staff members who have completed a full year of services are entitled to take at least seven days of leave (including Sundays and Public Holidays) consecutively within one calendar year. Any staff member who leaves his or her employment is entitled to annual leave compensation. She/he is entitled to receive in cash the annual leave pay earned but not utilised. The balance is dependent on the employees' final salary and annual leave days remaining at the balance sheet date.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

9 應付非受控制附屬公司款項、應付聯營公司款項及應收/付附屬公司款項

應付非受控制附屬公司款項、應付聯營公司款項及應收/付附屬公司款項均為無抵押、不帶息，並可按要求隨時償還。

9 AMOUNT DUE TO A NON-CONTROLLED SUBSIDIARY, AMOUNT DUE TO AN ASSOCIATE AND AMOUNTS DUE FROM/TO SUBSIDIARIES

Amount due to a non-controlled subsidiary, amount due to an associate and amounts due from/to subsidiaries are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

10 政府貸款**10 GOVERNMENT LOAN****集團及生產力局****The Group and the Council**

		2009	2008
本金	Principal	\$249,425,000	\$249,425,000
資本化利息	Capitalised interest	18,385,117	18,385,117
以往年度已償還數額	Amounts repaid in prior years	\$267,810,117	\$267,810,117
本年度償還的數額	Amount repaid in the current year	(228,733,912)	(215,708,511)
		(13,025,401)	(13,025,401)
包括在「流動負債」內的 一年內到期數額	Amount due within one year included under "current liabilities"	\$26,050,804	\$39,076,205
		(13,025,401)	(13,025,401)
包括在「非流動負債」內的 一年以上到期的數額	Amount due more than one year included under "non-current liability"	\$13,025,403	\$26,050,804

由政府提供以興建生產力大樓的貸款須根據香港發鈔銀行所定的最優惠貸款利率按日計算利息。

本金及資本化利息分20年，每年1期償還，最後一期還款於2010年12月到期。每年分期償還的款項由政府每年資助。

The loan, provided by the Government to fund construction of the Council's building, bears interest calculated on a daily basis at the best lending rates quoted by the note-issuing banks of Hong Kong.

The principal and capitalised interest is repayable by twenty annual instalments with the last instalment due in December 2010. Funding for payment of the annual instalment is obtained by an annual government subvention.

賬目附註 NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

11 資本資助金及儲備

11 CAPITAL SUBVENTION FUND AND RESERVES

			集團 The Group	生產力局 The Council			
			附註 Note	2009	2008	2009	2008
資本資助金	Capital subvention fund	(a)	\$203,903,036	\$183,182,087	\$203,903,036	\$183,182,087	
收入資助儲備	Revenue subvention reserve	(b)	4,399,159	(4,540,512)	5,339,068	(4,237,203)	
			\$208,302,195	\$178,641,575	\$209,242,104	\$178,944,884	
外匯儲備	Exchange reserve	(c)	2,026,754	1,283,366			
			\$210,328,949	\$179,924,941			
少數股東權益	Minority interests	(d)	328,737	529,245			
			\$210,657,686	\$180,454,186			

(a) 資本資助金

(a) Capital subvention fund

集團及生產力局

The Group and the Council

		2009	2008
於4月1日	At 1 April	\$183,182,087	\$170,520,816
用作購入固定資產的政府資助	Government subvention for purchase of fixed assets		
— 已動用款項	— funds spent	17,748,000	13,103,000
用作償還政府貸款的政府資助	Government subvention for repayment of government loan		
— 本金(附註10)	— principal (note 10)	13,025,401	13,025,401
— 利息	— interest	2,536,900	4,297,904
購入固定資產的CTDC款項*	CTDC fund for purchase of fixed assets*	2,396,802	—
轉(往)/自收支賬目以	Transfer (to)/from income and expenditure account to		
配對下列項目的相關費用	match with the related costs of		
— 處置固定資產虧損	— loss on disposal of fixed assets	(348,912)	(69,735)
— 年度折舊費用(附註3(b))	— depreciation charge for the year (note 3(b))	(18,804,429)	(19,791,131)
— 政府貸款利息支出	— interest expenses on government loan	(2,536,900)	(4,297,904)
轉自收支賬目	Transfer from income and expenditure account	6,704,087	6,393,736
於3月31日	At 31 March	\$203,903,036	\$183,182,087

資本資助金是為了記錄購置固定資產、償還政府貸款及為興建生產力大樓向政府借入貸款的應計利息、固定資產的折舊以及以往年度出售固定資產的收益/(虧損)的累積影響而產生。

This fund was created for recording the cumulative effect of the purchase of fixed assets, repayment of government loan and interest accrued for the loan borrowed from the government for the construction of the HKPC Building, depreciation charges of fixed assets and gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets in prior years.

* 生產力局獲政府批准使用結束CTDC後的剩餘款項，進行為期兩年的製衣業提升服務特別計劃。這筆CTDC款項已用作購入特別計劃所需的固定資產。

* The Council has obtained the Government's approval to use the residual money from closure of CTDC to carry out a 2-year special programme of enhanced services for the clothing industry. The CTDC fund was used for purchasing fixed assets under the special programme.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

11 資本資助金及儲備(續)**11 CAPITAL SUBVENTION FUND AND RESERVES
(CONTINUED)****(b) 收入資助儲備****(b) Revenue subvention reserve**

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
於4月1日	At 1 April	\$(4,540,512)	\$(5,643,937)	\$(4,237,203)	\$(4,757,754)
轉自收支賬目	Transfer from income and expenditure account	8,939,671	1,103,425	9,576,271	520,551
		\$4,399,159	\$(4,540,512)	\$5,339,068	\$(4,237,203)

收入資助儲備是為了記錄生產力局及集團的累計盈餘/(虧損)而產生。

This reserve was created for the purpose of recording the Council's and the Group's accumulated surplus/(deficit).

(c) 外匯儲備**(c) Exchange reserve**

		集團 The Group	
		2009	2008
於4月1日	At 1 April	\$1,283,366	\$592,152
換算中國附屬公司賬目的匯兌差異	Exchange difference on translation of accounts of PRC subsidiaries	743,388	691,214
於3月31日	At 31 March	\$2,026,754	\$1,283,366

外匯儲備包括換算香港境外業務賬目而產生的所有外匯差額，並已按照附註2(r)所載的會計政策處理。

The exchange reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the accounts of operations outside Hong Kong. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2(r).

