

香港海洋公園保育基金
OPCFHK

開拓創新思維 保育生態未來

Our Present and Future:

From Innovation to Conservation



香港海洋公園保育基金
Ocean Park
Conservation Foundation
Hong Kong



核數師報告及財務報表

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

AUDITOR'S REPORTS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

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受託人報告書
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

受託人僅此提呈其報告書及截至二零二四年六月三十日年度經審計財務報表。
The Trustees present their report and the audited financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended 30 June 2024.

主要活動 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

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

受託人 TRUSTEES

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

陳晴女士, JP (基金主席)	Ms. Judy Chen, JP (Foundation Chair)
陳善瑜女士	Ms. Ysanne Chan Sein-yu
鄭詩韻女士	Ms. Michelle Cheng
方蘊萱女士	Ms. Loretta Fong Wan-huen
黎堅明先生, JP (二零二四年七月一日委任)	Mr. Lai Kin-ming, Mickey, JP (appointed on 1 July 2024)
孔令成先生, GBS, JP (二零二四年七月一日離任)	Mr. Leo Kung Lin-cheng, GBS, JP (retired on 1 July 2024)
梁進先生, MH (二零二四年十月一日委任)	Mr. Jonathan Leung Chun, MH (appointed on 1 October 2024)
李繩宗先生 (二零二四年七月一日離任)	Mr. Matthias Li Sing-chung (retired on 1 July 2024)
盧佩瑩教授	Professor Becky Loo Pui-ying
黃敏華女士 (二零二三年七月一日委任)	Ms. Nikki Ng Mien-hua (appointed on 1 July 2023)
龐建貽先生, BBS, JP	Mr. Paulo Pong Kin-yee, BBS, JP
何潘芷愷女士 (二零二四年七月一日委任)	Ms. Stephanie Poon (appointed on 1 July 2024)
沈鳳君女士, JP (二零二四年七月二十九日委任)	Ms. Vivian Sum Fong-kwang, JP (appointed on 29 July 2024)
曾立基先生	Mr. Richard Tsang Lap-ki
韋念時教授	Professor Gray A. Williams
黃嗣輝先生	Mr. Ivan Wong Chi-fai
黃智祖先生, GBS, JP (二零二四年七月二十九日離任)	Mr. Joe Wong Chi-cho, GBS, JP (retired on 29 July 2024)
黃顯榮先生, MH, JP (二零二四年十月一日委任)	Mr. Simon Wong Hin-wing, MH, JP (appointed on 1 October 2024)
黃思遠先生 (二零二三年七月一日委任)	Mr. Stephen Wong See-yuen (appointed on 1 July 2023)
楊政龍先生, JP (二零二四年十月一日委任)	Mr. Alexander Yeung Ching-loong, JP (appointed on 1 October 2024)

各受託人均以義務性質，在任期內無領取酬金。各成員於任期內或於任期末時對基金管理項目上任何重要合約均無實際利益。
Trustees act in an entirely honorary capacity and received no emoluments during the year. No Trustee had, during or at the end of the year, any material interest in any contract of significance to the projects managed by the Foundation.

陳晴女士, JP
Ms. Judy Chen, JP
基金主席
代表香港海洋公園保育基金出任受託人
Foundation Chair
for Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong as Trustees
二零二四年十月十六日
16 October 2024

黃嗣輝先生
Mr. Ivan Wong
受託人
Trustee

獨立核數師報告
致香港海洋公園保育基金受託人
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF
OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG

意見

我們已審計列載於6至31頁的香港海洋公園保育基金(以下簡稱「該基金」)的財務報表,此財務報表包括於二零二四年六月三十日的資產負債表與截至該日止年度的損益表、綜合收益表、資本基金變動表和現金流量表,以及財務報表附註,包括重要會計政策概要。

我們認為,該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了該基金於二零二四年六月三十日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量,並已遵照香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

