



法律援助服務局
LEGAL AID SERVICES COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT 年报
2019/2020

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关于法援局

About the LASC

成立

法律援助服务局（「法援局」）根据《法律援助服务局条例》（第489章）于1996年9月1日成立，是一个独立的法定组织，负责监管由法律援助署（「法援署」）提供的法律援助服务，并就法援政策向行政长官提供意见。

自成立以来，法援局对香港的法援服务作出多方面的建议，向政府就法援资格准则及服务范围的政策事宜提供意见，并提出措施加强法援制度的独立性，同时建议改善法援服务的管理，包括法援申请和审批的程序、委派私人执业律师处理法援个案的制度、外委个案的监察机制、被拒法援申请的上诉程序等，法援局亦就加强法援署运作透明度提出意见。

抱负

法援局竭力确保在法律面前人人平等，即使经济能力有限的人，也能寻求正义伸张，借以维护和巩固香港社会的法治精神。

Establishment

On 1 September 1996, the Legal Aid Services Council ("the Council") was established under the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance (Cap. 489). It is an independent statutory body set up to oversee the administration of the legal aid services provided by the Legal Aid Department (LAD) and to advise the Chief Executive on legal aid policy.

Since its establishment, the Council has made recommendations on various aspects of legal aid services in Hong Kong. It has advised the Government on policy relating to the eligibility criteria and scope of legal aid services. It has proposed measures to enhance the independence of legal aid system. It has suggested improvements in the administration of legal aid services such as the application and processing procedures, system for assigning cases to lawyers in private practice and monitoring of such cases, appeal procedures against the refusal of legal aid, etc. The Council has also put forward opinions on enhancing the operational transparency of LAD.

Vision

The Council actively contributes to upholding and enhancing the rule of law by striving to ensure equality before the law and access to justice by people of limited means.

使命

法援局的使命是确保提供优质、快捷及妥当的法援服务，并为此争取足够的经费；争取持续改善与法援服务相关的法律和行政制度；协助加强公众对法援的认识；以及按时检讨成立一个独立的法援机构的可行性及可取性。

信念

全力以赴

法援局忠于职责，恪守抱负、使命及信念宣言的宗旨，因为本局相信法援对于维护法治方面极具价值。本局亦积极推展法援服务。在遵守《法律援助服务局条例》的同时，法援局致力完善条例规定，发扬抱负、使命及信念宣言的精神。

公正独立

提高法援管理的独立性是1996年成立法援局的原因之一，因此，独立性亦成为本局其中一项核心价值。在确认不同持分者的权益或观点的同时，法援局会采取大公无私的立场处理事务，为建立法治社会及确保在法律面前人人平等而努力。本局不会忽视任何向局方提出的事实或观点。

Mission

The Council's mission is to ensure the provision of high quality, efficient and effective legal aid services, to secure adequate funding therefor, to try to improve continually the legal and administrative systems for the provision of legal aid, to help increase public awareness of legal aid, and to keep under review the establishment of an independent legal aid authority.

Values

Committed

The Council is committed to its work and upholds its vision, mission and values because it believes that legal aid is essential to the rule of law. It contributes positively to the provision of legal aid services. While adhering to the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance, the Council endeavours to improve its provisions in pursuit of its vision, mission and values.

Independent and Fair

A greater degree of independence in legal aid administration was one of the reasons for establishing the Council in 1996. Independence is therefore one of its core values. Thus, while acknowledging the interests or views of different stakeholders, the Council takes a disinterested position and pursues the course of action which contributes most to the rule of law and equality before the law. It will not ignore any fact or view that may be presented to it.

通众近民

法援局致力建立与公众、持分者及本地或海外对法援感兴趣人士的沟通渠道。本局会作出适当安排，方便公众获取关于本局和本局工作的公开资料，或就特定事宜与本局沟通，或在不影响局方履行职责的前提下，参与本局的工作。

开诚布公

加深公众对法援局的了解可加强公众对本局及法援服务的信任，亦是让公众能积极参与本局工作的先决条件。因此，在不违反对特定事宜或在特定场合须保密的情况下，本局会向公众公开本局的工作。

敏于众望

法援服务与整个社会的各个范畴息息相关。为了对法援政策提供完善的意见，及有效监督由法援署提供的法援服务，法援局会紧贴社会、经济及政治状况的变化、法律惯例及创新科技，并积极应对。此外，对公众投诉或咨询作出适时全面的回应，将能建立更有效与市民沟通的渠道，及有助公众透过本局积极参与法援服务的管理。因此，本局随时准备聆听公众意见，跟进讨论研究，并及时采取行动。

Accessible

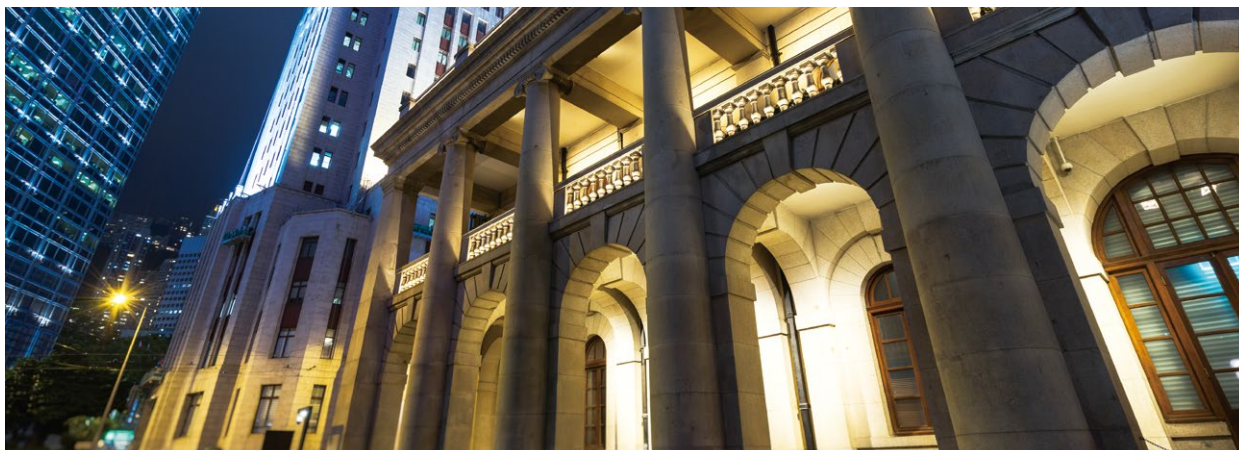
The Council aims to be accessible to the public, to stakeholders, and to interested parties locally or overseas. It will make arrangements to facilitate members of the public to obtain information about the Council and its work, to communicate with the Council on specific issues, and to take part in the Council's work, insofar as this does not prejudice the discharge of its responsibilities.

Transparent

A better understanding of the Council will enhance public trust in the Council and the legal aid services being provided. This is a pre-requisite to achieve public participation in the Council's work. Hence, the Council will make known to the public its work insofar as this does not breach confidentiality in respect of specific issues or on specific occasions.

Responsive

Legal aid services are provided within a wider environment. In order to provide sound advice on policy and effective supervision of the legal aid services provided by LAD, the Council has to be sensitive and proactive in response to changes in social, economic and political conditions, legal practices and technological innovation. Besides, timely and comprehensive response to public complaints or enquiries will build more effective channels of communication with the public and will contribute to greater public participation in legal aid administration through the Council. Thus, the Council is ready to listen, to follow up with research, to deliberate and to act promptly.



职能

法援局负责监管由法援署提供的法援服务。法援署就该等服务的提供向法援局负责。

本局为履行职责，可：

- (a) 制定政策以管限由法援署提供的服务，并就法援署的政策方向提供意见；
- (b) 不时检讨法援署的工作，并作出妥善和适当的安排，以确保法援署能有效率地并符合经济原则地履行其职能和提供法援服务；
- (c) 检讨由法援署提供的服务及该署的发展计划；及

Functions

The Council is responsible for overseeing the administration of the legal aid services provided by LAD. The LAD is accountable to the Council for the provision of such services.

In discharging its responsibility, the Council may –

- (a) formulate policies governing the provision of services by LAD and give advice on its policy direction;
- (b) review the work of LAD from time to time and make such arrangements as are expedient and proper to ensure the efficient and economical discharge of its functions and provision of legal aid services;
- (c) keep under review the services provided by LAD and its development plans; and

- (d) 就法律援助署的开支预算作出考虑及提供意见。

本局无权就法律援助署的职员事宜及其对个别案件的处理向法律援助署作出指示。

本局亦是行政长官在关于获公帑资助并由法律援助署提供的法律援助服务的政府政策上的咨询组织，并须就下列事宜作出建议：

- (a) 资格准则、服务范围、提供服务的方式、未来的改善计划、以及法律援助政策的未来发展和资金需要；
- (b) 设立一个独立的法律援助管理局的可行性及可取性；及
- (c) 由行政长官不时转交法律援助局的任何其他法律援助事项。

成员

法律援助局的组成包括主席一名，他须不属公职人员、大律师或律师，而行政长官认为他并非与大律师行业或律师行业有其他直接关系；持有根据《法律执业者条例》（第159章）发出的执业证书的大律师及律师各两名；以及四名行政长官认为与大律师行业或

- (d) consider and advise on LAD's estimates of expenditure.

However, the Council does not have the power to direct LAD on staff matters and the handling of individual cases by the Department.

The Council also serves as the Chief Executive's advisory body on the policy of the Government concerning publicly-funded legal aid services provided by LAD. It advises on –

- (a) the eligibility criteria, scope and mode of delivery of services, future plans for improvements, funding requirements and future development of legal aid policy;
- (b) the feasibility and desirability of the establishment of an independent legal aid authority; and
- (c) any other aspect of legal aid which the Chief Executive may from time to time refer to the Council.

Membership

The Council consists of a Chairman who is not a public officer, a barrister or solicitor and, in the opinion of the Chief Executive, is not connected in any other way directly with the practice of law; two barristers and two solicitors, each holding a practising certificate issued under the Legal Practitioners Ordinance (Cap. 159); and four persons who, in the opinion of the Chief Executive, are not connected in any way with the practice of law. All members are appointed by the Chief

律师行业无任何关系的人士。所有成员均由行政长官委任。法援署署长是本局的当然成员。

于2020年3月31日，法援局成员包括：

梁永祥博士 SBS, JP (主席)

陈晓峰先生 MH

庄伟伦先生

刘麦嘉轩女士 JP

梁宏正先生 JP

白天赐先生

石书铭先生

温丽司女士

王惠贞女士 SBS, JP

法律援助署署长邝宝昌先生 JP
(当然成员)

Executive. The Director of Legal Aid sits on the Council as an ex-officio member.

Members of the Council as of 31 March 2020 are listed below –

Dr William LEUNG Wing-cheung SBS, JP (Chairman)

Mr Nicholas CHAN Hiu-fung MH

Mr Warren Patrick GANESH

Mrs Ayesha Macpherson LAU JP

Mr Clarence LEUNG Wang-ching JP

Mr Timothy E.D. PARKER

Mr Randy SHEK

Miss Iris WAN Lai-sze

Ms Connie WONG Wai-ching SBS, JP

Mr Thomas Edward KWONG JP, Director of Legal Aid
(ex-officio)

成员简历 About the Members



梁永祥博士 SBS, JP (主席)
Dr William LEUNG Wing-cheung SBS, JP (Chairman)

- 资深银行家，曾在传统银行、证券公司及虚拟银行担任高职
- 香港上市公司的执行主席
- 地产代理监管局主席
- 「劏房」租务管制研究工作小组主席
- 曾任雇员再培训局及香港舞蹈团主席、香港演艺学院校董会主席及香港浸会大学校董会及咨议会司库
- 获颁香港演艺学院荣誉博士、香港浸会大学荣誉大学院士、香港大学专业进修学院荣誉院士及职业训练局荣誉院士
- 获委任为香港浸会大学商学院荣誉教授及香港恒生大学客席教授
- A senior banker who has held top positions in traditional bank, securities company, and virtual bank
- Executive Chairman of a Hong Kong listed company
- Chairman of Estate Agents Authority
- Chairman of the Task Force for the Study on Tenancy Control of Sub-Divided Units
- Served as Chairman of Employee Retraining Board, Hong Kong Dance Company, Council Chairman of the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, and Treasurer of Hong Kong Baptist University Council and Court
- Awarded Honorary Doctorate by the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, Honorary University Fellow of Hong Kong Baptist University, Honorary Fellow of HKUSpace, Honorary Fellow of Vocational Training Council
- Appointed Honorary Professor of Hong Kong Baptist University Business School and Adjunct Professor of Hang Seng University