(d) 少數股東權益**(d) Minority interests**

		集團 The Group	
		2009	2008
於4月1日	At 1 April	\$529,245	\$512,615
年度應佔(虧損)/利潤	Share of (loss)/profit for the year	(200,508)	16,630
於3月31日	At 31 March	\$328,737	\$529,245

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

11 資本資助金及儲備(續)

(e) 資本管理

集團所界定的「資本」包括資本資助金及儲備的所有組成部分。集團不會將因與其他集團公司進行交易業務所產生的交易結餘視為資本。

集團管理資本的主要目標是保障集團持續經營的能力以及確保集團能於可見未來支付到期的負債。

集團按照集團的資本管理規定定期審閱及管理集團的資本結構。生產力局及其任何附屬公司概無受到外來施加的資本規定所規限。

11 CAPITAL SUBVENTION FUND AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(e) Capital management

The Group defines “capital” as including all components of capital subvention fund and reserves. Trading balances that arise as a result of trading transactions with other group companies are not regarded by the Group as capital.

The Group's primarily objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to enable the Group to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

The Group's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the Group. Neither the Council nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

12 政府資助

集團及生產力局

12 GOVERNMENT SUBVENTION

The Group and the Council

		2009	2008
經常活動的資助	Subvention for recurrent activities	\$152,431,000	\$152,930,000

13 服務收入

13 SERVICES INCOME

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
顧問服務	Consultancy	\$211,176,181	\$186,598,706	\$209,160,696	\$183,786,536
培訓	Training	33,346,417	29,386,787	33,029,986	27,581,978
製造業支援服務	Manufacturing support	28,320,966	33,731,943	28,320,966	33,731,943
銷售刊物及廣告	Publications and advertising	1,539,482	3,989,957	1,539,482	3,989,957
展覽會及考察團	Exhibitions	7,777,569	9,309,989	5,955,183	9,309,989
		\$282,160,615	\$263,017,382	\$278,006,313	\$258,400,403

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

14 其他收入

14 OTHER INCOME

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
租金	Rental	\$5,079,133	\$4,249,230	\$5,269,033	\$4,249,230
利息	Interest	1,517,172	3,070,289	1,417,951	3,044,368
其他	Others	4,653,086	1,501,295	4,789,308	1,270,919
		\$11,249,391	\$8,820,814	\$11,476,292	\$8,564,517

15 職員薪俸

15 STAFF EMOLUMENTS

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
薪金及津貼	Salaries & allowances	\$215,181,816	\$187,878,487	\$213,903,872	\$187,106,927
約滿酬金	Gratuities	677,807	493,167	677,807	493,167
總裁級職員旅費	Directorate passages	385,812	335,572	385,812	335,572
超時工作、膳食及其他津貼	Overtime, subsistence & other allowances	587,723	338,774	587,723	338,774
職員住屋及傢具津貼	Staff housing and furniture allowances	8,330,673	8,765,364	8,330,673	8,765,364
職員教育津貼	Staff education allowances	1,797,537	1,867,004	1,797,537	1,867,004
退休金計劃供款	Retirement schemes contribution	25,601,016	24,335,096	25,601,016	24,335,096
醫療福利計劃	Medical benefits scheme	6,044,676	8,293,441	6,044,676	8,293,441
		\$258,607,060	\$232,306,905	\$257,329,116	\$231,535,345

註：

(a) 生產力局的臨時僱員支出合計港幣4,538,574元(2008年：港幣13,503,680元)，已計入行政支出(附註18)。

(b) 項目僱員支出合計港幣6,580,513元(2008年：港幣13,933,771元)及港幣3,737,187元(2008年：港幣10,368,000元)，已分別計入集團及生產力局的項目相關支出(附註18)。

Notes:

(a) Temporary staff costs of the Council amounting to \$4,538,574 (2008: \$13,503,680) have been charged to administrative expenses under note 18.

(b) Project staff costs amounting to \$6,580,513 (2008: \$13,933,771) and \$3,737,187 (2008: \$10,368,000) have been charged to project related expenses of the Group and the Council respectively under note 18.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

16 高級管理人員薪酬

高級管理人員就其向生產力局提供服務所收取的薪酬(薪金、津貼、實物福利和公積金供款)總額如下：

16 SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S REMUNERATION

The aggregate remuneration (salaries, allowances, benefits in kind and provident fund contributions) received by the senior management for their services rendered to the Council are listed as follows:

		集團及生產力局 The Group and the Council	
		2009	2008
總裁	Executive Director	\$3,016,994	\$2,833,920
副總裁(科技發展)	Director (Technology Development)	2,682,173	2,090,189
副總裁(企業管理)	Director (Business Consulting)	2,204,200	1,754,834
副總裁(生產技術)	Director (Manufacturing Productivity)	–	1,354,586
		\$7,903,367	\$8,033,529

17 生產力局理事會各委員的薪酬

於年內，生產力局主席及理事會各委員均無就其向生產力局提供服務收取任何薪酬(2008年：零)。

17 COUNCIL MEMBERS' REMUNERATION

During the year, the Chairman and members of the Council did not receive any remuneration for their services rendered to the Council (2008: \$Nil).

18 其他支出

18 OTHER EXPENSES

		集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
一般及行政支出	General and administrative expenses	\$34,597,354	\$44,621,451	\$36,579,856	\$41,987,232
項目相關支出	Project related expenses	121,087,009	120,578,084	115,529,645	120,469,382
處置固定資產虧損	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	348,912	69,735	348,912	69,735
折舊	Depreciation	19,085,286	20,083,112	18,804,429	19,791,131
政府貸款利息支出	Interest expenses on government loan	2,536,900	4,297,904	2,536,900	4,297,904
其他支出	Other expenses	15,961,740	19,240,688	16,194,630	18,988,674
		\$193,617,201	\$208,890,974	\$189,994,372	\$205,604,058

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

19 稅項**19 TAXATION****(a) 綜合收支賬目所示的稅項為：****(a) Taxation in the consolidated income and expenditure account represents:**

		2009	2008
本期稅項 — 香港利得稅	Current tax – Hong Kong Profits Tax		
年度稅項	Taxation for the year	\$ –	\$9,216
本期稅項 — 海外	Current tax – Overseas		
年度稅項	Taxation for the year	\$215,988	\$199,160
以往年度準備多提	Over-provision in respect of prior years	(363,214)	–
		\$(147,226)	\$199,160
		\$(147,226)	\$208,376

由於生產力局獲稅務局根據香港《稅務條例》第87條豁免繳納所有香港稅項，因此毋須繳納任何香港利得稅。

於2008年2月，香港政府宣布由截至2009年3月31日止年度起，把適用於集團業務的利得稅稅率由17.5%減低至16.5%。生產力局在編製集團2009年度賬目時已計及降低稅率的影響。因此，香港附屬公司的香港利得稅準備是按本年度的估計應評稅溢利以16.5% (2008年：17.5%) 的稅率計算。

中國附屬公司的稅項是按相關省分的適當現行稅率計徵。

The Council is not subject to any Hong Kong Profits Tax as the Council has been granted exemption from all Hong Kong taxes by the Inland Revenue Department under Section 87 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

In February 2008, the Hong Kong Government announced a decrease in the Profits Tax rate from 17.5% to 16.5% applicable to the Group's operations in Hong Kong as from the year ended 31 March 2009. This decrease is taken into account in the preparation of the Group's 2009 accounts. Accordingly, the provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for Hong Kong subsidiaries is calculated at 16.5% (2008: 17.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year.

