

# 財務及水費

## Finance And Water Charges

### 水費

與世界其他主要城市相比，香港客戶為優質食水所繳付的費用相對低廉。除了一九九六年七月修訂的非本地船隻用水收費外，水費自一九九五年二月至今亦一直維持不變。

### WATER CHARGES

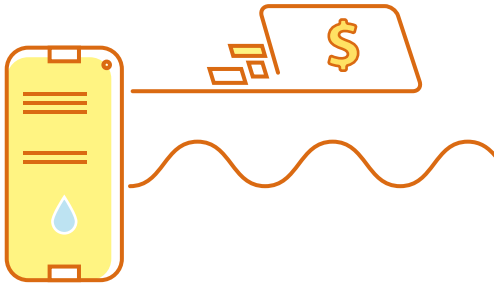
Customers in Hong Kong pay less for high-quality fresh water than their counterparts in most major cities around the world. Water charges have not been revised since February 1995 (other than the charge for non-local vessels, which was last revised in July 1996).

### 收費幅度

住宅用戶的食水水費（沖廁用水除外）按以下四級制，以四個月為期計算：

### SCALE OF CHARGES

Fresh water for domestic use (other than flushing) is charged by four-month periods, with rates set out in a four-tier system as follows:



	每單位 (1立方米) 收費 Charging rate per unit of one cubic metre
第一級 — 首12個單位 Tier 1 for the first 12 units	免費 Free
第二級 — 繼後的31個單位 Tier 2 for the next 31 units	\$4.16 (註一)(Note 1)
第三級 — 再繼後的19個單位 Tier 3 for the next 19 units	\$6.45 (註二)(Note 2)
第四級 — 餘下單位 Tier 4 for the remainder	\$9.05 (註三)(Note 3)

作其他用途的食水，會根據其用途按下表所列收費：

Fresh water for other uses is charged at different rates as follows, based on the purpose of consumption:

用途 Purpose	每單位 (1立方米) 收費 Charging rate per unit of one cubic metre
商業 Trade	\$4.58 (註四)(Note 4)
建築 Construction	\$7.11 (註五)(Note 5)
航運 (非本地船隻) Shipping (Non-local Vessels)	\$10.93 (註六)(Note 6)
航運 (本地船隻) Shipping (Local Vessels)	\$4.58 (註七)(Note 7)
航運以外用途 (非本地船隻)，並以預付票繳交水費 Any purpose other than Shipping (Non-local Vessels) where payment is made against a prepaid ticket	\$4.58 (註七)(Note 7)
沖廁水每四個月的收費率 Flushing per four-month period	
— 首30個單位 for the first 30 units	免費 Free
— 餘下單位 for the remainder	\$4.58 (註七)(Note 7)

海水沖廁費用全免。

Sea water for flushing is supplied free of charge.

註一：一九七九年推出水費分級制度時，第二級收費的目標是大致收回每單位的淨生產成本，即按照水錶記錄的耗水量計算每單位的總生產成本（包括固定資產平均淨值的目標回報率）減去每單位的差餉補貼。於二零一九至二零年度，每單位的淨生產成本為11.7元，遠超4.16元的收費水平，主要因為水費自一九九五年起並無任何變動。

註二：一九七九年推出水費分級制度時，第三級收費的目標是大致收回每單位的總生產成本，即按照水錶記錄的耗水量計算每單位的平均生產成本（包括固定資產平均淨值的目標回報率）。於二零一九至二零年度，每單位的總生產成本為17.4元，遠超6.45元的收費水平，主要因為水費自一九九五年起並無任何變動。

註三：第四級收費定價比第三級收費高出約40%，以阻止過量及浪費用水。

註四：一九九二年前，商業用途的收費與住宅用戶第二級收費相同。自一九九二年起，商業用途的收費修訂至高於住宅用戶第二級收費水平，旨在減少對非住宅用戶的補貼。

註五：一九九二年前，建築用途的收費與住宅用戶第三級收費相同。自一九九二年起，建築用途的收費修訂至高於住宅用戶第三級收費水平，旨在減少對非住宅用戶的補貼。

註六：航運（非本地船隻）收費於一九九六年作出修訂，當時收費水平訂為高於每單位總生產成本的40%，目的是阻止非本地船隻在香港取水。

註七：此等收費與商業用途收費相同。

Note 1. When the tariff structure was introduced in 1979, the charge for the second tier was to recover approximately the net unit production cost, which meant the full unit production cost (including a target rate of return on average net fixed assets (ANFA)) less the average contribution from rates per unit, calculated based on the quantity of the metered consumption. In 2019-20, the net unit production cost is \$11.7, which is materially higher than the charging rate of \$4.16, mainly because water tariffs have not been changed since 1995.

