



香港學術及職業資歷評審局
Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of
Academic & Vocational Qualifications

> **Annual Report** 年報
2006–2007



Printing & Publishing

Watch & Clock

Chinese Catering

Hairdressing

Property Management

Electrical & Mechanical Services

Jewellery

Information & Communications Technology

Automotive

Beauty

Logistics

Banking



香港學術及職業資歷評審局
Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of
Academic & Vocational Qualifications

The Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation (HKCAA) was re-organised as the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (HKCAAVQ) upon the enactment of the HKCAAVQ Ordinance (Chapter 1150) on 1 October 2007 and a new Council membership was approved with effect from the same date. While this Report details the structure and operations of the HKCAA for the year ended 31 July 2007 and the accounts for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007, it is published under the Council's new title, HKCAAVQ, as the publication date of this Report comes after the effective date of the establishment of the new Council.

隨著《香港學術及職業資歷評審局條例》(第1150章)於2007年10月1日生效，香港學術評審局於同日正式改組為香港學術及職業資歷評審局，新局成員亦於同日履新。本年報分別詳載香港學術評審局至2007年7月31日的組織和業務報告及由2006年4月1日至2007年3月31日的財政報告。由於本年報是在新局成立後發表，因此採用香港學術及職業資歷評審局的新名稱出版。



> Annual Report 年報

1 August 2006 to 31 July 2007
2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日

> Financial Report 財務報告

1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007
2006年4月1日至2007年3月31日

Contents 目錄

2	Chairman's Message 主席序言
5	Executive Director's Message 總幹事序言
8	The HKCAA – Now and Future 評審局的現在與未來
18	Moving Forward 跨步向前
32	Ongoing Services 服務現況
42	External Liaison 對外聯繫
52	Financial Report 財務報告
55	Appendices 附錄
56	Appendix 1 Council Members 附錄 1 評審局成員
58	Appendix 2 Committees and Sub-Committee 附錄 2 常設委員會及其屬下小組委員會
60	Appendix 3 Secretariat Staff 附錄 3 秘書處職員
62	Appendix 4 Facts and Figures 附錄 4 數據與數字
80	Appendix 5 Income and Expenditure Account 附錄 5 收支表
104	Appendix 6 Analysis of Expenditure 附錄 6 支出分析表
106	List of Abbreviations 縮寫表

Chairman's Message

主席序言



Chairman 主席
Dr York Liao 廖約克博士, SBS, JP

Reflections on Accreditations

In this age of clamouring for accountability and transparency, Quality Assurance (QA) for institutions that provide public service, especially those receiving public subsidy, has become an obligation. For academic institutions in particular, it predominantly takes the form of structured internal processes accredited by an external body. As we look around the world at such practices, we would probably notice some interesting features.

There are numerous forms of accreditation, either amongst countries or regions that have been practising this for quite a number of years, or newcomers who are eager to join the league and establish some credibility. There is yet a “best practice” that is universally recognised. The job would have been so much easier if there were a magic formula for all to follow! All models continue to evolve, as a reflection of the rapidly changing cultural, political, social and economic environments within which academic institutions must operate. The outcome of such exercises, often elaborate and costly, still has some ways to go towards efficacy and credibility. QA, to a large extent, is regarded as a necessary evil, except by the agencies with vested interest. The difference in perspectives is quite expected. Practitioners do not believe in any external authority that can truly judge “quality”, while QA bodies want increasing responsibilities, and preferably authority, to fulfil their missions and to justify their existence.

We have to admit that all the less-than-perfect precedents are food for thought. To avoid falling into some of the unfortunate pitfalls, it might be useful for QA agencies to occasionally reflect on some fundamental premises.