Taxation for PRC subsidiaries is charged at the appropriate current rates of taxation ruling in the relevant provinces.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

19 稅項(續)

19 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(b) 稅務支出與會計(虧損)/利潤以適用稅率作出的對賬：

(b) Reconciliation between tax expenses and accounting (loss)/profit at applicable tax rates:

		2009	2008
除稅前虧損	Deficit before taxation	\$(6,394,217)	\$(16,436,603)
按適用稅率計算除稅前(虧損)/盈餘的名義稅項	Notional tax on (deficit)/surplus before tax, calculated at applicable rate	\$(674,191)	\$222,684
非應稅收益的稅項影響	Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	(6,256)	(3,717)
不可扣減開支的稅項影響	Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	413,665	5,574
未確認和未利用稅項虧損的稅項影響	Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	482,770	52,447
以往年度已利用稅項虧損的稅項影響	Tax effect of prior years' tax losses utilised	–	(68,612)
上年度準備多提	Over-provision in prior years	(363,214)	–
實際稅項支出	Actual tax expense	\$(147,226)	\$208,376

(c) 綜合資產負債表所示的本期稅項為：

(c) Current taxation in the consolidated balance sheet represents:

		2009	2008
年度香港利得稅準備	Provision for Hong Kong profits tax for the year	\$ –	\$9,216
中國企業所得稅準備	Provision for PRC corporate income tax	126,244	413,722
		\$126,244	\$422,938

(d) 遞延稅項資產與負債：

(d) Deferred tax assets and liabilities:

集團於2009年3月31日並無須予確認的重大遞延稅項資產或負債。

The Group has no material deferred tax assets or liabilities requiring recognition as at 31 March 2009.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

20 綜合現金流量表附註**20 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

年度虧損與營運活動的現金流入淨額的對賬：

Reconciliation of deficit for the year to net cash inflow from operating activities:

		2009	2008
在綜合收支賬目處理的虧損	Deficit dealt with in the consolidated income and expenditure account	\$ (6,394,217)	\$(16,436,603)
消耗品減少	Decrease in consumables	–	7,670
應收賬款、預付款項及按金減少/(增加)	Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits	14,878,116	(6,373,639)
應付非受控制附屬公司款項減少	Decrease in amount due to a non-controlled subsidiary	(255,892)	(35,029)
應付聯營公司款項增加	Increase in amount due to an associated company	46,224	38,475
應付賬款及應計費用增加	Increase in accounts payable and accruals	3,123,915	13,197,087
利息收入	Interest income	(1,517,172)	(3,070,289)
處置固定資產虧損	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	348,912	69,735
生產力局固定資產折舊	Depreciation on fixed assets of the Council	18,804,429	19,791,131
附屬公司固定資產折舊	Depreciation on fixed assets of subsidiaries	280,857	291,981
應收賬款減值	Impairment of accounts receivable	142,200	–
政府貸款利息支出	Interest expenses on government loan	2,536,900	4,297,904
應佔聯營公司虧損	Share of loss of an associate	10,962	6,920
匯率差異	Exchange differences	(221,211)	(89,842)
營運現金流入淨額	Net cash inflow from operations	\$31,784,023	\$11,695,501

21 經營租賃安排**21 OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS****(a) 作為承租人****(a) As lessee**

於2009年3月31日，集團及生產力局根據不可撤銷的經營租賃於未來應付的最低租賃總額如下：

At 31 March 2009, the Group and the Council had future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

土地及建築物	Land and buildings	集團 The Group		生產力局 The Council	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
第一年內	Not later than one year	\$686,507	\$880,956	\$117,143	\$387,000
第二至五年內	Later than one year and not later than five years	308,806	61,452	1,500	46,800
		\$995,313	\$942,408	\$118,643	\$433,800

這些租賃一般初步為期一至五年，並且有權選擇續期，屆時所有條款均可重新商定。各項租賃均不包含或有租金。

The leases typically run for an initial period of one to five years, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

(b) 作為出租人

於2009年3月31日，集團及生產力局根據不可撤銷的經營租賃於未來應收的最低租賃總額如下：

(b) As lessor

At 31 March 2009, the Group and Council had future aggregate minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

土地及建築物	Land and buildings	集團及生產力局 The Group and the Council	
		2009	2008
第一年內	Not later than one year	\$1,151,496	\$966,840
第二至第五年內	Later than one year and not later than five years	1,151,496	1,751,280
		\$2,302,992	\$2,718,120

這些租賃一般初步為期兩年，並且有權選擇續期，屆時所有條款均可重新商定。各項租賃均不包含或有租金。

The leases typically run for an initial period of two years, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

22 金融工具

生產力局的正常業務過程中會產生信貸、流動資金、利率及外幣風險。這些風險是按照集團的財務管理政策及原則加以管理。

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Exposure to credit, liquidity, interest rate and currency risks arises in the normal course of the Council's business. These risks are managed by the Group's financial management policies and practices described below.

(a) 信貸風險

集團的信貸風險主要來自應收賬款。管理層已制定信貸政策，並且持續監控信貸風險額度。

(a) Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to accounts receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and exposure to these credit risks are monitored on a going basis.

於2008年10月14日，政府宣布參照《存款保障計劃》的原則，運用外匯基金即時為存放於香港特別行政區所有認可機構的客戶存款提供擔保，直至2010年底。集團及生產力局於2009年3月31日分別為數131,712,683元和131,133,294元的銀行結餘均存放在上述的認可機構，因此根據上述計劃獲得保障。

On 14 October 2008, the Government announced the use of the exchange fund to immediately guarantee repayment of all customer deposits held with authorised institutions in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region following the principles of the Deposit Protection Scheme, until the end of 2010. The Group's and the Council's bank balances of \$131,712,683 and \$131,133,294 respectively at 31 March 2009 are kept in the said authorised institution and are therefore protected under the said scheme.