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

財務報表及其核數師報告以外的信息

受託人須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括刊載於受託人報告書內的全部信息。

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

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

受託人及治理層就財務報表須承擔的責任

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

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

治理層須負責監督該基金的財務報告過程。

核數師就審計財務報表須承擔的責任

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

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

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

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

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

安永會計師事務所
執業會計師
香港
二零二四年十月十六日

獨立核數師報告

致香港海洋公園保育基金受託人

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF

OCEAN PARK CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, HONG KONG

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong (the "Foundation") set out on pages 6 to 31, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2024, and the income and expenditure account, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in capital fund and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 30 June 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
16 October 2024

資產負債表

於二零二四年六月三十日

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 June 2024

		附註 Notes	2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
非流動資產	NON-CURRENT ASSET			
物業、機器及設備	Property, plant and equipment	4	48,731	172,651
流動資產	CURRENT ASSETS			
應收捐款	Donations receivables		277,043	1,544
應收帳款和其他應收款	Accounts and other receivables	5	4,657,305	3,585,344
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項	Current account with Ocean Park Corporation	9	195,249	267,377
存貨	Inventories		14,893	20,591
受限制存款	Restricted bank balance	6	-	1,860,649
銀行結餘和現金	Bank balances and cash	7	40,631,349	39,688,806
流動資產總值	Total current assets		45,775,839	45,424,311
流動負債	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
應付帳款和其他應付款	Accounts and other payables	8	2,717,922	2,972,299
預收匯豐銀行慈善基金款項	Receipt in advance from Hongkong Bank Foundation	6	-	1,860,649
流動負債總值	Total current liabilities		2,717,922	4,832,948
流動資產淨值	NET CURRENT ASSETS		43,057,917	40,591,363
資產淨值	NET ASSETS		43,106,648	40,764,014
資本基金	CAPITAL FUND			
基金會成立前捐款所得	Donations received prior to establishment of the Foundation		433,717	433,717
累計資金	Accumulated funds		42,672,931	40,330,297
資本基金總額	Total capital fund		43,106,648	40,764,014

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

黃嗣輝先生
Mr. Ivan Wong
受託人
Trustee

第10至31頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。
The notes on page 10 to 31 are an integral part of these financial statements.

損益表

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	附註 Notes	2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
收入			
捐款	10	13,131,017	10,908,656
活動收入		5,225,980	5,871,753
		18,356,997	16,780,409
營運活動支出			
籌款活動開支		(1,750,206)	(1,788,626)
活動收入開支		(3,439,997)	(3,768,710)
科研項目開支		(4,037,732)	(3,710,034)
員工開支		(5,761,817)	(4,842,650)
公眾關注活動開支		(2,275,698)	(1,269,132)
雜項開支		(361,781)	(181,209)
		(17,627,231)	(15,560,361)
經營盈餘		729,766	1,220,048
折舊		(123,920)	(123,920)
香港海洋生物救護及教育中心開支	6	(1,860,649)	(1,624,322)
滙豐銀行慈善基金資助	6	1,860,649	1,624,322
營運淨盈餘		605,846	1,096,128
利息收入		1,736,788	970,508
本年度盈餘		2,342,634	2,066,636
REVENUE			
Donation income			
Programme income			
OPERATING COSTS			
Direct costs of donation income			
Direct costs of programme income			
Project expenses			
Employee costs			
Public awareness expenses			
Sundry expenses			
SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS			
Depreciation			
Expenses of establishment of Hong Kong Marine Life Stranding and Education Centre			
Funding from Hongkong Bank Foundation			
Net operating surplus			
Interest income			
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR			

第10至31頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。
The notes on page 10 to 31 are an integral part of these financial statements.