陈晓峰先生 MH
Mr Nicholas CHAN Hiu-fung MH

- 香港律师会公共政策委员会主席
- 一邦国际网上仲调中心有限公司主席
- 上诉审裁团（建筑物）主席
- 香港律师会创新科技委员会副主席
- 香港科技大学校董会成员及其辖下知识转移委员会主席
- 扶康会董事局成员
- 创科创投基金咨询委员会委员
- 香港理工大学创业计划管理委员会委员
- 香港大学法律专业证书教务委员会成员
- 香港城市大学法律专业证书教务委员会成员
- 青山医院及小榄医院医院管治委员会成员
- 香港奥林匹克委员会香港运动员就业及教育计划委员会成员
- 翰宇国际律师事务所合伙人
- 人体器官移植委员会实任成员
- Chairman, Public Policy Committee, The Law Society of Hong Kong
- Chairman, eBRAM International Online Dispute Resolution Centre
- Chairman, Buildings Appeal Tribunal
- Vice Chairman, InnoTech Committee, The Law Society of Hong Kong
- Council Member and Chairman of Knowledge Transfer Committee, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- Council Member, Fu Hong Society
- Advisory committee member, Hong Kong Innovation and Technology Venture Fund
- Committee member, PolyU Entrepreneurship Programme Management Committee
- HKU PCLL Academic Board Member
- CityU PCLL Academic Board Member
- Hospital Governing Committee member, Castle Peak Hospital and Siu Lam Hospital
- Member of Hong Kong Athletes Career & Education Programme Committee of the Hong Kong Olympics Committee
- Partner, Squire Patton Boggs
- Substantive Member, Human Organ Transplant Board



庄伟伦先生
Mr Warren Patrick GANESH

- 高级执业律师（香港，1998 – 至今执业；英格兰及威尔斯，1990 – 目前没有执业）
- 香港律师会理事（2016年当选）
- 香港律师会会刊编辑委员会成员
- 《香港民事诉讼程序》（即白皮书）的长期特约编辑
- 关于（例如）法律专业保密权的多份文章的作者
- 香港律师会执业者事务常务委员会主席及审查及纪律常务委员会成员
- A senior practising solicitor by profession (Hong Kong, 1998 – in practice; England & Wales, 1990 – currently, not in practice)
- Member of the Council of The Law Society of Hong Kong (elected in 2016)
- Member of the Editorial Board of the Hong Kong Lawyer Journal
- A longtime contributing editor of the Hong Kong Civil Procedure (the "White Book")
- Author of numerous articles on (for example) legal professional privilege
- Chairman of The Law Society's Standing Committee on Practitioners Affairs and Member of its Standing Committee on Compliance



刘麦嘉轩女士 JP
Mrs Ayesha Macpherson LAU JP

- 执业会计师
- 英格兰及威尔斯特许会计师公会会员
- 香港会计师公会会员
- 中华人民共和国财政部会计咨询专家
- 国际财税协会香港分会主席
- 政府助学金联合委员会主席
- 圣保罗男女中学审核委员会主席
- 香港大学校务委员会及校董会成员
- 税务联合联络小组成员
- 广东省妇女联合会执委会成员
- 香港工商专业联会执行委员会成员
- 公务员叙用委员会成员
- 香港金融管理局外汇基金咨询委员会委员
- 外汇基金咨询委员会辖下的金融基建及市场发展委员会成员
- 外汇基金咨询委员会辖下的管治委员会成员
- Practising Accountant
- Member of Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
- Member of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA")
- Accounting Advisor of Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China
- Chairperson of International Fiscal Association - Hong Kong Branch
- Chairman of Joint Committee on Student Finance
- Chair of Audit Committee of St Paul's Co-Educational College
- Member of the Council and Human Resource Policy Committee of The University of Hong Kong
- Member of Joint Liaison Committee on Taxation
- Member of Executive Committee of the Guangdong Province of the Federation of Women
- Executive Committee Member of Business and Professionals Federation of Hong Kong
- Member of Public Service Commission
- Member of the Exchange Fund Advisory Committee of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority

- 团结香港基金顾问成员
- 遗传性心律基金会有限公司咨询委员会成员（慈善机构）
- 强制性公积金计划管理局非执行董事
- 曾任香港会计师公会税务委员会主席、副主席和成员；香港会计师公会税务专项学会执行委员会主席及香港会计师公会社区服务委员会副主席
- 曾任香港政府公共事务论坛成员、妇女事务委员会成员、整笔拨款独立检讨委员会成员、经济机遇委员会成员、财务汇报局财务汇报委员团委员、香港贸易发展局理事会成员、廉政公署贪污问题咨询委员会成员、海滨事务委员会成员、航空发展咨询委员会成员、金融发展局市场推广小组委员、司法人员薪俸及服务条件常务委员会成员、政府助学金联合委员会成员及金融发展局政策研究小组成员
- Member of the Financial Infrastructure and Market Development Sub-Committee of the Exchange Fund Advisory Committee
- Member of the Governance Sub-Committee of the Exchange Fund Advisory Committee
- Member of Council of Advisors and Audit Committee of Our Hong Kong Foundation
- Member of Advisory Committee of the SADS HK Foundation Limited (charity)
- Non-Executive Director of the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority
- Previously served as Chairperson, Deputy Chair and Member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants Taxation Committee, Chair of the Taxation Faculty Executive Committee of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Deputy Chairperson of HKICPA Community Services Committee
- Previously served as member of Public Affairs Forum, Women's Commission, the Lump Sum Grant Independent Review Committee, the Task Force on Economic Challenges, the Financial Reporting Review Panel of the Financial Reporting Council, Hong Kong Trade Development Council, ICAC Advisory Committee on Corruption, Harbourfront Commission, Aviation Development Advisory Committee, the Market Development Committee of the Financial Services Development Council, the Standing Committee on Judicial Salaries and Conditions of Service, Joint Committee on Student Finance and the Policy Research Committee of the Financial Services Development Council



梁宏正先生 JP
Mr Clarence LEUNG Wang-ching JP

- 新兴织造厂有限公司董事
- 香港菁英会荣誉主席
- 关爱基金专责小组副主席
- 香港旅游发展局成员
- 旅游业策略小组委员
- 职业训练局理事会成员
- 青年发展委员会成员
- 曾任扶贫委员会委员
- 曾任纺织业咨询委员会委员
- 曾任城市规划委员会委员
- 曾任中小型企业委员会委员
- 曾任工业贸易咨询委员会委员
- 曾任中央政策组非全职顾问
- 获颁剑桥大学经济学荣誉学士及硕士
- Director of Sun Hing Knitting Factory Limited
- Emeritus Chairman of the Y. Elites Association
- Vice-chairperson of the Community Care Fund Task Force
- Member of the Hong Kong Tourism Board
- Member of the Tourism Strategy Group
- Member of the Vocational Training Council
- Member of the Youth Development Commission
- Previously served as member of the Commission on Poverty
- Previously served as member of the Textiles Advisory Board
- Previously served as member of the Town Planning Board
- Previously served as member of Small and Medium Enterprises Committee
- Previously served as member of the Trade and Industry Advisory Board
- Previously served as a Part-time Member of the Central Policy Unit
- Awarded BA and MA honours in Economics by the University of Cambridge



白天賜先生
Mr Timothy E.D. PARKER

- 执业大律师
 - 香港（2009），张健利资深大律师办事处
 - 英格兰及威尔斯（2017），Blackstone Chambers
 - 获颁香港大律师公会奖学金（2008）
 - 专业范畴为公法、国际法、竞争及商业法
 - 曾就多个主要案件于香港终审法院、英国枢密院及其他法院代表出庭
- 持有剑桥大学法学硕士、香港大学法学士和法律专业证书及墨尔本大学文学士（中国研究）
- 香港大律师公会国际法委员会主席
- 香港大律师公会宪法及人权事务委员会主席
- 香港大律师公会执行委员会委员
- 获委任为香港竞争事务委员会外聘法律顾问
- Practising Barrister
 - Hong Kong (2009), Denis Chang's Chambers
 - England & Wales (2017), Blackstone Chambers
 - Awarded the Bar Scholarship, Hong Kong (2008)
 - Specialises in public law, international law, competition and commercial law
 - Appeared in numerous leading cases in the Court of Final Appeal, the Privy Council, and other courts
- Holds an LLM (Cantab), LLB and PCLL (HKU), BA (Chinese Studies) (Melbourne)
- Chairman, Hong Kong Bar Association Committee on International Law
- Chairman, Hong Kong Bar Association Committee on Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights
- Member, Bar Council of the Hong Kong Bar Association
- Appointed to the Hong Kong Competition Commission's Panel of External Counsel



石书铭先生
Mr Randy SHEK

- 刑事辩护大律师，主要执业范畴为刑事法、人权及公民自由及公法
- 香港大律师公会执行委员会委员
- 香港大律师公会刑事法律与程序委员会和宪法及人权事务委员会委员
- 2012年和2017年行政长官选举选举委员会法律界界别分组成员
- A criminal defence counsel with main areas of practice in criminal law, human rights and civil liberties, and public law
- Member of the Hong Kong Bar Association Bar Council
- Member of the Criminal Law and Procedure Committee and the Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights Committee of the Hong Kong Bar Association
- Member of the 2012 and 2017 Election Committee for the Election of the Chief Executive for the Legal Sub-sector



温丽司女士
Miss Iris WAN Lai-size

- 社会创新及青年参与顾问
- 领袖培训导师
- 13年内为逾10 000位来自非牟利团体、公营机构和私营企业的年轻领袖和高级管理人员提供领导才能发展和共创培训
- 曾服务倡导青年充权、教育平等和弱势家庭福利的非牟利机构
- 消费者委员会委员
- 华人永远坟场管理委员会增选委员
- 世界经济论坛全球杰出青年（香港）
- Consultant on social innovation and youth engagement
- Leadership training instructor
- 13 years of experience providing leadership development and cocreation training for over 10 000 individuals including young leaders and senior executives from the nonprofit, public and private sectors
- Served in nonprofits advocating for youth empowerment, education equality and well being of vulnerable families
- Member of the Consumer Council
- Co-opted Member of The Board of Management of the Chinese Permanent Cemeteries
- Global Shaper under the World Economic Forum (Hong Kong Hub)



王惠贞女士 SBS, JP
Ms Connie WONG Wai-ching SBS, JP

- 香港浸会大学荣誉院士
- 英国曼彻斯特大学管理学硕士
- 自1993年起出任王新兴有限公司董事总经理、万菱实业（广东）有限公司执行董事及广州市万菱置业有限公司董事总经理
- 自2018年起为中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会提案委员会副主任
- 自2010年起为中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会委员
- 自2008年起为中华全国妇女联合会执行委员会委员
- 自2017年起担任工业贸易咨询委员会委员
- 自2017年起担任廉政公署香港商业道德发展咨询委员会委员
- 自2016年起为香港中华总商会副会长
- 自2009年起为九龙社团联会理事长
- 自2014年起担任香港义工联盟常务副主席
- Honorary University Fellow of Hong Kong Baptist University
- Master of Science, University of Manchester, England
- Managing Director of Wong Sun Hing Limited, Executive Director of Onelink Industrial (Guangdong) Co Ltd and Managing Director of Guangzhou WanLing Real Estate Co Ltd since 1993
- Deputy Director of the Proposals Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference since 2018
- Member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference since 2010
- Member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Women's Federation since 2008
- Member of the Trade and Industry Advisory Board since 2017
- Member of the Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Advisory Committee (BEDAC) of the ICAC since 2017
- Vice Chairperson of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce since 2016
- President of the Kowloon Federation of Associations since 2009
- Standing Vice Chairperson of the Hong Kong Volunteers Federation since 2014

- 自2018年起为香港各界扶贫促进会荣誉主席
- 自2012年起为香港广西社团总会永远会长
- 自2019年起担任港区妇联代表联谊会永远会长
- 自2018年起担任香港浸会大学基金董事局成员
- 自2014年起担任香港浸会大学咨议会荣誉委员
- Honorary Chairperson of the Hong Kong Poverty Alleviation Association since 2018
- Life President of the Federation of Hong Kong Guangxi Community Organisations Ltd since 2012
- Life President of the All-China Women's Federation Hong Kong Delegates Association Ltd since 2019
- Member of the Board of Governors of the Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation since 2018
- Honorary Member of the Hong Kong Baptist University Court since 2014



法律援助署署长邝宝昌先生 JP（当然成员）

Mr Thomas Edward KWONG JP, Director of Legal Aid (ex-officio)

