



衛奕信勳爵文物信託

THE LORD WILSON
HERITAGE TRUST

年報2024-2025
Annual Report

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主席序言



我很榮幸首次以衛奕信勳爵文物信託（信託）受託人委員會主席的身分，向大家介紹信託的第三十二份周年報告，闡述信託於 2024 年 4 月 1 日至 2025 年 3 月 31 日期間的工作。

自 1992 年 12 月成立以來，信託一直透過資助社區組織和人士進行與文物有關的項目和研究計劃以及籌辦活動，以保存和保護香港的人文遺產。在 2024 至 25 年度，我們欣悉多項受資助計劃順利完成，有關的計劃成品亦達致預期目標，惠及社區各階層人士。同年度間，我們撥款約港幣 240 萬元，資助九項與香港文物相關的項目，當中包括戲棚、籐器、淡水魚業、宗教、學校及社區發展的歷史研究。截至 2025 年 3 月 31 日，信託已資助 306 項社區計劃，資助總額約為港幣 7,492 萬元。

社區的支持對信託的運作尤其重要。我衷心感謝上海商業銀行有限公司一直透過「香港文物信用卡」計劃向信託提供捐款。此外，我亦非常感謝為信託作出貢獻的所有機構和人士，特別是羅思雲羅君美會計師事務所有限公司、畢馬威會計師事務所、和胡百全律師事務所為信託提供義務服務。我亦謹此向歷屆及現任受託人委員會和理事會的成員致意，多謝他們竭誠參與信託的工作。

根據《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》（第 425 章）第 13(5) 條，我謹此提交周年報告予各位立法會議員，並希望各位繼續支持信託的工作。

2025 至 2027 年度受託人委員會主席
蘇彰德教授，BBS，JP

背景及宗旨

信託於 1992 年 12 月《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》頒布後成立，旨在保存和保護香港的文物。

受託人委員會和理事會

受託人委員會及理事會於 1993 年 2 月根據《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》（第 425 章）所載之條文賦權成立。

受託人委員會的主要職能是管理信託資本的投資，並對相關財政事宜負責，以確保有穩定的收入來資助信託的活動。委員會亦會就一般政策事宜作出決定，並就如何達致信託的宗旨給予指示。

理事會則負責執行受託人委員會的決定，以及推行促進保存及保護香港文物的活動。

2023 至 25 年度受託人委員會和理事會的成員名單分別載於附件一及附件二。

信託資產與投資

自 1992 年宣布成立信託至本報告期結束為止（即 2025 年 3 月 31 日），信託獲各界熱心公益的人士和機構捐款共約港幣 4,858 萬元。

在 2025 年 3 月 31 日，信託的基金經理為東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司，其職責是按照下列的宏觀投資目標，為信託資產進行投資：

- a) 為信託提供穩定的收入來源；以及
- b) 使信託的財務資產獲得長期增值。

信託的財務報告，連同核數師的報告及信託的帳目報表，包括收支帳目及資產負債表，載於**附件三**。這些資料清楚闡釋信託截至 2025 年 3 月 31 日為止的財務狀況。

信託活動

於本報告期內，信託透過舉辦活動和贊助多項社區計劃，推廣保存和保護香港的文物，及加強市民對香港的認知和提升歸屬感。

本報告載列信託在 2024 至 25 年度的各項工作。

文物講座

2024年6月2日

香港中央圖書館



本年度的文物講座以「香港金飾業的歷史變遷」為題，主講者為香港浸會大學國際學院歷史學講師暨副學士課程副課程總監（社會科學）甘穎軒博士。

甘博士早前透過信託的資助，研究及記錄 20 世紀香港傳統珠寶製作行業的歷史發展。甘博士於講座席上向與會者詳細介紹香港金飾業的銳變與現況，讓他們更了解傳統「金舖」的經營方式與業務發展，並對打金工匠的職場生涯有進一步的認識。



主講嘉賓甘穎軒博士



與會者不時和主講嘉賓交流



活動海報

文物導賞遊

2024年5月10日

香港海事博物館

信託於 2016/17 年度通過撥款予香港海事博物館有限公司，以推行「糧船灣志・「活」地方志」項目。該項目已於 2023 年中完成，計劃成品豐碩，包括舉辦主題展覽、公開講座、工作坊；製作常設的虛擬展覽及雙語小冊子派予公眾；與有關居民進行口述訪談、撰寫研究報告及出版書籍。

受託人委員會及理事會成員早前到訪博物館，除參觀館內有關糧船灣的展品及圖片外，亦與館方代表進行交流，探討各項類別成品達致的教育及宣傳成效。在是次交流收集的意見和反饋，有助信託制訂未來的工作方針和撥款準則。



受託人委員會及理事會成員到訪香港海事博物館



博物館展品



館方代表闡述香港的海事歷史



受託人委員會及理事會成員細心觀賞館內的視像文案珍藏

2024 至 25 年度內 完成的受資助計劃

於本報告期內，共有八項受資助計劃順利完成，計劃成品有主題展覽、公開講座、工作坊、口述歷史記錄、研究報告、導賞團、數碼 / 電子 / 紙本書籍、紀錄片、專題網站等，以不同的渠道與公眾人士分享計劃成果，有助提高市民對香港文物的認識和興趣。

香港本土語言（客家話及圍頭話） 有聲故事書數位化及出版計劃

💰 資助金額：港幣 228,470 元

信託資助香港教育大學開展此計劃，旨在推廣本土語言文化保育及歷史傳承。劉擇明博士及其團隊共編採了 45 個以鄉村文化及日常生活為主要的故事，以客家話及圍頭話敘述，剪輯後配以插畫、動畫短片及錄音，製作成有聲故事書及電子書，並上傳至網站供大眾瀏覽。另外，團隊亦有出版紙本書籍，供有語言學基礎或有意系統化地學習圍頭話 / 客家話的人士參閱，以收傳承之效。



香港清遺民詩文集選編

💰 資助金額：港幣 286,800 元

透過信託資助，崔文翰博士整理及選編清遺民在香港定居時的著作詩文，並作校點、註解及賞析工作，繼而輯錄成書，旨在保存這些珍貴文獻及推廣香港清遺民的文化遺產。



從傳統到現代： 西方基督教傳入與香港漁民教會

💰 資助金額：港幣 131,400 元

香港樹仁大學獲信託資助開展此計劃，旨在研究基督教於四十年代傳入香港後，對漁民社群的文化影響，並探討漁民放棄傳統信仰和風俗習慣而成為基督徒的轉變。計劃由彭淑敏博士負責執行，計劃成品包括出版書籍及舉辦公眾講座，並製作社交平台專頁，與公眾人士分享研究結果。



燕崗村口述歷史及文物紀錄

💰 資助金額：港幣 154,899 元

信託資助陳俊熙先生及任明顯先生透過文獻研究、田野調查及村民訪談，搜集燕崗村的歷史文化及傳統習俗，並將相關資料集結成書，連同精心製作的圍頭話童謠影片，分發至學校、圖書館等機構，以深化公眾對鄉村文化及習俗的認識，亦有效地保存燕崗村的文化遺產，達致文化傳承目標。



墨蹟：構築香港的書法家

💰 資助金額：港幣 366,800 元

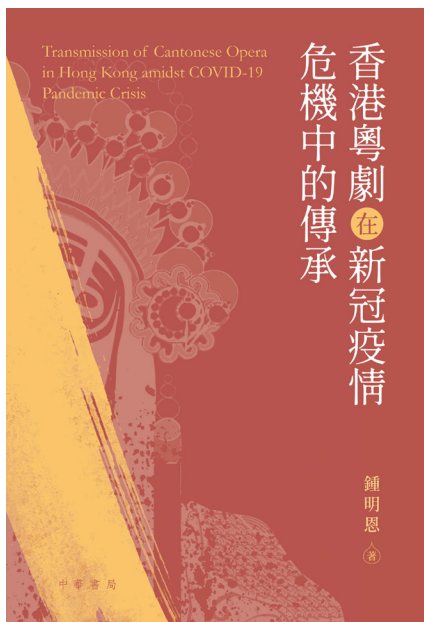
信託資助黃雋溢先生記錄多位活躍於 1950 至 1970 年代香港書法家的逸事，並訪尋及蒐集他們碩果僅存的手寫招牌、楹聯、匾額及紙本作品，以書籍及多媒體方式，重現香港昔日的「商業書法」。項目成品包括出版專冊、舉辦講座、展覽及導賞團、拍攝紀錄片、建立網站及社交平台，以促進公眾認識嶺南美學傳統，傳承本土商業書法藝術。



香港粵劇在新冠疫情危機中的傳承

💰 資助金額：港幣 146,820 元

透過信託的資助，鍾明恩教授、陳守仁教授及張展鴻教授開展研究，普查新冠疫情對香港粵劇界的衝擊及影響，並透過訪問、傳媒報導及實地考察，深入了解粵劇從業員積極面對挑戰及轉型的歷程，包括創新網絡演出、舉辦公眾講座連示範等。搜集所得的資料，全面展現業界在逆境中作出的應變及對傳承的堅持。研究結果及相關的口述歷史已結集成書，為本港的粵劇發展提供重要的參考。



天主教診所： 為香港默默無聞地服務歷史

💰 資助金額：港幣 421,760 元

香港中文大學天主教研究中心透過信託的資助，完成探討 1890 至 1990 年間「教會診所」的發展與社會貢獻。團隊由林榮鈞博士主導，結合各項文獻與口述歷史，舉辦實體講座、出版電子書籍及製作天主教診所分佈圖，旨在完整記錄天主教醫療服務對香港的影響。項目成果已上載至中心的項目專頁供公眾瀏覽。

主辦：香港中文大學天主教研究中心
資助：天主教香港健康信託

香港天主教診所
歷史探究 講座

耶穌醫治過很多人，相信您一定知道；但您知道天主教會曾經對從事醫療工作有嚴格規定嗎？為甚麼主要是女修會參與醫療服務？香港有多少個天主教組織曾提供過診所服務？這些大多已消失的診所又位處何方？診所式微是句終？來，我們會一一為您解答，並免費派發新書！

講者：香港中文大學天主教研究中心研究小組

2024. 1. 27 (六)
2-4pm

紅磡聖母堂禮堂
(戴亞街五號，港鐵黃埔站A出口，步行約七分鐘)

語言：粵語

免費派發新書

查詢電話 39434277 電郵 catholic@cuhk.edu.hk 網站 www.cuhk.edu.hk/crs/catholic

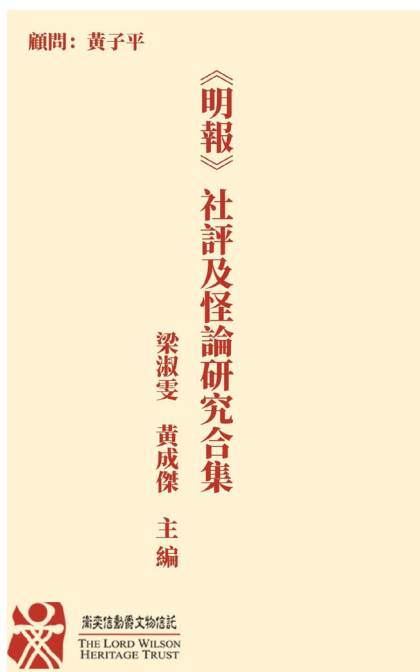
歡迎各屆人士參加 ALL are Welcome
(不用報名 No registration is required)