綜合收益表

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 30 June 2024

		2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
本年度盈餘及總綜合收益	SURPLUS AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>2,342,634</u>	<u>2,066,636</u>

資本基金變動表

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL FUND
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	基金成立前捐款所得 DONATION RECEIVED PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOUNDATION 港幣 HK\$	累計資金 ACCUMULATED FUNDS		總額 TOTAL 港幣 HK\$
		一般儲備 GENERAL RESERVES 港幣 HK\$	熊貓項目儲備 PANDA RESERVE 港幣 HK\$	
於二零二二年七月一日結餘 Balance at 1 July 2022	433,717	37,605,040	658,621	38,697,378
本年度盈餘和總綜合收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,208,931</u>	<u>(142,295)</u>	<u>2,066,636</u>
於二零二三年六月三十日和 二零二三年七月一日的結餘 Balance at 30 June 2023 and at 1 July 2023	433,717	39,813,971	516,326	40,764,014
本年度盈餘和總綜合收益 Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>1,515,893</u>	<u>826,741</u>	<u>2,342,634</u>
於二零二四年六月三十日結餘 Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>433,717</u>	<u>41,329,864</u>	<u>1,343,067</u>	<u>43,106,648</u>

第10至31頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。
The notes on page 10 to 31 are an integral part of these financial statements.

現金流量表

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	附註 Notes	2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
營運活動產生的現金流量	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
本年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	2,342,634	2,066,636
調整項目：	Adjustments for:		
- 折舊	- Depreciation	123,920	123,920
- 利息收入	- Interest income	<u>(1,736,788)</u>	<u>(970,508)</u>
營運資金變動前的經營盈餘	Operating surplus before changes in working capital	729,766	1,220,048
營運資金變動：	CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL:		
應收捐款的減少 / (增加)	Decrease/(increase) in donations receivables	(275,499)	60,522
應收賬款和其他應收款的增加	Increase in accounts and other receivables	(1,111,410)	(1,085,090)
存貨減少	Decrease in inventories	5,698	17,094
與海洋公園公司的往來賬項變動	Movement in current account with Ocean Park Corporation	72,128	(430,304)
應付賬款和其他應付款的增加 / (減少)	Increase/(decrease) in accounts and other payables	<u>(254,377)</u>	<u>474,306</u>
營運活動產生 / (使用) 的淨現金	Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	<u>(833,694)</u>	<u>256,576</u>
投資活動產生的現金流量	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
已收利息	Interest received	1,776,237	469,892
增加 / (減少) 存放原到期日超過三個月 的銀行定期存款淨額	Decrease/(increase) in fixed deposits held at banks with original maturity over three months	<u>5,980,834</u>	<u>(123,186)</u>
投資活動產生的淨現金	Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>7,757,071</u>	<u>346,706</u>
現金及現金等價物淨增加	NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,923,377	603,282
年初現金及現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>8,145,174</u>	<u>7,541,892</u>
年終現金及現金等價物	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>15,068,551</u>	<u>8,145,174</u>
現金及現金等價物結餘分析	ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand	7 2,957,942	4,803,882
銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits held at banks	7 <u>37,673,407</u>	<u>34,884,924</u>
於資產負債表呈列的銀行結餘和現金	Bank balances and cash as stated in the balance sheet	40,631,349	39,688,806
於收購時原到期日超過三個月的銀行定期存款	Fixed deposits held at banks with original maturity over three months when acquired	7 <u>(25,562,798)</u>	<u>(31,543,632)</u>
於現金流量表呈列的現金和現金等價物	Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the statement of cash flows	<u>15,068,551</u>	<u>8,145,174</u>

第10至31頁的附註屬本財務報表的一部分。
The notes on page 10 to 31 are an integral part of these financial statements.