對評審工作的一些想法

在這個大家都要求透明度與問責的年代，任何一間提供公眾服務，特別是得到公帑資助的機構，都免不了要做好質素保證。學術機構尤其如是，它們通常都有一套內部的機制，再引入外來的評審，從而取得某一種資格或認可。環顧全球，這種做法有不少值得討論的地方。

質素評審的模式五花八門，有些模式在某些國家或地區行之有素，有些新加入行列的機構則採用另類模式，務求建立其公信力。各施各法，卻至今仍未見到一個典範。如果有一個公認的最佳評審模式，大家只需要蕭規曹隨，該是多麼清脆利落！事實上，因應文化、政治、歷史和經濟等各種外在因素的變遷，評審的工作亦不斷演變，正所謂因地制宜、因時制宜。評審的結果一般都篇幅可觀、成本不菲，但離開成效與公信似乎仍有一段距離。學術界一般都視質素評估為一劑苦口良藥，甚至是費時失事的苦差。道理很簡單，因為「質素」似乎是專家的禁脔，外人是難以「評估」的。那邊廂，質素保證機構卻要求有更大的權力與責任，以履行其使命，及證明他們的存在價值。

無可否認，古今中外的評審路程都是崎嶇的。要避免重蹈覆轍，質素保證機構或想想以下幾個基本的理念。

寧輕勿重

管制的尺度一旦定下來，通常都會自我膨脹，易放難收。觀之在評審界不乏深刻的教訓，所以現今的趨向是強調「輕描」，而不要「重擊」。話雖如此，恐怕我們似乎還沒有見過太「輕」的例子。在非常稀有的情況下，我們也許會碰到少數實在辦不下去的院校。但這些個案的弱點其實早已路人皆知，哪怕再「輕」的評審也早就把問題點出來了。從另一端來看，有哪一間有名望的學院是用評審結果來建立自己的地位呢？所以在開始的階段，還是寧輕勿重。以後要加重力度豈有困難，要減輕卻談何容易呢！

先內後外

質素保證應該是持之以恆的過程，且能成為院校風氣、文化的一部份。教育機構需要有一套有理、有節、有效，專為自己而設的內部質素保證機制，而不是受制於統一的制度。外部的評審，無論以任何形式進行，理應是輔助性質，不會對院校的整體質素造成巨大影響。若在一間擁有完善質素保證機制的機構進行評審，很「輕」的檢視亦足以奏效。反之，縱然有多「重」的壓力施加在沒有良好內部質素保證機制的機構上，外部評審也只會流於表面，甚或毫無幫助。基於這個概念，香港教育資助委員會的教與學質素保證過程檢討 (TLQPR)、英國在2001年改制後的高等教育質量保障局 (QAA)，以及澳洲大學品質機構 (AUQA)，都強調檢視機構是否能夠建立良好的內部質素保證機制。

Light over heavy

History has shown the genie of regulatory measures does have a tendency to grow beyond control, and it would usually take rather drastic measures to put it back into the bottle. From the lessons learned and the adverse reactions generated in the past, everyone is now subscribing to the idea of “light touch”. It is, however, worth noting that lightness can never be over-emphasised. There was never a QA body that was accused of being too lenient. For the few cases of catastrophic failures, the signs were there in broad daylight and would have been picked up by the most cursory accreditation exercises, as indeed they were. At the other end, there was never an academic institution which attained excellence through some heavy-handed QA exercises. Accreditation reports were rarely, if ever, cited as evidence of an institution's laudatory assets. It may also be useful to keep in mind that going from light to a bit heavier is easy, almost inevitable, while going the other way could be very contentious and “painful”.

Internal before external

QA is a continuous process. Ideally it should be part of an institution's culture. As such an institution should establish some appropriate internal mechanisms for monitoring and promoting quality. An internal process can be flexible, efficient and effective. It is not bound by the requirement of “one size fits all”. Any external inspection, be it accreditation or validation or audit, should be peripheral, supplementary and in the cases of well established internal systems, perfunctory. If the former is done well, the latter is easy (and therefore “light”). Without a proper internal process, however, any external effort would be quite superficial, transitory and even futile. There is no doubt where emphasis should be placed. It is perhaps not fortuitous that the Teaching and Learning Quality Processes Review (TLQPR) of Hong Kong's University Grants Committee, the post 2001 Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) in the United Kingdom and the auditing roles by the Australian Universities Quality Agency (AUQA) all chose to focus on internal processes.

