



Hong Kong Green Building
Council Limited

Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal place of business

Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited ("the Council") was incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at Room 102, 1/F, Jockey Club Environmental Building, 77 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Council are to promote the adoption of green building standards and construction of green buildings in Hong Kong for environmental protection for the benefit of the community of Hong Kong.

Business Review

Vision and Mission

The Council is a non-profit, member led organisation with the vision to help save the planet and improve the wellbeing of the people of Hong Kong by transforming the city into a greener built environment. Its mission is to lead market transformation by advocating green policies to the Government; introducing green building practices to all stakeholders; setting design, construction and management standards for the building profession; and promoting green living to the people of Hong Kong.

Our Work

The Council is committed to realising its mission and has carried out various activities and events in 2019 with the following highlights:

- Driving BEAM Plus Existing Buildings, Retro-commissioning ("RCx"), Smart Technologies and Education on Green and Smart Buildings to NGO Sector and Wider Community
 - continuing to solicit funding from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust to take forward HKGBC Jockey Club Green and Smart Community Buildings Project
- Promoting Best RCx Practices to Greater Bay Area ("GBA"), Belt-and-Road Countries and Local Industry

Through working with all the signatories of the Memorandum of Collaboration, the Council has:

- standardised training material that can be applied in the GBA
- two government buildings to undergo a joint RCx process with all signatories while four buildings to be made available for the same within the GBA

Business Review (continued)

- worked with the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (“EMSD”) and CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (“CLP”) to carry out researches to advance knowledge and technology on RCx
- been organising a competition hosted by EMSD on the best practices of RCx
- **BEAM Plus**
 - launch of revamped rating tool “BEAM Plus New Buildings Version 2.0” and a new arrangement for assessing portfolios of existing buildings called “Volume Certification”
 - operation of BEAM Plus green building assessment schemes (N.B. In 2019, the Council received 260 project registrations and certified 147 projects. The said 260 registrations includes nearly 100 existing properties joining the “Volume Certification” programme.)
 - accreditation of new BEAM Practitioners and Assessors (N.B. The Council accredited 268 BEAM Pro, 88 BEAM Affiliates and 8 BEAM Assessors during the year.)
 - provision of CPD training to BEAM Practitioners
- **Scheme and Tool Development**
 - establishing a registration scheme to register RCx practitioners and services providers through training, examination and continued professional development
 - developing an energy performance database and diagnostic analytics dashboard to facilitate benchmarking and performance evaluation
- **Engagement and Outreach Activities**
 - engagement with the Government by hosting the 10th Anniversary event, forums and high level luncheon with Development Bureau, Environment Bureau, Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau as well as the Council for Sustainable Development, etc.
 - engaging with Council’s Members via various events and marketing opportunities
 - organising the Green Building Award 2019 to recognise the industry’s contributions
 - promoting the Hong Kong Green Shop Alliance (“HKGSA”) to foster a green shopping environment in Hong Kong
 - hosting of a city-wide public campaign, the Hong Kong Green Building Week (“HKGBW”) as well as other educational and publicity campaigns to arouse public awareness on green building and BEAM Plus

Business Review (continued)

Financial Highlights

The financial position of the Council was healthy in 2019. As at 31 December 2019, net current assets and current ratio were HK\$36.9 million (2018: HK\$24.4 million) and 16.40 (2018: 12.16) respectively. The total revenue in 2019 increased by 42.4% to HK\$53.5 million, which was mainly attributed to increase in BEAM Plus registration income and external funding support.

The total funding support from the Construction Industry Council ("CIC") amounted to HK\$5.9 million, mildly rose by 5.7% from last year, in which HK\$3.6 million was to support HKGBC's justifiable projects and events while the remaining HK\$2.3 million was for the operation of green product certification scheme owned by CIC.

Funding support from external sources in 2019 amounted to HK\$5.0 million, which was mainly contributed by Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust for a project to promote BEAM Plus Existing Buildings in the amount of HK\$4.4 million.

Although the BEAM Plus registration fees were frozen in 2019, income from the said fees reached a record high at HK\$32.1 million, increased by 35.7% from last year. Membership fee income for the year amounted to HK\$4.3 million, a slight increase of 3.2% from last year.