- 拥政治学及法律学学士学位
- 取得澳洲新南威尔斯最高法院、英格兰及威尔斯最高法院和香港特别行政区高等法院的律师资格
- 1987年10月加入法律援助署，担任法律援助律师
- 2013年9月获委任为法律援助署署长
- 现为民事司法制度改革监察委员会、律政司司长辖下调解督导委员会和规管架构小组委员会、香港调解资历评审协会有限公司调解资历评审委员会，以及香港律师会公益法律服务及社区工作嘉许计划评审委员会的委员
- 2014年担任第3届亚洲调解协会会议筹备委员会荣誉委员
- 曾任首席法官辖下调解工作小组、民事法庭使用者委员会、刑事法庭使用者委员会、刑事诉讼程序委员会、家事调解督导委员会、律政司司长辖下调解工作小组和调解专责小组、香港法律改革委员会集体诉讼小组委员会、雇员补偿援助基金管理局、交通意外伤亡援助咨询委员会、香港国际仲裁中心调解员认可委员会的委员
- Graduated with Bachelor of Political Science and Bachelor of Laws
- Admitted as Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Supreme Court of England and Wales and the High Court of Hong Kong
- Joined the Legal Aid Department in October 1987 as Legal Aid Counsel
- Appointed Director of Legal Aid in September 2013
- Member of the Civil Justice Reform Monitoring Committee, SJ's Steering Committee on Mediation and Regulatory Framework Sub-Committee, HKMAAL Mediation Accreditation Committee and the Law Society's Judging Panel for the Pro Bono & Community Work Recognition Programme
- Honorable member of the Organising Committee of the 3rd Asian Mediation Association Conference (2014)
- Previously served as member of the CJ's Working Party on Mediation, Civil Court Users' Committee, Criminal Court Users' Committee, Criminal Procedure Rules Committee, Steering Committee on Family Mediation, SJ's Working Group on Mediation, SJ's Mediation Task Force, Law Reform Commission Sub-Committee on Class Actions, Employees' Compensation Assistance Fund Board, Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Advisory Committee and HKIAC Mediator Accreditation Committee

主席回顾

Chairman's Review

我非常荣幸以法律援助服务局主席的身份，首次向各持份者汇报本局的工作。

我于2019年9月1日上任。在2019-2020年间，香港经历了异乎寻常的十二个月。政府向立法会司法及法律事务委员会就2019年《施政报告》及《施政报告附篇》中有关法律援助（法援）的政策措施作出的简报被迫延迟。由于2019新型冠状病毒在社区爆发，除紧急及必要服务外，所有法院／审裁处的聆讯延期，法律援助署的服务也暂停了约一个月。

法援服务是法律制度中不可或缺的一部分，对维护香港的法治扮演着重要的角色。法援的目的是确保所有具备合理理据在香港法院提出法律诉讼或抗辩的人士，不会因经济能力有限而无法寻求公义。因此，当法律援助申请人同时通过《法律援助条例》（《条例》）规定的经济审查和案情审查，他便符合资格获取法援。



It is indeed my pleasure and privilege to address, for the first time, our stakeholders in the capacity as Chairman of the Legal Aid Services Council.

I took office on 1 September 2019. During 2019-2020, Hong Kong experienced an extraordinary twelve months. The briefing to the Panel on Administration of Justice and Administration of the Legislative Council on the policy initiatives in relation to legal aid in the 2019 Policy Address and the Policy Address Supplement was delayed. Due to the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic in the community, except for urgent and essential services, all hearings of courts/tribunals have been adjourned and the services of Legal Aid Department have been suspended for about one month.

Legal aid services form an integral part of the legal system and play an important role in contributing towards upholding the rule of law in Hong Kong. The purpose of legal aid is to ensure that all those who have reasonable grounds for pursuing or defending a legal action in the courts of Hong Kong will not be denied access to justice because of a lack of means. Thus, legal aid will be granted if the applicant is able to satisfy both the means test and merits test as provided by the Legal Aid Ordinance (LAO).

To pass the means test, the financial resources of the person applying for legal aid should not exceed the statutory financial eligibility limit (FEL). The FEL of the Ordinary Legal Aid Scheme

梁永祥博士 SBS, JP (主席)
Dr William LEUNG Wing-cheung SBS, JP
(Chairman)

要通过经济审查，申请法援人士的财务资源不得超过财务资格限额。普通法律援助计划（「普通计划」）和法律援助辅助计划（「辅助计划」）的财务资格限额均会进行检讨。自1999年9月起，政府会参考丙类消费物价指数的一般物价变动的情况，每年检讨该两个财务资格限额。政府亦曾在2011年，分别一次性大幅调高「普通计划」及「辅助计划」的财务资格限额48%和166%以加强公众寻求司法公义的途径。

行政长官于2019《施政报告附篇》公布，考虑到诉讼成本的升幅高于自2011年的一次性调整后一般物价变动的累积升幅，以及「普通计划」申请人对私人诉讼的负担能力，政府建议将「普通计划」的财务资格限额由307,130元提高至400,000元。政府亦建议将「辅助计划」的财务资格限额由1,535,650元上调至2,000,000元。除了因应诉讼成本相比于物价变动的升幅外，建议亦能帮助财务资源仅高于现时「辅助计划」财务资格限额的「夹心阶层」申请人，尤其是倚靠储蓄过活而没有固定收入的年长申请人，有可能因为案件复杂而需要动用所有资产以应付庞大的诉讼成本。

(OLAS) and that of the Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme (SLAS) are subject to reviews. Since September 1999, the Government has been making annual adjustments to the two FELs with reference to the general price movement based on the Consumer Price Index (C) (CPI(C)). The Government also made a one-off adjustment in 2011 to increase the FELs of OLAS and SLAS by 48% and 166% respectively with a view to enhancing the public's access to justice.

In the 2019 Policy Address Supplement, the Government proposed increasing the FEL for OLAS from \$307,130 to \$400,000 having regard to the higher increase in legal costs than that of general price movement since the last one-off adjustment in 2011, as well as the affordability of private litigation services to OLAS applicants. The Government also proposed increasing the FEL for SLAS from \$1,535,650 to \$2,000,000. Apart from the increase in legal costs as compared with price changes, the Government found merit in providing a modest buffer for "sandwich class" applicants with financial resources marginally higher than the FEL for SLAS, particularly elderly applicants who are living on savings (not regular income) and may otherwise need to exhaust all their assets to cope with tremendous legal costs for the more complicated cases.

On top of the above 30% increase, the Government will make regular adjustments to the FELs to take into account the change in CPI(C) for the two-year period between July 2017 and July 2019 (+5.1% on aggregate) in accordance with the



除了上述的30%增幅，政府会根据年度检讨机制定期调整财务资格限额，以计及2017年7月至2019年7月两年期内丙类消费物价指数的变动（累计+5.1%），因此，「普通计划」的财务资格限额将由307,130元增加至420,400元，「辅助计划」的财务资格限额则由1,535,650元提高至2,102,000元。

本局欢迎是次上调的建议。

去年，政府邀请本局进行另一轮扩大「辅助计划」范围的检讨，特别研究纳入个别业主

annual review mechanism. That means the FEL for OLAS will be increased from \$307,130 to \$420,400, and the FEL for SLAS from \$1,535,650 to \$2,102,000.

The Council welcomes the proposed increase.

Last year the Government invited the Council to conduct another round of review of SLAS, in particular, to look into the possibility of expanding the scope of the Scheme to include claims made by individual owners against the incorporated owners (IOs) of multi-storey buildings.

SLAS is a self-financing legal aid scheme. The Supplementary Legal Aid Fund (SLAF) which finances SLAS is funded by

向多层大厦业主立案法团提出的申索的可能性。

「辅助计划」是以自负盈亏方式营运的法援计划。资助「辅助计划」的法律援助辅助计划基金（「辅助计划基金」）的经费，最初是来自奖券基金拨出的100万元种子基金，其后政府分两次注资合共1亿2,700万元。

「辅助计划基金」的其他经费来源包括「辅助计划」申请人须缴付的申请费、「辅助计划」受助人须缴付的中期分担费，以及从胜诉案件讨回的赔偿中扣除的最后分担费。

为维持财政稳健，「辅助计划」自推行以来，一直以胜诉机会较高，以及赔偿额与讼费比例较佳的案件作为援助对象。「辅助计划」主要涵盖那些已投保的被告人或可讨回赔偿机会较高的案件（例如与工作有关的意外而提出人身伤亡的申索）。「辅助计划」在财政上得以维持，很大程度是因为讨回赔偿的成功机会高。以往在考虑「辅助计划」可涵盖的新案件类别时，一直紧记这些原则，因此，本局避免将不涉及金钱申索或成功率较低和讨回赔偿机会较小的案件纳入「辅助计划」。

an initial seed money of \$1 million from the Lotteries Fund and two injections of \$127 million in aggregate by the Government. SLAF's income sources also include the application fees payable by SLAS applicants, interim contributions from persons aided by the Scheme and the final contributions from a percentage deduction of the damages recovered in successful cases.

To maintain its financial viability, SLAS has been targeting at cases that carry a high chance of success with good damages to costs ratio since inception. SLAS covers mainly cases where the defendants are insured or where the likelihood for payment of damages is high (e.g. claims for personal injuries or death and work-related accidents). The high chance of recovery of damages helps ensure, to a large extent, the financial sustainability of the Scheme. When deliberating on new categories of cases to be covered by SLAS in the previous reviews, these principles were borne in mind. Therefore, the Council has not sought to cover cases which do not involve monetary claims or have a relatively low success rate or poor prospect of recovery.

Against the above background, the Council has tried to collect information and data for analysing whether IOs are well targeted defendants with ability to pay awarded damages, and whether there is a high chance of success with good damages to costs ratio in claims against IOs. Unfortunately, so far the data obtained from the Government is very limited.



基于上述背景，本局尝试搜集资料和数据作分析，希望了解业主立案法团可否被视为具能力支付赔偿的被告，以及向业主立案法团提出的申索是否属胜诉机会较高和赔偿额与讼费比例较佳的案件。可惜，目前从政府方面得到的资讯相当有限，因此，本局现正寻求途径，在来年继续尝试从其他资料来源获取所需要的资讯。

在过去的年度，备受尊重的前主席李家祥博士离任，他自2012年领导本局，在任内贡献良多。本局衷心希望李博士未来发展顺利，并期望他可在法援局外继续支持本局的工作。在新一年，我虽不敢贸然预测，但相信未来的工作充满挑战。承先启后，本局将继续以坚定的步伐，履行本局的使命，为向公众提供优质、高效益和具透明度的法援服务而努力，以确保法律面前人人平等，即使经济能力有限的人士也能寻求正义伸张。

Thus, the Council is exploring ways to collect the required information from other possible sources in the year to come.

In the year under review, the Council saw the departure of our respected former chairman, Dr Eric Li Ka Cheung, who led the Council since 2012. He has made tremendous contributions to the Council during his tenure. The Council wishes Dr Li the best in his future endeavours and looks forward to his continued support outside the Council. As for the year to come, I believe there is a lot that can be done though I am not rash enough to forecast what will happen. Building on past successes, the Council will continue to take every measured step into the future with firm conviction in what we do, and will charge ahead with our mission in providing quality, efficient, effective and transparent legal aid services to members of the community with a view to ensuring equality before the law and access to justice by people of limited means.

法律援助申请人 财务资格限额的检讨

Review of Financial Eligibility Limits of Legal Aid Applicants

凡本身财务资源不超过财务资格限额的人士，在经济上均符合资格申请法律援助。

「财务资源」意指申请人每年可动用收入和可动用资产的总和。可动用收入是指个人的总收入在减去《法律援助（评定资源及分担费用）规例》（《规例》）（第91B章）所规定可扣除项目后的余额。除非《规例》订明在计算可动用资产时应剔除某些项目，否则可动用资产须包括一切属资本性质的资产，例如现金、银行存款、珠宝首饰、古董、股票和物业。

现时共有两个财务资格限额。一个是根据普通法律援助计划（「普通计划」）提供的法律援助，该计划涵盖了《法律援助条例》（《条例》）（第91章）第5（1）条规定的区域法院或以上级别的民事诉讼，以及根据《刑事案件法律援助规则》（第221D章）规定的刑事法律援助。另一个是根据《条例》第5A（b）条规定的法律援助辅助计划（「辅助计划」）提供的法律援助。「辅助计划」是一项自负盈亏的计划，旨在为财务资源超出「普通计划」规定的限额，但又不超过某一金额的「夹心阶层」人士，就一些指定类别的民事案件提供额外的法律支援。



A person is financially eligible for legal aid if his financial resources do not exceed the statutory financial eligibility limit (FEL). “Financial resources” means the aggregate of a legal aid applicant’s yearly disposable income and disposable capital. A person’s disposable income is his gross income minus deductible items as allowed under the Legal Aid (Assessment of Resources and Contributions) Regulations (“the Regulations”) (Cap. 91B). A person’s disposable capital consists of all assets of a capital nature, such as cash, bank savings, jewellery, antiques, stocks and shares, and property, unless such items should be excluded from calculation under the Regulations.