Quantitative leading to qualitative

Despite a strong academic belief that quality, or more precisely excellence, is necessarily judgmental and subjective, the popular perception and practical reality are quite the opposite. Attempts to quantify quality may not be fool proof or universally accepted, but they have gone a long way towards establishing a whole range of key parameters. The popularity (and reluctant acknowledgement by even the leading universities) of league tables, increasing from 4 countries to 22 (including those in the Mainland, typically Shanghai Jiao Tong University) in a matter of a few years, is a case in point. The extensive and wide spread use of admission statistics in the US higher education sector by parents and students is another. Job prospects for graduates are used widely as selling points. Closer to home we have seen the introduction of Information Portal for Accredited Self-financing Sub-degree Programmes (IPASS) by the Education Bureau for a comprehensive and quantitative summary of post secondary education landscape. Further back we have seen the introduction of several indicators, such as the Value Added Indicators for the school sector.

The trend is obvious and irreversible. A set of simple yet meaningful data may not give the full picture, but it certainly sets off a QA exercise on a more solid footing. Conversely, a "qualitative" assessment without any hard numbers will have very little credibility. As we have long entered into an age of comprehensive and reliable data accumulation, there is no reason not to begin with disclosure and transparency. While the concern of unfair and biased comparisons across institutions is well justified, there could hardly be any objection to comparisons of an institution along a time line, i.e. with its own past and its projected future. Gathering and publishing a simple yet meaningful set of data is only the first and necessary step. A full assessment will certainly involve substantial qualitative judgment.



Dr York Liao, SBS, JP
Chairman
November 2007

以量評質

學者多半認為卓越的學術質素是不可以車載斗量的，但世界的趨勢似乎並不如是，多方面都要求對學術水平作量化評估。量化的方法與結論雖然得不到全面的認同與接納，但無可否認愈來愈多的數據及指標已被廣泛採納作為反映質素的工具。最為人熟悉的例子，就是近年發展的全球大學排名表，由最初只有4個國家到現在跳升到22個國家（包括中國在內，上海交通大學的排名就是一個典型）。在數據比較普及的美國，收生的統計早已被家長與學生廣泛應用，畢業生就業率更是很多學校宣傳的重點。香港近幾年也引入了各項學界的統計數據，如教育局所設的經評審自資副學位課程資料網 (IPASS) 及學校教育的增值指標等。

將質素水平量化是大勢所趨及不可逆轉的事實。當然還沒有人可以提出一套放諸四海而準的量化指標，但有一些起碼的數據作質素保證的依據，較不著邊際的長篇大論有說服力。隨著數據處理已趨成熟，我們亦應該積極考慮公開有關的數據，以實踐高透明度的理念。也許憑數據來比較本質各異的機構不是一個公平的做法，但單看一家機構本身的數據，從而衡量它的過去、今天與未來，總說得過去吧。從一組簡單明確而有意義的數據開始，加上深入的質素評估，才是一個比較完整的質素保證作法。

主席
廖約克博士, SBS, JP
2007年11月

Executive Director's Message

總幹事序言



Executive Director 總幹事
Peter P T Cheung 張寶德

香港學術評審局從來不是一所監管機構，評審亦不相當於簽發牌照。即使評審局在2007年10月1日改組為香港學術及職業資歷評審局，亦不會改變這些根本要素。

評審局，作為法定及自負盈虧的機構，因應客戶的需要，提供專業評審服務，同時亦貫徹主旨，以公眾利益為大前提。過去一年，我們構思新的發展，實踐新概念，但我們的基本原則如「切合目標」、「同行評估」及「評審以證據為本」維持不變。推出「學科範圍內自行評審資格」就是一個好例子，透過這個新的計劃，擁有相當經驗的院校可獲賦予權力，於有效期內開辦指定學科及級別/程度的獲認可課程，而毋須事先取得批准。這充分反映評審局的理念：就是讓質素保證融入院校管理文化，而廣義上的質素保證也與院校本身的質素保證程序相輔相成。

The Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation (HKCAA) has not been conceived as a regulatory body and accreditation is not licensing. The changeover to the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (HKCAAVQ), which took place on 1st October 2007, has not changed these fundamentals.