Note 2. When the tariff structure was introduced in 1979, the charge for the third tier was to recover approximately the full unit production cost, which meant the average production cost per unit (including a target rate of return on ANFA), calculated based on the quantity of the metered consumption. In 2019-20, the full unit production cost is \$17.4, which is materially higher than the charging rate of \$6.45, mainly because water tariffs have not been changed since 1995.

Note 3. The fourth tier is set about 40% higher than the third tier to discourage extravagant and wasteful use of water.

Note 4. Prior to 1992, the charging rate for trade purposes was equal to the second-tier rate for domestic purposes. Commencing from 1992, the charging rate for trade purposes was set higher than the second-tier rate for domestic purposes mainly to reduce the subsidy to non-domestic consumers.

Note 5. Prior to 1992, the charging rate for construction purposes was equal to the third-tier rate for domestic purposes. Commencing from 1992, the charging rate for construction purposes was set higher than the third-tier rate for domestic purposes mainly to reduce the subsidy to non-domestic consumers.

Note 6. The charging rate for shipping (non-local vessels) was last revised in 1996. At that time, it was set at 40% above the full unit production cost to discourage the taking of water in Hong Kong.

Note 7. These charging rates were set at the rate equal to the charging rate for trade purposes.

水務經營帳目自一九九八年至九九年度起已錄得虧損，需依靠政府一般收入補助。二零一九至二零年度錄得虧損16.756億元，成本回收率為85.1%。政府會繼續定期檢討水費，審慎考慮各項因素，包括承擔能力、水務設施的財政表現、當時的經濟形勢，以及立法會議員的意見。

除水費外，《水務設施規例》（第102A章）亦列明25項法定收費項目。我們一直遵照政府的「用者自付」原則檢討這些收費項目，旨在悉數收回提供服務的成本。於二零一八至一九年度，25項法定收費項目已作調整，修訂自二零一九年三月二十九日起生效。

## 水費收入總覽

於二零一九至二零年度，約14%住宅用戶毋須支付任何水費；42%達到第二級水費，需繳付每單位4.16元水費；20%需繳付第三級水費，即每單位6.45元；餘下24%需繳付第四級水費，即每單位9.05元的水費。於二零一九至二零年度，280萬住宅用戶（包括無須繳付水費之用戶）每月平均水費為49元。根據政府統計處的住戶開支統計調查，水費及排污費開支約相等於住戶每月平均開支的0.3%。

## 水費收入（按用戶類別劃分）

過去五年按用戶類別劃分的水費收入分析如下：

Waterworks operations have seen deficits since 1998-99, and thus are subsidised by general Government revenues. In 2019-20, the deficit was \$1,675.6M and the cost recovery rate was 85.1%. The Government continues to review the water tariff periodically, taking into consideration a number of factors, including affordability, financial performance of waterworks operations, the prevailing economic situation, and the views of Legislative Council members.

Other than water charges, there are 25 statutory fee items stipulated in the Waterworks Regulations (Cap. 102A). WSD periodically review these fee items in accordance with the Government-wide “user pays” principle, which aims to recover the full cost of providing services. During the year 2018-19, 25 statutory fee items have been revised effective from 29 March 2019.

## PROFILES OF THE REVENUE FROM WATER CHARGES

During this financial year, about 14% of domestic customers were not required to pay water charges, 42% paid up to the tier 2 rate of \$4.16 per unit, 20% paid up to the tier 3 rate of \$6.45 per unit, and 24% paid up to the tier 4 rate of \$9.05 per unit. For WSD’s 2.8 million domestic customers, the average water charge in 2019-20, including those not required to pay any charge, was \$49 per month. According to the Census & Statistics Department household expenditure survey, the water and sewage charges amounts to about 0.3% of the average monthly household expenditure.