於結算日，生產力局出現的信貸風險集中情況，相當於應收集團五大客戶的應收賬款、預付款項及按金總額的33% (2008年：26%)。

At the balance sheet date, the Council has a concentration of credit risk as 33% (2008: 26%) of total accounts receivable, prepayments and deposits was due from the Group's five largest customers.

信貸風險的最高額度在資產負債表列示為各項金融資產於扣除任何減值準備後的賬面金額。

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet after deducting any impairment allowance.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

22 金融工具(續)**(b) 流動資金風險**

集團的政策是定期監控流動資金需求，以確保維持充足的現金儲備，應付合約性及合理可預見的負債於到期償還時所需。

下表載列集團及生產力局的金融負債於結算日的剩餘合約期限，並以合約未折現現金流量(包括採用合約利率計算的利息付款或(如浮動利息)按照於結算日的現行利率)以及生產力局須還款的最早日期為準：

集團**22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)****(b) Liquidity risk**

The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash to satisfy its contractual and reasonably foreseeable obligations as they fall due.

The following table details the remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date of the Group and the Council's financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the balance sheet date) and the earliest date the Council can be required to pay:

The Group

		2009				
		賬面金額	合約未折現 現金流量總額	一年內或 按要求	超過一年 但少於兩年	超過兩年 但少於五年
		Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years
應付賬款及 應計費用	Accounts payable and accruals	\$138,007,853	\$138,007,853	\$138,007,853	\$ —	\$ —
應付非受控制 附屬公司 款項	Amount due to a non-controlled subsidiary	63,828	63,828	63,828	—	—
應付聯營公司 款項	Amount due to an associate	733,321	733,321	733,321	—	—
政府貸款	Government loan	26,050,804	28,591,650	14,458,195	14,133,455	—
		\$164,855,806	\$167,396,652	\$153,263,197	\$14,133,455	\$ —
		2008				
		賬面金額	合約未折現 現金流量總額	一年內或 按要求	超過一年 但少於兩年	超過兩年 但少於五年
		Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years
應付賬款及 應計費用	Accounts payable and accruals	\$134,564,218	\$134,564,218	\$134,564,218	\$ —	\$ —
應付非受控制 附屬公司 款項	Amount due to a non-controlled subsidiary	319,720	319,720	319,720	—	—
應付聯營公司 款項	Amount due to an associate	687,097	687,097	687,097	—	—
政府貸款	Government loan	39,076,205	44,320,405	15,559,367	14,553,716	14,207,322
		\$174,647,240	\$179,891,440	\$151,130,402	\$14,553,716	\$14,207,322

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

22 金融工具(續)

(b) 流動資金風險(續)

生產力局

		2009				
		賬面金額	合約未折現 現金流量總額	一年內或 按要求	超過一年 但少於兩年	超過兩年 但少於五年
		Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years
應付賬款及 應計費用	Accounts payable and accruals	\$129,989,345	\$129,989,345	\$129,989,345	\$ –	\$ –
應付附屬公司 款項	Amount due to subsidiaries	12,487,167	12,487,167	12,487,167	–	–
政府貸款	Government loan	26,050,804	28,591,650	14,458,195	14,133,455	–
		\$168,527,316	\$171,068,162	\$156,934,707	\$14,133,455	\$ –

		2008				
		賬面金額	合約未折現 現金流量總額	一年內或 按要求	超過一年 但少於兩年	超過兩年 但少於五年
		Carrying amount	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow	Within 1 year or on demand	More than 1 year but less than 2 years	More than 2 years but less than 5 years
應付賬款及 應計費用	Accounts payable and accruals	\$130,990,831	\$130,990,831	\$130,990,831	\$ –	\$ –
應付附屬公司 款項	Amount due to subsidiaries	10,919,503	10,919,503	10,919,503	–	–
政府貸款	Government loan	39,076,205	44,320,405	15,559,367	14,553,716	14,207,322
		\$180,986,539	\$186,230,739	\$157,469,701	\$14,553,716	\$14,207,322

(c) 利率風險

集團的借款是由政府發放，詳情載列於賬目的附註10。生產力局認為目前並無重大利率風險，因為每年分期償還的款項(包括利息付款)均由政府每年資助。

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group's borrowing is advanced from the Government, as disclosed in note 10 to the accounts. The Council considers that there is no exposure to significant interest rate risk as the funding for the payment of the annual instalment including the interest payment, is obtained by an annual government subvention.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

22 金融工具(續)**(d) 外幣風險**

集團須就以美元、人民幣、日圓及歐元計值的部分收入及成本承擔外幣風險。由於港元與美元掛鈎，集團認為港元兌美元的匯率出現波動的風險不大。就以人民幣、日圓及歐元計值的收入及成本而言，如果出現短期的失衡情況，集團會在必要時按現貨匯率買賣外幣，以確保將淨風險額度維持在可接受的水平。

(i) 外幣風險額度

下表載列生產力局於結算日因確認以集團的功能貨幣以外的一種貨幣計值的資產或負債而須面對的貨幣風險。

集團

		2009				2008			
		美元 USD	人民幣 RMB	日圓 JPY	歐元 EUR	美元 USD	人民幣 RMB	日圓 JPY	歐元 EUR
應收賬款、 預付款項 及按金	Accounts receivable, prepayment and deposits	–	761,013	–	–	–	2,327,112	–	–
銀行存款及 現金	Cash at bank and in hand	6,853	13,267,917	208,749	2,063	1,847	11,603,705	–	–
應付賬款及 應計費用	Accounts payable and accruals	(112,438)	(7,031,020)	(9,671,884)	(34,051)	(98,278)	(3,511,883)	(1,902,587)	(32,138)
淨外幣風險 額度	Net exposure to currency risk	(105,585)	6,997,910	(9,463,135)	(31,988)	(96,431)	10,418,934	(1,902,587)	(32,138)

生產力局**The Council**

		2009				2008			
		美元 USD	人民幣 RMB	日圓 JPY	歐元 EUR	美元 USD	人民幣 RMB	日圓 JPY	歐元 EUR
銀行存款及 現金	Cash at bank and in hand	6,853	47,057	208,749	2,063	1,847	230,502	–	–
應付賬款及 應計費用	Accounts payable and accruals	(112,438)	(122,375)	(9,671,884)	(34,051)	(98,278)	–	(1,902,587)	(32,138)
淨外幣風險 額度	Net exposure to currency risk	(105,585)	(75,318)	(9,463,135)	(31,988)	(96,431)	230,502	(1,902,587)	(32,138)

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(d) Foreign currency risk**

The Group is exposed to currency risks through certain income and cost that are denominated in United States dollars ("USD"), Renminbi ("RMB"), Japanese Yen ("JPY") and Euro ("EUR"). As the Hong Kong dollar ("HKD") is pegged to the USD, the Group considers the risk of movements in exchange rates between the HKD and the USD to be insignificant. For income and cost denominated in RMB, JPY and EUR, the Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short-term imbalances.