On expenditure side, HK\$12.8 million was spent on projects and programmes, representing an increase of 92.5% as compared to last year, mainly due to increase in expense of projects funded by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust and CIC. Functions and events expense increased by 40.0% to HK\$3.2 million, largely attributed to the hosting of Green Building Award 2019. The general and administrative expenses were HK\$22.2 million, representing an increase of 6.5% as compared to last year.

Governance and Control

The Council has two Standing Committees to look after governance and control.

Finance and Executive Committee assists the Board in various control functions including overseeing corporate governance on approvals, developing policies and procedures, monitoring the financial position and maintaining budgetary control of the Council.

Governance and Quality Committee, with majority of its members from external parties, monitors the compliance and effectiveness of governance and quality standards as well as recommends necessary improvements.

During the year, the Council continued to carry out audit on BEAM Society Limited ("BSL")'s assessment operations.

Law Compliance

A Guide to Directors' Duties issued by the Companies Registry was issued to all directors to remind them of their duty to act in good faith in the best interests of the Council. All directors, committee members and staff were also provided with the Code of Conduct (in light of the Council's public body status) to remind their role as public servants, particularly on the matters regarding the conflict of interest and acceptance of advantage for the purpose of complying with the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201).

Business Review (continued)

In the year, the Council experienced no known non-compliance issues with laws or regulations, nor was any material claim brought against the Council.

Risks and Uncertainties

To manage the uncertainty over income, the Council has proactively solicited funding and generated income from different sources. By end of 2019, the Council has accumulated a General Fund balance of HK\$17.4 million, which buffers the financial uncertainty and enables the Council to better meet future resource needs. The Council will continue to diversify its funding and income sources.

In the course of Buildings Department (“BD”)’s review of gross floor area (“GFA”) concession mechanism, the Council maintained close coordination with BD to address concerns raised by the Government and the industry.

Hong Kong’s property market has been badly affected by social unrest in the second half of 2019 and COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020. Public sector projects also depend on Legislative Council’s progress in vetting funding requests. The Council continues to expand its income sources so that its income will not overly rely on BEAM Plus project registration. This includes our initiatives to provide RCx training and expand our rating system to cover civil infrastructure and area outside Hong Kong.

Key Relationships

Staff

The Council highly regarded the staff force a valuable asset and encouraged staff’s development to boost the internal core competence. During the year, training sessions for professional development, workshops on team building and health care, and overseas exposure for capacity building were provided to staff.

BEAM Society Limited (“BSL”)

BSL is a key partner of HKGBC in BEAM Plus and BEAM Practitioner schemes. HKGBC works closely with BSL in the rating tool development work and entrusts BSL with BEAM Plus project assessment, as well as training and examination of BEAM Practitioners.

Members

As of the end of 2019, the Council recruited 150 Institutional Members including 76 Patron Members, and another 3,298 Associate Members. They continued to enjoy preferential discount to the Council’s activities including conferences and CPD seminars as well as marketing exposure and networking opportunities in various events or projects organised by the Council. In addition, the number of Green Building Faculty (“GBF”) members who provided pro bono services to the Council and BSL amounted to 148.

Business Review (continued)

Customers

To be more customer-oriented, the Council has put in place a number of procedural and services enhancements during the year, including those jointly derived with BSL:

- implementing pre-approved credit mechanism, portfolio assessment mechanism and “Volume Certification” fee discount to facilitate buildings with similarities to undergo assessment in a faster and more cost-effective manner.
- developing an online platform for RCx trainings and registration, and offering company package for customer convenience and facilitating more trainees in the same organisation.
- launching the unified scheme “CIC Green Product Certification” and reviewing the application procedure and online platform to encourage customers to apply for certification of their products and buildings to go green.

Government

The Council has actively coordinated with the Development Bureau, the Environment Bureau, the EMSD and the BD in matters related to BEAM Plus, RCx and society’s carbon reduction as a whole. For example, the newly launched rating tool “BEAM Plus New Buildings Version 2.0” has taken into account comments from Government departments.

The Council proactively supports the Government’s promotion on RCx and collaborates with EMSD to conduct RCx projects, organise RCx competition and establish the way forward to promote RCx to local industry and the Greater Bay Area.