## WATER CHARGES (BY SECTOR)

An analysis of the water charges by sector over the past five years is as follows:

用用戶類別 Sector	財政年度（百萬元） Financial Year (\$million)					% (19/20)
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
商業 Trade	940	946	970	974	<b>727(905)</b>	<b>26.9(31.2)</b>
住宅 Domestic	1,503	1,518	1,552	1,556	<b>1,643(1,643)</b>	<b>60.7(56.6)</b>
政府 Government	159	156	156	164	<b>172(172)</b>	<b>6.3(5.9)</b>
其他# Others#	212	211	195	187	<b>165(182)</b>	<b>6.1(6.3)</b>
<b>總收入 Total</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>2,707(2,902)</b>	<b>100.0(100.0)</b>

括號內數字為實際水費收入加上水費寬減額。  
Figures in brackets are water charges received without concession.

# 包括沖廁用淡水  
# Includes fresh water for flushing

## 收入及開支分析

水費收入包括一般水費、各項收費、牌費，以及可收回支出的工程費用。在編製水務賬目時，會以應計賬目基準呈列財務表現及狀況，其中包括各項非現金收入項目，主要為差餉補貼、免費用水補貼及政府用水。總運作成本主要包括員工開支、購買東江水的成本、折舊、運作及行政開支。過去五年的收入及開支分析如下：

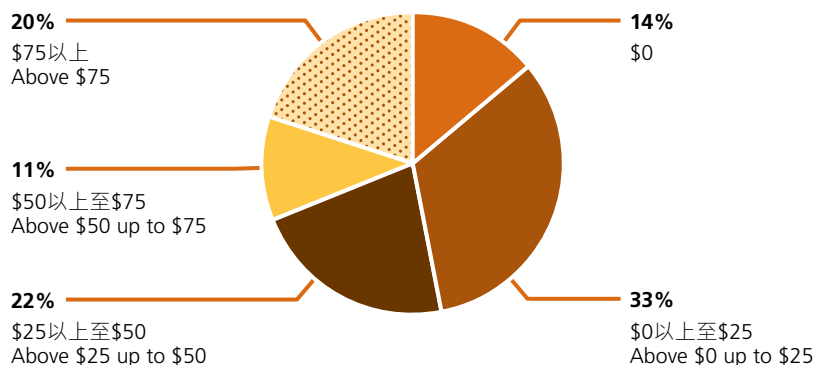
## ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue collections include chargeable water supplies, fees, licences, and reimbursable works. In preparing the Waterworks Operating Accounts which present WSD's financial results and positions on an accrual accounting basis, the revenues include non-cash items, mainly contributions from rates, contributions on free allowance, and water supplies to Government establishments. The total operating costs include mainly staff costs, Dongjiang water purchase costs, depreciation, operating and administration expenses. An analysis of the revenue and expenditure over the past five years is as follows:

收入（百萬元）  
Revenue (\$million)

財政年度 Financial Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
一般水費 Chargeable Supplies	2,654.9	2,674.9	2,716.9	2,717.2	<b>2,534.8</b>
差餉補貼 Contribution from Rates	3,409.5	3,187.1	3,330.1	2,574.8	<b>3,146.7</b>
差餉寬減補貼 Contribution on Concession of Rates	1,164.9	1,576.1	1,611.9	2,665.0	<b>2,340.3</b>
水費寬減補貼 Contribution on Concession of Water Charges	-	-	-	-	<b>195.2</b>
免費用水補貼 Contribution on Free Allowance	1,009.2	1,067.4	1,048.6	1,055.0	<b>1,083.3</b>
政府用水 Supplies to Government Establishments	158.9	156.4	156.0	163.8	<b>172.0</b>
各項收費及其他 Fees, charges and others	37.1	44.5	42.6	60.3	<b>72.6</b>
<b>總額 Total</b>	<b>8,434.5</b>	<b>8,706.4</b>	<b>8,906.1</b>	<b>9,236.1</b>	<b>9,544.9</b>

二零一九/二零年度住宅用戶每月水費分佈圖  
Distribution of Household Average Monthly Bills 2019/20



開支 (百萬元)  
Expenditures (\$million)