《明報》與香港專欄散文： 金庸及三蘇研究合集

💰 資助金額：港幣 50,229 元

梁淑雯教授以金庸及三蘇於文化冷戰期內刊登在《明報》的專欄散文為研究課題，加以收集及整理，編寫全目錄及撮要，並選錄 30 篇作品，分析兩位作家分別書寫在冷戰期中的香港面貌，探討兩者作品的異同及如何建構著「互文性」的效果，並彙編這些從未出版的重要文本，為香港文學史研究提供新視角與基礎材料。



年度資助社區項目

為配合年度的發展方向，理事會以「中外文化交流在香港」和「說好香港故事」為 2024 至 25 年度的優先主題。理事會收到接近 60 份申請，經商議後，撥款合共近港幣 240 萬元，資助下列九項計劃：

受助人 / 機構名稱	資助項目	資助金額 (港幣)
1 長春社	戰後香港潮州念佛社歷史研究計劃	200,050 元
2 香港理工大學	竹戲棚建築 - 可持續性歷史研究及文物紀錄	360,550 元
3 香港中華文化促進中心有限公司	「詮·識」香港歷史導賞計劃 - 從香港西至九龍東	189,280 元
4 港九永興堂籐器同業商會	「香港籐器與籐器工藝口述歷史」研究及出版計劃	346,240 元
5 獅子頭文化工作室	卅間舊貌重塑計劃	317,050 元
6 香港理工大學中國歷史及文化學系	21 世紀香港京崑藝術演劇研究	99,850 元
7 鄭嘉仕	「香港學校碑銘彙編 — 香港及九龍篇」研究及出版計劃	98,000 元
8 香港觀鳥會	「后海灣守護者：傳統淡水養魚業的傳承與保育歷程」紀實錄像及出版計劃	520,880 元
9 香村創意有限公司	《聽聞。香港村校校歌》	268,000 元

未來路向

我們在 2024 至 25 年度資助計劃中，優先考慮有關「中外文化交流在香港」及「說好香港故事」的研究、活動或項目。

展望將來，信託將繼續舉辦不同類型的活動推廣本地文物的保存和保護，以及資助社區組織和個別人士進行與文物有關的活動和研究計劃。

附件一

衛奕信勳爵文物信託 受託人委員會成員名單

(2023年4月1日至2025年3月31日)

主席

陳正欣博士，BBS，MH

成員

張麗生女士

蔡少綿女士

郭美珩女士

劉永桂先生

劉應東先生

李曠怡先生

李琬婷女士

麥勁生教授，MH

秦蓉教授

蘇曉明女士

楊嘉成先生

余嬾女士

文化體育及旅遊局局長或其代表（當然成員）

附件二

衛奕信勳爵文物信託 理事會成員名單

(2023年4月1日至2025年3月31日)

主席

莫家豪教授

成員

鍾寶賢教授

何君遜女士

黎展康先生

麥勁生教授，MH

鄧家宙博士

余嬪女士

建築署署長或其代表

教育局局長或其代表

文化體育及旅遊局副秘書長或其代表（當然成員）

附件三

財務報告

衛奕信勳爵文物信託

二零二五年三月三十一日



呈交衛奕信勳爵文物信託受託人的名譽核數師報告

意見

我們已審計載於第 25 至 47 頁有關衛奕信勳爵文物信託（本信託）的財務報表，該等財務報表包括截至二零二五年三月三十一日止的財務狀況表、截至該日止年度的全面收益表、權益變動表和現金流量表，以及相關註釋（包括重大會計政策的資料）。

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會公布的《香港財務報告會計準則》真實而中肯地反映本信託截至二零二五年三月三十一日止的財務狀況和截至該日止年度的財務表現與現金流量，並已遵從《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》妥為製備。

形成意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會公布的《香港審計準則》進行審計。有關我們依據該等準則所須承擔的責任，詳載於本報告的「核數師就審計財務報表須承擔的責任」部分。根據香港會計師公會公布的《專業會計師職業道德守則》（《守則》），我們獨立於本信託，並已履行《守則》中其他的職業道德責任。我們相信，我們所得的審計憑證足以適當地為我們的意見提供基礎。

受託人就財務報表須承擔的責任

受託人須負責根據香港會計師公會公布的《香港財務報告會計準則》和按照《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》，擬備真實而中肯的財務報表，並進行其認為擬備財務報表所需的內部控制，使財務報表不會因為欺詐或錯誤而導致出現重大的錯誤陳述。

在擬備財務報表時，除非受託人有意把本信託清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案，否則受託人有責任評估本信託持續經營的能力，並在適當的情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及以持續經營作為會計基礎。

核數師就審計財務報表須承擔的責任

我們的目標是獲得合理的保證，說明整份財務報表是否不存在任何因欺詐或錯誤而引致的重大錯誤陳述，並發出一份包含我們的意見的核數師報告。我們是按照《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》第 13(4) 條的規定，僅向作為團體的受託人報告。除此以外，本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容，對任何其他人士負上責任或承擔法律責任。



呈交衛奕信勳爵文物信託受託人的名譽核數師報告（續）

核數師就審計財務報表須承擔的責任（續）

合理地給予保證是高水平的保證，但並非確保按《香港審計準則》進行的審計，定能發現任何存在的重大錯誤陳述。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，倘能合理地預計個別或合併起來的錯誤陳述，會影響財務報表使用者的經濟決定，便會視為重大的錯誤陳述。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的整個過程中，我們會運用專業判斷並秉持專業的懷疑態度。我們亦會：

- 識別和評估因欺詐或錯誤而引致財務報表出現重大錯誤陳述的風險；設計和執行審計程序以應對這些風險；以及取得足夠和適當的審計憑證，以便為我們的意見提供基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、失實陳述或凌駕內部控制的情況，因此未能檢測到因欺詐而引致出現重大錯誤陳述的風險，較檢測不到因錯誤而引致者為高。
- 了解跟審計有關的內部控制，以便設計出配合相關情況的審計程序，而非就本信託的內部控制是否收效發表意見。
- 評估受託人採用的會計政策是否恰當、作出的會計估計和披露的相關資料是否合理。
- 判定受託人採用持續經營作為會計基礎的做法是否恰當，以及根據所得的審計憑證，判定是否存在與事件或情況有關的重大不明確因素，而該等事件或情況可能對本信託繼續持續經營的能力構成極大疑慮。倘我們判定存在重大不明確的因素，我們便須在核數師報告內提醒使用者注意財務報表中所披露的相關資料。倘所披露的相關資料有不足之處，我們便須修改意見。我們是依據截至本核數師報告發出日期止所得的審計憑證而作出結論的。不過，日後出現的事件或情況或會導致本信託不能繼續持續經營。
- 對財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容（包括披露的資料）給予評價，以及評論財務報表是否中肯地反映相關交易和事件的情況。



呈交衛奕信勳爵文物信託受託人的名譽核數師報告（續）

核數師就審計財務報表須承擔的責任（續）

我們就多個事項與受託人進行溝通，當中包括審計工作的預定範圍和時間安排，以及重大的審計結果（包括我們在審計期間對內部控制工作所辨識得到的任何重大不足之處（如有的話））。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是 Alisdair James Jessup（執業證書編號：P08488）。

執業會計師

香港中環
遮打道 10 號
太子大廈 8 樓

09 MAR 2026

截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度的全面收益表 (以港幣計算)

	註釋	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
收入			
捐款收入	5	26,645	28,842
雜項收入		18,003	43,208
存款利息收入		<u>177,076</u>	<u>123,608</u>
		<u>221,724</u>	<u>195,658</u>
其他虧損			
匯兌虧損		<u>(10,427)</u>	<u>(10,274)</u>
開支			
投資項目的增益淨值	4	4,984,380	2,789,946
資助款額	6	(2,203,354)	(2,642,553)
費用與支出	7	<u>(73,771)</u>	<u>(159,504)</u>
		<u>2,707,255</u>	<u>(12,111)</u>
年內利潤		<u>2,918,552</u>	<u>173,273</u>
年內盈餘和總全面收益		<u>2,918,552</u>	<u>173,273</u>

第 30 至 47 頁的註釋為本財務報表的一部分。

截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度的權益變動表 (以港幣計算)

	信託資本帳 (元)	累積盈餘 (元)	總資產淨值 (元)
截至二零二三年四月一日止的結餘	48,520,916	26,064,862	74,585,778
年內盈餘和總全面收益	-	173,273	173,273
年內由全面收益表轉入的捐款	28,842	(28,842)	-
截至二零二四年三月三十一日止和 二零二四年四月一日止的結餘	48,549,758	26,209,293	74,759,051
年內盈餘和總全面收益	-	2,918,552	2,918,552
年內由全面收益表轉入的捐款	26,645	(26,645)	-
截至二零二五年三月三十一日止的 結餘	48,576,403	29,101,200	77,677,603

第 30 至 47 頁的註釋為本財務報表的一部分。

截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度的現金流量表 (以港幣計算)

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
經營業務活動		
年內盈餘和總全面收益	2,918,552	173,273
調整：		
投資項目的增益淨值	(4,984,380)	(2,789,946)
存款利息收入	(177,076)	(123,608)
捐款收入	(26,645)	(28,842)
匯兌虧損	(10,427)	(10,274)
營運資金變動前的經營虧損	(2,279,976)	(2,779,397)
應累算費用所(減少)/增加的金額	(74,925)	74,925
存款和債務證券所得利息	177,076	123,608
其他應收款項增加的金額	(42,294)	(90,210)
用於營運活動的淨現金流量	(2,220,119)	(2,671,074)
投資活動		
售出投資的收益	3,385,582	2,584,443
來自投資活動的淨現金流量	3,385,582	2,584,443

截至二零二五年三月三十一日止年度的現金流量表(續)
(以港幣計算)

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
融資活動		
收到的捐款	<u>26,645</u>	<u>28,842</u>
來自融資活動的淨現金流量	<u>26,645</u>	<u>28,842</u>
現金及現金等價物的增加 / (減少) 淨額	1,192,108	(57,789)
截至四月一日止的現金及現金等價物	4,366,411	4,413,926
匯率變動的影響	<u>10,427</u>	<u>10,274</u>
截至三月三十一日止的現金及現金等價物	<u>5,568,946</u>	<u>4,366,411</u>

第 30 至 47 頁的註釋為本財務報表的一部分。

財務報表註釋

(以港幣計算)