Industry

During the year, the Council has

- co-operated with CLP to launch the “CLP Subsidy Scheme for BEAM Plus”.
- been developing the Hong Kong Smart Green Building Design Best Practice Guidebook Including Interfacing with Smart City with a set of practical guidelines/ strategies, design and operational best practices pertaining to smart green building development and optimising the performance of buildings.
- launched the RCx Training and Registration Scheme to equip RCx professionals and services providers’ capabilities and expand the RCx market.
- continuously promoted the HKGSA as a valuable platform to the mall operators to share experience and green messages. By end of 2019, 27 Developers, 142 Shopping Malls and over 680 Shops have joined the Alliance.
- organised the Green Building Award 2019 to recognise the contributions of the outstanding green building projects, companies and organisations.
- celebrated the 10th Anniversary of the Council at the Government House with top government officials, HKGBC members and industry stakeholders.

Business Review (continued)

- engaged with other industry associations or institutions by acting as Supporting Organisations for their green building related events, sending speakers or joining committees to contribute.

Community

The Council held its signature public campaign, the HKGBW 2019, to boost the public awareness on local green building development and encourage the public to adopt a greener lifestyle.

The Council also organised various activities such as Environmental Forum, HKGBC Jockey Club Green and Smart Community Buildings Project and the ECF Green Building Education Video Series to promote green building messages and concepts as well as BEAM Plus among the community.

International Outreach

Apart from active engagement with worldwide Green Building Councils in the role of the World Green Building Council's Established Member, and participated at the WorldGBC Asia Pacific Network Awards, the Council has organised a delegation to Tokyo to facilitate two-way exchange of green building technologies and policy discussions.

An HKGBC Director had become the WorldGBC Board Secretary while HKGBC Executive Director had become the Vice Chairman of WorldGBC Asia Pacific Regional Network which proved the leadership roles of Hong Kong on global level.

The Council committed to Advancing Net Zero Project and Plant a Sensor Campaign under WorldGBC's global project "Better Places for People". The Advancing Net Zero project aims to accelerate uptake of net zero carbon buildings to 100% by 2050. The Plant a Sensor Campaign is a global air quality monitoring campaign aimed at collecting accessible information on air quality worldwide. A Case Study Library was also launched to showcase the "best in class" buildings that demonstrate enhanced performance in relation to health benefits and net zero operational carbon.

Environmental Policies and Performance

In 2019, the Council continued to operate in an environmentally responsible manner. For example, in order to offset the carbon emission of guests participating in the BEAM Plus Certification Ceremony, the Council made a subscription at EcoMatcher for planting 110 trees in Uganda.

Subsequent Events

It is expected that the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 would have an adverse impact on the Council's financial performance. In view of the submission of the BEAM Plus registration received in January and February of 2020, it is likely that the Council's income in the first quarter of 2020 might fall short of its budget. The Council is in the process of reviewing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on its operating environment.

Business Review (continued)

Future Development of the Council

The Council will move forward in a few key strategic directions.

A standing committee named Sustainable Development Committee will be formed to address issues relating to sustainable development such as Advancing Net Zero, Sustainable Development Goals and planning guidance for sustainable built environment.

Enhancing the environmental performance of existing buildings is a challenge for major cities. The Council will make efforts to engage more existing buildings to adopt BEAM Plus. This will mainly be accomplished through three approaches. The first is by streamlining the assessment process for similar buildings under a single operator. The second approach is to develop separate BEAM Plus versions for different building types. The third approach is to continue our discussion with the Government on policies.

The COVID-19 pandemic has reminded the general public about the importance of good indoor environment. The Council will, through participating in the “Better Places for People” initiative of the WorldGBC, drive for higher standards of indoor environment and resilience to the outbreak of virus diseases.

There will be a lot of new towns and infrastructure to be developed in Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area. It is of paramount importance that those are planned, designed, built and operated in a sustainable manner. To this end, the Council will develop dedicated assessment tools and guidelines to facilitate the industry.

The Council will also explore opportunities of collaborating with organisations in the Greater Bay Area and the Belt and Road countries on matters such as RCx, green products and promotion of green practices.

The Council will also strive to enhance our global profile through strong presence in international events and also contributions to the WorldGBC.

The Council will continue to be the closest partner with the Government in driving the sustainable built environment agenda.