At present, there are two FELs. One is for legal aid under the Ordinary Legal Aid Scheme (OLAS) which covers civil proceedings in the District Court or courts at levels above as set out in section 5(1) of the Legal Aid Ordinance (LAO) (Cap. 91) and criminal legal aid under the Legal Aid in Criminal Cases Rules (Cap. 221D). The other one is for legal aid under the Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme (SLAS) as specified in section 5A(b) of the LAO. SLAS is a self-financing

根据政府在1999年9月就《1999年法律援助（修订）条例草案》向立法会提交的报告，政府会参考丙类消费物价指数的一般物价变动的情况，每年检讨两个计划的财务资格限额。政府亦曾在2011年，分别一次性大幅调高「普通计划」及「辅助计划」的财务资格限额48%和166%以加强公众寻求司法公义的途径。

行政长官于2019年《施政报告附篇》公布，将会把「普通计划」及「辅助计划」的财务资格限额提高约三成，即由目前\$307,130元增加至\$400,000元（「普通计划」），以及由\$1,535,650元增至\$2,000,000元（「辅助计划」）。

在建议提高「普通计划」的财务资格限额（即由\$307,130元增加至\$400,000元）时，政府已考虑诉讼成本的升幅高于自2011年一次性调整以来一般物价变动的累积升幅，以及「普通计划」申请人对私人诉讼的负担能力。在缺乏具代表性的私人诉讼成本数据的情况下，政府参考了一系列有关法律专业人员开支指数的平均累积变动，包括民事法律援助案件的诉讼成本、名义工资指数及私人写字楼的租金指数，并与丙类消费物价指数的变动比较。

scheme aiming at providing additional legal aid support in certain types of civil cases to the “sandwich class” whose financial resources exceed the limit allowed under OLAS, but below a certain amount.

Pursuant to the Government’s report to the Legislative Council (LegCo) on the Legal Aid (Amendment) Bill 1999 in September 1999, the Government has been making annual adjustments to the two FELs with reference to the general price movement based on the Consumer Price Index (C) (CPI(C)). The Government has also made a one-off adjustment in 2011 to increase the FELs for OLAS and SLAS by 48% and 166% respectively with a view to enhancing the public’s access to justice.

In the 2019 Policy Address Supplement, the Government proposes to increase the FELs for OLAS and SLAS by about 30%, i.e. from \$307,130 to \$400,000 for OLAS and from \$1,535,650 to \$2,000,000 for SLAS.

The Government proposes increasing the FEL for OLAS from \$307,130 to \$400,000 having regard to the higher increase in legal costs than that of general price movement since the last one-off adjustment in 2011, as well as the affordability of private litigation services to OLAS applicants. In the absence of any representative data on private litigation costs, the Government have made reference to the average cumulative change of a series of indices relevant to legal professionals’ expenses, including civil litigation costs of legally aided cases, nominal wage indices and rental indices for private offices for comparison with that of CPI(C) for the purpose of review.



政府另外建议将「辅助计划」的财务资格限额由目前1,535,650元提高至2,000,000元。除了因应诉讼成本相比于物价变动的升幅外，建议亦能帮助财务资源仅高于现时「辅助计划」财务资格限额的「夹心阶层」申请人，尤其是倚靠储蓄过活而没有固定收入的年长申请人，有可能因为案件复杂而需要动用所有资产以应付庞大的诉讼成本。

上述建议的目的是加强法律援助服务，从而实现法援政策的目标，即确保所有持合理理据在香港法院提出诉讼或抗辩的人士，不会因经济能力有限而没法寻求公义。

除了上述的30%增幅，政府会根据年度检讨机制定期调整财务资格限额，以计及

The Government also proposes increasing the FEL for SLAS from \$1,535,650 to \$2,000,000. Apart from the increase in legal costs as compared with price changes, the Government finds merit in providing a modest buffer for “sandwich class” applicants with financial resources marginally higher than the current FEL for SLAS, particularly elderly applicants who are living on savings (not regular income) and may otherwise need to exhaust all their assets to cope with tremendous legal costs for the more complicated cases.

The aim of the above proposals is to enhance access to legal aid so that it will continue to meet the policy objective of legal aid, i.e. to ensure that all those who have reasonable grounds for pursuing or defending a legal action in the courts of Hong Kong will not be denied access to justice owing to a lack of means.

2017年7月至2019年7月两年期内丙类消费物价指数的变动。就参照期由2017年7月至2018年7月，丙类消费物价指数录得2.3%的升幅，而就参照期由2018年7月至2019年7月，丙类消费物价指数则录得2.8%升幅。因此，根据丙类消费物价指数累积变动的调整（共5.1%）将会另加于2019年《施政报告附篇》公布的30%增幅之上。总而言之，经调整前后的财务资格限额表列如下：

In addition to the above 30% increase, the Government will make regular adjustments to the FELs to take into account the change in CPI(C) for the two-year period between July 2017 and July 2019 in accordance with the annual review mechanism. For the reference period from July 2017 to July 2018, an increase of 2.3% in CPI(C) was recorded. As for the following reference period from July 2018 to July 2019, there was an increase of 2.8% in CPI(C). The Government will make adjustments based on CPI(C) movements (+5.1% on aggregate) on top of the 30% increase in FELs announced in the 2019 Policy Address Supplement. In sum, the FELs before and after the adjustment are shown below -

	调整前的财务资格限额 FELs before Adjustment	调整后的财务资格限额 FELs after Adjustment
「普通计划」下的法律援助 Legal aid under OLAS	\$307,130	\$420,400
刑事法律援助 Criminal legal aid	\$307,130	\$420,400
「辅助计划」下的法律援助 Legal aid under SLAS	\$1,535,650	\$2,102,000

本局欢迎是次上调的建议。

The Council welcomes the proposed increase.

检讨法律援助辅助计划

Review of Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme

在2017年4月，经考虑法律援助政策的目标、法律援助辅助计划（「辅助计划」）的指导原则，以及各相关政策局和部门的意见后，政府就本局对扩大「辅助计划」范围的建议，向立法会司法及法律事务委员会汇报了立场。根据本局的建议，政府决定扩大「辅助计划」至涵盖下列超过60,000元的金钱申索：

- (i) 涉及持有证券及期货事务监察委员会第1类（证券交易）、第2类（期货合约交易）或第8类（提供证券保证金融资）受规管活动牌照金融中介人的专业疏忽的金钱申索；及
- (ii) 就销售证券衍生工具、货币期货或其他期货合约时涉及诈骗、欺骗或失实陈述的法律程序。

政府认为由于法律规定第(i)项所提及的金融中介人须持有专业保险，有关申索应有较高成功讨回赔偿的机会；至于第(ii)项所述的申索，基于自2012年扩大普通法律援助计划（「普通计划」）至涵盖这类申索的经验，这类申索不大可能对「辅助计划」的财政稳健状况造成重大影响。

In April 2017, having considered the policy objectives of legal aid, guiding principles of the Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme (SLAS) as well as the views from relevant government bureaux and departments, the Government reported its position on the Council's recommendations on expanding the scope of the Scheme to the Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services (AJLS) of Legislative Council (LegCo). As recommended by the Council, the Government decided to include into SLAS monetary claims exceeding \$60,000 for:

- (i) professional negligence against financial intermediaries licensed for Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 2 (dealing in futures contracts) or Type 8 (securities margin financing) regulated activities by the Securities and Futures Commission; and
- (ii) proceedings in derivatives of securities, currency futures or other futures contracts when fraud, deception or misrepresentation was involved at the time of purchase.

The Government considered that the claims for (i) should have a high chance of recovery of damages as the relevant financial intermediaries are required by law to maintain professional insurance. As regards the claims for (ii), the inclusion would unlikely have a significant impact on the financial viability of SLAS based on the experience gained since 2012 when the scope of the Ordinary Legal Aid Scheme (OLAS) was expanded to cover this category of claims.

在2020年3月，政府通知本局，立法会已通过实施这些建议的相关附属法例，而建议修订会于2020年4月1日生效。

另一方面，政府邀请本局进行另一轮扩大「辅助计划」范围的检讨，特别研究纳入个别业主向多层大厦业主立案法团提出的申索的可能性。

「辅助计划」是以自负盈亏方式营运的法援计划，为财务资源超出「普通计划」的财务资格限额，但低于「辅助计划」的财务资格限额的人士提供法律援助。

资助「辅助计划」的法律援助辅助计划基金（「辅助计划基金」）的经费，最初是来自奖券基金拨出的100万元种子基金，及后政府于1995年和2012年分别注资2,700万元和1亿元，以支持「辅助计划」扩大涵盖范围。「辅助计划基金」的其他经费来源包括「辅助计划」申请人须缴付的申请费、「辅助计划」受助人须缴付的中期分担费，以及从胜诉案件讨回的赔偿中扣除的最后分担费。

为维持财政稳健，「辅助计划」自推行以来，一直以胜诉机会较高，以及赔偿额与讼费比例较佳的案件作为援助对象。「辅助计

In March 2020, the Government informed the Council that the LegCo had approved the relevant subsidiary legislation for implementing the proposals and the proposed changes will take effect from 1 April 2020.

On the other hand, the Government invited the Council to conduct another round of review of SLAS, in particular, to look into the possibility of expanding the scope of the Scheme to include claims made by individual owners against the incorporated owners (IOs) of multi-storey buildings.

SLAS is a self-financing legal aid scheme. It provides legal assistance to people whose financial resources exceed the financial eligibility limit (FEL) allowed under OLAS, but are below the FEL specified for SLAS.

The Supplementary Legal Aid Fund (SLAF) which finances SLAS is funded by an initial seed money of \$1 million from the Lotteries Fund. An injection of \$27 million in 1995 and a further injection of \$100 million in 2012 were made by the Government to support the operation of the expanded SLAS. SLAF's income sources also include the application fees payable by SLAS applicants, interim contributions from persons aided by the Scheme and the final contributions from a percentage deduction of the damages recovered in successful cases.

To maintain its financial viability, SLAS has been targeting at cases that carry a high chance of success with good damages to costs ratio since inception. SLAS covers mainly cases

划」主要涵盖那些已投保的被告人或可讨回赔偿机会较高的案件（例如与工作有关的意外而提出人身伤亡的申索）。以往在考虑「辅助计划」可涵盖的新案件类别时，本局一直紧记这些原则，因此，本局避免把不涉及金钱申索或成功率较低和讨回赔偿机会较小的案件纳入「辅助计划」。

基于上述背景，本局尝试搜集资料和数据作分析，希望了解业主立案法团是否可被视为具能力支付赔偿的被告，以及向业主立案法团提出的申索是否属胜诉机会较高和赔偿额与讼费比例较佳的案件。

可惜，目前从政府方面得到的资讯相当有限，没有任何与业主立案法团有关的申索数据或统计资料，包括有关申索的个案数目、申索类别、成功申索的个案数目，已索取的赔偿／讼费金额等。由于缺乏可靠的数据分析，本局认为要为是否应将向业主立案法团提出的申索纳入「辅助计划」的范围作定论，是相当困难。因此，本局现正寻求途径，在来年继续尝试从其他资料来源获取所需要的资讯。

where the defendants are insured or where the likelihood for payment of damages is high (e.g. claims for personal injuries or death in work-related accidents). The high chance of recovery of damages helps ensure, to a large extent, the financial sustainability of the Scheme. When deliberating on new categories of cases to be covered by SLAS in the previous reviews, these principles were borne in mind. Therefore, the Council has not sought to cover cases which do not involve monetary claims, or have a relatively low success rate or poor prospect of recovery.

Against the above background, the Council has tried to collect information and data for analysing whether IOs are well targeted defendants with ability to pay awarded damages, and whether there is a high chance of success with good damages to costs ratio in claims against IOs.

Unfortunately, so far the data collected from the Government is very limited. No data or statistics on the claims made against IOs could be obtained, including the number of claims against IOs, nature of claims, number of successful cases, amount of damages/costs recovered, etc. In the absence of trustworthy data for analysis, the Council finds it quite difficult to draw a conclusion whether the scope of SLAS should be expanded to include claims against IOs. Thus, the Council is exploring ways to collect the required information from other possible sources in the year to come.

与相关持分者的联系

Communication with Relevant Stakeholders



法律援助自成立以来，一直与负责制定法律援助（法援）政策及管理法律援助署的政策局保持密切联系。在2019-2020年间，政府告知本局关于政府就不同法援议题提出的建议或表达的立场，包括呈交立法会司法及法律事务委员会的文件，这些文件涉及法援申请人财务资格限额的周年检讨及有关法援的政策措施。本局亦邀请政务司司长办公室的代表出席了一次本局会议，就法援的政策措施作出简介，及与本局成员交流意见。此外，本局收到了香港大律师公会就提供大律师证明书计划的大律师费用检讨提出的进一步建议。

Since its establishment, the LASC has been maintaining regular contacts with the government bureau responsible for formulating legal aid policy and housekeeping the Legal Aid Department. In 2019-2020, the Council was kept informed by the Government on its proposals or positions in relation to legal aid issues, including the papers submitted to the Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services of Legislative Council concerning the annual review of financial eligibility limits of legal aid applicants and the policy initiatives in respect of legal aid. The Council also invited representatives of the Chief Secretary for Administration's Office to attend one of the Council's meetings for briefing and exchanging views with Members on the latter matter. Besides, the Council received further suggestions from the Hong Kong Bar Association in relation to the review of fees to counsel assigned under the Scheme of Provision of Certificate by Counsel.