(i) Exposure to currency risk

The following table details the Council's exposure at the balance sheet date to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the Group's functional currency.

The Group

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

22 金融工具(續)**(d) 外幣風險(續)****(ii) 敏感度分析**

下表詳列集團就人民幣、日圓及歐元兌港元敏感度上升或下降5%的影響。敏感度分析僅包括以外幣計值的未償還貨幣項目，並於年終以外幣匯率5%的變動進行換算調整。敏感度分析包括銀行結餘。正數表示當人民幣、日圓及歐元兌港元的匯率上升時，則年度盈餘便會增加。倘人民幣、日圓及歐元兌港元的匯率上升/下跌5%，則年度盈餘便會增加/(減少)如下：

集團

		年度盈餘 Surplus for the year	
		2009	2008
人民幣	RMB		
— 升值5%	— 5% increase	\$(4,294)	\$12,712
— 貶值5%	— 5% decrease	4,294	(12,712)
日圓	JPY		
— 升值5%	— 5% increase	\$(39,774)	\$(6,918)
— 貶值5%	— 5% decrease	39,774	6,918
歐元	EUR		
— 升值5%	— 5% increase	\$(16,040)	\$(18,553)
— 貶值5%	— 5% decrease	16,040	18,553

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(d) Foreign currency risk (continued)****(ii) Sensitivity analysis**

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% change in the RMB, JPY and EUR against HKD. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes bank balances. A positive number indicates an increase in surplus for the year where the RMB, JPY and EUR strengthen against HKD. If there is 5% increase/decrease in RMB, JPY and EUR against, the increase/(decrease) in the surplus for the year is shown as below:

The Group

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

23 重大關聯方交易

除本賬目另有披露的交易及結餘外，集團曾經進行以下重大關聯方交易：

- (i) 生產力局理事會各委員是由政府行政長官委任。政府可對生產力局發揮重大影響力，而生產力局與政府之間的交易被視為關聯方交易，須於本賬目分開列示。年內，生產力局曾與政府進行下列重大關聯方交易：

23 MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these accounts, the Group entered into the following material related party transactions:

- (i) Council Membership of the Council is appointed by Chief Executive of the Government. The Government has significant influence over the Council and transactions between the Council and the Government are considered to be related party transactions and are identified separately in these accounts. During the year, the Council has had the following material related party transactions with the Government:

		2009	2008
償還政府貸款及利息	Repayment of government loan and interest	\$15,562,301	\$17,323,305
收取政府資助，用於：	Receipt of government subvention used for:		
— 購入固定資產	— purchase of fixed assets	17,748,000	13,103,000
— 償還政府貸款及利息	— repayment of government loan and interest	15,562,301	17,323,305
— 經常活動	— recurrent activities	152,431,000	152,930,000

(ii) 集團其他重大關聯方交易：

(ii) Other material related party transactions of the Group:

	附註 Note	2009	2008
向非受控制附屬公司收取的服務收入	Service income earned from a non-controlled subsidiary (1)	\$13,357,144	\$3,868,936
向非受控制附屬公司收取的租金收入	Rental income received from a non-controlled subsidiary (2)	1,473,000	1,473,000

附註：

- (1) 向非受控制附屬公司收取的服務收入與所提供的服務有關，並按照生產力局與其他客戶交易的類似條款計算。
- (2) 向非受控制附屬公司收取的租金收入與租賃協議的條款有關，並按照生產力局與其他客戶交易的類似條款計算。

Notes:

- (1) Service income earned from a non-controlled subsidiary relates to services provided and is based on similar terms as the Council's transactions with other customers.
- (2) Rental income received from a non-controlled subsidiary relates to tenancy agreement terms and is based on similar terms as the Council's transactions with other customers.

(以港幣為單位)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

24 已頒布但在截至2009年3月31日止會計年度尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋可能帶來的影響

截至本賬目刊發日，香港會計師公會已頒布多項在截至2009年3月31日止會計年度尚未生效，亦沒有在本賬目採用的修訂、新準則及詮釋。

集團現正評估這些修訂、新準則及新詮釋預期於最初應用期間產生的影響。目前的結論是，集團的營運業績及財政狀況受到重大影響的機會不大。

此外，以下準則變化可能引致賬目須披露經修訂的內容，包括重報首個採用這些修訂期間的比較數字：

24 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTING YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

Up to the date of issue of these accounts, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the accounting year ended 31 March 2009 and which have not been adopted in these accounts.

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and new interpretations 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 Group's results of operations and financial position.

In addition, the following developments are expected to result in amended disclosures in the accounts, including restatement of comparative amounts in the first period of adoption:

在以下日期或之後開始的
會計期間生效
Effective for accounting periods
beginning on or after

《香港會計準則》第1號(2007年修訂) HKAS 1 (revised 2007)	財務報表的列報 Presentation of financial statements	2009年1月1日 1 January 2009
《香港財務報告準則》第7號修訂 Amendments to HKFRS 7	改進金融工具的披露 Improving disclosures about financial instruments	2009年1月1日 1 January 2009
《香港會計準則》第20號 HKAS 20	政府補助的會計和政府援助的披露 Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance	2009年1月1日 1 January 2009

馮永業

MR WILSON FUNG

總裁

Executive Director



管理層

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

馮永業先生具有二十多年公共行政經驗。他於1985年加入政府出任政務主任，曾在政府多個決策局及部門服務。

在1987至1990年間，馮先生出任助理常務司，負責中英就香港前途的談判工作。在1990至1994年間，他先後被委任為經濟局助理局長及首席助理局長，主要負責空運航權談判。馮先生在1994至1997年間獲委派為香港駐華盛頓經濟貿易辦事處副處長。

他在1997至2000年間出任規劃地政局首席助理局長，參與主要基建項目的規劃工作，包括數碼港、香港科學園及香港迪士尼樂園等。在2000至2002年間，馮先生於香港房屋委員會擔任機構事務總監，負責人力資源、資訊科技及企業傳訊等事務。自2002至2006年7月，馮先生獲委任為經濟發展及勞工局副秘書長，在任內負責多項職務，包括航權談判、管理民航處及香港機場管理局，並負責機管局上市的籌備工作，以及負責消費者保障和香港競爭政策的公眾諮詢。

馮先生於1985年畢業於香港中文大學，獲社會科學學士（一級榮譽）學位。他於2006年12月出任香港生產力促進局總裁。

Mr Wilson Fung has over 20 years of experience in public administration. He joined the civil service as an Administrative Officer in 1985 and has since served in various Government policy bureaux and departments.