Directors

The directors during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Cheung Hau Wai (Chairman)
Chan Sau Kit Allan
Chan Suk Fun Mary
Cheng Sai Yau Vincent
Cheung Po Chung
Ho Hok Keung
Ho Man Yiu Ivan
Koo Tze Cheung Adam
Lee Siu Wing Ivy
Leung Man Kit
Li Ho Kin
So Hung Fai

Directors (continued)

Wong Bay	
Yeung Hon Chung	
Cheng Chin Pang	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Cheng Ting Ning	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Choi Wun Hing Donald	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Ip Chung Man	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Kong Chi Yuen	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Lai Yuk Fai Stephen	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Leung King Yin Kevin	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Leung Kin Man Stephen	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Li Siu Kong Kenneth	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Pan ShuJie	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Poon Shun Wing	(appointed on 1 January 2020)
Chan Chi Ming, Antonio	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Chan Ka Lung Raymond	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Chong Kin Lit Paul	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Chow Ka Ming	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Chung Chi Leong	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Fung Yin Suen Ada	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Lam Ping Hong, Robert	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Lee Man Kwong	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Sin Wing Ning	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Wong Kwong Yiu	(resigned on 1 January 2020)
Wong Sze Chun	(resigned on 1 January 2020)

In accordance with the Council's existing Articles of Association, there being no provision in connection with the retirement of directors appointed by the Founding Members, and all elected directors will retire from the board at the end of the term of office of two years and will be eligible for re-election, provided that no directors shall serve on the Board for an aggregate period of more than six years, whether consecutive or not. In the event that an elected Director has served on the board as a director appointed by a Founding Member, such years of service shall be counted towards the said maximum six-year period.

As the composition of the Board of Directors of the Council was being drawn from private or public construction industry sector organisations, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a director may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which directors of the Council may have an interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year, were conducted on normal commercial terms and in accordance with the Council's procurement procedures.

At no time during the year was the Council a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Council to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Council or any other body corporate.

Indemnity of directors

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in section 469 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the directors of the Council is currently in force and was in force throughout this year.

Auditors

KPMG retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

By order of the board


Director (Cheung Hau War)
Hong Kong, 27 MAY 2020



Independent auditor's report to the members of Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong, limited by guarantee)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited ("the Council") set out on pages 13 to 30, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in reserve and funds and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 December 2019 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 Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSA") 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 Council in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited (continued)

(Incorporated in Hong Kong, limited by guarantee)

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for such internal control as the directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the Council'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Council 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 405 of the Hong Kong Companies 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.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.



**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited (continued)**
(Incorporated in Hong Kong, limited by guarantee)

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 Council'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 Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Certified Public Accountants

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

27 MAY 2020

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2019**
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2019	2018
Revenue			
Funding support from a founding member, the Construction Industry Council ("CIC")		\$ 5,865,382	\$ 5,551,365
Donation from The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust		4,376,952	1,092,278
Other funding support income		588,488	-
Registration fee income	3	32,050,420	23,613,820
Membership fee income	4	4,267,000	4,134,000
Functions and events income	5	1,607,200	168,598
Seminar income		272,680	289,095
Projects and programmes income		2,603,879	926,767
BEAM practitioner's qualification renewal fee income		769,730	698,830
Income from sharing the surplus of BEAM Plus operations		772,094	663,536
Other income		333,276	427,640
		<u>\$ 53,507,101</u>	<u>\$ 37,565,929</u>
Less: Expenditure			
Projects and programmes expenses	6	\$ 12,757,965	\$ 6,625,955
General and administrative expenses	7	22,227,076	20,870,974
Functions and events expenses	8	3,240,325	2,314,504
Publicity and advertising expenses		2,381,193	2,575,601
Seminar expenses		140,472	101,990
Depreciation		280,117	337,459
World Green Building Council membership expenses		196,949	196,279
		<u>\$ 41,224,097</u>	<u>\$ 33,022,762</u>
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 12,283,004</u>	<u>\$ 4,543,167</u>