The Council remains a statutory and self-financing body which seeks to provide a professional service, responding to needs of our clients but maintaining at the same time our character as a public body for a public purpose. In the past year we have developed new ideas and operationalised new concepts. But principles such as 'fitness for purpose', 'peer review' and 'evidence-based accreditation' are intact. One good example of the new approaches is the introduction of the Programme Area Accreditation status whereby an institution with a sound track record is given standing authority to launch accredited programmes without the need to seek prior external approval, in specified areas, at specified levels and for a specified period. This reflects our belief that quality assurance is most secure when it has become part of an institution's culture and safeguards are most efficient when embedded in an institution's own quality assurance procedures.

A degree of externality is always necessary for any QA system to be effective and to be self-perfecting. This is why even fully autonomous institutions will appoint advisory committees and external examiners. Externality, however, is not the only value offered by an independent accreditation agency. We offer enhancement as well. In this respect we are very much encouraged by the resounding success of the Hong Kong Shue Yan University, which is the first private university in Hong Kong and which has gained Programme Area Accreditation status. The acknowledgement by the President of the University, Dr. Henry Hu, that Shue Yan's success is attributable to the advice and support of the Council's Panels and that Shue Yan's long association with the HKCAA has helped with the development of its own quality assurance process and upgrading of standards, is most gratifying.

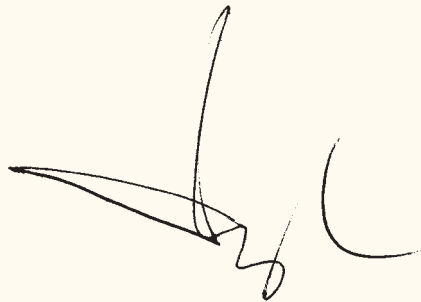
The new AAVQ Ordinance appoints the HKCAAVQ as the Accreditation Authority and the QR Authority for the Qualifications Framework. Looking into the future, the challenges for this Council are many. We shall have to serve a much larger and diverse client base. We shall need a larger pool of specialists from the industries and we shall need to maintain close liaison with almost all walks of trade. We shall streamline our procedures and lighten the financial and administrative burden on our clients. For courses at lower levels of the Qualifications Framework and for vocational education and skills training, we shall explore a parallel-track approach to process cases of the same genre in bulk and others individually. And it is an interesting development that for many of these courses, we shall use Chinese as the working language.

適當的外來監察，往往是必須的，從而令質素保證系統更加有效和自我完善。因此擁有完全自主的院校，都會委任諮詢委員和校外考官。但獨立評審機構的貢獻，卻不止外來監察，我們更致力促使教學質素的提升。樹仁大學能成功成為本港首間私立大學，令我們非常鼓舞。更值得欣慰的是，樹仁大學校監胡鴻烈博士表示，他們的成功有賴評審小組成員的建議和支持，以及評審局一直協助該校質素保證程序的發展，從而提升了學術水平。

根據新的《學術及職業資歷評審條例》，評審局獲委任為資歷架構下的「評審當局」和「資歷名冊當局」。展望未來，評審局將面對很多挑戰，評審服務對象更廣，更多元化。我們不但需要招募更多不同行業的專家，而且要與各行各業建立及保持緊密聯繫。我們會透過簡化評審程序，減輕課程營辦者的財政和行政負擔。對於資歷架構內屬較低資歷級別，以及職業教育和技術培訓的課程，我們將研究雙線並行的模式，因應情況統一處理多種同類型的課程，或進行個別評審。同時我們也會在進行該類評審時，按實際需要，以中文為工作語言。

無可避免，評審局的將來，與資歷架構成功與否息息相關。就此，我認為資歷架構的成功，不在於資歷名冊在多短時間可以涵蓋多少個課程。我們更應當關注的是，教育質素是否得到保障和提升，和資歷架構能否在社會上達到預期的效果。

As it is bound to be the case, the HKCAAVQ's future success will be closely associated with the success of the Qualifications Framework. There, my proposition is that success of the Qualifications Framework should not be judged by how many or how quickly courses get onto the Qualifications Register. We should be concerned about whether the quality of education is protected and promoted, and whether in truth the Qualifications Framework will have the desired impact on our society.