1 本信託的地位與宗旨

(a) 地位

衛奕信勳爵文物信託(本信託)於一九九二年十二月十八日根據《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》設立。

(b) 宗旨

本信託的宗旨是保存和保護香港的人文遺產。

2 重大會計政策

(a) 符合規定的聲明

本財務報表是根據《香港財務報告會計準則》(此詞是統稱,當中包括香港會計師公會公布所有適用的個別《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》和《詮釋》),以及香港公認的會計原則製備。有關本信託所採用的重大會計政策,現披露如下。

香港會計師公會公布了若干新增或經修訂的《香港財務報告會計準則》,而這些準則在本信託當前會計期間首次生效或可供本信託提前採用。註釋3會提供資料,說明在本財務報表所提及的當前和以往會計期間,就與本信託有關的項目而言,指出初次應用這些新增或經修訂的準則有否引致會計政策出現變動。

(b) 編製財務報表的基準

編製財務報表以歷史成本作為量度基準,惟指定按公平價值計入損益帳的金融資產則以公平價值計算,詳見註釋2(f)。

編製符合《香港財務報告會計準則》的財務報表需要受託人作出判斷、估計和假設,而有關判斷、估計和假設會影響政策的應用,以及資產、負債、收入和支出的呈報款額。這些估計及相關的假設,是根據以往經驗及其他在有關情況下認為合適的因素而制訂的;並在欠缺其他現成數據可供參考的情況下,作為判斷有關資產及負債的帳面值的基礎。估計價值跟實際結果或有不同。

我們會持續檢討這些估計及所依據的假設。有關對會計估計作出的修訂,如只對作出修訂的期間造成影響,我們便會在該段期間內確認;但如本會計期及未來的會計期同受影響,則有關修訂便會在作出修訂的期間及未來會計期間內確認。

2 重大會計政策 (續)

(c) 收入的確認

收入是以已收取或可收取代價的公平價值計算。

倘經濟利益有可能流入本信託，而收入和成本（如適用）又能可靠地計算時，有關收入會按下列方式在全面收益表內確認入帳：

- (i) 上市投資的股息收入在投資項目的股價除息時確認入帳；以及
- (ii) 所有帶息金融工具產生的利息收入，是在產生時以實際利率法確認入帳。

(d) 捐款

根據《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》的規定，收到的捐款僅可用於宣揚本信託的宗旨和作投資用途。當本信託有權獲得有關捐款並很可能收到有關捐款時，有關捐款便會確認為收入。所有捐款會轉移到獨立的信託資本帳內。

(e) 資助款額

資助款額由本信託理事會負責批核，而只當本信託有責任支付資助款額和 / 或申請人向本信託提交有效申索，方會確認為支出。年內，收到款項的申請人中，無一與本信託受託人委員會和理事會的成員有關連。

(f) 金融工具

(i) 分類

在初始確認時，本信託把金融資產按攤銷成本或按公平價值計入損益帳的方法去計量，然後進行分類。

倘某項金融資產符合下述兩個條件，以及並非指定為按公平價值計入損益帳的項目，則按攤銷成本計量：

- 以某種業務模式持有該項資產，目的是要持有該項資產以收取合約現金流量；以及
- 該項資產因合約條款而於特定日期所產生的現金流量，僅為支付本金和利息。

本信託的所有其他金融資產均按公平價值計入損益帳去計量。

2 重大會計政策 (續)

本信託已確定採用的業務模式有二：

- 持有至收款的業務模式：這包括其他應收款項和現金及現金等價物。持有這些金融資產是為了要收取合約現金流量。
- 其他業務模式：這包括互惠基金的投資。這些金融資產銷售頻繁，而且是按公平價值來管理和評估表現。

本信託根據業務模式和合約現金流量的評估結果去為轄下投資分類。因此，本信託把轄下所有在互惠基金所作的投資歸類為按公平價值計入損益帳內的金融資產。按攤銷成本計量的金融資產會包括其他應收款項和現金及現金等價物。不歸類為按公平價值計入損益帳的金融負債，則包括用以購入投資產品的應付款額及應累算費用。

重新分類

除非本信託要改變本身用作管理金融資產的業務模式，否則金融資產在初始確認後不會重新分類。倘更改業務模式，所有受影響的金融資產會在業務模式變更後的首個報告期的第一天重新分類。

(ii) 攤銷成本的計量

金融資產或金融負債的攤銷成本是指金融資產或金融負債在初始確認時，減去本金還款額，再加上或減去按照實際利率法計算獲確認的初期金額跟到期金額之間的差額所產生的累計攤銷金額，以及減去任何減值損失後得出的數額。

(iii) 公平價值的計量

「公平價值」是指市場參與者之間於計量日在本信託可進入的主要市場（如沒有主要市場，則為最有利的市場）進行有秩序交易時，在該日出售資產所收取的價格或轉移負債所支付的價格。負債的公平價值反映其不履約的風險。

本信託使用某金融工具在活躍市場的報價，計量該工具的公平價值（如有）。如果該項資產或該項負債的交易頻率和數額足以持續提供定價資料，則該市場可視為「活躍」。本信託會以金融工具在活躍市場中的市場報價去計量該工具（有關價格須在買賣差價內）。

倘金融工具在活躍市場中沒有提報的價格，本信託便會採用估值技術，盡量使用相關的可觀察輸入值和避免使用不可觀察的輸入值。所選用的估值技術包含了市場參與者在釐訂交易價格時會考慮的所有因素。

2 重大會計政策（續）

本信託會在曾出現變化的報告期期末，確認期內在公平價值層級之間出現的任何公平價值轉移。

(iv) 減值

對於按攤銷成本計量的金融資產，本信託確認會為預期信貸虧損安排虧損撥備。

本信託會以等同合約有效期內預期信貸虧損的金額去計量虧損撥備，但以下情況則按 12 個月的預期信貸虧損去計量：

- 於報告日當日確定為低信貸風險的金融資產；以及
- 自初始確認以來並無顯著增加信貸風險（即在資產的預計年內出現違約的風險）的其他金融資產。

預期信貸虧損是指經概率加權估計的信貸虧損，而信貸虧損是按所有短缺現金的現值計量（即按照合約應付予某實體的現金流量與本信託預期會收到的現金流量兩者之間的差額）。預期信貸虧損是按金融資產的實際利率折現計算。

本信託會在每個報告日評估按攤銷成本入帳的金融資產是否出現信貸減值的情況。倘發生了一宗或多宗預計對金融資產的未來現金流量有不利影響的事件，該金融資產便出現「信貸減值」的情況。

按攤銷成本計量的金融資產，其虧損撥備是從資產的帳面總值中扣除。

(v) 取消確認

當從金融資產獲得現金流量的合約權利屆滿，或在該金融資產及其所有權的絕大部分風險和回報均已轉讓時，該金融資產便會被取消確認。

當合約指明的債務被解除或取消，或是債務到期，該金融負債便會被取消確認。

(vi) 抵銷

倘依法行使可強制執行的權利去抵銷已確認的金額，而本信託亦有意以淨額結算或有意同時變現資產和償付債務，則有關的金融資產和金融負債便會互相抵銷，而淨金額則報入財務狀況表內。

2 重大會計政策 (續)

(g) 應收款項

應收款項於本信託擁有無條件收取對價的權利時確認。如果該對價僅隨時間推移即會到期支付，則收取該對價的權利視為無條件。

應收款項採用實際利率法按攤銷成本減去信貸虧損撥備列帳，具體情況如下：

虧損撥備的計算金額相等於全期預期信貸虧損，即預期在貿易應收款項預計年限內出現的損失。虧損撥備按本信託過往的信貸虧損經驗採用撥備矩陣進行估算，並根據債務人特有的因素及於報告日期評估當前和預測一般經濟狀況的因素作出調整。

預期信貸虧損在每個報告日期重新計量，任何變更均於損益中確認為減值損益。本信託確認減值損益，並通過虧損準備帳對貿易和其他應收款項的帳面金額作出相應調整。

貿易債務人和其他應收帳款的帳面總額在沒有實際償付可能的情況下（部分或全部）予以撇銷。之所以出現該情況，一般是因為本信託確定債務人沒有資產或收入來源可產生足夠現金流量以償還撇銷金額。

(h) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行現金、存於銀行及其他金融機構的活期存款，以及短期及流動性極高的投資項目。這些項目可以隨時換算為已知的現金數額，而轉變價值不會出現重大風險，並在購入後三個月內到期。

(i) 應累算費用

應累算費用最初按公平價值確認，其後按攤銷成本列帳。如貼現影響並不重大，則會按成本列帳。

(j) 外幣兌換

年內進行的外幣買賣是根據交易日的外幣兌換率折算為港幣。以外幣計價的貨幣資產和負債則根據報告期結束日的外幣兌換率折算為港幣。匯兌增益和虧損均在全面收益表內確認。

2 重大會計政策 (續)

(k) 關連各方

- (a) 任何人或其近親如屬以下情況，即視為與本信託有關連：
- (i) 對本信託有控制權或共同控制權；
 - (ii) 對本信託有重大影響力；或
 - (iii) 為本信託的主要管理人員。
- (b) 任何實體如屬以下情況，即視為與本信託有關連：
- (i) 該實體與本信託為同一集團的成員（即彼此的母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司互相關連）；
 - (ii) 某實體為另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業（或為該另一實體所屬集團成員的聯營公司或合營企業）；
 - (iii) 兩個實體均為同一個第三方的合營企業；
 - (iv) 某實體為第三方實體的合營企業，而另一實體則為該第三方實體的聯營公司；
 - (v) 該實體是為與本信託有關連的另一個實體的僱員利益而設立的離職後福利計劃；
 - (vi) 該實體受上述 (a) 項所界定人士控制或共同控制；
 - (vii) 上述 (a)(i) 項所界定人士對該實體具有重大影響力，或為該實體（或該實體母公司）的主要管理人員；或
 - (viii) 該實體本身或所屬集團的任何成員向本信託或本信託母公司提供主要管理人員服務。

某人的近親是指在與該實體進行事務往來時，預期可能影響該人或受該人影響的家族成員。

3 會計政策的變動

本信託已就當前會計期間的財務報表，採用香港會計師公會頒布的《香港會計準則》第 21 號的修訂 — 「匯率變動的影響：缺乏可兌換性」。由於本信託並未進行以外幣結算且該外幣不能兌換成另一種貨幣的交易，因此該等修訂對本財務報表並無重大影響。

本信託並無採用任何在當前的會計期間尚未生效的新準則或詮釋（註釋 16）。本信託在財務報表呈列的所有期間貫徹採用註釋 2 所載的會計政策。

4 投資項目的增益淨值

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
已變現的投資項目增益淨值	36,921	16,648
未變現的投資項目增益變動淨值	<u>4,947,459</u>	<u>2,773,298</u>
投資項目的增益淨值	<u><u>4,984,380</u></u>	<u><u>2,789,946</u></u>