The notes on pages 17 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2019

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2019	2018
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	10	\$ 389,837	\$ 580,008
Current assets			
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	11	\$ 4,445,485	\$ 2,409,565
Amounts due from founding members	14	425,866	310,991
Cash and bank deposits	12	34,401,889	23,870,761
		<u>\$ 39,273,240</u>	<u>\$ 26,591,317</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	13	\$ 2,088,083	\$ 2,185,970
Amount due to a founding member	14	306,635	-
		<u>\$ 2,394,718</u>	<u>\$ 2,185,970</u>
Net current assets		<u>\$ 36,878,522</u>	<u>\$ 24,405,347</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>\$ 37,268,359</u>	<u>\$ 24,985,355</u>
Founding members' reserve	16	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Accumulated fund		5,668,359	3,385,355
Operation reserve fund		14,000,000	12,000,000
General fund		<u>17,400,000</u>	<u>9,400,000</u>
TOTAL RESERVE AND FUNDS		<u>\$ 37,268,359</u>	<u>\$ 24,985,355</u>

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on

27 MAY 2020



Cheung Hau Wat



Koo Tze Cheung Adam

) Directors

The notes on pages 17 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in reserve and funds for the year ended 31 December 2019

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Founding members' reserve</i>	<i>Accumulated fund</i>	<i>Operation reserve fund</i>	<i>General fund</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance at 1 January 2018	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,880,813	\$ 11,561,375	\$ 6,800,000	\$ 20,442,188
Changes in reserve and funds for 2018:					
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,543,167	-	-	4,543,167
Transfer of funds	-	(3,038,625)	438,625	2,600,000	-
Balance at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2019	\$ 200,000	\$ 3,385,355	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 9,400,000	\$ 24,985,355
Changes in reserve and funds for 2019:					
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	-	12,283,004	-	-	12,283,004
Transfer of funds	-	(10,000,000)	2,000,000	8,000,000	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	\$ 200,000	\$ 5,668,359	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 17,400,000	\$ 37,268,359

The notes on pages 17 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2019
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	12(b)	<u>\$ 10,622,206</u>	<u>\$ (49,303)</u>
Investing activities			
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment		\$ (91,078)	\$ (350,758)
Net increase in time deposits		-	(12,000,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>\$ (91,078)</u>	<u>\$ (12,350,758)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		\$ 10,531,128	\$ (12,400,061)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>11,870,761</u>	<u>24,270,822</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12(a)	<u>\$ 22,401,889</u>	<u>\$ 11,870,761</u>

Note: Cash and cash equivalents represented cash at bank and on hand at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

The notes on pages 17 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1 Status of the Council

The Council was incorporated in Hong Kong under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance on 27 November 2009 and is limited by guarantee whereby in the event of the Council being wound up each member agrees to contribute to the assets of the Council an amount not exceeding HK\$100. The Council has become public body under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance since 2016.

The principal activities of the Council are to promote the adoption of green building standards and construction of green buildings in Hong Kong for environmental protection for the benefit of the community of Hong Kong.

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

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

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. Note 2(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Council 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.

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 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 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.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued a new HKFRS, HKFRS 16, *Leases*, and a number of amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Council.

HKFRS 16, *Leases*

HKFRS 16 replaces HKAS 17, *Leases*, and the related interpretations, HK(IFRIC) 4, *Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*, HK(SIC) 15, *Operating leases – incentives*, and HK(SIC) 27, *Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease*. It introduces a single accounting model for lessees, which requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases, except for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less (“short-term leases”) and leases of low-value assets. The lessor accounting requirements are brought forward from HKAS 17 substantially unchanged.

HKFRS 16 also introduces additional qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which aim to enable users of the financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

None of the developments have had a material effect on how the Council’s results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The Council has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

- Leasehold improvements	50%
- Plant and machinery	50%
- Furniture and fixtures	20%
- Computer equipment	30%
- Office equipment	20%

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

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) *Property, plant and equipment (continued)*

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

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

(e) *Receivables (including amounts due from founding members)*

A receivable is recognised when the Council 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. If revenue has been recognised before the Council has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract asset.

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 Council'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 Council 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 Council 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.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) *Payables (including amount due to a founding member)*

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

(g) *Cash and cash equivalents*

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

(h) *Employee benefits*

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

(i) *Provisions and contingent liabilities*

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

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

(j) *Revenue recognition*

Income is classified by the Council as revenue when it arises from the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Council's business.

Revenue is recognised when control over service is transferred to the customer, at the amount of promised consideration to which the Council is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

Further details of the Council's revenue and other income recognition policies are as follows:

Funding support income and donation income are recognised when the Council's right to receive payment has been established.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Revenue recognition (continued)

Income from sharing the surplus of BEAM Plus operations is recognised based on 20% share of surplus derived from BEAM Plus operations earned by BEAM Society Limited, a founding member, from the date when the Council's right to receive payment has been established.