Between 1987 and 1990, Mr Fung served as Assistant Secretary for General Duties, responsible for Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's future. From 1990 to 1994, Mr Fung was primarily responsible for air services negotiations in his capacity as Assistant Secretary and Principal Assistant Secretary for Economic Services. From 1994 to 1997, he held the position of Deputy Director General of the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Washington DC.

From 1997 to 2000, he served as Principal Assistant Secretary for Planning and participated in a number of major infrastructural projects including the Cyberport, Hong Kong Science Park and Hong Kong Disneyland. From 2000 to 2002, as Director of Corporate Services for the Housing Authority, he was responsible for Human Resources, Information Technology and Corporate Communications. From 2002 to July 2006, Mr Fung served as Deputy Secretary for Economic Development. During his tenure, he was engaged in responsibilities spanning air services negotiations, management of the Civil Aviation Department and the Airport Authority Hong Kong (AA), privatization of AA, Consumer Protection and the public consultation on the way forward for Hong Kong's Competition Policy.

Mr Fung graduated from the Chinese University of Hong Kong with a Bachelor of Social Science degree (First Class Honours) in 1985. Mr Fung joined HKPC as Executive Director in December 2006.

李錫勳博士

DR STEPHEN LEE

副總裁(科技發展)

Director, Technology Development



李錫勳博士是英國資深特許工程師及香港資深工程師。在加入香港生產力促進局之前，曾在本港及英國工業界擔任要職，專責品質管理、產品開發及工業工程等。李博士並於香港理工大學任職講師及職業訓練局任職系主任及署理副院長等職。

李博士在生產力局主管科技發展業務，其中包括汽車電子、環境管理、製造科技、材料科技及知識產權等。

李博士畢業於香港工業專門學院(香港理工大學前身)，後於英國Cranfield大學及蘇格蘭Heriot-Watt大學相繼取得製造工程學及電子工程學碩士學位，及後更取得英國Warwick大學工程學哲學博士學位。李博士於2000年加入香港生產力促進局。

Dr Stephen Lee is a Chartered Engineer of the United Kingdom and Fellow of various Hong Kong and UK professional engineering institutions. Prior to joining HKPC, he worked in companies in both Hong Kong and the UK, holding various positions in quality assurance, product development and industrial engineering. Dr Lee was a lecturer at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, and department head and acting Vice-Principal at the Vocational Training Council.

Dr Lee is currently responsible for the management and development of an array of HKPC's technology-related services, including automotive and electronics, environmental management, manufacturing technology, material technology, and innovation and intellectual property.

Dr Lee graduated from Hong Kong Technical College (predecessor of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University) and holds Master's degrees in Manufacturing Engineering and Electronics Engineering from the UK's Cranfield University and Heriot-Watt University respectively and a Ph. D. in Engineering from the University of Warwick, UK. Dr Lee joined HKPC in 2000.



宋兆麟

MR EDMUND SUNG

副總裁(企業管理)
Director, Business Consulting

宋兆麟先生有超過三十年管理工作經驗，在公營及私營機構歷任要職，專注於品質及卓越商務管理的顧問服務，協助本地製造業及服務業增強全球性的競爭優勢，工作範圍涵蓋香港及中國內地。

宋先生作為香港生產力促進局代表，自2000年獲行政長官委任為中小型企業委員會委員及現為專業服務發展資助計劃評審委員會成員。宋先生亦為香港工商業獎生產力及品質類別籌委會及評審委員會委員、香港工業工程師學會董事、香港管理顧問學會公認院士、香港品質管理協會資深會員及榮譽顧問、粵港科技產業促進會理事會委員，以及香港大學工程舊生會會長(2004-5)。

宋先生為香港大學工業工程學士及碩士，並擁有香港理工大學管理研究文憑。他在1981年加入香港生產力促進局。

Mr Edmund Sung has over 30 years of working experience in management positions in both the private and public sectors, engaged mainly in assisting locally owned companies in the services and manufacturing sectors of Hong Kong and the Mainland to gain global competitive advantages through productivity and quality excellence.

Mr Sung is currently a member of the Small and Medium Enterprises Committee, appointed by the Chief Executive of HKSAR in 2000; a member of the Professional Services Development Assistance Scheme Vetting Committee; a member of the Organizing Committee and Judging Panel for the Hong Kong Awards for Industries in the Productivity and Quality category; Director of the Institute of Industrial Engineers (Hong Kong); Fellow of the Institute of Management Consultants Hong Kong; Fellow & Honorary Advisor of Hong Kong Quality Management Association; Committee Member of Guangdong-Hong Kong Association for the Promotion of Technology Enterprises (HK) Ltd. and President of H.K.U. Engineering Alumni Association (2004-5).

Mr Sung holds both a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Hong Kong and a Post Graduate Diploma in Management Studies from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He joined HKPC in 1981.



部門主管

DIVISION HEADS

第一排(左起)

何富豪 企業傳訊部總經理
潘永生 創新及知識產權部總經理
潘世華 流程管理部總經理
曾錦林 環境管理部總經理

First row (from left)

Mr Jonathan Ho, General Manager, Corporate Communications
Mr Joseph Poon, General Manager, Innovation & IP
Mr Jeremy Poon, General Manager, Process Management
Mr K L Tsang, General Manager, Environmental Management

第二排(左起)

鄭偉文 企業管理部總經理
區明標 人力資源及行政部總經理
羅洪偉 財務部總經理
李利民 製造科技部總經理

Second row (from left)

Mr Raymond Cheng, General Manager, Business Management
Mr M P Au, General Manager, Human Resources & Administration
Mr Sam Law, General Manager, Finance
Mr L M Li, General Manager, Manufacturing Technology

第三排(左起)

梁偉明 汽車及電子部總經理
楊利堅 材料科技部總經理
容啟泰 資訊科技發展部總經理

Third row (from left)

Mr Frank Leung, General Manager, Automotive & Electronics
Dr L K Yeung, General Manager, Materials Technology
Mr K T Yung, General Manager, IT Industry Development

機構簡介

CORPORATE PROFILE

生產力是有效運用創意和資源，提高產品和服務的附加值，是競爭優勢的真正本源，能帶來長遠的經濟效益及提高生活水平。

Productivity is the effective use of innovation and resources to increase the value-added content of products and services. It is the true source of competitive advantage that creates long term economic viability and a better standard of living for all.