5 捐款收入

根據《衛奕信勳爵文物信託條例》第 5(3) 條，信託資本可用以宣揚本信託的宗旨和作投資用途。只有從投資得來的信託收入才可用作支付開支。

因此所有捐款收入會轉入獨立的信託資本帳內（見權益變動表）。

6 資助款額

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
1 燕崗村口述歷史及文物紀錄	114,649	-
2 天主教診所：為香港默默無聞地服務歷史	316,320	-
3 2019 冠狀病毒病對香港粵劇的衝擊	89,860	-
4 出版書刊：海鮮舫的回憶	64,000	-
5 雲裳耀青山：深水埗服裝產業與社區的聯繫	119,050	-
6 《茂峰法師年譜暨東普陀講寺匾聯碑記圖集》 出版計劃	34,600	-
7 《歸來仍是少年》— 荔枝窩人從培成堂文獻重塑 二十世紀初的沙頭角灣區故事	92,390	-
8 香港幽靈招牌	47,800	-
9 被遺忘的香港報章 — 《自由人》(1951-1959)、 《自由報》(1960-1989) 研究及出版計劃	89,025	-
10 1950-1970 年代香港書局與書店研究	24,938	-
11 香港公屋遊戲的故事：在沉浸式虛擬環境中傳承 香港消失的公共遊樂場和遊戲活動	36,617	-
12 年少如歌 — 香港中小學校歌、校訓與校史研究	42,225	-
13 感嗜唐餅與喜嫁文化	62,425	-
14 粵港澳文化往來脈絡下的香港傳統儀仗及醮師儀式 音樂	103,271	-

6 資助款額 (續)

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
15 天主教會 — 香港華人婦女成長的陪伴者	85,795	-
16 武術 · 非遺 · 流傳 — 香港東江周家螳螂拳研究	24,994	-
17 香港本土語言 (客家話及圍頭話) 有聲故事書數位化及出版計劃	158,275	-
18 《穿越香港客家村落：為後代保存過去》	87,000	-
19 「《明報》與香港專欄散文：金庸及三蘇研究合集」研究及出版計劃	37,055	-
20 民國以降香港清遺民詩文集整理和出版	143,400	71,700
21 香港沿海社區研究—以馬灣為例	164,376	164,376
22 《墨跡：構築香港的書法家》	183,400	183,400
23 中日戰爭時期香港報刊抗戰文藝資料的編註、翻譯及出版 (1937-1945)	81,889	40,945
24 《尋水誌 — 香港水資源的歷史見證》出版計劃	-	107,481
25 香港本色 — 娛樂大亨歐德禮	-	172,500
26 「從傳統到現代：西方基督教傳入與香港漁民教會」研究及出版計劃	-	94,834
27 字裏行間看香港浮光：解構 1980-90s 漢字設計	-	51,640
28 十九至二十世紀香港花崗石出口環太平洋地區紀實	-	142,220

6 資助款額 (續)

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
29 文物復現 - 繡閣猶馨	-	208,615
30 1950-1960 年代三毫子小說研究計劃	-	264,995
31 回溯香港打金業的歷史 (研究暨出版計劃)	-	49,485
32 Conservation Management Plan & BIM modelling application for HKMMS (只有英文)	-	162,500
33 糧船灣志・「活」地方志	-	324,068
34 香港現代主義街市建築	-	117,162
35 「香港盆景文化發展史」研究及出版計劃	-	73,164
36 香港傳統陶瓷工藝個案研究	-	23,496
37 出版書刊：漁民龍舟的驕傲	-	64,000
38 「香港福建信仰研究 — 『廣澤尊王誕』」	-	74,925
39 語言忌諱：香港粵語委婉語研究	-	60,250
40 以建築及城市的角度探討香港的越南船民營	-	26,422
41 《華僑日報：香海濤聲》(1925-1930) 資料庫及遊覽小本編製計劃	-	95,550
42 香港早期音樂研究：細讀丘鶴儔的音樂書譜	-	68,825
	<u>2,203,354</u>	<u>2,642,553</u>

7 費用與支出

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
付予投資經理的管理費(註)	24,672	25,800
銀行收費	17,071	16,140
宣傳費	27,760	100
雜費	4,268	117,464
	<u>73,771</u>	<u>159,504</u>

註：在截至二零二五年三月三十一日止的年度內，向投資經理支付的管理費用總額為 285,746 元(二零二四年：268,445 元)，其中 261,074 元(二零二四年：242,645 元)由互惠基金支付。

8 課稅

根據香港《稅務條例》第 88 條，由於本信託屬慈善機構或公共信託性質，因此可獲豁免繳稅。財務報表內因而無須為香港稅項提供數據。

9 按公平價值計入損益帳的投資

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
互惠基金		
非上市	<u>71,945,150</u>	<u>70,346,352</u>

10 其他應收款項

預期所有其他應收款項可於一年內收回。

11 現金和存款結餘

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
投資經理 / 託管人所管有的現金和存款	<u>5,568,946</u>	<u>4,366,411</u>

12 信託資本帳

信託資本帳包括累積捐款收入，並會根據註釋 2(d) 所述的會計政策處理。

13 金融工具及相關風險

本信託按本身的投資管理策略管理各類型金融工具的持倉情況。截至二零二五年三月三十一日止和截至二零二四年三月三十一日止，本信託的投資組合包括兩個互惠基金。

本信託進行的投資活動須承受各種與金融工具和所投資市場有關的風險。本信託的投資經理已於下文闡述每種金融工具最重要的固有金融風險類別。本信託的投資經理想強調，下文所列的有關風險只是其中一部分，並非本信託某項投資固有風險的全部。

本信託須承受的最重要金融風險是市場風險、信貸風險和流動資金風險。

投資經理負責釐訂本信託的資產配置，並通過管理資產分配達致投資目標。本信託的投資經理亦會監察資產配置，以及投資組合的組成有否偏離目標。如投資組合偏離資產配置目標，本信託的投資經理便會重新分配投資組合，以符合資產配置目標。

下文將說明本信託在報告期結束時所持有金融工具的性質和範圍，以及本信託所採取的風險管理政策。

(a) 市場風險

市場風險涵蓋可能出現的虧損和增益，當中包括其他價格風險、利率風險和貨幣風險。

本信託的管理投資風險策略受本信託的投資目標影響。投資經理根據現有的政策和程序持續管理本信託的市場風險。受託人不時監察本信託在市場上的整體持倉情況。

(i) 其他價格風險

其他價格風險指金融工具的價值隨市場價格變動（因利率風險或貨幣風險而產生的價格波動除外）而出現波動的風險，而價格變動可能是源於個別投資項目或其發行商的特定因素，亦可能源於影響市場上所有交易工具各種因素。

本信託的投資經理透過建立多元化的相關投資組合，分散投資於本港和本港以外地方的不同行業，從而管理其他價格風險。

13 金融工具及相關風險 (續)

價格風險的敏感度分析

下表列出截至二零二五年三月三十一日止，本信託持有的互惠基金的投資價值。截至二零二五年三月三十一日止，如本信託所持投資產品的價格上升10%(二零二四年：10%)，而其他所有變數維持不變，則本信託的資產淨值和盈餘與總全面收益的金額會有以下增幅。如投資價格出現同等程度但方向相反的變動，則資產淨值會跌減同等程度但相反的金額。二零二四年的分析乃按同一基準進行。

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
互惠基金	<u>71,945,150</u>	<u>70,346,352</u>
年內資產淨值和盈餘與總全面收益所增加的金額	<u>7,194,515</u>	<u>7,034,635</u>

(ii) 利率風險

利率風險指金融工具的價值會因市場利率變動而出現波動的风险。本信託的現金和存款結餘均須承受利率風險。本信託的利率風險由投資經理根據現有的政策和程序持續管理。

下表顯示在報告期結束時帶息資產在預計下次利率重訂日(或到期日，以較早者為準)的情況。

	二零二五年				
	總額 (元)	一年或以下 (元)	一年至兩年 (元)	兩年至五年 (元)	五年以上 (元)
現金和存款結餘	<u>5,568,946</u>	<u>5,568,946</u>	-	-	-
	二零二四年				
	總額 (元)	一年或以下 (元)	一年至兩年 (元)	兩年至五年 (元)	五年以上 (元)
現金和存款結餘	<u>4,366,411</u>	<u>4,366,411</u>	-	-	-

本報告沒有提供利率敏感度分析，原因是本信託唯一的帶息金融資產是按攤銷成本計量的。因此，利率的變動對該等金融資產的帳面值和對本信託的資產淨值所帶來的影響微乎其微。

13 金融工具及相關風險 (續)

(iii) 貨幣風險

本信託有投資於並非以其功能貨幣作單位的金融工具，並進行以該等貨幣作單位的交易。因此，本信託須承受以本身貨幣兌換其他外幣在匯率上出現變動的風險，而有關變動對本信託以非港元作貨幣單位的資產價值可能產生負面影響。

本信託的投資經理會透過建立多元化的投資組合，把投資分散於不同市場的金融工具，從而管理貨幣風險。

本信託在報告期結束時所承受的風險如下：

	二零二五年 (元)	二零二四年 (元)
美元	<u>77,677,603</u>	<u>74,833,976</u>

由於港元與美元掛鈎，因此本信託認為因港元與美元之間出現匯率變動而引致的風險輕微。

(b) 信貸風險

信貸風險指金融工具的交易對手未能履行與本信託訂立的責任或所作出的承諾而產生的風險。本信託的投資經理已制訂信貸政策，並持續監察本信託所面對的信貸風險。

金融資產的帳面額最能反映在結算日面對的最高信貸風險。

本信託的資產和現金絕大部分均交由中國銀行（香港）有限公司（中銀）託管。倘中銀破產或清盤，或會導致本信託所擁有並由中銀託管的證券和現金的權益受到耽擱或限制。

(i) 因預期信貸虧損而引致的款額

應收帳目款項和銀行現金的減值均已按 12 個月的預期虧損計量，而該減值亦反映了短期內浮現的風險。本信託認為，根據交易對手的外部信貸評級去推算，這些項目所面對的信貸風險較低。

本信託的投資經理通過追蹤交易對手所公布的外部信貸評級及 / 或持續檢視交易對手，以監察這些項目所面對的信貸風險的變化。

13 金融工具及相關風險（續）

本信託認為，由於交易對手實力雄厚，短期內能履行合約責任，因此違約的可能性接近零。至於從其他應收款項的可得金額和銀行現金及存款，在截至二零二五年三月三十一日止和截至二零二四年三月三十一日止的年度內，並無確認過任何減值撥備。