財務報表附註

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. 一般資料

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

2.1 遵例聲明

本財務報表乃根據由香港會計師公會（「香港會計師公會」）頒布之香港財務報告準則（「香港財務報告準則」）（包括所有香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則（「香港會計準則」）及詮釋）、香港普遍接受之會計原則及香港海洋公園保育基金《受託契約》而編制。

2.2 編製基準

財務報表已按照歷史成本法編製，並就金融工具的重估按公平值列帳予以修訂。除另有所指外，本財務報表以港幣呈列。

2.3 會計政策變動及披露

本基金已就本年度之財務報表首次採用以下新訂及經修訂《香港財務報告準則》。

香港財務報告準則第17號	保險合約
香港會計準則第1號及香港財務報告準則實務報告第2號（修訂本）	會計政策披露
香港會計準則第8號（修訂本）	會計估計的定義
香港會計準則第12號（修訂本）	單一交易產生的資產及負債相關遞延稅項
香港會計準則第12號（修訂本）	國際稅務改革－支柱二細節法規架構

於本年度應用的新制訂香港財務報告準則的首次採用新訂及修訂本對基金的財務報表並無重大財務影響。

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

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

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong Trust Deed.

2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are presented in Hong Kong dollars ("HK\$") except when otherwise indicated.

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Foundation has adopted the following new and revised HKFRSs, which are applicable to the Foundation for the first time in the current year's financial statements.

HKFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	<i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>
Amendments to HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</i>
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules</i>

The adoption of the revised new and HKFRSs has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

財務報表附註

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2.4 已經發布但尚未生效之香港財務報告準則

本基金未有提早應用以下已頒布但尚未生效的新訂及經修訂香港財務報告準則。

香港財務報告準則第10號修訂 以及香港會計準則第28號(修訂本)	投資者與其聯營公司或合營公司之間的資產出售或注資 ³
香港財務報告準則第16號(修訂本)	售後租回交易的租賃負債 ¹
香港會計準則第1號修訂(修訂本)	對負債的流動或非流動分類(「2020年修訂」) ^{1, 4}
香港會計準則第1號修訂(修訂本)	附有契約的非流動負債(「2022年修訂」) ^{1, 4}
香港會計準則第7號及 香港財務報告準則第7號(修訂本)	供應商融資安排 ¹
香港會計準則第21號(修訂本)	缺乏可兌換性 ²

¹ 於二零二四年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

² 於二零二五年一月一日或之後開始之年度期間生效

³ 尚未訂定強制生效日期，但可供採用

⁴ 由於2020年修正案及2022年修正本，香港詮釋第5號「財務報表之呈報—借款人對載有按要求償還條款之定期貸款進行分類」進行修訂，以在不改變結論之情況下使相應的措辭保持一致

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

二零二零年修訂本澄清將負債分類為流動或非流動的規定，包括對延遲償還的權利及為何延遲權利僅存在於報告期末進行解釋。負債分類不受實體行使其延遲償還權利的可能性所影響。該等修訂本亦澄清負債可以股本工具償還，惟當可轉換負債的轉換權本身入賬列作股本工具時，負債分類方不會受負債條款影響。二零二二年修訂本進一步闡明，在該等由貸款安排產生之負債契諾中，只有實體須於報告日期或之前須遵守之契諾方會影響相關負債被分類為流動或非流動。使實體須於報告期後12個月內遵守未來契諾的非流動負債須作出額外披露。該等修訂本應追溯應用，且准許提早應用。提早應用二零二零年修訂本之實體須同時應用二零二二年修訂本，反之亦然。基金目前正在評估該等修訂本之影響以及現有貸款協議是否需要進行修訂。預期該等修訂不會對本基金的財務報表造成任何重大影響。

香港會計準則第21號(修訂本)訂明實體如何評估貨幣是否可兌換至另一貨幣，以及於計量日期缺乏可兌換性的情況下實體應如何估計即期匯率。該等修訂本規定須披露讓財務報表使用者理解貨幣不可兌換所產生影響的資料。該等修訂本獲准提早應用。應用該等修訂本時，實體不可重列比較資料。初始應用該等修訂本的任何累計影響應確認為對初始應用日期保留溢利期初結餘或對權益獨立組成部分所累積換算差額累計金額(如適當)的調整。預期該等修訂不會對本基金的財務報表造成任何重大影響。