Peter P T Cheung
Executive Director
November 2007

總幹事
張寶德
2007年11月

The HKCAA – Now and Future

評審局的現在與未來





Being a public body for a public purpose
以公眾利益為目標的公營機構

The Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation Ordinance

The Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation (HKCAA), a public body incorporated under the Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation Ordinance (Chapter 1150), was established in 1990 as an independent statutory body to provide authoritative advice to the Government on the academic standards of degree programmes in higher education institutions in Hong Kong. It has since extended its accreditation and other assessment services to privately-funded institutions and programmes at sub-degree and secondary school levels.

The HKCAA Ordinance provides for the Council's establishment, powers and functions and may be amended only by the Legislative Council. The powers to appoint Members of the Council, approve budget and set fees lie with the Government and are exercised by the Secretary for Education (formerly the Secretary for Education and Manpower).

香港學術評審局條例

香港學術評審局(評審局)，是根據《香港學術評審局條例》(第1150章)於1990年成立的獨立法定機構，負責就本港專上院校所舉辦之學位課程的學術水平，向政府提出具權威性的專業意見。自此，評審局的評審及評估服務已拓展至私立院校，副學位及中學教育程度等層面。

《香港學術評審局條例》對評審局的設立、權力及職能作出規定。任何條例的修訂，均須經立法會通過。評審局成員的委任、收支預算及收費的釐定，由教育局局長(前教育統籌局局長)作出決定。

角色與職能

香港學術評審局之角色與職能包括：

1. 透過學術評審工作，就院校的學術水平提供權威性的獨立意見，工作範疇包括院校評審、課程甄審或重新甄審，及/或檢討院校的整體學術水平；
2. 評審院校的學術及整體水平，釐清其透過自行質素保證機制，開辦課程的能力。具備此資格的院校，須定期通過評審局進行的院校覆審；
3. 就學術評審及學術水平方面的事宜，向政府及非政府機構提供意見；
4. 傳佈與學位課程相關的學術標準資料及推廣學術評審的方法及程序；
5. 與香港以外的評審機構建立關係，並保持緊密聯繫，定期探討該等機構的學術評審制度；
6. 舉辦或協辦學術會議、研討會及各類相關活動，以推廣學術評審的工作；
7. 就如何保持或監察學術水平事宜，進行或以委託的形式進行研究；及
8. 執行行政長官所批准或指派與學術評審或高等教育有關的其他職能。

Roles and Functions

The roles and functions of the HKCAA are:

1. providing independent authoritative advice on academic standards in institutions of higher education by carrying out academic accreditation of institutions and validation or revalidation of programmes, and/or reviewing the general academic standards;
2. evaluating an institution's ability to conduct programmes quality-assured by itself, subject to periodic reviews conducted by the Council;
3. advising the Government and non-government organisations on matters pertaining to academic accreditation and academic standards;
4. disseminating information on academic standards of degree programmes and the promotion of academic accreditation methods and practices;
5. establishing relationships with accrediting bodies outside Hong Kong and keeping under review the systems of academic accreditation of such bodies;
6. conducting, holding or assisting in seminars, conferences or any other forms of instructional or promotional activity;
7. conducting or commissioning research into the maintenance or monitoring of academic standards; and
8. carrying out such other functions relevant to academic accreditation or higher education as may be permitted or assigned to the Council by the Chief Executive.

The Council Structure

The Council of the HKCAA is appointed by the Chief Executive. It has a membership of eminent academics from within and outside Hong Kong, as well as prominent Hong Kong residents with high standing in commerce, industry or profession. The non-local members are from large educational systems outside Hong Kong, such as Australia, continental Europe, the Mainland, the United Kingdom and the United States. These members provide views and advice from different perspectives and keep the Council updated on and connected to other quality assurance mechanisms in the world. The Council normally meets twice a year in Hong Kong. The Executive Committee of the Council is made up of local members who act for the Council in between Council meetings. The full membership of the Council as at July 2007 is at Appendix 1.