提供大律师证明书计划

Scheme of Provision of Certificate by Counsel

根据《法律援助条例》第26A条的规定，凡向终审法院提出上诉而不获批法援的人士，可以在法律援助署署长作出拒绝批出法援的决定后28天内申请复核。寻求复核的申请必须附有由在香港执业的大律师发出的证明书，说明该申请人有合理机会向终审法院上诉得直，以及提出该项意见的理由。

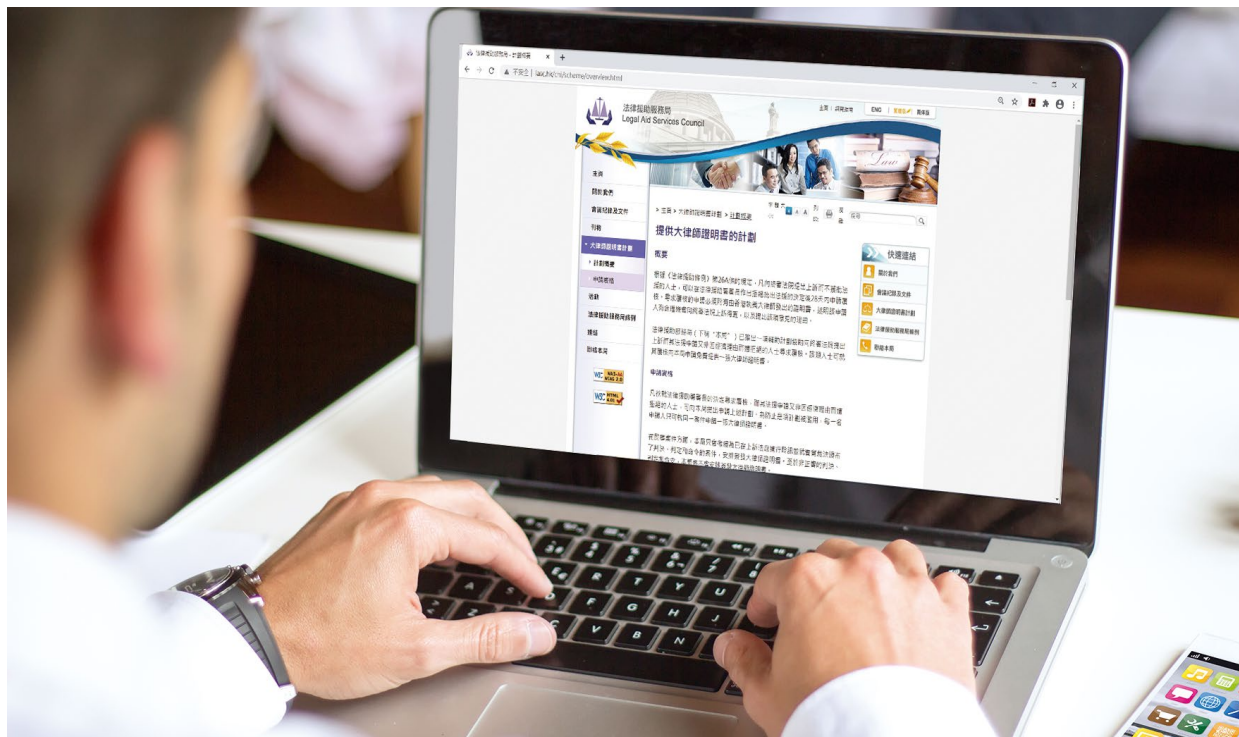
为协助向终审法院提出上诉而缺乏经济能力的人士就不获批法援寻求复核，法援局推行了一项辅助计划。通过法援经济审查的人士可向本局申请免费提供一张大律师证明书。为防止计划被滥用，每名申请人只能就同一案件申请一张证明书。在民事案件方面，本局只会考虑为已在上诉法庭进行聆讯，并有意就实质裁决所颁布的判决、判定或命令向终审法院提出上诉的案件，安排签发大律师证明书。至于非正审的判决、判定和命令，本局将不会安排签发大律师证明书。

在2019年4月1日至2020年3月31日期间，本局共接获42宗要求提供大律师证明书的申请。其中最多申请人涉及的刑事案件类别是「贩卖危险药物」，占总刑事案件申请的53.6%；至于民事案件，超过一半的申请是与司法复核有关。在42宗申请中，30宗获批，10宗被拒，一宗撤回申请，另有一宗被终止。

Under section 26A of the Legal Aid Ordinance, a person who has been refused legal aid in respect of his/her appeal to the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) may seek a review of the Director of Legal Aid's refusal within 28 days of the decision. The application for review must be accompanied by a certificate by counsel practising in Hong Kong stating that the person has a reasonable prospect of success in the appeal and the grounds for that opinion.

To assist persons who lack means to seek a review of legal aid refusal in respect of his/her appeal to the CFA, the Council has implemented an assistance scheme. A person who has passed the means test for legal aid may apply to the Council for the provision of a certificate by counsel free of charge. In order to prevent abuse of the scheme, each applicant can only apply once for a certificate in respect of the same case. For civil cases, a certificate by counsel will only be provided if the case has been heard by the Court of Appeal (CA) and the intended appeal to the CFA is related to a judgment or decision or order on the substantive merits of the case as opposed to an interlocutory decision or order by the CA.

From 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, the Council received 42 applications for the provision of a certificate by counsel. The most common type of criminal case involved was "trafficking in dangerous drugs" accounting for 53.6% of the total number of applications in respect of criminal cases. As for civil cases, more than half of the applications were related to judicial review. Of the 42 applications, 30 were approved, ten were refused, one was withdrawn and one was aborted.



在已签发的29份大律师证明书中，七份证明申请人有合理机会上诉得直，另外22份则述明申请人提出的上诉并无合理机会得直。

至于该七宗获大律师证明申请人有合理机会上诉得直的案件，法律援助署（法援署）经复核后，决定为其中五宗提供法律援助。

Of the 29 certificates by counsel issued, seven certificates stated that the applicants had reasonable prospects of success in their intended appeal while 22 stated that they did not.

For the seven cases certified by counsel to have reasonable prospects of success, the Legal Aid Department (LAD) granted legal aid to five of the applicants after reviewing the matter.

在2018-2019年度及2019-2020年度接获的
申请的相关统计列表如下：

The relevant statistics on the applications received in 2018-
2019 and 2019-2020 are set out in the table below –

	1.4.2018 - 31.3.2019			1.4.2019 - 31.3.2020		
	刑事案件 Criminal Case	民事案件 Civil Case	总计 Total	刑事案件 Criminal Case	民事案件 Civil Case	总计 Total
申请 Applications						
获批 Approved	42	14	56	24	6	30
被拒 Refused	4	4	8	3	7	10
被终止 Aborted	1	0	1	0	1	1
被撤回 Withdrawn	0	0	0	1	0	1
总计 Total	47	18	65	28	14	42
已发出的大律师证明书 Certificates by counsel issued						
有合理机会上诉得直案件 Cases certified to have reasonable prospects of success	11	2	13	4	3	7
无合理机会上诉得直案件 Cases certified not to have reasonable prospects of success	31	12	43	20	2	22
总计 Total	42	14	56	24	5*	29
有合理机会上诉得直案件 Cases certified to have reasonable prospects of success						
经法援署复核后获提供法律援助 Legal aid granted after review by LAD	10	2	12	4	1	5
经法援署复核后仍不获提供法律援助 Legal aid not granted after review by LAD	0	0	0	0	2	2
总计 Total	10 [#]	2	12	4	3	7

* 未包括其中一名民事案件的申请人未有回复本局就提名律师协助拟备大律师证明书所提出的事宜。
Excluding one of the applicants in the approved civil cases has not responded to the Council on matters concerning the nomination of solicitor for the preparation of certificate by counsel.

在一宗获大律师证明有合理机会上诉得直的刑事案件中，申请人未有提交新一份法援申请供法援署复核。
In one criminal case certified by counsel to have reasonable prospects of success on appeal, the applicant has not submitted a fresh application for review by LAD.

以上统计数据显示：

- (a) 2019-2020 年度总申请数目下降 35.4%（由2018-2019年度的65宗下降至2019-2020年度的42宗）；与刑事案件有关的申请下降40.4%（由2018-2019年度的47宗下降至2019-2020年度的28宗）及与民事案件有关的申请下降22.2%（由2018-2019年度的18宗下降至2019-2020年度的14宗）；
- (b) 在2019-2020年度获大律师确认有合理机会上诉得直的案件的百分比与去年大致相同（在2018-2019年度是23.2%而在2019-2020年度是24.1%）；和
- (c) 法援署因应大律师意见提供法律援助的案件的百分比，由2018-2019年度的100%（不包括一宗申请人未有提交新一份法援申请供法援署复核的案件）降至2019-2020年度的71.4%。

每个成功申请的个案会获本局委派在律师名册内的一名大律师和一名律师以拟备大律师证明书。支付大律师和律师提供证明书的费用为定额费用。

是项计划由本局管理，经费由公帑支付。在考虑调整律师费用时，本局有责任谨慎

The above statistics reveal that –

- (a) the total number of applications in 2019-2020 has decreased by 35.4% (from 65 in 2018-2019 to 42 in 2019-2020), with a decrease of 40.4% in the number of applications for criminal cases (from 47 in 2018-2019 to 28 in 2019-2020) and 22.2% for civil cases (from 18 in 2018-2019 to 14 in 2019-2020);
- (b) the percentage of cases certified by counsel to have reasonable prospects of success in 2019-2020 has been more or less the same as last year (23.2% in 2018-2019 and 24.1% in 2019-2020); and
- (c) the percentage of cases where legal aid was granted by LAD in light of the counsel certificates has dropped from 100% in 2018-2019 (excluding the case for which the applicant has not submitted a fresh legal aid application to LAD for review) to 71.4% in 2019-2020.

For the purpose of the provision of certificate by counsel, one counsel and one solicitor from the panel of lawyers maintained by the Council will be assigned for each successful scheme application. The fees paid to assigned counsel and solicitor for the provision of a certificate are fixed.

The scheme administered by the Council is funded by public funds. The Council is duty-bound to exercise prudence when considering adjustment to the level of fees to lawyers assigned under the scheme. In a recent review of the fees,

行事。在最近一次费用检讨中，本局决定将大律师在刑事案件的定额费用提高53%至23,000元，民事案件的费用提高45%至58,000元。而律师在刑事案件的定额费用则增加44%至13,000元，民事案件的费用增加45%至29,000元。该次检讨已参考了丙类消费物价指数的上升，以及近期对刑事法律援助费用和在评定民事案件讼费时的律师每小时收费率的调整，并同时考虑了是项计划在委派合适的律师执行所需工作上是否存在困难。修订后的费用自2019年12月16日起生效。

在2019-2020年度，就30宗成功获批的申请，合共拨出1,011,000元作为支付大律师及律师提供证明书的费用，详情如下：

the Council decided to increase the fixed fees to counsel by 53% to \$23,000 for criminal cases and by 45% to \$58,000 for civil cases. As for solicitors, the fixed fees were increased by 44% to \$13,000 for criminal cases and by 45% to \$29,000 for civil cases. In conducting the review, reference has been made to the increase in the Consumer Price Index (C), and the recent adjustments to criminal legal aid fees and the Solicitor's Hourly Rates for taxation in civil cases. Consideration has also been given as to whether there is any difficulty in identifying suitable lawyers to perform the work required under the scheme. The revised fees took effect from 16 December 2019.

In 2019-2020, a total of \$1.011 million was committed as fees for counsel and solicitors to provide certificates for the 30 approved applications. Details are as follows –

	获批申请数目 Number of Applications Approved	大律师费用 Counsel Fees	律师费用 Solicitor Fees	费用总数 Total Fees
刑事案件 Criminal Case	24	\$392,000	\$232,000	\$624,000
民事案件 Civil Case	6	\$258,000	\$129,000	\$387,000
总计 Total	30	\$650,000	\$361,000	\$1,011,000

要加入法援局所备存的执业律师名册，大律师须具备最少十年执业经验，而律师则须具备七年执业经验。此外，大律师和律师均须于过去三年内，曾处理最少三宗上诉法庭或终审法院的案件。资深大律师则获豁免最低工作经验的要求。

作为计划的管理人，本局有责任确保所有名册内的大律师和律师均熟悉有关向终审法院提出上诉的程序和要求，以及具备相关的工作经验。因此，本局于2019至2020年度进行了名册更新工作，要求名册内的执业律师提供资料以更新其工作经验记录。本局亦借此机会邀请尚未登记香港大律师公会及香港律师会的会员加入名册。于2020年3月31日，名册内共有64名大律师和33名律师。

To join the panel maintained by the Council, counsel must have at least ten years' practicing experience and for solicitors, seven years. In addition, both counsel and solicitors must have handled at least three CA or CFA cases in the past three years. Senior counsel are exempted from the minimum experience requirements.