香港生產力促進局(生產力局)於1967年依法成立，擁有多元化的專業技術知識。其使命是透過向香港的企業提供橫跨價值鏈的綜合支援以提升卓越生產力，從而更有效地運用資源，提高產品和服務的附加值，以及加強國際競爭力。

The Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC) is a multi-disciplinary organization established by statute in 1967. HKPC's mission is to promote productivity excellence through the provision of integrated support across the value chain of Hong Kong firms, in order to achieve a more effective utilization of resources, to enhance the value-added content of products and services, and to increase international competitiveness.

生產力局的工作由理事會管轄，成員包括一名主席及22名，來自資方、勞方、學術界、專業界別和有關政府部門的委員。生產力局的經費部份來自政府資助，其餘來自服務收費。

HKPC is governed by a Council comprising a Chairman and 22 members. This Council represents managerial, labour, academic and professional interests, as well as related government departments. The operation of HKPC is supported by fee income from its services and government subventions.

位於九龍塘的生產力大樓，設有先進的製造及測試設施、展覽廳及一系列培訓設施。生產力局在廣州、東莞及深圳設有三家全資附屬公司，以服務珠三角的香港廠商。

Located at Kowloon Tong, the HKPC Building features various advanced manufacturing and testing facilities as well as exhibition and training venues. HKPC also operates three wholly owned subsidiaries in Guangzhou, Dongguan and Shenzhen to serve Hong Kong manufacturers in the Pearl River Delta.

生產力局及附屬公司超過二百位專業顧問，致力為工商各界提供技術轉移、顧問、培訓及各項支援服務，涵蓋生產科技、資訊科技、環境科技及管理系統等範疇，以協助工業界發展高增值業務。

With more than 200 professional consultants, HKPC and its subsidiaries provide a multitude of services in technology transfer, consultancy, training and other support services in the areas of manufacturing technology, information technology, environmental technology and management systems. These services are designed to help industry move up the value chain.

附屬公司

SUBSIDIARIES

汽車零部件研究及發展中心有限公司

汽車零部件研究及發展中心有限公司(下稱中心)於政府資助下在2006年3月31日成立，由香港生產力促進局承辦，旨在推行市場導向的研發計畫，把研發成果轉化為商品，從而促進汽車零部件業的發展。

經過廣泛諮詢業界及學術界，中心制訂了科技發展藍圖，重點發展四個科技範疇：電子及軟件、安全系統、新材料及工序，以及混合動力、電力及環保科技。在內地與香港各研發機構與業界伙伴的合作下，中心正推行多個研發項目。隨著項目的完成，中心將致力推動研發成果商品化。

在本年度，為加強與業界之聯繫，中心舉辦了項目徵求工作坊、技術研討會，參與本地商會的論壇及考察團，並訪問內地主要汽車及零件廠，收集市場資訊，並在不同的汽車工業活動舉行簡報會。中心亦推出網站及會員計劃，為六百多位業界會員提供最新的工業資訊、報告，以及國際車廠的標準及工程規格。

董事局：

伍達倫(董事局主席)、陳育德、陳其鏞、陳仁錠、陳偉聰、鍾志平、馮永業、許浩明、李德志、李耀祥、呂新榮、伍偉雄、孫國華及陶偉洪。

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND ACCESSORY SYSTEMS R&D CENTRE LTD.

Automotive Parts and Accessory Systems R&D Centre Ltd. (APAS) was established on 31 March 2006 by the HKSAR Government to undertake market-led R&D in this technology area and to promote commercialization of the R&D results to facilitate local industry to enter the auto parts market. APAS is hosted by HKPC.

In consultation with the relevant industries and academic sector, APAS has adopted a technology roadmap which covers 4 focus technology areas, namely electronics and software, safety systems, new materials & processes, and hybrid, electric drives & environment. Guided by this roadmap, research projects are undertaken in collaboration with research institutes and industry partners in Hong Kong and the Mainland. With many research projects poised for completion, APAS will actively pursue commercialization of the project deliverables.

To maintain a close linkage with industry, APAS organizes proposal solicitation workshops and technical seminars, participates in local industry association forums, pays visits to major auto makers and component suppliers in the Mainland, and conducts presentations at different automotive related events. The APAS R&D Centre Club, which disseminates industry information, reports and standards, has more than 600 members.

Board of Directors:

Dr T.L. Ng (Chairman of the Board), Mr Eddy Chan, Prof K.B. Chan, Mr Gordon Chan, Mr Ricky Chan, Dr Roy Chung, Mr Wilson Fung, Dr Herbert Hui, Prof Lee Tak Chi, Mr Brian Li, Dr S.W. Lui, Mr W.H. Ng, Mr Peter Sun and Mr To Wai Hung.

生產力大樓管理有限公司

生產力大樓管理有限公司於1995年4月1日正式成立，管理生產力大樓。財政來源由香港生產力促進局按成本收回的管理費而來。自該公司成立以來，不斷為生產力大樓各部門及租戶提供高質素的管理服務。生產力大樓管理有限公司協助本局推行多項工程，提升原有大樓系統的效能。該公司亦協助在大樓內推行週年預防維修計劃，確保大樓內所有系統操作正常。

董事局：

李錫勳(董事局主席)、羅洪偉及區明標。

BMM LTD.

The BMM Ltd. was established on 1 April 1995 to manage the HKPC Building. It is financed by management fee income on a cost recovery basis by HKPC. Since its establishment, the company has been providing quality building management service to both HKPC and its tenants. During the year, the BMM Ltd. assisted HKPC to implement projects to upgrade the existing building facilities as well as the overall environment. It also assisted HKPC to implement an annual preventive maintenance programme to ensure the proper functioning of the building systems.

Board of Directors:

Dr Stephen Lee (Chairman of the Board), Mr Sam Law and Mr M.P. Au.