The Council's work is supported by its three standing committees, namely the Qualifications and Accreditation Committee, the Finance Committee (with the Sub-committee on Funds Management), and the Personnel and Administration Committee. The Committees meet four times a year while the Sub-committee will be convened as needed. The membership lists are at Appendix 2.

評審局的架構

評審局成員，由行政長官委任。成員包括本地及非本地的傑出學術界人士和在工商業或專業方面具名望的香港居民。非本地成員來自不同地區，如澳洲、歐洲大陸、國內、英國和美國等。作為評審局的對外橋樑，非本地成員提供海外及國內的學術評審資訊及各方的專業觀點和意見，供評審局參考。評審局成員大會每年於本港召開兩次。評審局的執行委員會由本地成員組成，在評審局成員大會每年兩次會議之間，代理評審局的工作。評審局成員名單（截至2007年7月31日止），表列於附錄1。

評審局的工作，由成員大會下的三個常設委員會執行，分別為資歷及評審委員會、財務委員會和其屬下的資金管理小組委員會以及人事及行政委員會。常設委員會每年召開四次會議，小組委員會會議則因應工作需要而召開。各委員會的成員名單，表列於附錄2。



Annual Council Dinner 2007
2007年度周年晚宴

Group Photo of Council Members in January 2007
2007年1月的評審局成員合照



- Back row from left:** Professor Philip Yeung Kwok Wing; Professor Wong Yuk Shan, BBS, JP;
Dr Achim Hopbach; Professor Edmond Ko, JP; Professor Gordon Stanley;
Professor John Lee Chi Kin
- Mid row from left:** Dr Chan Wai Kwan, JP; Professor Chan Tsang Sing; Professor Richard Ho;
Professor David Dunkerley; Ms Winnie Ng; Dr David B Wolf; Dr Lewis Luk Tei
- Front row from left:** Mr Peter P T Cheung; Mr Martin Liao Cheung Kong, JP; Dr York Liao, SBS, JP
(Chairman); Professor Arthur Li Kwok Cheung (former Secretary for Education
and Manpower), GBS, JP; Dr Herbert Hui Ho Ming, JP (Vice-Chairman);
Professor Leung Tin Pui, BBS, JP; Professor Pan Yunhe
- 後排左起：** 楊國榮教授; 黃玉山教授, BBS, JP; Dr Achim Hopbach; 高彥鳴教授, JP;
Professor Gordon Stanley; 李子建教授
- 中排左起：** 陳偉群博士, JP; 陳增聲教授; 何焯基教授; Professor David Dunkerley; 伍穎梅女士;
Dr David B Wolf; 陸地博士
- 前排左起：** 張寶德先生; 廖長江先生, JP; 廖約克博士, SBS, JP (主席); 李國章教授 (前教育統籌局
局長), GBS, JP; 許浩明博士, JP (副主席); 梁天培教授, BBS, JP; 潘雲鶴教授

The Secretariat and Council's Office

The Council and its Committees are served by a Secretariat headed by the Executive Director (ED) who is an ex-officio member of the Council and its Committees. In preparation for the challenges arising from new education initiatives such as the Qualifications Framework (QF) and in order to serve a much expanded client base, the HKCAA has recruited a team of high calibre professionals with diverse backgrounds. The size of the Secretariat has grown from 46 staff in August 2006 to 57 by the end of July 2007. Staff members work in teams with multiple responsibilities which facilitate flexible allocation of tasks. Transparent and simple work processes are a priority.

The Secretariat comprises a team of professional staff, namely a Principal Registrar, Senior Registrars, Registrars, and Assistant Registrars and is supported by Executive Assistants who are executive trainees, administrative assistants and project assistants all in one. A small team led by an Office Manager provides the skeleton administrative support. Experienced individuals from sister organisations overseas and established training organisations in Hong Kong are employed as retained consultants to provide expert input, if required. Similarly, we engage part-time professional staff who assist in short term projects, helping to deal with the cyclical upsurge in demand for services. Staff list as at 31 July 2007 is at Appendix 3.