As the administrator of the scheme, the Council has the responsibility to ensure that counsel and solicitors on the panel possess both relevant experience and sound knowledge of the laws and practices relating to appeal procedures and requirements for appeal to the CFA. To perform this duty, the Council conducted an exercise in 2019-2020 inviting panel lawyers to provide information to update their experience records. The Council also took the opportunity to invite members of Hong Kong Bar Association and The Law Society of Hong Kong, who have not yet registered with the Council, to join the panel. As at 31 March 2020, the number of counsel and solicitors on the panel were 64 and 33 respectively.

行政

Administration

法援局会议出席纪录

法援局在2019-2020年度召开了四次会议，各成员出席率列表如下：

Attendance at Council Meetings

In 2019-2020, the Council has convened four meetings. The attendance rate of members is set out in the table below –

法援局成员 Council Members	出席会议次数 No. of Meetings Attended	出席率 Attendance Rate
李家祥博士 GBS, JP* Dr Eric LI Ka Cheung GBS, JP*	3	100%
梁永祥博士 SBS, JP# Dr William LEUNG Wing-cheung SBS, JP#	1	100%
陈晓峰先生 MH Mr Nicholas CHAN Hiu-fung MH	4	100%
庄伟伦先生 Mr Warren GANESH	4	100%
刘麦嘉轩女士 JP Mrs Ayesha Macpherson LAU JP	3	75%
梁宏正先生 JP Mr Clarence LEUNG Wang-ching JP	4	100%
白天赐先生 Mr Timothy PARKER	3	75%
石书铭先生 Mr Randy SHEK	2	50%
温丽司女士 Miss Iris WAN	3	75%
王惠贞女士 SBS, JP Ms Connie WONG Wai-ching SBS, JP	3	75%
法律援助署署长 Director of Legal Aid	4	100%

* 李家祥博士担任本局主席至2019年8月31日止。在2019年4至8月期间，本局召开了三次会议。
Dr Eric LI Ka Cheung served the Council as Chairman up to and including 31 August 2019. During the period from April to August 2019, three meetings were convened.

梁永祥博士自2019年9月1日起成为本局主席。在2019年9月至2020年3月期间，本局召开了一次会议。
Dr William LEUNG joined the Council as Chairman on 1 September 2019. During the period from September 2019 to March 2020, one meeting was convened.

采纳促进种族平等行政指引

政府于2019年修订其推行的促进种族平等行政指引，并期望所有政府政策局、部门和相关机构采纳。这些指引为公共机构提供指导，以期使所有香港市民，不论种族，皆有平等机会获得公共服务。本局应政府的呼吁，决定参考这些指引，在提供公共服务时为有需要人士安排合适的语言支援服务。

职业安全与健康

鉴于本局办公室所在地区的空气污染情况，特别于2019年下半年期间，以及新型冠状病毒散播的风险，本局聘用了一间获认可的室内空气质素检定证书签发机构，评估办公室的室内空气质素，并获得由环境保护署所推行的办公室及公众场所室内空气质素检定计划下发出的「卓越级」室内空气质素检定证书。此外，为减低病毒感染和散播的风



Adoption of Administrative Guidelines on Promotion of Racial Equality

The Administrative Guidelines on Promotion of Racial Equality implemented by the Government were revised in 2019 and aimed to be applied to all government bureaux and departments as well as related organisations. These Guidelines provide guidance to public authorities so that people of Hong Kong, regardless of their race, enjoy equal access to public services. In response to the Government's appeal, the Council decided to make reference to the Guidelines in the delivery of services to members of the public. Arrangement will be made to provide appropriate language services as and when necessary.

Occupational Safety and Health

In view of air pollution in the area where the office is located particularly during the period from mid to late 2019 and the risk of the spread of novel coronavirus through air, the Council had engaged an accredited Indoor Air Quality Certificate Issuing Body to assess the indoor air quality of the office and was awarded with "Excellent Class" under the Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme implemented by the Environmental Protection Department. Furthermore, the Council stepped up measures to reduce the risk of infection and the spread of the virus including the arrangement of regular cleansing service for the carpet, curtain and fan coil units, and the provision of alcohol-based handrub and

险，本局已加强一系列防控措施，包括定期清洗地毯、窗帘和风机盘管组件，并于办公室入口处提供酒精搓手液和设置消毒地垫。本局亦为需要向公众提供面对面服务或外勤工作的员工，配备外科口罩。本局致力为员工提供一个无菌且受良好保护的工作环境。

职员编制

截至2020年3月底，秘书处共有六名职员，包括四名由政府借调的公务员和两名由本局聘请的合约员工。

财务事宜

本局为公帑资助的法定机构，于2019-2020年度，本局从政府收取的补助为7,192,000元，全年总支出为6,914,000元。

sanitising mat at the entrance of the office. The Council also provided staff with a surgical mask when rendering face-to-face services to members of the public or performing outdoor duties. The Council is sought to furnishing a germ-free and well-protected working environment for staff of the Council.

Staffing

As at the end of March 2020, the Secretariat had six staff members comprising four civil service staff seconded from the Government and two staff employed by the Council on a contract basis.

Finance Matters

The Council is a government-funded statutory body. Subventions received from the Government for 2019-2020 amounted to \$7.192 million. Total expenditure of the year was \$6.914 million.

审计署署长报告一 法律援助服务局 帐目审计结果

Report of the Director of Audit on the Accounts of LASC

独立审计师报告 致立法会

意见

我已审计列载于第46至70页的法律援助服务局财务报表，该等财务报表包括于2020年3月31日的资产负债表与截至该日止年度的收支报表、权益变动表和现金流量表，以及财务报表的附注，包括主要会计政策概要。

我认为，该等财务报表已按照香港会计师公会颁布的《香港财务报告准则》真实而中肯地反映法律援助服务局于2020年3月31日的财务状况及截至该日止年度的财务表现和现金流量，并已按照《法律援助服务局条例》（第489章）妥为拟备。

意见的基础

我已按照《法律援助服务局条例》第13(1)条及审计署的审计准则进行审计。我根据该等准则而须承担的责任，详载于本报告「审计师就财务报表审计而须承担的责任」部分。根据该等准则，我独立于法律援助服务局，并已按该等准则履行其他道德责任。我相信，我所获得的审计凭证是充足和适当地为我的审计意见提供基础。

Independent Auditor's Report To the Legislative Council

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Legal Aid Services Council set out on pages 46 to 70, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Legal Aid Services Council as at 31 March 2020, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance (Cap. 489).

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with section 13(1) of the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance and the Audit Commission auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Legal Aid Services Council in accordance with those standards, and I

法律援助服务局就财务报表而须承担的责任

法律援助服务局须负责按照香港会计师公会颁布的《香港财务报告准则》及《法律援助服务局条例》拟备真实而中肯的财务报表，及落实其认为必要的内部控制，使财务报表不存有因欺诈或错误而导致的重大错误陈述。

在拟备财务报表时，法律援助服务局须负责评估其持续经营的能力，以及在适用情况下披露与持续经营有关的事项，并以持续经营作为会计基础。

审计师就财务报表审计而须承担的责任

我的目标是就整体财务报表是否不存有任何因欺诈或错误而导致的重大错误陈述取得合理保证，并发出包括我意见的审计师报告。合理保证是高水平的保证，但不能确保按审计署审计准则进行的审计定能发现所存有的任何重大错误陈述。错误陈述可以由欺诈或错误引起，如果合理预期它们个别或汇总起来可能影响财务报表使用者所作出的经济决定，则会被视作重大错误陈述。

在根据审计署审计准则进行审计的过程中，我会运用专业判断并秉持专业怀疑态度。我亦会：

have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those standards. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the Legal Aid Services Council for the financial statements

The Legal Aid Services Council is 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 Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance, and for such internal control as the Legal Aid Services Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Legal Aid Services Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the

- 识别和评估因欺诈或错误而导致财务报表存有重大错误陈述的风险；设计及执行审计程序以应对这些风险；以及取得充足和适当的审计凭证，作为我意见的基础。由于欺诈可能涉及串谋、伪造、蓄意遗漏、虚假陈述，或凌驾内部控制的情况，因此未能发现因欺诈而导致重大错误陈述的风险，较未能发现因错误而导致者为高；
- 了解与审计相关的内部控制，以设计适当的审计程序。然而，此举并非旨在对法律援助服务局内部控制的有效性发表意见；
- 评价法律援助服务局所采用的会计政策是否恰当，以及其作出的会计估计和相关资料披露是否合理；
- 判定法律援助服务局以持续经营作为会计基础的做法是否恰当，并根据所得的审计凭证，判定是否存在与事件或情况有关，而且可能对法律援助服务局持续经营的能力构成重大疑虑的重大不确定性。如果我认为存在重大不确定性，则有必要在审计师报告中请使用者留意财务报表中的相关资料披露。假若所披露的相关资料不足，我便须发出非无保留

Audit Commission auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Audit Commission auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

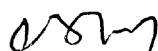
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Legal Aid Services Council's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Legal Aid Services Council;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Legal Aid Services Council's use of the going concern basis of accounting

意见的审计师报告。我的结论是基于截至审计师报告日止所取得的审计凭证。然而，未来事件或情况可能导致法律援助服务局不能继续持续经营；及

- 评价财务报表的整体列报方式、结构和内容，包括披露资料，以及财务报表是否中肯反映交易和事项。

and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Legal Aid Services Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Legal Aid Services Council to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- 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.



S. M. CHOI
Principal Auditor
for Director of Audit

28 August 2020

审计署署长
首席审计师
蔡秀玫代行

2020年8月28日

审计署
香港湾仔告士打道7号
入境事务大楼26楼

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

资产负债表 BALANCE SHEET

于2020年3月31日 AS AT 31 MARCH 2020


		附注 Note	2020 港币 HK\$	2019 港币 HK\$
非流动资产	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
使用权资产	Right-of-use assets	3	5,717,221	-
物业、厂房及设备	Property, plant and equipment	4	35,334	56,575
			5,752,555	56,575
流动资产	CURRENT ASSETS			
现金及等同现金项目	Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,310,476	994,481
应收利息	Interest receivable		9	227
按金	Deposits		2,250	2,250
			1,312,735	996,958
流动负债	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
租赁负债	Lease liabilities	6	(1,636,781)	-
职员酬金调整拨备	Provision for adjustment to staff salaries		(11,414)	-
约满酬金拨备	Provision for gratuities		(22,021)	(21,045)
未放取假期拨备	Provision for untaken leave		(15,481)	(12,401)
			(1,685,697)	(33,446)
净流动（负债）/ 资产	NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES) / ASSETS		(372,962)	963,512
非流动负债	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
租赁负债	Lease liabilities	6	(4,085,098)	-
净资产	NET ASSETS		1,294,495	1,020,087
上列项目代表：	Representing:			
政府基金	GOVERNMENT FUNDS			
经常性补助基金	Recurrent subvention fund	7	1,294,495	1,020,087

随附附注1至15为本财务报表的一部分。

The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

此等财务报表已于2020年8月28日经法律援助服务局核实及批准发行。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Legal Aid Services Council on 28 August 2020.


(梁永祥博士) (Dr William Leung)
主席 Chairman

收支报表 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

截至2020年3月31日止年度 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		附注 Note	2020 港币 HK\$	2019 港币 HK\$
收入	INCOME			
政府补助	Government subventions	8	7,192,000	6,846,000
利息收入	Interest income		739	518
			<u>7,192,739</u>	<u>6,846,518</u>
支出	EXPENDITURE			
职员薪金	Staff emoluments	9	(4,676,180)	(4,533,386)
折旧费用	Depreciation charge			
- 使用权资产	- Right-of-use assets		(1,633,491)	-
- 物业、厂房及设备	- Property, plant and equipment		(21,241)	(21,241)
租金及管理费	Rent and management fees		(223,625)	(1,950,233)
租赁负债利息	Interest on lease liabilities		(97,775)	-
其他开支	Other expenses	10	(266,019)	(253,936)
			<u>(6,918,331)</u>	<u>(6,758,796)</u>
本年度盈余	SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		274,408	87,722
其他全面收入	Other comprehensive income		-	-
本年度全面收益总额	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>274,408</u>	<u>87,722</u>

随附附注1至15为本财务报表的一部分。
The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

权益变动表 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

截至2020年3月31日止年度 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		港币 HK\$
经常性补助基金	RECURRENT SUBVENTION FUND	
于2018年4月1日结余	Balance as at 1 April 2018	932,365
年度全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income for the year	87,722
于2019年3月31日结余	Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,020,087
年度全面收益总额	Total comprehensive income for the year	274,408
于2020年3月31日结余	Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,294,495

随附附注1至15为本财务报表的一部分。
The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

现金流量表 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

截至2020年3月31日止年度 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	附注 Note	2020 港币 HK\$	2019 港币 HK\$
经营活动的现金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
年度盈余	Surplus for the year	274,408	87,722
物业、厂房及设备折旧	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	21,241	21,241
使用权资产折旧	Depreciation on right-of-use assets	1,633,491	-
利息收入	Interest income	(739)	(518)
租赁负债利息	Interest on lease liabilities	97,775	-
按金增加	Increase in deposits	-	(50)
职员酬金调整拨备增加	Increase in provision for adjustment to staff salaries	11,414	-
约满酬金拨备增加	Increase in provision for gratuities	976	7,127
未放取假期拨备增加	Increase in provision for untaken leave	3,080	4,453
经营活动所得的现金净额	Net cash generated from operating activities	2,041,646	119,975
投资活动的现金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
已收利息	Interest received	957	297
投资活动所得的现金净额	Net cash generated from investing activities	957	297
融资活动的现金流量	Cash flows from financing activities		
租赁付款	Lease payments	(1,726,608)	-
融资活动所用的现金净额	Net cash used in financing activities	(1,726,608)	-
现金及等同现金项目增加净额	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	315,995	120,272
年初的现金及等同现金项目	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	994,481	874,209
年末的现金及等同现金项目	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5 1,310,476	994,481

随附附注1至15为本财务报表的一部分。
The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

财务报表附注

1. 一般资料

法律援助服务局（「本局」）于1996年9月1日根据《法律援助服务局条例》（第489章）成立。

本局是一个非牟利组织，旨在监管在香港由法律援助署提供的法律援助服务，并就法律援助政策向政府提供意见。

本局注册办事处的地址为香港铜锣湾告士打道262号中粮大厦16楼1601室。

2. 主要会计政策

2.1 符合准则声明

财务报表乃根据香港会计师公会颁布的《香港财务报告准则》的所有适用规定，以及《法律援助服务局条例》的有关规定编制。

香港会计师公会颁布了若干新增及经修订的《香港财务报告准则》，并于本会计期首次生效或可供提前采纳。其中，本局由2019年4月1日起采纳《香港财务报告准则》第16号租赁（见附注2.3）。

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Legal Aid Services Council ("the Council") was established on 1 September 1996 under the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance (Cap. 489).