財政年度 Financial Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
員工開支 Staff costs	1,659.2	1,729.6	1,917.1	2,077.9	<b>2,195.0</b>
運作及行政開支 Operating and administration expenses	1,918.7	1,948.7	2,024.1	2,023.6	<b>2,094.1</b>
購買東江水的成本 Purchase cost of Dongjiang water	4,296.1	4,569.7	4,782.2	4,796.5	<b>4,810.9</b>
折舊 Depreciation	1,699.1	1,815.7	1,917.1	2,013.6	<b>2,120.5</b>
<b>總額 Total</b>	9,573.1	10,063.7	10,640.5	10,911.6	<b>11,220.5</b>

本署致力以符合成本效益的方式提供服務，並在固定資產、設備、資訊科技及人力資源方面投入大量資源，藉此提高運作效益及員工生產力，務求滿足市民對更優質服務的需求。社會大眾以及我們的用戶可以放心，我們會實行嚴謹的財務紀律，在提供優質服務滿足用戶需要之餘，不忘提升成本效益。這是我們實現抱負和使命的基本法則。

WSD is committed to providing services as cost effectively as possible, and has made substantial investments in fixed assets, equipment, information technology and human resources to improve operational efficiency and staff productivity to meet the public's demand for a higher quality of services. Water supplies customers and the public at large can rest assured that WSD will exercise strict financial discipline and be very cost conscientious in delivering quality services to meet customer demands. This is WSD's underlying approach to achieve its vision and missions.

## 水務 - 經營帳目

### Waterworks – Operating Accounts

#### 二零一九 / 二零年度回顧

#### REVIEW OF THE YEAR 2019-20

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止的財政年度  
For the year ended 31 March 2020

工作方面	Activities
按照水錶記錄的淡水耗水量下降0.3%至6.67億立方米	Metered fresh water consumption decreased by 0.3% to 667 million cubic metres
財務表現	Financial Performance
收入上升3.3%	Revenue increased by 3.3%
開支上升2.8%	Expenditure increased by 2.8%
稅後虧損由二零一八 / 一九年度的16.755億元升至二零一九 / 二零年度的16.756億元	Deficit after taxation increased from \$1,675.5 million in 2018-19 to \$1,675.6 million in 2019-20
按固定資產平均淨值計算的回報率由二零一八 / 一九年度的-2.7%增至二零一九 / 二零年度的-2.6%	Return on Average Net Fixed Assets increased from -2.7% in 2018-19 to -2.6% in 2019-20

#### 經營帳目

#### OPERATING ACCOUNT

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止的財政年度  
For the year ended 31 March 2020

		註 Note	2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
收入	Revenue	2	9,544.9	9,236.1
開支	Expenditure	3	11,220.5	10,911.6
<b>稅前虧損</b>	<b>Deficit before taxation</b>		<b>(1,675.6)</b>	(1,675.5)
稅項	Taxation	1(e), 1(f), 4	-	-
<b>稅後虧損</b>	<b>Deficit after taxation</b>	1(j)	<b>(1,675.6)</b>	(1,675.5)

附註為這帳目的一部分。  
The annexed notes form part of these accounts.

## 衡量財務表現的指標 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止的財政年度  
For the year ended 31 March 2020

		註 Note	2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
固定資產平均淨值	Average net fixed assets (ANFA)	1(i), 5	64,793.4	63,208.4
實際回報額	Actual return		(1,675.6)	(1,675.5)
目標回報額	Target return		1,684.6	1,643.4
按固定資產平均淨值計算 的實際回報率	Actual return as % of ANFA	1(h)	(2.6%)	(2.7%)
按固定資產平均淨值計算 的目標回報率	Target return as % of ANFA		2.6%	2.6%

附註為這帳目的一部分。  
The annexed notes form part of these accounts.

## 財務狀況表 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

截至二零二零年三月三十一日止的財政年度  
For the year ended 31 March 2020

		註 Note	2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
<b>可動用淨資產</b>	<b>Net assets employed</b>			
<b>固定資產</b>	<b>Fixed assets</b>	1(b),1(c), 5	65,636.8	63,950.0
流動資產	Current assets	1(d), 6	2,995.2	2,853.2
流動負債	Current liabilities	7	(2,768.0)	(2,719.5)
<b>流動資產淨值</b>	<b>Net current assets</b>		227.2	133.7
			65,864.0	64,083.7
<b>財政來源</b>	<b>Financed by</b>			
<b>公共資本帳目</b>	<b>Public capital account</b>	1(j), 8	65,864.0	64,083.7

附註為這帳目的一部分。  
The annexed notes form part of these accounts.