The HKCAA office occupies two floors in the Cambridge House of the Taikoo Place, Quarry Bay. The 23/F houses corporate headquarter functions while services units are located on the 10/F. The open layout of the offices is to encourage and facilitate communication among staff which is intended to improve the quality of the services provided to the public, in addition to achieving cost benefits.

秘書處及評審局辦事處

評審局及其屬下各委員會，由總幹事領導的秘書處提供支援服務。總幹事同時是評審局及各委員會的當然成員。為配合資歷架構的發展及其他教育新方向所帶來的挑戰，同時因應更多元化之服務對象，評審局聘用來自不同背景的优秀專業人才。秘書處的人事編制，亦從2006年8月的46人，增至2007年7月的57人。職員隊伍身兼多項職責，以提高工作分配的靈活性，並著重簡單而具透明度的工作程序。

秘書處的專業隊伍，由首席評審主任、高級評審主任、評審主任及助理評審主任組成，並由行政助理支援。行政助理作為見習行政人員，除了參與評審輔助工作外，亦支援秘書處的行政事務，以及協助處理個別評核個案。秘書處日常主要行政工作，由辦公室經理及少數職員負責。因應工作需要，秘書處會邀請來自海外同類型組織，或本港具規模之培訓機構的資深人士，以顧問形式提供專業支援。此外，秘書處聘請兼職專業人才，以彈性處理因應非常規和工作周期所驟增的工作量。秘書處的全體職員名單（截至2007年7月31日止），表列於附錄3。

評審局辦事處位於鯉魚涌太古坊康橋大廈，總部設於23樓，而前線服務部門則位於10樓。辦公室採用開放式設計，以促進員工之間的溝通，從而提升服務質素，同時增進成本效益。

評審局銳變中的職能

香港學術評審局自1990年成立以來，透過院校評審和課程甄審，就本地高等教育機構所開辦的學位課程，擔當質素保證的工作。獲評審局評審的課程，在政府聘任公務員及批核學生資助申請時，享有認可之資格。在個別情況下，該等課程亦獲其他僱主及教育機構在聘任和進修事宜上認可。

自2000年初，政府銳意擴展專上教育，評審局的評審工作範圍亦延伸至副學位資歷和私立辦學機構。隨著社會對持續進修及中學生升學途徑日益關注，政府亦委託評審局為持續進修基金計劃和其他中學教育課程，例如毅進計劃和應用學習課程，提供評核或質素保證服務。

《學術及職業資歷評審條例》下的資歷架構

2004年2月，政府通過成立資歷架構及相關的質素保證機制，有系統地將認可的主流教育、職業培訓及持續進修等資歷分為不同級別，提供一個促進終身學習的平台。《學術及職業資歷評審條例》將資歷架構之認受性確立於法定之質素保證機制之上。2007年5月，立法會通過有關條例草案，資歷架構預計於2008年正式推行。評審局之職能，將會隨著資歷架構之實施而有重大改變。

The Evolving Roles of the HKCAA

Since its establishment in 1990, the HKCAA has been performing an important role in assuring the quality of degree programmes offered by local higher education institutions through two kinds of accreditation activities, namely institutional review and programme validation. HKCAA-accredited programmes are recognised by the Government for the purpose of civil service appointments and granting of students' financial assistance. They are also given due recognition on individual cases by other employers and educational institutions for employment and further study purposes respectively.

The Government's initiative in early 2000 to expand post-secondary education has led to an expansion of the scope of HKCAA's accreditation activities embracing sub-degree qualifications and privately-funded institutions. At the same time, with greater attention given by the community to continuing education and progression pathways for secondary school students, the HKCAA has also been commissioned by the Government to provide assessment or quality assurance services for the Continuing Education Fund scheme and alternative secondary school education programmes, notably the Project Yi Jin and Applied Learning courses.

Qualifications Framework under the Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications Ordinance

The Government approved the introduction of the QF and its associated quality assurance mechanism in February 2004 to provide a platform to promote lifelong learning and systematically categorise recognised qualifications of academic, vocational and continuing education into different levels. The Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (AAVQ) Bill, which provides for the quality assurance mechanism to underpin the QF, was passed into law by the Legislative Council in May 2007 and the QF is expected to be officially launched in 2008. The implementation of the QF will substantially change the remit of the HKCAA.