Membership fee income and qualification renewal fee income are recognised over the period/year of membership or qualification.

Registration fee, functions and events, seminar and projects and programmes income are recognised when the services are rendered.

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

Except for the funding support income and donation income of \$10,830,822 (2018: \$6,643,643) in total, all of other sources of revenue are within the scope of HKFRS 15.

(k) Leases

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

At the lease commencement date, the lease payments associated with short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Related parties

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Council if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the Council;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Council; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Council or the Council's parent.
- (b) An entity is related to the Council if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Council 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 either the Council or an entity related to the Council.
 - (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).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Council.

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 Registration fee income

Registration fee income represents registration fee received and receivable for registration services rendered by the Council for the applicants who apply to take part in a green building assessment and accreditation programme.

4 Membership fee income

	2019	2018
Platinum patron members	\$ 560,000	\$ 360,000
Gold patron members	2,200,000	2,400,000
Silver patron members	640,000	570,000
Bronze patron members	132,000	96,000
Marble patron members	298,000	218,000
Institutional members	370,000	430,000
Associate members	67,000	60,000
	<u>\$ 4,267,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,134,000</u>

5 Functions and events income

	2019	2018
Income from Green Building Awards 2019	\$ 1,107,200	\$ -
Income from other events	500,000	168,598
	<u>\$ 1,607,200</u>	<u>\$ 168,598</u>

6 Projects and programmes expenses

	2019	2018
Expenses for projects and programmes funded by CIC	\$ 4,720,629	\$ 3,964,574
Expenses for other projects and programmes	8,037,336	2,661,381
	<u>\$ 12,757,965</u>	<u>\$ 6,625,955</u>

7 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses included:

	2019	2018
(a) Staff costs		
Contribution to defined contribution retirement plan	\$ 638,461	\$ 521,285
Salaries, wages and other benefits	17,661,294	16,682,218
	<u>\$ 18,299,755</u>	<u>\$ 17,203,503</u>
(b) Other items		
Auditor's remuneration	\$ 98,500	\$ 97,000
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,132	1,214
Depreciation	280,117	337,459
Facilities service fee – short term operating lease charges	2,151,440	2,110,195
	<u>2,151,440</u>	<u>2,110,195</u>

8 Functions and events expenses

	2019	2018
Expenses for Hong Kong Green Building Week	\$ 1,975,231	\$ 1,983,489
Expenses for Green Building Awards 2019	800,565	-
Expenses for other events	464,529	331,015
	<u>\$ 3,240,325</u>	<u>\$ 2,314,504</u>

9 Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

	2019	2018
Directors' fees	\$ -	\$ -
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	-	-
Discretionary bonuses	-	-
Retirement scheme contributions	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
Cost:						
At 1 January 2018	\$ 436,612	\$ 1,293,185	\$ 1,628,045	\$ 321,848	\$ 1,444,440	\$ 5,124,130
Additions	-	31,797	64,226	-	254,735	350,758
Disposals	-	-	(40,342)	-	(9,664)	(50,006)
At 31 December 2018	<u>\$ 436,612</u>	<u>\$ 1,324,982</u>	<u>\$ 1,651,929</u>	<u>\$ 321,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,689,511</u>	<u>\$ 5,424,882</u>
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1 January 2018	\$ 422,496	\$ 1,240,252	\$ 1,350,240	\$ 236,652	\$ 1,306,567	\$ 4,556,207
Charge for the year	14,116	36,312	148,758	31,751	106,522	337,459
Written back on disposals	-	-	(39,128)	-	(9,664)	(48,792)
At 31 December 2018	<u>\$ 436,612</u>	<u>\$ 1,276,564</u>	<u>\$ 1,459,870</u>	<u>\$ 268,403</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,425</u>	<u>\$ 4,844,874</u>
Net book value:						
At 31 December 2018	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 48,418</u>	<u>\$ 192,059</u>	<u>\$ 53,445</u>	<u>\$ 286,086</u>	<u>\$ 580,008</u>
Cost:						
At 1 January 2019	\$ 436,612	\$ 1,324,982	\$ 1,651,929	\$ 321,848	\$ 1,689,511	\$ 5,424,882
Additions	-	-	8,508	-	82,570	91,078
Disposals	-	-	(4,850)	-	-	(4,850)
At 31 December 2019	<u>\$ 436,612</u>	<u>\$ 1,324,982</u>	<u>\$ 1,655,587</u>	<u>\$ 321,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,772,081</u>	<u>\$ 5,511,110</u>
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1 January 2019	\$ 436,612	\$ 1,276,564	\$ 1,459,870	\$ 268,403	\$ 1,403,425	\$ 4,844,874
Charge for the year	-	33,845	91,807	21,641	132,824	280,117
Written back on disposals	-	-	(3,718)	-	-	(3,718)
At 31 December 2019	<u>\$ 436,612</u>	<u>\$ 1,310,409</u>	<u>\$ 1,547,959</u>	<u>\$ 290,044</u>	<u>\$ 1,536,249</u>	<u>\$ 5,121,273</u>
Net book value:						
At 31 December 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,573</u>	<u>\$ 107,628</u>	<u>\$ 31,804</u>	<u>\$ 235,832</u>	<u>\$ 389,837</u>