## 帳目附註

### 1. 會計政策

#### (a) 會計基礎

此帳目是根據歷史成本基礎來制定，並略加修訂以包括名義的收支。

#### (b) 固定資產

- (i) 除政府收回的土地外，固定資產不包括水務設施和集水區位處的土地。至於政府收回的土地，其收回成本已包括在有關的工程成本內。
- (ii) 至於工程項目，成本包括實際直接開支，和施工期間有關設計、規劃和監督等的員工開支。
- (iii) 所有其他固定資產，除了建造中的資產以成本值計算外，均以其成本值減去累積折舊列出。

#### (c) 折舊

- (i) 折舊是根據固定資產成本值減去使用期末的剩餘值，採用直線攤銷法按其預計使用年期分期攤銷。每年折舊率為：

隧道、堤壩、收回土地及造林等	1%
土木工程	2%
喉管 — 淡水	2%
— 海水	5%
機電工程、機器及設備	4%-20%
水錶	8.33%
電腦硬件、軟件及系統	10%
車輛	10%-20%

- (ii) 建造中的資產並沒有折舊撥備。

#### (d) 現有存貨

現有存貨是以加權平均法，按成本值計值。

## Notes to the Accounts

### 1. Accounting Policies

#### (a) Basis of Accounting

The accounts have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting, modified to include notional receipts and payments.

#### (b) Fixed Assets

- (i) No cost is included for land which is occupied by installations or sterilised by catchment areas except that, where it has been resumed, the cost of resumption has been included in the capital cost of the project concerned.
- (ii) For capital projects, the costs include the actual direct expenditure and staff costs for design, planning and supervision during the construction period.
- (iii) All other fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation except assets under construction which are stated at cost.

#### (c) Depreciation

- (i) Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to amortise the cost of fixed assets less residual value over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates of depreciation used are:

Tunnels, dams, resumption and afforestation, etc.	1%
Civil engineering works	2%
Water mains – fresh	2%
– salt	5%
Mechanical/electrical works, plant and machinery	4%-20%
Meters	8.33%
Computer hardware, software and system	10%
Motor vehicles	10%-20%

- (ii) No depreciation is provided on assets under construction.

#### (d) Stocks in Hand

Stocks in Hand are valued at cost using the weighted average cost method to the extent that it is material.



**(e) 稅項**

名義利得稅乃按年度預期的應課溢利，以報告期末日期的現行稅率，及過往年度的應付稅項調整而作出所需要的撥備。由於這項公用事業於本年度沒有應課稅溢利，因此無需在帳目上作出名義利得稅的撥備。

**(f) 遞延稅項**

遞延稅項指就資產及負債帳面值與計算應課稅溢利所用相應稅基間之所有重大暫時差額而作出的適當確認。遞延稅項資產則於應課稅溢利有可能抵銷可扣稅暫時差額時予以確認。由於這項公用事業沒有應課稅溢利可用作抵銷可扣稅暫時差額，因此無需在帳目上就所有重大暫時差額作出遞延稅項撥備。

**(g) 僱員福利**

僱員福利（包括薪金、酬金、退休金、房屋津貼和年假）會被確認為對僱員當年度所提供之相關服務而列作應計開支。

**(h) 按固定資產平均淨值計算的實際回報率**

按稅後溢利或虧損與固定資產平均淨值的比率計算。

**(i) 固定資產平均淨值**

固定資產平均淨值是指總固定資產值減去累積折舊在期初及期末兩項數值的簡單平均數。

**(j) 虧損**

由於水務監督沒有獨立的法定身份，其財政資源或虧損均視為政府一般收入的一部分。而有關虧損亦會於這項公共資本帳目中調節。

**(e) Taxation**

Notional profits tax is provided, where necessary, based on the expected taxable surplus for the year, using the tax rates prevailing at the reporting period end date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. No provision for notional profits tax has been made in the accounts, as the utility has no taxable surplus for the year.

**(f) Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is recognised, where appropriate, for all material temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the accounts. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable surplus will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. No provision for deferred tax in respect to all material temporary differences has been made in the accounts, as the utility has no taxable surplus against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

**(g) Employee Benefits**

Employee benefits, including salaries, gratuities, pensions, housing benefits and annual leave, are accrued and recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees.