2.4 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE
HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Foundation has not applied the following revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements. The Foundation intends to apply these revised HKFRSs if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28	<i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> ³
Amendments to HKFRS 16	<i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (the "2020 Amendments")</i> ^{1, 4}
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (the "2022 Amendments")</i> ^{1, 4}
Amendments to HKAS 7 and HKFRS 7	<i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 21	<i>Lack of Exchangeability</i> ²

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

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

³ No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

⁴ As a consequence of the 2020 Amendments and 2022 Amendments, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

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

The 2020 Amendments clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current, including what is meant by a right to defer settlement and that a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement. The amendments also clarify that a liability can be settled in its own equity instruments, and that only if a conversion option in a convertible liability is itself accounted for as an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification. The 2022 Amendments further clarify that, among covenants of a liability arising from a loan arrangement, only those with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of that liability as current or non-current. Additional disclosures are required for non-current liabilities that are subject to the entity complying with future covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments shall be applied retrospectively with early application permitted. An entity that applies the 2020 Amendments early is required to apply simultaneously the 2022 Amendments, and vice versa. The Foundation is currently assessing the impact of the amendments and whether existing loan agreements may require revision. Based on a preliminary assessment, the amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 21 specify how an entity shall assess whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and how it shall estimate a spot exchange rate at a measurement date when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments require disclosures of information that enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. Earlier application is permitted. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. Any cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained profits or to the cumulative amount of translation differences accumulated in a separate component of equity, where appropriate, at the date of initial application. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

財務報表附註

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2.5 重要會計政策

功能和列報貨幣

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

物業、機器及設備

物業、機器及設備按歷史成本減累計折舊和減值虧損列帳。

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

機器及設備 5 年

資產的剩餘價值及可使用年期在每個報告日進行檢討，及按適當做出調整。

若資產的賬面值高於其估計可收回價值，其賬面值即時撇減至可收回金額。

金融工具

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

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

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

利息收入按以實際利率法計算金融資產並呈列為利息收入。

金融資產

金融資產的分類和其後計量

符合以下條件的金融資產其後攤銷成本計量：

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

符合以下條件的金融資產其後按公平值計入其他綜合收益計量：

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

所有其他金融資其後按公平值計損益計量。

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

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

Plant and equipment 5 years

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

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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

財務報表附註

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2.5 重要會計政策（續）

金融工具（續）

金融資產（續）

金融資產的分類和其後計量（續）

(i) 攤銷成本及利息收入

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

金融資產的減值

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

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

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

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加

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

具體而言，於評估信貸風險是否有顯著增加時，會考慮以下資料：

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

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

(i) AMORTISED COST AND INTEREST INCOME

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

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

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

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

(i) SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK

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

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

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

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2.5 重要會計政策（續）

金融工具（續）

金融資產（續）

金融資產的減值（續）

(i) 信貸風險顯著增加（續）

不論上述評估的結果，倘合約付款逾期超過三十日，則本基金會假定信貸風險自初步確認以來已顯著增加，除非本基金另有合理可靠的資料證明並無顯著增加則作別論。

本基金定期監測用識別定信貸風險是否已顯著增加的標準的有效性，並於適當時候作出修訂，以確保有關標準能夠於款項逾期之前識別信貸風險顯著增加。

(ii) 違約的定義

就內部信貸風險管理方面，本基金認為，倘內部生成或自外部來源獲得的資料顯示債務人不太可能向其債權人（包括本基金）悉數付款，則發生違約事件。

(iii) 出現信貸減值的金融資產

當發生一項或多項對金融資產估計未來現金流量有不利影響的違約事件時，金融資產出現信貸減值。金融資產信貸減值的證據包括以下可觀察事件：

- a. 發行人或借款人陷入重大財務困難；
- b. 違反合約，例如違約或逾期事件；
- c. 借款人的貸款人出於與借款人財務困難有關的經濟或合約原因，而向借款人授予貸款人原本不會考慮的優惠；
- d. 借款人可能會破產或進行其他財務重組；或
- e. 由於財務困難致使金融資產之活躍市場消失。