(c) 流動資金風險

本信託維持充裕的現金及現金等價物儲備和隨時可變現的有價投資，以配合本信託短期和長期的流動資金需要。

本信託的所有投資均屬於准許定期贖回的報價工具。本信託的流動資金風險由投資經理根據已有的政策和程序持續管理。

(d) 金融工具的公平價值

所有金融工具的帳面額跟其截至二零二五年三月三十一日止和截至二零二四年三月三十一日止的公平價值均無重大差異。

下文載列於報告期結束時按經常基準所計量的金融工具公平價值，並分類為三個公平價值等級。公平價值計量的等級分類是參考以下估值技術所採用的輸入值是否可作觀察和重要程度而釐訂：

- 第一級：輸入值為活躍市場中相同工具的市場報價（未經調整）。
- 第二級：第一級所涵蓋報價以外的輸入值，可透過直接觀察（即價格）或間接觀察（即源自價格）取得。此類別包括採用以下方法進行估值的工具：活躍市場中同類工具的市場報價；活躍程度較低的市場中相同或同類工具的報價；或其他可直接或間接從市場數據觀察到所有重要輸入值的估值技術。
- 第三級：不可觀察的輸入值。此類別包含的所有工具，其估值技術包括非按可觀察數據而定的輸入值，而有關的不可觀察輸入值對工具的估值產生重要的作用。此類別包括根據同類工具的報價來釐訂價值的工具，但這類工具須按不可觀察的因素作出重大調整或假設，以反映工具之間存在的差異。

13 金融工具及相關風險 (續)

	二零二五年			
	第一級 (元)	第二級 (元)	第三級 (元)	總計 (元)
資產				
非上市互惠基金	71,945,150	-	-	71,945,150

	二零二四年			
	第一級 (元)	第二級 (元)	第三級 (元)	總計 (元)
資產				
非上市互惠基金	70,346,352	-	-	70,346,352

引用估值技術的目的是要得到以公平價值計量的結果。這結果反映市場參與者之間在計量日期當日有秩序的交易中，會接納以此作為售賣資產或支付轉移責任費用的價格。

在截至二零二五年三月三十一日止和截至二零二四年三月三十一日止的年度內，第一和第二級之間並無進行任何轉移，亦無轉入或轉出第三級。

有關估算公平價值所採用的主要方法和假設載述於財務報表註釋 2(f)(iii) 內。

14 重要關連人士的交易

(a) 與本信託受託人委員會和理事會成員的交易

資助款額由衛奕信勳爵文物信託理事會負責批核，而只有當本信託向申請人支付資助款額時，方會確認為支出。年內，收到款項的申請人中，無一是本信託受託人委員會和理事會的成員的關連人士（二零二四年：無）。

(b) 與主要管理人員的交易

年內和之前一年均沒有出現與主要管理人員進行的交易。

(c) 與投資經理的交易

在截至二零二五年三月三十一日止的年度內，向投資經理支付的管理費用總額為 285,746 元（二零二四年：268,445 元），其中 261,074 元（二零二四年：242,645 元）由互惠基金支付。

東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司（東方匯理）是本信託的投資經理。東方匯理收取的管理費用比率為每年按本信託總資產值（包括現金）計算的 0.3%。

15 涉及未合併計算的結構實體

下表闡述本信託沒有併入但持有權益的結構實體種類。

結構實體類別	性質與目的	本信託持有的權益
投資基金	代表第三方投資者管理資產和為投資經理開拓服務費	投資於由投資基金發行的單位／股份
	這些工具的資金來自向投資者發行的單位／股份	

下表載列本信託所持有未合併計算結構實體的權益。本信託須承受的最大虧損為所持有金融資產的帳面額。

	截至二零二五年 三月三十一日止 的投資基金數目	截至二零二五年 三月三十一日止 的資產淨值總額 (元)	截至二零二五年 三月三十一日止 列入「按公平價 值計入損益帳的 投資」的帳面額 (元)
投資基金			
非上市	<u>2</u>	<u>3,356,046,200</u>	<u>71,945,150</u>
	截至二零二四年 三月三十一日止 的投資基金數目	截至二零二四年 三月三十一日止 的資產淨值總額 (元)	截至二零二四年 三月三十一日止 列入「按公平價 值計入損益帳的 投資」的帳面額 (元)
投資基金			
非上市	<u>2</u>	<u>3,058,185,338</u>	<u>70,346,352</u>

年內，本信託並無向未合併計算結構實體提供資助，亦無意提供財政或其他協助（二零二四年：無）。本信託可在任何交易日贖回上述投資基金的單位。

16 在截至二零二五年三月三十一日止的年度已發出但未生效的修訂、新訂準則和詮釋可能帶來的影響

截至本財務報表刊發當日止，香港會計師公會已頒布若干新訂或修訂準則。這些新訂或修訂準則在截至二零二五年三月三十一日止的年度尚未生效，亦未為本財務報表所採用。上述發展當中，可能與本信託有關的如下。

在下述日期
或之後開始的
會計期間生效

《香港會計準則》第 21 號的修訂 — 「匯率變動的影響：缺乏可兌換性」	二零二五年一月一日
《香港財務報告準則》第 9 號的修訂 — 「金融工具」及《香港財務報告準則》第 7 號的修訂 — 「金融工具：披露 — 金融工具分類及計量的修訂」	二零二六年一月一日
《香港財務報告會計準則》的年度改進 — 第 11 冊	二零二六年一月一日
《香港財務報告準則》第 18 號 — 「財務報表的呈列和披露」	二零二七年一月一日
《香港財務報告準則》第 19 號 — 「非公共受託責任附屬公司：披露」	二零二七年一月一日

受託人正在評估這些修訂和詮釋於初次應用時預期會有的影響。到目前為止，受託人的結論是，採用這些修訂和詮釋，不大可能對本信託的營運業績和財務狀況構成重大影響。

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Chairman's Foreword



It is my honour, for the first time in my capacity as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lord Wilson Heritage Trust (the Trust), to present the Trust's thirty-second Annual Report which covers the work of the Board of Trustees and the Council of the Trust for the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Since its establishment in December 1992, the Trust has been dedicated to preserving and conserving Hong Kong's human heritage by funding community organisations and individuals undertaking heritage-related projects and research, as well as organising related activities. In 2024-25, we were pleased to see the successful completion of a number of funded projects, with their outcomes achieving the intended objectives and benefiting different sectors of the community. During this period, the Trust allocated around HK\$2.4 million to support nine heritage-related initiatives, encompassing historical studies on bamboo theatres, rattan craftsmanship, freshwater fisheries, religion, schools and community development. As of 31 March 2025, the Trust has supported a total of 306 community projects, with a total funding amount of about HK\$74.92 million.

Community support is vital to the continued operation of the Trust. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited for their ongoing contributions to the Trust through its "Hong Kong's Heritage Credit Card" scheme. Furthermore, I sincerely thank all organisations and individuals who have supported the Trust, particularly Law & Partners CPA Limited, KPMG, and P C Woo & Co. for their honorary services. I also extend my appreciation to past and present members of the Board of Trustees and the Council for their devotion to the work of the Trust.

In accordance with section 13(5) of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Ordinance (Chapter 425), I am pleased to lay this report before you, Members of the Legislative Council, and I earnestly hope for your continued support of the Trust's mission.

Professor SO Cheung-tak, Douglas, BBS, JP
Chairman, Board of Trustees
for the term 2025-27

Background and Objects of Lord Wilson Heritage Trust

The Trust was established in December 1992, following the enactment of an Ordinance bearing the same name. The Trust aims to preserve and conserve the human heritage of Hong Kong.

Board of Trustees and Council

In accordance with the provisions of the enabling Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Ordinance (Cap.425), a Board of Trustees (the Board) and a Council have been established since February 1993.

The main functions of the Board are to manage the investment of the Trust's capital and to take responsibility for related financial matters so as to ensure that a steady income will be generated to finance the Trust's activities. The Board also decides on broad policy matters and gives directions on how the objects of the Trust should be met.

The Council on the other hand is concerned with the execution of the Board's decisions, and the implementation of activities to promote heritage preservation and conservation in Hong Kong.

Membership of the Board and the Council for the term 2023-25 are at **Annexes I and II** respectively.

Trust Assets and Investment

Since the announcement of the establishment of the Trust in 1992 and up to the end of this report period (i.e. 31 March 2025), the Trust received a total donation of around HK\$48.58 million from various public-spirited individuals and organisations.

As at 31 March 2025, the Fund Manager of the Trust was Amundi Hong Kong Limited. Its responsibilities are to invest the Trust's assets in accordance with the following broad investment objectives:

- a) to produce a steady source of income for the Trust; and
- b) to achieve long-term appreciation of the financial assets of the Trust.

The financial report of the Trust containing the auditor's report and the statement of accounts of the Trust, including a statement of comprehensive income and a statement of financial position, is at **Annex III**. This information gives a clear picture of the financial position of the Trust as at 31 March 2025.

Trust Activities

During the report period, the Trust continued to promote heritage preservation and conservation and foster a sense of belonging in Hong Kong through organising activities and sponsoring a number of community initiatives.

This report details the Trust's activities in 2024-25.

Heritage Talk

2 June 2024

Hong Kong Central Library



This year's heritage talk, titled "The Historical Changes of the Gold Jewellery Industry in Hong Kong" was delivered by Dr. KAM Wing-hin, Michael, Lecturer in History and Associate Programme Director (Social Sciences) of the Associate Degree Programme, the College of International Education, Hong Kong Baptist University.

With the funding support from the Trust, Dr. KAM conducted research and documentation of the historical development of Hong Kong's traditional jewellery-making industry in the 20th century. During the talk, he provided attendees with a detailed overview of the transformation and current state of the gold jewellery sector in Hong Kong. The presentation deepened participants' understanding of the operation mode and business development of traditional gold shops, as well as offered insights into the career and working life of goldsmiths.



The guest speaker Dr. KAM Wing-hin, Michael



Participants actively engaged in discussions with the guest speaker



Event Poster

Heritage Walk

10 May 2024

Hong Kong Maritime Museum

In 2016/17, the Trust approved a grant to Hong Kong Maritime Museum Limited to implement the project “Activating Local Records – the Story of High Island (Leung Shuen Wan)”. The project was successfully completed in mid-2023, with fruitful achievements, including a thematic exhibition, public talks, workshops; production of a permanent virtual exhibition and bilingual booklets for distribution to the public; oral history interviews with relevant residents; production of a research report and publication of a book.

Members of the Board of Trustees and the Council of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust visited the museum earlier. In addition to viewing exhibits and images related to Leung Shuen Wan, they engaged in discussions with museum representatives to review the educational and promotional impacts of the project’s various outputs. The feedback and insights gathered during this visit will assist the Trust in formulating its future directions and funding guidelines.



Members of the Board of Trustees and the Council of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust visited the Hong Kong Maritime Museum



Museum exhibits



Museum representative elaborated on Hong Kong’s maritime history



Members of the Board of Trustees and the Council of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust viewed the museum’s collection of visual and documentary archives

Funded Projects Completed in 2024-25

During the report period, a total of eight funded projects were successfully completed. The project outcomes included thematic exhibitions, public talks, workshops, oral history recordings, research reports, guided tours, digital/electronic/printed publications, documentaries and thematic websites. These diverse channels effectively shared the project results with the public, significantly enhancing awareness and interest in Hong Kong's cultural heritage.