**(h) Actual Return on ANFA**

This is calculated as a percentage of surplus/deficit after taxation to average net fixed assets (ANFA).

**(i) Average Net Fixed Assets**

The average net fixed assets (ANFA) represents the simple average of the opening and closing value of total fixed assets less accumulated depreciation.

**(j) Deficit**

Since the Water Authority does not have a separate legal identity, its financial resources form part of the General Revenue. All deficits are deemed to be financed by the General Revenue and adjusted to the Public Capital Account of the utility.

## 2. 收入

## 2. Revenue

		2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
收費供水	Chargeable supplies	2,534.8	2,717.2
差餉補貼	Contribution from rates	3,146.7	2,574.8
政府對寬減計劃的補貼	Contribution from Government on concessions	2,535.5	2,665.0
政府為用戶提供免費用水的補貼	Contribution from Government on free allowance to consumers	1,083.3	1,055.0
政府樓宇用水	Supplies to Government establishments	172.0	163.8
收費、牌照及可收回支出的工程	Fees, licences and reimbursable works	27.4	28.3
存款利息	Interest from deposits	45.2	32.0
		<b>9,544.9</b>	9,236.1

政府對寬減計劃的補貼包括差餉及水費兩部分：

- (i) 政府對二零一八/一九年度及二零一九/二零年度的差餉寬減計劃的補貼分別為26.650億元及23.403億元，以彌補於該年度因實行差餉寬減措施而造成的差額。
- (ii) 政府對二零一九/二零年度的水費寬減計劃的補貼為1.952億元，以彌補於二零一九年十二月一日至二零二零年三月三十一日因實行非住宅用戶的淡水收費寬減措施而造成的差額。

政府為用戶提供免費用水補貼的計算方法，是把二零一八/一九年度及二零一九/二零年度分別為11.6元和11.7元的淡水每單位淨生產成本（已包括按固定資產平均淨值計算的目標回報額，在該兩個年度為每單位2.5元），乘以按照水錶記錄淡水耗用量內的免費用水補貼用量。

The Government contribution on concessions comprises two parts:

- (i) contribution from Government on concession of rates of \$2,665.0M in 2018-19 and \$2,340.3M in 2019-20 to cover the shortfall in contribution from rates resulting from the concession of rates granted during the years; and
- (ii) contribution from Government on concession of water charges of \$195.2M in 2019-20 to cover the shortfall in chargeable supplies resulting from concession of water charges for fresh water consumption for non-domestic purposes from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2020.

The calculation of Government contribution on free allowance to consumers is based on the fresh water net unit production cost of \$11.6 and \$11.7 for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively, which has included a target return on ANFA of \$2.5 per unit for both of the years, multiplied by the quantity of metered fresh water consumption within the free allowance quantity.

### 3. 開支

### 3. Expenditure

		2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
員工開支	Staff costs	2,195.0	2,077.9
運作及行政開支	Operating and administration expenses	2,094.1	2,023.6
購買東江水的成本	Dongjiang water purchase cost	4,810.9	4,796.5
折舊	Depreciation	2,120.5	2,013.6
		<b>11,220.5</b>	10,911.6

### 4. 稅項

### 4. Taxation

		2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
名義利得稅	Notional profits tax charge for the year	0.0	0.0
以下項目的遞延稅項資產/ (負債) 未被確認： - 未使用的稅項虧損	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) not recognized in respect of: -Unused tax loss	43,215.9	40,285.2
由折舊免稅額所產生的重大暫時差異	Material temporary difference arising from depreciation allowances	<b>(26,198.1)</b>	(24,987.6)