(iv) 撇銷政策

當有資料顯示對手方陷入嚴重財務困難，且並無實際收回款項的可能時（例如對手方被清盤或進入破產程序），本基金會撇銷金融資產。根據本基金收回款項的程序，已撇銷的金融資產仍可能受到執法活動的影響，在適當情況下考慮法律意見。撇銷構成終止確認事件。任何其後收回的款項於損益內確認。

(v) 預期信貸虧損的計量及確認

預期信貸虧損的計量為違約概率、違約虧損率（即違約造成損失的幅度）及違約風險的函數。對違約概率和違約損失乃根據過往的數據進行評估。並就前瞻性資料做出調整。預期信貸虧損的估計反映無偏頗及概率加權金額，有關金額乃根據發生相應違約風險的金額作為加權數值而釐定。

一般而言，預期信貸虧損為根據合約本基金應收的所有合約現金流量與基金預期將收到的所有現金流量之間的差額，並按初始確認時釐定的實際利率折現。

利息收益按金融資產的總賬面值計算，除非該金融資產出現信貸減值，則利息收入按金融資產的攤銷成本計算。

本基金通過調整賬面值於損益中確認所有金融工具的減值收益或虧損。

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(i) SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Foundation presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Foundation has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Foundation regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) DEFINITION OF DEFAULT

For internal credit risk management, the Foundation considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Foundation, in full.

(iii) CREDIT-IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSETS

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- a. significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- b. a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- c. the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- d. it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- e. the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) WRITE-OFF POLICY

The Foundation writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Foundation's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in income and expenditure account.

(v) MEASUREMENT AND RECOGNITION OF ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Foundation in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Foundation expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Foundation recognises an impairment gain or loss in income and expenditure account for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount.

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2.5 重要會計政策（續）

金融工具（續）

金融資產（續）

金融資產的終止確認

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

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

金融負債

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

現金與現金等價物

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

撥備

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

收入

收入確認

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

捐款

捐款於收到或應收時於損益表列賬。

活動收入

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

利息收入

銀行存款和證券的利息收入以時間比例為基準，按尚欠本金及適用利率計算。

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

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

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

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

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

PROVISIONS

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

REVENUE

Revenue recognition

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

Donations

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

Programme income

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

Interest income

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

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2.5 重要會計政策（續）

稅項

根據香港《稅務條例》第88條的規定，本基金獲豁免繳納香港稅項。

公平值計量

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

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

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

存貨

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

3. 關鍵會計估算及判斷

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

物業、機器及設備的可使用年期

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

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

TAXATION

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

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

INVENTORIES

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

USEFUL LIVES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

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4. 物業、機器及設備
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		機器及設備 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT 港幣 HK\$
成本	COST	
於二零二二年七月一日、 二零二三年六月三十日、 二零二三年七月一日和 二零二四年六月三十日	At 1 July 2022, 30 June 2023, 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024	
		3,067,156
累計折舊	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	
於二零二二年七月一日	At 1 July 2022	2,770,585
本年度撥備	Provided for the year	123,920
於二零二三年六月三十日	At 30 June 2023	2,894,505
本年度撥備	Provided for the year	123,920
於二零二四年六月三十日	At 30 June 2024	3,018,425
賬面值	CARRYING VALUES	
於二零二四年六月三十日	At 30 June 2024	48,731
於二零二三年六月三十日	At 30 June 2023	172,651

5. 應收帳款和其他應收款
ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
應收帳款	Accounts receivable	4,092,850	2,993,739
應收利息	Interest receivables	539,489	578,938
預付賬款	Prepayments	24,966	12,667
		4,657,305	3,585,344

於二零二四年六月三十日及二零二三年六月三十日，所有應收賬款逾期少於90日，這兩年的應收賬款減值評估詳情載於附註12。

本基金之應收賬款及其他應收款的賬面金額均以港幣為結算單位。

應收賬款及其他應收款的公平值跟賬面相若。

At 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023, all accounts receivable were less than 90 days past due and details of impairment assessment of accounts receivable for both years are set in note 12.