11 Deposits, prepayments and other receivables

The amount of the Council's prepayments expected to be recovered or recognised after more than one year are HK\$24,370 (2018: HK\$13,665) respectively. All of the other deposits, prepayments and other receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised within one year.

Based on past experience, the directors consider that the expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance is insignificant in respect of these balances as there has not been any significant change in credit quality and due to the short duration of the receivables.

12 Cash and bank deposits

(a) Cash and bank deposits comprise:

	2019	2018
Cash at bank and on hand	\$ 22,401,889	\$ 11,870,761
Time deposits with original maturity over three months	12,000,000	12,000,000
	<u>\$ 34,401,889</u>	<u>\$ 23,870,761</u>

(b) Reconciliation of surplus to cash generated from/(used in) operations:

	2019	2018
Surplus for the year	\$ 12,283,004	\$ 4,543,167
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	280,117	337,459
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,132	1,214
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(2,035,920)	(1,418,737)
(Decrease)/increase in payables and accruals	(97,887)	823,275
Increase in amounts due from founding members	(114,875)	(139,538)
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to founding members	306,635	(4,196,143)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	<u>\$ 10,622,206</u>	<u>\$ (49,303)</u>

13 Payables and accruals

All of the payables and accruals are expected to be settled within one year or are repayable on demand.

14 Amounts due from/(to) founding members

	2019	2018
Amounts due from founding members		
BEAM Society Limited (“BSL”)	\$ 225,015	\$ 164,446
CIC	185,722	130,365
Business Environment Council Limited (“BEC”)	15,129	16,180
	<u>\$ 425,866</u>	<u>\$ 310,991</u>
Amount due to a founding member		
Professional Green Building Council Limited (“PGBC”)	<u>\$ 306,635</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The amounts due from/(to) founding members are unsecured, interest-free and recoverable/(repayable) on demand. They are expected to be recovered/(repaid) within one year.

The amounts due from founding members are not past due and expected credit losses on the amounts are considered insignificant.

15 Taxation

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements as the Council is exempted from taxation pursuant to Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

16 Funding members’ reserve and funds

(a) Components of the Council’s reserve and funds

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Council’s reserve and funds is set out in the statement of changes in reserve and funds.

(b) Founding members’ reserve

The founding members’ reserve represents the contributions made by the four founding members of HK\$50,000 each upon the incorporation of the Council.

(c) Nature and purpose of funds

Operation reserve fund

The operation reserve fund was established to retain the Patron Membership fee income and any other income which CIC allows the Council to keep at the end of a financial year, to serve as a reserve to sustain at least 6 months’ operation of the Council during a prolonged period of financial shortfall, and to retain additional provision of reserve that the Board of the Council sees appropriate due to inflation in order to maintain at least 6 months’ operation of the Council.

As at 31 December 2019, HK\$2,000,000 (2018: HK\$ 438,625) representing surplus generated from self-financed core operation and activities during the year ended 31 December 2019 was transferred from accumulated fund to operating reserve fund.

16 Funding members' reserve and funds (continued)

General fund

The general fund was established to retain surplus generated by the Council's self-financed core operation and activities at the end of a financial year (excluding surplus generated by projects and events funded by third parties), as approved by the Board of the Council and to finance any ad-hoc researches, tool development and other activities that the Board of the Council thinks fit to carry out.