Digitalisation and Publication of Audio Storybooks for Hong Kong Indigenous Languages: Hakka and Waitau

Grant Amount: HK\$ 228,470

The Trust approved a grant for The Education University of Hong Kong to implement the concerned project, which aims to promote the preservation of local linguistic culture and the transmission of heritage. Dr. LAU Chaak-ming and his team collected 45 stories focusing on rural culture and daily life, narrated in Hakka and Waitau dialects. These stories were edited and enhanced with illustrations, animated short films, audio recordings and produced as audio storybooks and e-books, which were subsequently uploaded to a website for public access. Additionally, printed books were published for readers with linguistic background or those who wish to systematically learn Waitau/Hakka dialects, thereby contributing to the sustained transmission of cultural heritage.



The Compilation and Publication of the Works of Qing Loyalists in Hong Kong

Grant Amount: HK\$ 286,800

With the funding support from the Trust, Dr. TSUI Man-hon compiled and edited the literary works and poetry of Qing loyalists who settled in Hong Kong, conducting textual collation, annotation and literary analysis. These efforts culminated in the publication of a book that aims to preserve these valuable documents and promote the cultural heritage of Hong Kong's Qing loyalists.



From Tradition to Modernity: Christianity and Fishermen's Church in Hong Kong

Grant Amount: HK\$ 131,400

The Trust funded the Hong Kong Shue Yan University to implement the concerned project, which aimed to study the cultural impact of Christianity on Hong Kong's fishermen communities following its introduction in the 1940s, and to explore the transition of fishermen as they abandoned traditional beliefs and customs to embrace Christianity. Led by Dr. PANG Suk-man, the project outcomes included a publication, public talks and a thematic social media page to share the research findings with the public.



Oral History and Documentation of Artefacts of Yin Kong Village

Grant Amount: HK\$ 154,899

The Trust funded Mr. CHAN Chun-hay and Mr. YAM Ming-ho to study the historical culture and traditional customs of Yin Kong Village through documentary research, field investigations and interviews with villagers. The gathered materials were compiled into a publication, accompanied by meticulously produced Waitau dialect nursery rhyme videos, which were distributed to schools, libraries and other institutions. This initiative deepened public understanding of rural culture and customs while effectively preserving cultural heritage of Yin Kong Village, achieving the goal of cultural transmission.



遷徙故壘，離家返鄉，不僅是游子生命的旅程，更是不少鄉親村莊的追尋。從離鄉遠遊到村莊，不少回流者，認定故鄉是家鄉，並在心中刻下永恆的印記。離鄉返鄉上一輩的生活，尋找自己的根。然而，社會瞬息萬變，萬物皆生這轉瞬即逝，是否仍「家」，現在仍有待尋覓？另外，村莊傳統文物、製作工藝，又能否繼續延續下去，幸而返鄉者，把這村莊的歷史文化，維持傳統藝術，傳承的「家」，村民文化的傳承，本書記錄村民的記憶與追尋，記錄離鄉返鄉文字和圖象，展現他們的「家」——燕崗。

Seeking, migrating, and returning home is the life cycle of a swallow and portrays the life of many villagers of Yin Kong Village. Many of those who migrated to their job were born and raised here to work, or they only left their families, some of those who grew up overseas come back home to learn about the life of their previous generation and trace their roots. However, the rapid development of society has led to drastic changes in Yin Kong. Did the "home" have traces for us to rediscover how it used to be? Since then, the return has opened an effort to explore the heritage museum and produce a hand-painted to preserve and promote their heritage. Meanwhile, they maintain their tradition by having open chat meals and participating in the 3rd's annual meeting annually. With such efforts, how do they connect their "home" in the future? This book serves as a record of the villagers' memories and wishes. Through text and images, you can warmly invited to explore their "home" - Yin Kong.

燕尋故壘 燕崗村歷史文物紀錄 The Swallow Comes Home The Heritage of Yin Kong

燕尋故壘
燕崗村歷史文物紀錄

THE SWALLOW
COMES HOME
THE HERITAGE OF YIN KONG

任碧靜 陳俊傑 著
CASPAR MENG HO YAM
WALTER CHUN HAY CHAN



Content of the Funded Project

Hong Kong: Ink and The City

Grant Amount: HK\$ 366,800

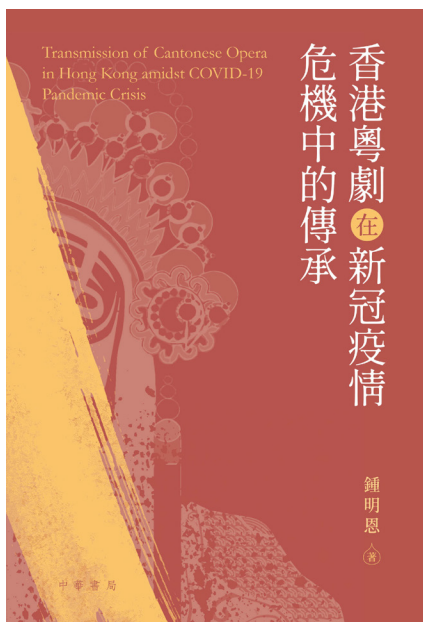
The Trust funded Mr. WONG Chun-yat to document anecdotes of active calligraphers in Hong Kong during the 1950s to 1970s, and to collect their few remaining handwritten signboards, couplets, plaques and paper works. Through publications and multimedia, the project aimed to revive the art form of Hong Kong's historical "commercial calligraphy". Project outcomes included a publication, public talks, an exhibition, guided tours, documentary, a website and social media platforms to enhance public appreciation of the Lingnan aesthetic traditions and preserve the art of local commercial calligraphy.



Transmission of Cantonese Opera in Hong Kong amidst COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis

Grant Amount: HK\$ 146,820

With the funding support from the Trust, Professor CHUNG Ming-yan, Professor CHAN Sau-yan and Professor CHEUNG Chin-hung, Sidney, conducted a study to survey the impact and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Cantonese opera sector in Hong Kong. Through interviews, media reports and field studies, the project gained in-depth insights into how practitioners in the industry actively responded to challenges and underwent transformation, including innovations in online performances and the organisation of public lectures with demonstrations. The collected data comprehensively showcased the industry's resilience and commitment to cultural preservation amid adversity. The research findings and related oral histories have been compiled into a publication, providing a significant reference for the development of Cantonese opera in Hong Kong.



Catholic Clinics: An Unsung Service for Hong Kong

Grant Amount: HK\$ 421,760

The Centre for Catholic Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong completed a project exploring the development and social contributions of “church clinics” in Hong Kong from 1890 to 1990, with the approved grant from the Trust. Led by Dr. LAM Wing-kwan, the team integrated archival documents and oral histories, organised public talks, published an e-publication, and created a distribution map of Catholic clinics to comprehensively document the impact of Catholic medical services on Hong Kong. The project outputs have been uploaded to the project webpage of the Centre for public access.

主辦  香港中文大學 天主教研究中心
Center for Catholic Studies

資助  天主教香港教區 香港聖保羅醫院
The Holy Spirit Trust
The Holy Spirit Hospital

香港 天主教診所

歷史探究 講座

式微? 延續?

耶穌醫治過很多人，相信您一定知道；但您知道天主教會曾經對從事醫療工作有嚴格規定嗎？為甚麼主要是女修會參與醫療服務？香港有多少個天主教組織曾提供過診所服務？這些大多已消失的診所又位處何方？診所式微就是句終？來，我們會一一為您解答，並免費派發新書！

講者
香港中文大學天主教研究中心研究小組

2024. 1. 27 (六)
2-4pm

紅磡聖母堂禮堂
(戴亞街五號，港鐵黃埔站A出口，步行約七分鐘)

語言：粵語

默默無聞的服務：
香港天主教診所歷史

免費派發新書

查詢電話 39434277 電郵 catholic@cuhk.edu.hk 網站 www.cuhk.edu.hk/crs/catholic

歡迎各屆人士參加 ALL are Welcome
(不用報名 No registration is required)

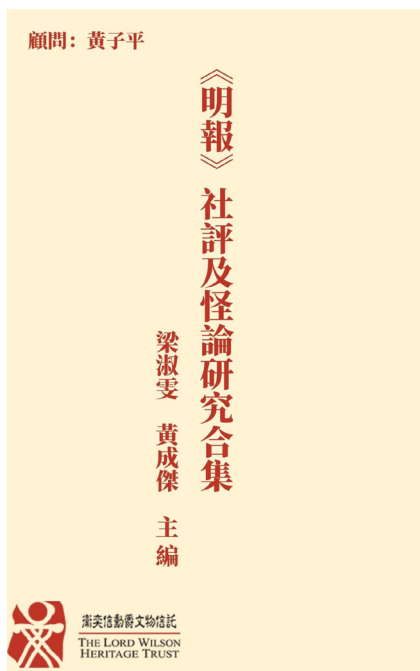


Content of the Funded Project

Ming Pao and Hong Kong's Column Writing: Jin Yong and San Su

Grant Amount: HK\$ 50,229

Professor. LEUNG Shuk-man conducted the concerned project, focusing on the column prose published by JIN Yong and the SAN Su in Ming Pao during the period of the cultural Cold War. She collected and organised the texts, compiled a complete catalogue and summaries, and selected 30 pieces for detailed analysis. The study examined how the two writers depicted Hong Kong during the Cold War era, exploring the similarities and differences in their writings and how they create an effect of “intertextuality”. By compiling the unpublished significant texts, the project provides new perspectives and foundational materials for the study of history of Hong Kong literature.



Annual Funding Support for Community Initiatives

To align with the annual development direction, the Council adopted “East-meets-West Cultural Exchange in Hong Kong” and “Tell Good Stories of Hong Kong” as the priority themes for 2024-25. The Council received nearly 60 applications, and following deliberations, granted a total of approximately HK\$2.4 million to support the following nine projects:

	Name of Grantee	Sponsored Project	Amount of Grant (HK\$)
1	The Conservancy Association	A study on the postwar history of Hong Kong Chiu Chow Buddhist Associations	\$200,050
2	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	Research and Publication on Heritage Sustainability of Bamboo Theatre Architecture	\$360,550
3	The Hong Kong Institute for Promotion of Chinese Culture Limited	Interpreting and Understanding Hong Kong History: An In-Depth Guided Tour Project (From Hong Kong West to Kowloon East)	\$189,280
4	Hong Kong & Kowloon Rattan Ware Merchants Association (Wing Hing Tong)	“An Oral History of Rattan and Rattan Craftsmanship in Hong Kong” Research and Publication Project	\$346,240
5	Lion Head Culture Limited	30 Houses Community Conservation Project	\$317,050
6	Department of Chinese History and Culture, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	The Performances of Peking Opera and Kunqu Opera in Hong Kong, 2000-2024	\$99,850
7	KWONG Ka-shi	A Collection of Stele Inscriptions in Hong Kong and Kowloon Schools	\$98,000
8	The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society	Guardians of Deep Bay: Documenting the Inheritance and Conservation of Traditional Pond Fish Culture	\$520,880
9	Fragrant Village Creative Limited	“Village School Anthems Speaks”	\$268,000

Way Forward

For the grant exercise 2024-25, we gave priority to research, activities or projects related to the themes of “East-meets-West Cultural Exchange in Hong Kong” and “Tell Good Stories of Hong Kong”.