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

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

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

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

在本年度，本基金成立中心所產生的費用港幣1,860,649元（二零二三年：港幣1,624,322元）及呈列等同金額為滙豐銀行慈善基金的收入。

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

During the year, the Foundation incurred expenses relating to the establishment of the Centre amounting to HK\$1,860,649 (2023: HK\$1,624,322) and recognised an income from Hongkong Bank Foundation for the same amount.

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截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

7. 銀行結餘及現金
BANK BALANCES AND CASH

		2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
於收購時原到期日	Fixed deposits held at banks with original maturity		
超過三個月的銀行定期存款	over three months when acquired	25,562,798	31,543,632
於收購時原到期日	Fixed deposits held at banks with original maturity		
為三個月或以下的銀行定期存款	of three months or less when acquired	12,110,609	3,341,292
銀行存款及現金	Cash at bank and in hand	2,957,942	4,803,882
		<u>40,631,349</u>	<u>39,688,806</u>

於二零二四年六月三十日和二零二三年六月三十日，銀行結餘按現行市場利率計息。

銀行結餘及現金的賬面值以下列貨幣為結算單位：

At 30 June 2024 and 2023, bank balances carry interest at prevailing market rates.

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

		2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
港幣	Hong Kong dollars	39,675,294	38,773,740
美元	United States dollars	906,770	865,500
人民幣	Renminbi	49,285	49,566
		<u>40,631,349</u>	<u>39,688,806</u>

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

		2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
應付賬款	Accounts payable	160,352	360,141
預提費用	Accrued charges	1,725,820	1,947,408
預收款項	Advance deposits	831,750	664,750
		<u>2,717,922</u>	<u>2,972,299</u>

本基金之應付賬款及其他應收款的賬面值均以港幣為結算單位。

應付賬款和其他應付款項的賬面值與其公平值相若。

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

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

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

		2024 港幣 HK\$	2023 港幣 HK\$
年初結餘	Balance receivable at the beginning of year	267,377	(162,927)
來自海洋公園公司的捐款	Donations from Ocean Park Corporation	4,756,594	3,797,797
海洋公園公司代表本基金	Expenses paid by Ocean Park Corporation		
支付的開支	on behalf of the Foundation	(940,603)	(533,481)
年內收款	Payments received during the year	<u>(3,888,119)</u>	<u>(2,834,012)</u>
年末結餘	Balance receivable at the end of year	<u>195,249</u>	<u>267,37</u>

與海洋公園公司的往來賬項為免息及無抵押，且可按要求償還及以港幣為結算單位。

與海洋公園公司的往來賬項的公平值跟賬面值相若。

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

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

財務報表附註

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

10. 捐款

捐款包括自海洋公園公司的捐款，總額共港幣4,070,538元（二零二三年：港幣3,156,135元），當中包括全年從銷售熊貓相關商品的部份收入、從每張入場券收入捐出港幣一元及從冰極餐廳的部份收入。

此外，捐款收入和籌款活動開支包括由海洋公園公司提供的若干行政支援服務，值港幣686,056元（二零二三年：港幣641,662元）。

根據PSP NO. 2023/063/1（二零二三年：2022/044/1），本基金於二零二三年七月一日至二零二四年六月三十日（二零二三年：二零二二年七月三十一日至二零二三年六月三十日）期間透過海洋公園捐款箱和八達通裝置籌得港幣325,504元（二零二三年：港幣417,006元）。扣除成本港幣2,646元（二零二三年：港幣13,952元），所得款項淨額為港幣322,858元（二零二三年：港幣403,054元）。本基金將所得款項分配用作本地及亞洲區物種保育的科研項目及社區公眾教育。