The Council is a non-profit-making organisation formed for the objective of supervising the provision of legal aid services in Hong Kong provided by the Legal Aid Department and advising the Government on legal aid policy.

The address of its registered office is Room 1601, 16/F, COFCO Tower, 262 Gloucester Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA) and the requirements of the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Council. Of these, the Council has adopted HKFRS 16 Leases from 1 April 2019 (see note 2.3).

2.2 财务报表的编制基准

财务报表按应计记帐方式及历史成本法编制。

编制符合《香港财务报告准则》的财务报表需要管理层作出判断、估计及假设。而有关判断、估计及假设会影响会计政策的采纳及资产、负债、收入及支出的呈报总额。此等估计及相关的假设是根据以往经验及其他在有关情况下认为合适的因素而制定。在欠缺其他现成数据的情况下，则采用此等估计及假设作为判断有关资产及负债的帐面值的基础，估计结果与实际价值或有不同。

该等估计及相关假设会被不断检讨修订。如修订只影响作出修订的会计期，会在该期内确认，但如影响作出修订的会计期及未来的会计期，有关修订便会在该期及未来的会计期内确认。

除管理层就采纳《香港财务报告准则》第16号租赁如附注2.3披露所作出的判断外，本局在实施会计政策时并不涉及任何关键的会计判断，在报告日亦无对未来作出任何主要的假设或

2.2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Apart from judgements made by management in the application of HKFRS 16 Leases as disclosed in note 2.3, there are no other critical accounting judgements involved in the application of the Council's accounting policies. There are neither key assumptions concerning the future nor other key sources of estimation

估计有其他重要的不明朗因素会构成重大风险，导致资产和负债的帐面值在来年需大幅修订。

2.3 会计政策的改变

《香港财务报告准则》第 16 号租赁

《香港财务报告准则》第 16 号取代《香港会计准则》第 17 号租赁。本局过往把经营租赁作出的租赁付款按租赁期以直线法于收支报表中扣除。采纳《香港财务报告准则》第 16 号后，租赁会于其生效日在资产负债表内确认为使用权资产，及相应的租赁负债。

使用权资产初始按成本计量，当中包括租赁负债的初始金额，并就于开始日或之前作出的任何租赁付款作出调整，以及加上任何直接产生的初始成本。使用权资产其后按成本扣除累计折旧及任何减值亏损列帐（附注 2.10）。

租赁负债初始按剩余租赁付款的现值计量，并以本局于确认日的增量借贷利率进行折现。增量借贷利率是指本局为在类似经济环境下获得与使用权

uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next year.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

HKFRS 16 Leases

HKFRS 16 replaces Hong Kong Accounting Standard (HKAS) 17 Leases. The Council previously charged the rental payments made under operating leases to the income and expenditure account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. On adoption of HKFRS 16, a lease is recognised in the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset with a corresponding liability recognised at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses (note 2.10).

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Council's incremental borrowing rate as of the date of recognition. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Council would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds

资产类似价值的资产，以类似条款和抵押条件借入资金而必须支付的利率。租赁负债其后按租赁负债利息成本而增加及租赁付款而减少。

租赁付款分配至有关负债及财务成本。财务成本于租赁期内自收支报表中扣除，以就每个期间的负债余额计算固定周期利率。使用权资产按资产的估计可使用年期及租赁期两者中的较短者以直线法折旧。若合理确定租赁将会续约，续租选择权则包括在租赁期内。

厘定附带续租选择权的合约租赁期

本局在厘定包括续租选择权的办公室物业租赁合约的租赁期时，作出了判断。有关本局是否合理确定将行使续租选择权的评估会影响租赁期，继而对所确认的租赁负债及使用权资产金额造成重大影响。

necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made.

The lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income and expenditure account over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The renewal option is included in the lease term if it is reasonably certain that the lease will be renewed.

Determination on lease term of contract with renewal option

The Council has applied judgement to determine the lease term of the office premises lease contract which includes a renewal option. The assessment of whether the Council is reasonably certain to exercise such option impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised.

过渡影响

于过渡期，根据《香港会计准则》第17号分类为经营租赁的租赁，租赁负债按剩余租赁付款的现值计量，并以本局于2019年4月1日的增量借贷利率折现。使用权资产按租赁负债相等的金额计量。因此，本局于2019年4月1日确认使用权资产为7,350,712港元及相应租赁负债为7,350,712港元。

本局应用《香港财务报告准则》第16号所允许使用的实际权宜法，在合约包含续租选择权时以事后分析结果厘定租赁期。

本局根据有关的过渡条款以累计影响方法追溯应用《香港财务报告准则》第16号，并无重新列示比较数字，而首次采纳的累计影响会列作对2019年4月1日的经常性补助基金之调整予以确认。于2019年4月1日采纳《香港财务报告准则》第16号对本局的经常性补助基金没有影响。

Impacts on transition

At transition, for leases classified as operating leases under HKAS 17, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Council's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019. Right-of-use assets were measured at an amount equal to the lease liability. Accordingly, the Council recognised right-of-use assets of HK\$7,350,712 with corresponding lease liabilities of HK\$7,350,712 as at 1 April 2019.

The Council has applied the practical expedient as permitted by HKFRS 16, using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains an option to renew the lease.

The Council has applied HKFRS 16 retrospectively in accordance with the transitional provisions therein using the cumulative effect method where the comparative figures have not been restated, with the cumulative effect of initial application recognised as an adjustment to recurrent subvention fund at 1 April 2019. The adoption of HKFRS 16 has no impact on the Council's recurrent subvention fund at 1 April 2019.

下表列示采纳《香港会计准则》第17号所披露于2019年3月31日的经营租赁的承担（附注13），与于2019年4月1日根据《香港财务报告准则》第16号在资产负债表确认的租赁负债期初结余的对帐如下。

The table below reconciles the operating lease commitments disclosed applying HKAS 17 as at 31 March 2019 (note 13) to the opening balance for lease liabilities recognised under HKFRS 16 in the balance sheet as at 1 April 2019.

		港币 HK\$
于2019年3月31日的经营租赁承担	Operating lease commitments as at 31 March 2019	2,654,892
加：本局认为合理确定会行使续租选择权的额外租赁期的租赁付款	Add: lease payments for the additional periods where the Council considers it reasonably certain that it will exercise the renewal option	4,944,463
在《香港财务报告准则》第16号下的剩余租赁付款（并无折现）	Remaining lease payments under HKFRS 16 (without discounting)	7,599,355
减：未来利息支出总额	Less: total future interest expenses	(248,643)
于2019年4月1日确认的租赁负债	Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 April 2019	7,350,712

2.4 金融资产及金融负债

(i) 初始确认

本局在成为金融工具的合约条款其中一方当日确认有关金融资产及金融负债。它们初始时按公允价值再加上或减去因收购该等金融资产或发行该等金融负债而直接引致的交易成本列帐。

2.4 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. They are initially stated at fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or issue of financial liabilities.

(ii) 分类及其后计量

按摊销成本值计量的金融资产

这类资产包括现金及等同现金项目、应收利息和按金。它们旨在收取合约现金流量，即只包括所支付的本金及利息。它们其后按摊销成本值扣除任何亏损准备（如有一附注2.4(iv)）的净值计量。

按摊销成本值计量的金融负债

这包括租赁负债，它们其后采用实际利率法按摊销成本值计量。

(iii) 注销确认

当从金融资产收取现金流量的合约权利届满时，或该金融资产连同拥有权的绝大部分风险及回报已转让时，该金融资产会被注销确认。

当合约指明的债务被解除、取消或到期时，该金融负债会被注销确认。

(ii) Categorisation and subsequent measurement

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

This category comprises cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable and deposits. They are held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, net of loss allowance, if any (note 2.4(iv)).

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

These comprise lease liabilities. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, is cancelled or expires.

(iv) 金融资产减值

对于现金及等同现金项目、应收利息和按金，本局以预期信贷亏损计量须予确认的亏损准备。

预期信贷亏损是以经概率加权估计的信贷亏损。这些亏损为按合约应付予本局的合约现金流量与本局预期会收到的现金流量两者间的差额，并按实际利率折现。有关亏损以下列其中一个基础计量：

- 12个月预期信贷亏损（自初始确认以来，金融工具的信贷风险无大幅增加）：这是预期在报告日后12个月内可能发生的违约事件引致的亏损；或
- 期限内预期信贷亏损（自初始确认以来，金融工具的信贷风险大幅增加）：这是预期在金融工具的有效期内所有可能出现的违约事件引致的亏损。

在评估金融工具的信贷风险自初始确认以来有否大幅增加，本局

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

For cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable and deposits, the Council measures the expected credit losses to determine the loss allowance required to be recognised.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Council expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate. They are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month expected credit losses (for financial instruments for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition): these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; or
- lifetime expected credit losses (for financial instruments for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition): these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial

会比较金融工具在报告日和在初始确认日评估的违约风险。在评估风险时，如 (i) 借贷人无力对本局履行全部还款责任；或 (ii) 金融资产已逾期90日，本局会视为出现违约事件。本局会考虑合理及有凭证的数量及质量资料，包括过往经验及无须以过度成本或人力取得的具前瞻性资料。

在上一个报告期被确认为期限内预期信贷亏损的金融资产，若其信贷质素改善，并扭转先前作出信贷风险大幅增加的评估，则亏损准备由期限内预期信贷亏损回复至12个月预期信贷亏损。

如没有合理期望可收回合约现金流量，金融资产会被撇销。

2.5 收益确认

当可以合理地确定本局会履行政府补助的附带条件并收到补助时，该政府补助便会在收支报表内确认为收入。

recognition, the Council compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Council considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Council in full; or (ii) the financial asset is 90 days past due. The Council 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.

For a financial asset with lifetime expected credit losses recognised in the previous reporting period, if its credit quality improves and reverses the previously assessed significant increase in credit risk, then the loss allowance reverts from lifetime expected credit losses to 12-month expected credit losses.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.5 Revenue recognition

A government subvention is recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the Council will comply with the conditions attaching to it and that the subvention will be received.

与收入有关的政府补助会在相关支出产生时，在收支报表内确认为有关期间的收入。

利息收入采用实际利息法以应计基础确认入帐。

2.6 租赁

(i) 租赁（2019年4月1日开始适用）

本局就办公室物业订立两份租赁协议，租赁期由2017年10月15日至2020年10月14日（附有3年租期的续租权），所有租赁付款均为固定。

(a) 使用权资产

使用权资产按资产的估计可使用年期及租赁期（估计4.5年）两者中的较短者以直线法折旧。

(b) 租赁负债

租赁负债按剩余租赁付款的现值计量，以本局于2019

Government subventions relating to income are recognised in the income and expenditure account over the period necessary to match them with the costs they are intended to compensate.

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

2.6 Lease

(i) Leases (applicable from 1 April 2019)

The Council entered into two lease agreements for its office premises of which the lease term is from 15 October 2017 to 14 October 2020 (with an option to renew for a further term of three years). All the lease payments are fixed.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets and the lease term (estimated at 4.5 years) on a straight-line basis.