Looking ahead, the Trust will continue to launch different initiatives to promote preservation and conservation of the local heritage, and to provide funding support to community organisations and individuals to carry out heritage-related activities and research projects.

Annex I

Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Membership List of the Board of Trustees (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2025)

Chairman

Dr. CHAN Ching-yan, Daniel, BBS, MH

Members

Miss CHEUNG Lai-sang, Liza

Miss CHOY Siu-min, Linda

Ms. KWOK May-han, Grace

Mr. LAU Wing-kwai, Nixon

Mr. LAU Ying-tung, Ellis

Mr. LEE Kwong-ye, Jason Joseph

Ms. LEE Yuen-ting

Professor MAK King-sang, MH

Professor QIN Rong

Ms. SO Hiu-ming, Helen

Mr. YEUNG Ka-shing

Ms. YU Wah, Mary

Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism or her representative (Ex-officio)

Annex II

Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Membership List of the Council (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2025)

Chairman

Professor MOK Ka-ho, Joshua

Members

Professor CHUNG Po-yin, Stephanie

Ms. HO Kwan-shun

Mr. LAI Chin-hong

Professor MAK King-sang, MH

Dr. TANG Ka-jau, Billy

Ms. YU Wah, Mary

Director of Architectural Services or his representative

Secretary for Education or her representative

Deputy Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism or her representative (Ex-officio)

Annex III

Financial Report

Lord Wilson Heritage Trust

31 March 2025



Honorary auditor's report to the Trustees of Lord Wilson Heritage Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lord Wilson Heritage Trust ("the Trust") set out on pages 25 to 47, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes, comprising material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 31 March 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

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

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the financial statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the HKICPA and the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Ordinance and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 13(4) of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.



Honorary auditor's report to the Trustees of Lord Wilson Heritage Trust (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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



Honorary auditor's report to the Trustees of Lord Wilson Heritage Trust (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Alisdair James Jessup (practicing certificate number: P08488).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AJ Jessup', with a horizontal line underneath.

Certified Public Accountants

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

09 MAR 2026

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue			
Donation income	5	26,645	28,842
Sundry income		18,003	43,208
Interest income from deposits		<u>177,076</u>	<u>123,608</u>
		221,724	195,658
Other loss			
Foreign exchange losses		(10,427)	(10,274)
Expenditure			
Net gain on investments	4	4,984,380	2,789,946
Grants	6	(2,203,354)	(2,642,553)
Fees and expenses	7	<u>(73,771)</u>	<u>(159,504)</u>
		2,707,255	(12,111)
Gain for the year		<u>2,918,552</u>	<u>173,273</u>
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>2,918,552</u>	<u>173,273</u>



The notes on pages 30 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position at 31 March 2025

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current assets			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	9	71,945,150	70,346,352
Other receivables	10	163,507	121,213
Cash and cash equivalents	11	5,568,946	4,366,411
		<u>77,677,603</u>	<u>74,833,976</u>
Current liabilities			
Accrued expense		-	(74,925)
Net assets		<u>77,677,603</u>	<u>74,759,051</u>
Representing:			
Trust capital account	12	48,576,403	48,549,758
Accumulated surplus		<u>29,101,200</u>	<u>26,209,293</u>
		<u>77,677,603</u>	<u>74,759,051</u>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 09 MAR 2025

)	
)	
)	
_____ Professor SO Cheung-tak, Douglas, BBS, JP (Chairman))	
)	
)	For and on behalf of
)	Lord Wilson Heritage Trust
)	
)	
_____ Mr LAU Wing-kwai, Nixon (Member))	

The notes on pages 30 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Trust capital account</i>	<i>Accumulated surplus</i>	<i>Total net assets</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April 2023	48,520,916	26,064,862	74,585,778
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	-	173,273	173,273
Donations transferred from statement of comprehensive income during the year	<u>28,842</u>	<u>(28,842)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	48,549,758	26,209,293	74,759,051
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,918,552	2,918,552
Donations transferred from statement of comprehensive income during the year	<u>26,645</u>	<u>(26,645)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 March 2025	<u><u>48,576,403</u></u>	<u><u>29,101,200</u></u>	<u><u>77,677,603</u></u>

The notes on pages 30 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	2,918,552	173,273
Adjustments for:		
Net gain on investments	(4,984,380)	(2,789,946)
Interest income from deposits	(177,076)	(123,608)
Donation income	(26,645)	(28,842)
Foreign exchange losses	(10,427)	(10,274)
	<u>(2,279,976)</u>	<u>(2,779,397)</u>
Operating loss before changes in working capital	(2,279,976)	(2,779,397)
(Decrease)/increase in accrued expense	(74,925)	74,925
Interest received from deposits and debt securities	177,076	123,608
Increase in other receivables	(42,294)	(90,210)
	<u>(2,220,119)</u>	<u>(2,671,074)</u>
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(2,220,119)	(2,671,074)
Investing activity		
Proceeds from the sale of investments	3,385,582	2,584,443
	<u>3,385,582</u>	<u>2,584,443</u>
Net cash flows generated from investing activity	3,385,582	2,584,443

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2025 (continued)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Financing activity		
Donation received	<u>26,645</u>	<u>28,842</u>
Net cash flows generated from financing activity	<u>26,645</u>	<u>28,842</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,192,108	(57,789)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	4,366,411	4,413,926
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	<u>10,427</u>	<u>10,274</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	<u>5,568,946</u>	<u>4,366,411</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1 Status and objectives of the Trust

(a) Status

Lord Wilson Heritage Trust (“the Trust”) was established under the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Ordinance on 18 December 1992.

(b) Objectives

The objectives of the Trust are to preserve and conserve the human heritage in Hong Kong.

2 Material accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

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

The HKICPA has issued certain new or amended HKFRS Accounting Standards that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Trust. Note 3 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Trust for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that the financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are stated at their fair value as explained in note 2(f).

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

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

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Trust and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

- (i) Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend; and
- (ii) Interest income for all interest-bearing financial instruments is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(d) Donations

In accordance with the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Ordinance, donations received are only to be applied for promoting the objects of the Trust and for the purpose of investments. Donations are recognised as income when the Trust becomes entitled to the donations and it is probable that they will be received. Donations are transferred to a separate trust capital account.

(e) Grants

Grants are approved by the Council of the Trust and only recognised as expenses when the Trust has obligation to pay the Grants and/or when the applicants present valid claims to the Trust. During the year, no applicant who received payment is associated with members of the Board of Trustees and the Council of the Trust.

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

On initial recognition, the Trust classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”).

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

All other financial assets of the Trust are measured at FVTPL.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

The Trust has determined that it has two business models.

- Held-to-collect business model: this includes other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.
- Other business model: this includes investments in mutual funds. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

The Trust classifies its investments based on the business model and contractual cash flows assessment. Accordingly, the Trust classifies all its investments in mutual funds into financial assets at FVTPL category. Financial assets measured at amortised cost include other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Financial liabilities that are not at FVTPL included amounts payable on purchase of investments and accrued expenses.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Trust was to change its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(ii) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(iii) Fair value measurement

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Trust has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Trust measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as ‘active’ if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis. The Trust measures instruments quoted in an active market at a quoted market price provided such price is within the bid-ask spread.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Trust uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The Trust recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Impairment

The Trust recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Trust measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Trust expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Trust assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is “credit-impaired” when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

(v) 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 or cancelled, or expires.

(vi) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Receivables

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(i) Accrued expenses

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

(j) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

(k) Related parties

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Trust if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the Trust;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Trust; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Trust.
- (b) An entity is related to the Trust if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Trust are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of an entity related to the Trust;
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or
 - (viii) The entity or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Trust or the Trust's parent.

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

3 Changes in accounting policies

The Trust has applied amendments to HKAS 21, *The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates – Lack of exchangeability* issued by the HKICPA to these financial statements for the current accounting period. The amendments do not have a material impact on these financial statements as the Trust has not entered into any foreign currency transactions in which the foreign currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

The Trust has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (note 16). The Trust has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in note 2 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

4 Net gain on investments

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net realised gains on investments	36,921	16,648
Net movement in unrealised gains on investments	<u>4,947,459</u>	<u>2,773,298</u>
Net gain on investments	<u><u>4,984,380</u></u>	<u><u>2,789,946</u></u>

5 Donation income

Under Section 5(3) of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust Ordinance, trust capital may be applied for promoting the objects of the Trust and for the purpose of investment. Only trust income from investments can be used to defray expenses.

All donation income is therefore transferred to a separate trust capital account as shown in the statement of changes in equity.

6 Grants

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
1 Oral History and Documentation of Artefacts of Yin Kong Village	114,649	-
2 Catholic Clinics: An Unsung Service for Hong Kong	316,320	-
3 The Impact of Covid-19 on Cantonese Opera in Hong Kong	89,860	-
4 Floating Restaurant - An Unforgettable Encounter	64,000	-
5 Sham Shui Po's Garment Industry and Its Connection with the Community	119,050	-
6 Project of "Chronicle of Master Mau Fung and the catalogue for the couplets & plaques and monument of Tung Po Tor Monastery"	34,600	-
7 Reconstructing the Story of Sha Tau Kok Bay Area in the early 20th century from Pui Shing Tong Archives by Lai Chi Wo people	92,390	-
8 Hong Kong Ghost Signs: Summoning Characters From Our City's Past	47,800	-
9 Forgotten Hong Kong Newspaper: Study and Publication Plan on The Freeman (1951-1959) and The Free News (1960-1989)	89,025	-
10 A Study of Hong Kong Book Companies and Stores in 1950-1970s	24,938	-
11 The Hong Kong Story of Play in Public Estate: Revitalization and Inheritance of Hong Kong Faded Public Playgrounds and Game-play Activities in Immersive Virtual Environments	36,617	-
12 Songs and beliefs of the youth: Anthems, mottos, and histories of primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong	42,225	-
13 Delight in the Blissful Traditions of Chinese Wedding Pastries	62,425	-
14 The Study of Hong Kong's Traditional Rite Music in the Context of Cultural Exchange in the Pearl River Delta	103,271	-