As at 31 December 2019, HK\$8,000,000 (2018: HK\$2,600,000) representing surplus generated from self-financed core operation and activities during the year ended 31 December 2019 was transferred from accumulated fund to general fund.

(d) Capital management

The Council's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Council's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Council defines "capital" as including all components of reserve and funds.

The Council's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the Council.

The Council is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

17 Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments

Exposure to credit and liquidity risks arises in the normal course of the Council's business. The Council's exposure to these risks and the financial management policies and practices used by the Council to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Council. The Council's credit risk is primarily attributable to amounts due from founding members and other receivables. The Council's credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and time deposits is limited because the counterparties are banks with sound credit rating, for which the Council considers to have low credit risk. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Council's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate funding from founding members to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

17 Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments (continued)

(c) Fair values

The carrying amounts of the Council's financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

18 Material related party transactions

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

All members of key management personnel are directors of the Council, and their remuneration is disclosed in note 9.

(b) Transactions with other related parties

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Council entered into the following material related party transactions:

	2019	2018
Funding support from CIC, a founding member	\$ 5,865,382	\$ 5,551,365
Facilities service fee paid to BEC, a founding member	2,227,888	2,149,165
Income from sharing the surplus of BEAM Plus operations received from BSL, a founding member	772,094	663,536
Functions and events surplus payable to PGBC, a founding member	306,635	-
Projects and programmes income received and receivable from BSL, a founding member	225,015	164,446
Projects and programmes expense paid to BSL, a founding member	139,526	127,521
Refund of facilities service fee received and receivable from BEC, a founding member	32,372	33,960
Functions and events expenses paid to CIC, a founding member	20,568	-
BEAM Plus Registration and Certification Plaque fee received from BEC, a founding member	-	4,860
Membership fee for BEAM Practitioners Annual Qualification received from BSL, a founding member	4,200	-
Equipment expense paid to BEC, a founding member	-	1,680
Training course fee paid to BEC, a founding member	400	-

19 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2019

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendment and a new standard, HKFRS 17, *Insurance contracts*, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Council.

*Effective for
accounting periods
beginning on or after*

Amendments to HKFRS 3, *Definition of a business* 1 January 2020

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8, *Definition of material* 1 January 2020

The Council is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far the Council has not identified any aspects of the new standards which may have a significant impact on the financial statements. The Council does not intend to early adopt any of these amendments or new standards.

Management accounts in respect of the
Hong Kong Green Building Week 2019 (“HKGBW 2019”)
held from August – October 2019
(Expressed in Hong Kong Dollars)

Revenue

Funding support from Construction Industry Council for
HKGBW 2019 \$ 1,580,185

Total income \$ 1,580,185

Expenditure

Expenses for Biz Green Dress Day \$ (55,014)
Expenses for API Production (616,784)
Expenses for 2-Day Event Programme (612,161)
Expenses for Online and Offline engagement (108,826)
Expenses for Agency Management Fee (350,000)
Expenses for Staff Cost (200,000)
Miscellaneous and Auditor’s Remuneration (32,446)

Total expenditure \$ (1,975,231)

Deficit for the event (to be borne by the Council) \$ (395,046)

Summary of management accounts in respect of the 4
projects and 1 scheme approved and funded by
Construction Industry Council (“CIC”) in 2019
(Expressed in Hong Kong Dollars)

Revenue

Funding Support from CIC for ACT-Shop Programme	\$ 256,910
Funding Support from CIC for Green Shop Alliance	765,569
Funding Support from CIC for Smart Green Building Design Best Practice Guidebook	523,680
Funding Support from CIC for Energy Performance Database	452,480
Funding Support from CIC for CIC Green Product Certification Scheme	2,286,558
Total Income	\$ 4,285,197

Expenditure

Expenses for ACT-Shop Programme	\$ (256,910)
Expenses for Green Shop Alliance	(956,961)
Expenses for Smart Green Building Design Best Practice Guidebook	(654,600)
Expenses for Energy Performance Database	(565,600)
Expenses for CIC Green Product Certification Scheme	(2,286,558)
Total expenditure	\$ (4,720,629)
Deficit for the projects (to be borne by the Council)	\$ (435,432)