生產力科技(控股)有限公司

生產力科技(控股)有限公司在2004年9月1日成立，以協助生產力局將具有市場潛力的專利、技術及項目成果轉化為商品。該公司為研發成果提供直接有效的商品化平台，致力促進香港發展科技密集的經濟活動。

年內，該公司不斷發掘創新產品的商品化機會，讓更多業界可以借助本局的科技成果，拓展本地及海外市場。

董事局：

譚偉豪(董事局主席)、陳育德、馮永業、羅富昌及葉中賢。

HKPC TECHNOLOGY (HOLDINGS) CO. LTD.

HKPC Technology (Holdings) Co. Ltd. (HKPCT) was established on 1 September 2004 as a vehicle for the commercialization of patents, technologies and project deliverables of HKPC that have market potential. The Company aims to contribute to Hong Kong's development of a new generation of technology-based economic activities through providing a more direct and effective avenue to turn R&D deliverables into products.

During the year, HKPCT continued to explore commercialization opportunities for innovative R&D products so that more industry players in local and overseas markets can benefit from HKPC's development efforts.

Board of Directors:

Dr Samson Tam (Chairman of the Board), Mr Eddy Chan, Mr Wilson Fung, Mr Lo Foo Cheung and Dr Daniel Yip.

生產力(控股)有限公司及 珠三角的獨資企業

生產力(控股)有限公司成立於2003年7月28日，為珠三角區內港資企業提供橫跨價值鏈的綜合支援，協助企業更有效地運用資源，提高產品和服務的附加值，從而加強國際競爭力。

為了達成上述目標，分別於2003及2004年在珠三角成立了生產力(廣州)諮詢有限公司、生產力(東莞)諮詢有限公司及生產力(深圳)諮詢有限公司等三家獨資企業。

在2008/09年度期間，生產力促進局的獨資企業繼續為區內企業提供新技術、品質及流程管理、綠色生產、環保、知識產權及符合法規/標準等相關的顧問及培訓服務。

生產力(深圳)諮詢有限公司與深圳市政府轄下深圳市生產力促進中心成立的深港生產力基地有限公司，亦於2008年初正式營運，先後成立了環保實驗室和汽車電子實驗室，可提供廢水重金屬測試，及汽車電子研發等方面的技術支援。利用該基地的設施和條件，生產力(深圳)諮詢有限公司成立了一個「升轉一站通」支援中心，為港商提供企業升級、轉型和轉移顧問和諮詢一條龍服務。

同時，為配合「清潔生產伙伴計劃」在珠三角地區的實施而成立了該計劃的支援中心，成功舉辦了超過三十場相關培訓，並協助近百家企業進行現場評估、示範項目和成效核證。此外，基地還配合落實「深港創新圈」戰略，組建了深港動漫遊戲產業跨境服務的公共支援機構。

PRODUCTIVITY (HOLDINGS) LIMITED AND WHOLLY FOREIGN OWNED ENTERPRISES IN THE PRD

The Productivity (Holdings) Limited was established on 28 July 2003 with the objective to promote productivity excellence across the value chain of Hong Kong firms operating in the Pearl River Delta (PRD).

This objective is achieved through incorporating three Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprises (WFOEs) in the PRD, namely, Productivity (Guangzhou) Consulting Co., Ltd. (GZWFOE), Productivity (Dongguan) Consulting Co., Ltd. (DGWFOE) and Productivity (Shenzhen) Consulting Co., Ltd. (SZWFOE) in 2003 and 2004.

During 2008/09, the WFOEs continued to promote consultancy and training on new technologies, quality and process management, greener production, environmental protection, intellectual property and standards compliance.

The Shenzhen SZ-HK Productivity Foundation Co., Ltd. (the Foundation), a joint venture between SZWFOE and the Shenzhen Productivity Centre (a subsidiary of the Shenzhen Municipal Government), provides a platform to strengthen technology and business development between Hong Kong and Shenzhen. Making use of the facilities at the Foundation, the Company has set up test laboratories for environment and automobile electronics to provide testing services for heavy metal content in waste water and R & D support for automobile electronics.

A TURN Support Centre has been established to provide Hong Kong enterprises in the PRD a one-stop platform through which manufacturers can get support from a wide spectrum of services by HKPC and its strategic partners in the process of transforming, upgrading and relocating their operations. Separately, a support centre has also been set up to facilitate cleaner production in the PRD. In the past year, more than 30 related training programmes and on-site assessment, technology demonstration and validation activities were conducted for about 100 enterprises in the PRD. In addition, an Animation Industry Support Centre was founded to serve as the first cross-border animation industry support public organization.

董事局：

生產力(控股)有限公司 — 梁君彥(董事局主席)、譚偉豪、李榮彬、陳育德、馮永業(陳鎮仁於2009年7月1日出任主席)。

生產力(廣州)諮詢有限公司 — 羅洪偉(董事局主席)、馮永業、李錫勳、宋兆麟、潘世華及譚錫榮。

生產力(東莞)諮詢有限公司 — 羅洪偉(董事局主席)、馮永業、李錫勳、宋兆麟、潘世華及譚錫榮。

生產力(深圳)諮詢有限公司 — 羅洪偉(董事局主席)、馮永業、李錫勳、宋兆麟、潘世華及譚錫榮。

Board of Directors:

Productivity (Holdings) Ltd. – The Hon Andrew Leung (Chairman of the Board), Dr Samson Tam, Prof Lee Wing Bun, Mr Eddy Chan, and Mr Wilson Fung. (Mr Clement Chen Cheng-jen assumed chairmanship on 1 July 2009.)

Productivity (Guangzhou) Consulting Co., Ltd. – Mr Sam Law (Chairman of the Board), Mr Wilson Fung, Dr Stephen Lee, Mr Edmund Sung, Mr Jeremy Poon, and Mr Alfonso Tam.

Productivity (Dongguan) Consulting Co., Ltd. – Mr Sam Law (Chairman of the Board), Mr Wilson Fung, Dr Stephen Lee, Mr Edmund Sung, Mr Jeremy Poon, and Mr Alfonso Tam.

Productivity (Shenzhen) Consulting Co., Ltd. – Mr Sam Law (Chairman of the Board), Mr Wilson Fung, Dr Stephen Lee, Mr Edmund Sung, Mr Jeremy Poon, and Mr Alfonso Tam.

截至2009年3月31日

As at 31 March 2009

鳴謝

Acknowledgement

生產力局感謝汪整樂先生及聯合單車公司為本年報製作提供協助。

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組織架構 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE





Mixed Sources

Product group from well-managed
forests and other controlled sources
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