6 Grants (continued)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
15 The Catholic Church - A Companion in the Growth of Hong Kong Chinese Women	85,795	-
16 The Spread of Chinese Martial Arts and the Intangible Cultural Heritage - A Study on Chow Gar Praying Mantis	24,994	-
17 Digitalisation and Publication of Audio Storybooks for Hong Kong Indigenous Languages: Hakka and Waitau	158,275	-
18 Walking Through Hong Kong's Hakka Villages: Preserving the Past for Our Future Generations	87,000	-
19 Ming Pao and Hong Kong's Column Writing: Jin Yong and San Su	37,055	-
20 The Compilation and Publication of the Works of Qing Loyalists in Hong Kong During the Republican Period	143,400	71,700
21 A Study of Coastal Community in Hong Kong – Ma Wan	164,376	164,376
22 Hong Kong: Ink and The City	183,400	183,400
23 Annotation, Translation and Publication of Resistance Literature Appeared in Hong Kong Newspapers during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945)	81,889	40,945
24 Chronicling the Quest for Water: A Testament of Hong Kong's Running Water – Publication Project	-	107,481
25 Harry Odell: Hong Kong's First Impresario & His Legacy	-	172,500
26 Research and Publication – From Tradition to Modernity: Christianity and Fishermen's Church in Hong Kong	-	94,834
27 Reading Between the Lines from the Past of Hong Kong: Deconstructing 1980-90s Chinese Font Design	-	51,640
28 The Exportation of Hong Kong Granite to the Pacific Rim in the 19th and 20th Century	-	142,220

6 Grants (continued)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
29 Habits and Haberdashery - Uncovering History and Heritage in the Hidden	-	208,615
30 A Study of the Thirty Cents Novels in 1950-1960s	-	264,995
31 Retracing the History of Traditional Jewelry Production in Hong Kong	-	49,485
32 Conservation Management Plan & BIM modelling application for HKMMS	-	162,500
33 Activating Local Records – the Story of High Island (Leung Shuen Wan)	-	324,068
34 The Modernist Public Markets in Hong Kong	-	117,162
35 A Study of Artistic Pot Plants in Hong Kong	-	73,164
36 Case studies on Hong Kong Traditional Ceramic Crafts	-	23,496
37 The Pride of Fisherman’s Dragon Boat	-	64,000
38 Hong Kong Fujian Religion Study – “Guang Ze Zun Wang’s Birthday	-	74,925
39 Language Taboo: A Research Project on Hong Kong Cantonese Euphemisms	-	60,250
40 Vietnamese “Boat People” Camps in Hong Kong - an Architectural and urban exploration	-	26,422
41 Database and Guidebooks Production Project for the Echo with the Hong Kong’s new tide (1925-1930) in Wah Kiu Yat Po	-	95,550
42 Researching Early Hong Kong Music: A Close Reading of Yau Hok-chau’s Music Publications	-	68,825
	<u>2,203,354</u>	<u>2,642,553</u>

7 Fees and expenses

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Management fee to investment manager (note)	24,672	25,800
Bank charges	17,071	16,140
Publicity	27,760	100
Miscellaneous expenses	4,268	117,464
	73,771	159,504

Note: During the year ended 31 March 2025, total management fees of \$285,746 (2024: \$268,445) were paid to the investment manager, of which \$261,074 (2024: \$242,645) were charged within the mutual funds.

8 Taxation

The Trust is exempted under section 88 of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance from any tax by reason of being a charitable institution or trust of a public character. Accordingly, no provision for Hong Kong taxation is required in the financial statements.

9 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Mutual funds		
Unlisted	71,945,150	70,346,352

10 Other receivables

All other receivables are expected to be recovered within one year.

11 Cash and deposit balances

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash and deposits with the investment manager/custodian	5,568,946	4,366,411

12 Trust capital account

Trust capital account comprises the cumulative donation income and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies in note 2(d).

13 Financial instruments and associated risks

The Trust maintains positions in a variety of financial instruments as dictated by its investment management strategy. At 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Trust's investment portfolio comprises two mutual funds.

The Trust's investing activities expose it to various types of risks that are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The Trust's investment manager has set out below the most important types of financial risks inherent in each type of financial instruments. The Trust's investment manager would like to highlight that the following list of associated risks only sets out some of the risks but does not purport to constitute an exhaustive list of all the risks inherent in an investment in the Trust.

The most important types of financial risks to which the Trust exposed to are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Asset allocation is determined by the Trust's investment manager who manages the distribution of the assets to achieve the investment objectives. Divergence from target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio is monitored by the Trust's investment manager. In instances where the portfolio has diverged from target asset allocation, the Trust's investment manager will rebalance the portfolio to fall in line with the target asset allocation.

The nature and extent of the financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period and the risk management policies employed by the Trust are discussed below.

(a) Market risk

Market risk embodies the potential for both losses and gains and includes other price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk.

The Trust's strategy on the management of investment risk is driven by the Trust's investment objectives. The Trust's market risk is managed on an ongoing basis by the investment manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The Trust's overall market positions are monitored from time to time by the Trustees.

(i) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Other price risk is managed by the Trust's investment manager through diversification of the underlying investment portfolio in terms of industry sectors both in and outside Hong Kong.

13 Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

Sensitivity analysis on price risk

As at 31 March 2025, the investments in mutual funds held by the Trust were as follows. A 10% (2024: 10%) increase in prices of the investments held by the Trust as at 31 March 2025, with all other variables held constant, would have increased the net asset value of the Trust and the surplus and total comprehensive income by the amounts shown below, an equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased the net asset value by an equal but opposite amount. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2024.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Mutual funds	<u>71,945,150</u>	<u>70,346,352</u>
Increase in net asset value and surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>7,194,515</u>	<u>7,034,635</u>

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Trust's cash and deposit balances are exposed to interest rate risk. The Trust's interest rate risk is managed on an ongoing basis by the investment manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place.

The following table indicates the expected next repricing dates (or maturity dates whichever are earlier) for interest-bearing assets at the end of the reporting period.

	2025				
	Total	<i>One year or less</i>	<i>1 - 2 years</i>	<i>2 - 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and deposit balances	<u>5,568,946</u>	<u>5,568,946</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	2024				
	Total	<i>One year or less</i>	<i>1 - 2 years</i>	<i>2 - 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and deposit balances	<u>4,366,411</u>	<u>4,366,411</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

An interest rate sensitivity analysis was not presented because the Trust's only interest-bearing financial assets were measured at amortised cost. As a result, changes in interest rates would have minimal impact on their carrying values and on net assets of the Trust.

13 Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

(iii) Currency risk

The Trust invests in financial instruments and enters into transactions denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. Consequently, the Trust is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the value of that portion of the Trust's assets denominated in currencies other than the Hong Kong dollar ("HKD").

Currency risk is managed by the Trust's investment manager by constructing a diversified portfolio of instruments traded on various markets.

At the end of the reporting period the Trust had the following exposure:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
United States Dollar	<u>77,677,603</u>	<u>74,833,976</u>

As the HKD is pegged to the United States Dollar ("USD"), the Trust considers the risk of movements in exchange rates between the HKD and the USD to be insignificant.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Trust. The Trust's investment manager has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date.

Substantially all of the assets and cash of the Trust were held at Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Bank may cause the Trust's rights with respect to securities and cash held by the Bank to be delayed or limited.

(i) Amounts arising from ECL

Impairment of amounts receivable from accounts receivable and cash at bank have been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Trust considers that these exposures have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Trust's investment manager monitors the changes in credit risk on these exposures by tracking published external credit ratings of the counterparties and/ or performed ongoing review of the counterparties.

13 Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

The Trust considers the probability of default to be close to zero as the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. There is no impairment allowance recognised on amounts receivable from other receivables and cash and deposits at bank for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Trust maintains sufficient reserves of cash and cash equivalents and readily realisable marketable investments to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

All the investments of the Trust are quoted instruments that permit redemption on a regular basis. The Trust's liquidity risk is managed on an ongoing basis by the investment manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place.

(d) Fair values of financial instruments

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 31 March 2025 and 2024.

The following presents the fair value of financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into three-level fair value hierarchy. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

	2025			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asset				
Unlisted mutual funds	71,945,150	-	-	71,945,150

13 Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

	2024			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asset				
Unlisted mutual funds	<u>70,346,352</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,346,352</u>

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

During the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3.

The major method and assumptions used in estimating the fair values are stated in note 2(f) (iii) to the financial statements.

14 Material related party transactions

(a) Transactions with members of the Board of Trustees and the Council of the Trust

Grants are approved by the Council of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust and only recognised as expenses when the Grants are paid to the applicants by the Trust. During the year, no applicant who received payment is a related party to the members of the Board of Trustees and the Council of the Trust (2024: Nil).

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

There were no transactions with key management personnel during the year and prior year.

(c) Transactions with investment manager

During the year ended 31 March 2025, total management fees of \$285,746 (2024: \$268,445) were paid to the investment manager, of which \$261,074 (2024: \$242,645) were charged within the mutual funds.

Amundi Hong Kong Limited (“Amundi”) is the investment manager of the Trust. The rates for management fees charged by Amundi is 0.3% annually based on the total assets (including cash) of the Trust.

15 Involvement with unconsolidated structured entities

The table below describes the types of structured entities that the Trust does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest.

<i>Type of structured entity</i>	<i>Nature and purpose</i>	<i>Interest held by the Trust</i>
Investment funds	To manage assets on behalf of third party investors and generate fees for the investment manager. These vehicles are financed through the issue of units/shares to investors.	Investments in units/shares issued by the investment funds.

The table below sets out interests held by the Trust in unconsolidated structured entities. The maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the financial assets held.

	<i>Number of investment funds at 31 March 2025</i>	<i>Total net assets at 31 March 2025</i>	<i>Carrying amount included in "Investments at fair value through profit or loss" at 31 March 2025</i>
			\$
Investment funds			
Unlisted	<u>2</u>	<u>3,356,046,200</u>	<u>71,945,150</u>

	<i>Number of investment funds at 31 March 2024</i>	<i>Total net assets at 31 March 2024</i>	<i>Carrying amount included in "Investments at fair value through profit or loss" at 31 March 2024</i>
			\$
Investment funds			
Unlisted	<u>2</u>	<u>3,058,185,338</u>	<u>70,346,352</u>

During the year, the Trust did not provide financial support to unconsolidated structured entities and has no intention of providing financial or other support (2024: Nil). The Trust can redeem units in the above investment funds on any dealing day.

16 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2025

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new or amended standards, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2025 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Trust.

	<i>Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to HKAS 21, <i>The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates - Lack of exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025
Amendments to HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i> and HKFRS 7, <i>Financial instruments: disclosures – Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
HKFRS 18, <i>Presentation and disclosure in financial statements</i>	1 January 2027
HKFRS 19, <i>Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures</i>	1 January 2027

The Trustees are in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments and interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have material impact on the Trust's results of operations and financial position.

攜手保育 文化傳承
Conserving Heritage Hand in Hand

李辰暲



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