## 5. 固定資產

## 5. Fixed Assets

		樓宇、 過濾器、 喉管等 Buildings, Filters, Mains, etc..	機器及設備 Plant and Machinery	電腦硬件、 軟件及系統 Computer Hardware, Software & System	海水沖廁 設施 Salt Water Flushing	船灣淡水湖 Plover Cove	萬宜水庫 High Island	水錶 Meters	車輛 Motor Vehicles	建造中的 資產 Assets Under Construction	總額 Total
		(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M	(百萬元) \$M
<b>成本</b>	<b>Cost</b>										
二零一九年四月一日	At 1 April 2019	66,490.4	294.4	418.8	14,350.7	702.0	1,661.2	504.5	101.0	6,516.8	<b>91,039.8</b>
添置	Additions	-	16.1	5.7	-	-	-	-	5.6	3,784.0	<b>3,811.4</b>
轉發	Transfers	3,088.8	-	8.5	385.8	-	-	-	-	(3,483.1)	-
處置/ 註銷	Disposals/Write off	(9.3)	(21.8)	(0.7)	(3.8)	-	-	(14.2)	(5.0)	-	<b>(54.8)</b>
<b>二零二零年三月三十一日</b>	<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>69,569.9</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>14,732.7</b>	<b>702.0</b>	<b>1,661.2</b>	<b>490.3</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>6,817.7</b>	<b>94,796.4</b>
<b>累積折舊</b>	<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>										
二零一九年四月一日	At 1 April 2019	18,746.4	206.8	350.4	5,767.9	467.2	1,217.0	288.9	45.2	-	<b>27,089.8</b>
該年折舊	Charge for the year	1,426.4	20.2	13.1	574.4	9.3	28.5	38.8	9.8	-	<b>2,120.5</b>
處置/ 註銷後轉回	Written back on Disposals/Write off	(6.5)	(21.7)	(0.5)	(3.2)	-	-	(14.2)	(4.6)	-	<b>(50.7)</b>
<b>二零二零年三月三十一日</b>	<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>20,166.3</b>	<b>205.3</b>	<b>363.0</b>	<b>6,339.1</b>	<b>476.5</b>	<b>1,245.5</b>	<b>313.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,159.6</b>
<b>帳面淨值</b>	<b>Net Book Value</b>										
<b>二零二零年三月三十一日</b>	<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>49,403.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>8,393.6</b>	<b>225.5</b>	<b>415.7</b>	<b>176.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>6,817.7</b>	<b>65,636.8</b>
二零一九年三月三十一日	At 31 March 2019	47,744.0	87.6	68.4	8,582.8	234.8	444.2	215.6	55.8	6,516.8	63,950.0

帳目不包括搬遷食水及海水配水庫往岩洞的 (a) 可行性研究及 (b) 勘查研究、設計及工地勘測所涉及的資本開支。

The capital expenditure relating to the (a) feasibility study and (b) investigation study, design and site investigation for the relocation of fresh water and salt water service reservoirs into caverns have been excluded.

**6. 流動資產**
**6. Current Assets**

		2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
現有存貨	Stocks in Hand	159.6	137.7
應收帳項	Debtors	549.9	481.0
與庫務署的往來帳	Current Account with Treasury	2,285.7	2,234.5
		<b>2,995.2</b>	2,853.2

**7. 流動負債**
**7. Current Liabilities**

		2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
用戶和承建商的按金	Consumers' and contractors' deposits	2,275.7	2,224.4
應付帳項	Creditors	492.3	495.1
		<b>2,768.0</b>	2,719.5

**8. 公共資本帳目**

公共資本帳目指政府在這項公用事業的投資。

**8. Public Capital Account**

The Public Capital Account represents the Government's investment in this utility.

		2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
四月一日結餘	Balance as of 1 April	64,083.7	62,647.2
本年度的虧損	Deficit for the year	(1,675.6)	(1,675.5)
政府的額外現金投資	Additional cash investment by the Government	3,455.9	3,112.0
三月三十一日結餘	Balance as at 31 March	<b>65,864.0</b>	64,083.7

**9. 承擔**

於二零二零年三月三十一日及二零一九年三月三十一日，未於經營帳目作出撥備的未償還承擔如下：

**9. Commitments**

Outstanding commitments as of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 not provided for in the operating accounts were as follows:

		2020 (百萬元) \$M	2019 (百萬元) \$M
(i) 基本工程項目、物業、機器及設備以及非經常資助金	(i) Capital works projects, property, plant and equipment and capital subvention	<b>19,108.5</b>	11,983.5
(ii) 非經常性開支	(ii) Non-recurrent expenditure	-	-
(iii) 投資	(iii) Investments	-	-
(iv) 貸款及非經常性撥款補助金	(iv) Loans and non-recurrent grants	-	-
三月三十一日結餘	Balance as of 31 March	<b>19,108.5</b>	11,983.5