(b) Lease liabilities

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

年4月1日的增量借贷利率折现。于2019年4月1日应用于有关租赁负债的增量借贷利率为1.513%。租赁付款分配至有关负债与财务成本。财务成本于租赁期内自收支报表中扣除，以就每个期间的负债余额计算固定周期利率。本局认为可合理确定租赁将会续约，为期3年的续租选择权已包括于租赁期内。

(ii) 经营租赁（2019年4月1日前适用）

凡拥有权的绝大部分风险和回报由出租人保留的租赁，均列作经营租赁。根据经营租赁（扣除出租人给予的任何优惠）作出的租赁付款按相关租赁期以直线法于收支报表中扣除。

2.7 物业、厂房及设备

物业、厂房及设备包括价值5,000港元或以上的家具及装置、办公室及电脑设备，其估计可使用期超过一年。

applied to the lease liabilities on 1 April 2019 was 1.513%. The lease payment is allocated between the liabilities and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income and expenditure account over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liabilities for each period. The renewal option (3 years extension) is included in the lease term as the Council considers it reasonably certain that the lease will be renewed.

(ii) Operating leases (applicable before 1 April 2019)

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership was retained by the lessors were classified as operating leases. Rental payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) were charged to the income and expenditure account on a straight-line basis over the period of the relevant leases.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include furniture and fixtures, office equipment and computer equipment costing HK\$5,000 or more with estimated useful lives longer than one year.

物业、厂房及设备以成本减累计折旧及任何减值亏损后列帐（附注2.10）。折旧乃按物业、厂房及设备的成本减除其估计剩余价值后，以直线法按以下估计可使用期计算：

家具及装置	10 年
办公室设备	5 年
电脑设备	3 年

出售物业、厂房及设备产生的收益或亏损乃按出售收入净值与资产的帐面值的差额决定，并于出售日于收支报表确认入帐。

2.8 雇员福利

合约酬金、薪金及年假均于员工提供相关服务的年度内记帐并确认为支出。员工相关成本包括政府提供予员工的退休及住房福利，于提供服务的年度内列作支出。

2.9 现金及等同现金项目

现金及等同现金项目包括银行现金和库存现金。

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses (note 2.10). Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual values, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

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

2.8 Employee benefits

Contract gratuities, salaries and annual leave entitlements are accrued and recognised as expenditure in the year in which associated services are rendered by the staff. Staff on-costs, including pension and housing benefits provided to the staff by the Government, are charged as expenditure in the year in which the services are rendered.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and cash in hand.

2.10 非金融资产的减值

每个报告期期末审查内部及外部资讯，以厘定是否出现资产减值的迹象，或以往确认的减值款额是否不再存在或有所减少。如有任何此等迹象，则评估有关资产的可收回金额。资产的可收回金额指其公平值减处置成本与使用价值两者之较高者。倘资产的帐面值超逾其可收回金额，则减值款额计入盈余或亏绌。

倘厘定可收回金额的估计出现转变而导致可收回金额上升，则拨回减值款额，惟拨回减值款额，不得超过假设过往年度并无确认减值款额的情况下资产的帐面值。拨回减值款额在确认拨回期间计入盈余或亏绌。

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that assets may be impaired or an impairment charge previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. An impairment charge is recognised in surplus or deficit whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment charge is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount and which results in an increase in the recoverable amount. A reversal of impairment charges is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment charge been recognised in prior periods. Reversals of impairment charges are credited to surplus or deficit in the period in which the reversals are recognised.

3. 使用权资产

使用权资产的帐面值及年内变动如下：

办公室租赁

3. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the movements during the year are as follows:

Office lease

		港币 HK\$
成本	Cost	
于2019年4月1日	At 1 April 2019	-
因首次采用《香港财务报告准则》第16号而作出的调整	Adjustment on initial application of HKFRS 16	7,350,712
于2019年4月1日，经调整	At 1 April 2019, as adjusted	7,350,712
年内购入 / 处置	Addition/Disposal during the year	-
于2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	7,350,712
累计折旧	Accumulated depreciation	
于2019年4月1日	At 1 April 2019	-
年内撇除	Charge for the year	1,633,491
于2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	1,633,491
帐面净值	Net book value	
于2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	5,717,221
于2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	-

4. 物业、厂房及设备

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		电脑设备 Computer equipment 港币 HK\$	办公室设备 Office equipment 港币 HK\$	家具及装置 Furniture and fixtures 港币 HK\$	总数 Total 港币 HK\$
成本	Cost				
于2018年4月1日	At 1 April 2018	99,746	67,104	24,750	191,600
年内购入 / 处置	Addition/Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-
于2019年4月1日	At 1 April 2019	99,746	67,104	24,750	191,600
年内处置	Disposal during the year	(18,150)	-	-	(18,150)
于2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	81,596	67,104	24,750	173,450
累计折旧	Accumulated depreciation				
于2018年4月1日	At 1 April 2018	74,371	35,701	3,712	113,784
年内撇除	Charge for the year	8,700	10,066	2,475	21,241
于2019年4月1日	At 1 April 2019	83,071	45,767	6,187	135,025
年内撇除	Charge for the year	8,700	10,066	2,475	21,241
处置时拨回	Written back on disposal	(18,150)	-	-	(18,150)
于2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	73,621	55,833	8,662	138,116
帐面净值	Net book value				
于2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	7,975	11,271	16,088	35,334
于2019年3月31日	At 31 March 2019	16,675	21,337	18,563	56,575

5. 现金及等同现金项目

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		2020 港币 HK\$	2019 港币 HK\$
银行现金	Cash at bank	1,308,300	992,395
库存现金	Cash in hand	2,176	2,086
		1,310,476	994,481

6. 租赁负债

6. LEASE LIABILITIES

租赁负债的帐面值及年内变动如下：

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are as follows:

		港币 HK\$
于2019年4月1日	At 1 April 2019	7,350,712
支付款项	Payments	(1,726,608)
租赁负债利息	Interest on lease liabilities	97,775
于2020年3月31日	At 31 March 2020	5,721,879
		2020 港币 HK\$
归类为：	Classified as:	
流动负债	Current liabilities	1,636,781
非流动负债	Non-current liabilities	4,085,098
		5,721,879
租赁负债的到期状况（未折现的合约现金流量）	Maturity profile of lease liabilities (contractual undiscounted cash flows):	
- 12个月内	- within 12 months	1,647,830
- 12个月后但不超过24个月	- after 12 months but within 24 months	1,635,005
- 24个月后但不超过60个月	- after 24 months but within 60 months	2,589,912
		5,872,747

7. 经常性补助基金

储备上限是年度核准的经常性补助的15%（即上年度经审计财务报表所列的补助金额）。如储备水平超越了上限，本局须于经审计财务报表发布后的下个财政年度，将超出的款额归还政府。

8. 政府补助

从香港特别行政区政府收取的补助为7,192,000港元（2019年：6,846,000港元）。

9. 职员薪金

7. RECURRENT SUBVENTION FUND

The reserve ceiling is 15% of the approved annual recurrent subvention, which refers to the subvention amount stated in the audited financial statements in the preceding year. If the level of the reserve exceeds the ceiling, the Council should return the amount in excess to the Government in the following financial year upon issuance of the audited financial statements.

8. GOVERNMENT SUBVENTIONS

Subventions received from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region amounted to HK\$7,192,000 (2019: HK\$6,846,000).

9. STAFF EMOLUMENTS

		2020 港币 HK\$	2019 港币 HK\$
公务员员工：	Civil service staff:		
薪金	Staff cost	4,255,862	4,136,480
非公务员合约员工：	Non-civil-service contract staff:		
薪金	Staff salaries	363,191	343,761
约满酬金	Gratuities	34,374	28,990
强积金	Provident fund	19,674	18,407
未放取假期拨备	Provision for untaken leave	3,079	5,748
		420,318	396,906
		4,676,180	4,533,386

10. 其他支出

		2020 港币 HK\$	2019 港币 HK\$
编制年报 / 通讯	Production of annual report/newsletter	67,601	64,520
常规出版物、期刊及杂志	General publications, periodicals and journals	63,098	53,210
公用设施及行政支出	Utility and administration expenses	81,743	86,985
会计费用	Accountancy fee	40,500	40,500
其他支出	Other expenses	13,077	8,721
		266,019	253,936

10. OTHER EXPENSES

11. 金融风险管理

本局的主要金融工具为银行现金及租赁负债，而由该等金融工具引起的风险主要是信贷风险和流动资金风险。

信贷风险

信贷风险指金融工具的一方持有者会因未能履行责任而引致另一方蒙受财务损失的风险。本局的金融资产最高信贷风险是该等资产在报告日的帐面值。

为减低信贷风险，本局的银行现金存放于香港一间有信誉的持牌银行。因此，涉及银行现金的信贷风险不大。

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council's major financial instruments are cash at bank and lease liabilities. The main risks associated with these financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial assets of the Council is their carrying amounts at the reporting date.

In order to minimise the credit risk, the Council's cash at bank is placed with a reputable licensed bank in Hong Kong. Hence, the credit risk associated with cash at

这些金融工具的信贷风险被评估为自初始确认以来并没有大幅增加，本局厘定以12个月预期信贷亏损计量须予确认的亏损准备。本局估计这些金融工具的12个月预期信贷亏损并不重大，并认为无需作亏损准备。

按穆迪或等同指定评级分析，银行现金在报告日的信贷质素呈列如下：

bank is considered to be low. The credit risk on this financial instrument is assessed as not having increased significantly since initial recognition and the Council determines the loss allowance required to be recognised based on 12-month expected credit losses. The Council has estimated that 12-month expected credit losses on this financial instrument is immaterial and considers that no loss allowance is required.

The credit quality of cash at bank, analysed by the ratings designated by Moody's or their equivalents, at the reporting date is shown below:

		2020 港币 HK\$	2019 港币 HK\$
按信贷评级列示的银行现金	Cash at bank, by credit rating		
Aa1 至 Aa3	Aa1 to Aa3	1,308,300	992,395

流动资金风险

流动资金风险是指机构在履行与金融负债相关的责任时遇到困难的风险。本局已制定一项流动资金政策，由本局成员定期检讨。此政策规定本局的流动资金每月维持在一个稳健水平，确保有足够流动资金履行所有责任。

租赁负债的到期状况在附注6披露。

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Council has laid down a liquidity policy which is reviewed regularly by the Council members. This policy requires the Council to maintain a conservative level of liquid funds on a monthly basis to ensure the availability of adequate liquid funds to meet all obligations.

The maturity profile of the lease liabilities is disclosed in note 6.

12. 资本管理

本局的唯一资本来源是政府的经常性补助，本局管理资本的目标是为：

- 符合《法律援助服务局条例》；及
- 维持资本水平以资助本局的营运以达到附注1所述的目标。

本局对资本的管理，是要确保本局有足够的资本水平去应付未来支出，包括现金流量的预计需要及未来财务责任及承担。

13. 经营租赁的承担

根据不可撤销经营租赁，未来须支付的最低租赁付款总额如下：

		2020 港币 HK\$	2019 港币 HK\$
1年内	Within 1 year	-	1,726,608
1年后但不超过5年	After 1 year but within 5 years	-	928,284
		-	2,654,892

由2019年4月1日起，未来应支付的租赁付款按照列载于附注2.6(i)(b)的会计

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Council consists solely of funds from the recurrent government subvention. The Council's objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance; and
- to maintain a capital base to fund the operation of the Council for the objective stated in note 1 above.

The Council manages its capital to ensure that the level is adequate to fund future expenditure, taking into account its projected cash flow requirements, future financial obligations and commitments.

13. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

From 1 April 2019 onwards, future lease payments are recognised as lease liabilities in the balance sheet

政策，于资产负债表内确认为租赁负债，有关本局未来应支付的租赁付款详情于附注6披露。

14. 金融资产和金融负债的公平值

所有金融资产和金融负债均以公平值或与其相差不大的金额列于资产负债表上。

15. 已颁布但于截至2020年3月31日止年度尚未生效的修订、新准则及诠释的可能影响

截至本财务报表发出当日，香港会计师公会已颁布多项修订、新准则及诠释，其中包括于截至2020年3月31日止年度尚未生效，及没有提前在本财务报表中被采纳的修订、新准则及诠释。本局正评估该等修订、新准则及诠释在首次采用期间预期会产生的影响。截至目前为止，本局预期采纳该等修订、新准则及诠释不会对本局的财务表现和状况构成重大影响。

in accordance with the accounting policies as set out in note 2.6(i)(b) and the details regarding the Council's future lease payments are disclosed in note 6.

14. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

All financial assets and financial liabilities are stated in the balance sheet at amounts equal to or not materially different from their fair values.

15. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Up to the date of issue of the financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2020 and which have not been early adopted in the financial statements. The Council is in the process of making an assessment of the impact expected of these amendments, new standards and interpretations 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 Council's results of operations and financial position.