根據PSP NO. FD/R054/2023（二零二三年：FD/R074/2022），本基金於二零二三年八月二十六日（二零二三年：二零二二年八月十三日）透過賣旗籌款活動籌得港幣761,113元（二零二三年為港幣695,773元）。扣除成本港幣69,888元（二零二三年：港幣69,004元）後，所得款項淨額為港幣691,225元（二零二三年：港幣626,769元）。本基金將所得款項分配用作本地海洋哺乳動物擱淺跟進及社區教育工作，本地物種保育的科研項目及社區公眾教育工作。

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

11. 關聯方交易

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

10. DONATION INCOME

Donation income includes a total of HK\$4,070,538 (2023: HK\$3,156,135) received from Ocean Park Corporation. This total represents contributions from the sales of panda merchandise items, contributions from HK\$1 per paid admission income and contributions from the revenue of Tuxedos Restaurant.

In addition, donation income and direct costs of donation income include a net amount of HK\$686,056 (2023: HK\$641,662) in respect of the value of certain administrative support services provided by Ocean Park Corporation.

The Foundation raised HK\$325,504 (2023: HK\$417,006) from donation boxes and octopus devices placed at Ocean Park from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 (2023: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023) which was under the Public Subscription Permit (the "PSP") No. 2023/063/1 (2023: 2022/044/1). After deducting the cost of HK\$2,646 (2023: HK\$13,952), the net proceeds were HK\$322,858 (2023: HK\$403,054). The net proceeds were allocated to support the Foundation's scientific conservation research of local and Asia regional species and community and public awareness education.

The Foundation raised HK\$761,113 (2023: HK\$695,773) from flag day fund-raising activity held on 26 August 2023 (2023: 13 August 2022) which was under the PSP No. FD/R054/2023 (2023: FD/R074/2022). After deducting the cost of HK\$69,888 (2023: HK\$69,004), the net proceeds were HK\$691,225 (2023: HK\$626,769). The net proceeds were allocated to support local marine mammal stranding response and community education programme, scientific projects of local species and local community and public education programme.

During the year ended 30 June 2023, the Foundation raised HK\$96,560 from the fundraising activities at Citywalk held during the period from 22 November 2022 to 2 January 2023 which was under the PSP No. 2022/109/1. After deducting the cost of HK\$966, the net proceeds were HK\$95,594. The net proceeds were allocated to support scientific conservation research of local and Asia Regional species and community and public awareness education.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

財務報表附註

截至二零二四年六月三十日止年度

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

12. 財務風險管理

財務風險因素

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

風險管理由本基金按照受託委員會批准的政策進行。

(a) 信用風險和減值評估

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

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

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

於二零二四年六月三十日，鑒於客戶並無嚴重拖欠紀錄及前瞻性估計影響不大，預期虧損率並不重大。

(b) 流動資金風險

本基金的流動資金風險管理政策只會在有足夠流動資金額度的情況下才提供捐款。

由於所有基金已被投資而其債務只屬輕微，故本基金並不承受明顯的流動資金風險。應付賬款及其他應付款均在十二個月內到期及免息。

公平值估計

金融工具的公允價值是按照以貼現現金流量分析為基礎的公認定價模式確定。

本基金認為在財務報表中按攤餘成本計量的金融工具的公平值與賬面值相若。

13. 財務報表之批准

財務報表由本基金的受託人於二零二四年十月十六日批准及授權發出。

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

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

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

(a) CREDIT RISK AND IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

As at 30 June 2024, the expected losses rate is insignificant, given there is no history of significant defaults and insignificant impact from forward-looking estimates.

(b) LIQUIDITY RISK

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

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

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

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

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

13. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS


The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustees on 16 October 2024.


香港海洋公園保育基金

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