Under the provision of the AAVQ Ordinance, the HKCAA is to be re-established as the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (HKCAAVQ) which will become the Accreditation Authority and the QR Authority under the QF. To empower the HKCAAVQ to take on these statutory roles, the HKCAA Ordinance has been amended through legislative process. The HKCAAVQ Ordinance (Chapter 1150) comes into being on 1 October 2007 when the Council enters into a new era with expanded functions while remaining as an independent and self-financing accrediting body in Hong Kong.

The HKCAA has been called upon to take on these pivotal roles under the QF because of its profound experience in quality assurance and accreditation work, well-proven procedures and time-honoured standards, and on account of its independent status as a statutory body.

根據《學術及職業資歷評審條例》，香港學術評審局將正式改組為香港學術及職業資歷評審局，並成為資歷架構的「評審當局」及「資歷名冊當局」。為賦予評審局權力以履行法定的職責，《香港學術評審局條例》已通過立法程序作出修訂。隨著《香港學術及職業資歷評審條例》（第1150章）於2007年10月1日正式生效，評審局將進入一個新紀元，肩負更多之職能，同時繼續為獨立及自負盈虧的評審機構。

評審局之所以獲委以重任，全憑過往豐富的質素保證與評審工作經驗，加上完備的評審程序及經得起時間考驗的評審標準，以及其作為獨立法定機構之地位。



Council Members and Secretariat Staff at 2007 Annual Dinner
2007年度周年晚宴評審局成員與職員合照

評審局在新法例下的職能

香港學術評審局之改組，標誌著其角色上的轉變，其職能及權責亦隨之擴大。作為資歷架構下之「評審當局」，香港學術及職業資歷評審局在發展和實施評審標準及機制方面，擔當重要的角色，以確保資歷架構的完整性。根據法例，所有非自行評審營辦者所頒發的資歷，必須成功通過「評審當局」的質素保證程序，方可上載於資歷名冊，獲資歷架構認可。此外，評審局還負責在「過往資歷認可」的機制下，為評估機構進行評審，評估機構須成功通過評審，方可獲教育局局長委任。

根據法例，評審局亦獲委任為「資歷名冊當局」，專責管理資歷名冊。資歷名冊是個網上資料庫，免費提供獲資歷架構認可的資歷及相關的營辦者和課程資料。「資歷名冊當局」有權載入或除去名冊所載列的資歷，並決定資歷的有效期。

為要承擔資歷架構下之法定職能，評審局歷年來開展了多方面的籌備工作。（本年度的工作詳見「跨步向前」一章。）資歷架構預計於2008年正式推行，評審局已整裝待發，肩負「評審當局」及「資歷名冊當局」的重任。

The Council's Expanded Roles under the New Legislative Provision

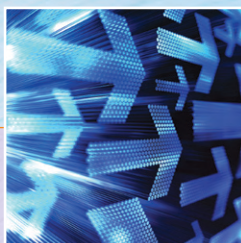
The re-organisation of the HKCAA to the HKCAAVQ represents a significant transformation of its role and an expansion of the scope of its responsibilities and powers. The HKCAAVQ is to become the Accreditation Authority and has the important function to develop and implement the standards and mechanism of academic and vocational accreditations for the purpose of protecting the integrity of the QF. It is a statutory requirement that all qualifications offered by non-self-accrediting operators have to be quality assured by the Accreditation Authority before they can be entered into the Qualifications Register (QR) and be recognised under the QF. In addition, the Accreditation Authority will determine the competency of assessment agencies to conduct assessments under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) mechanism. Only those assessment agencies duly accredited by the Accreditation Authority will be considered for appointment by the Secretary for Education.

The HKCAAVQ is also appointed by law as the QR Authority to maintain the QR, which is a free, web-based database showing qualifications recognised under the QF and related information on the operators and the learning programmes. It has the statutory power to add/remove a qualification into/from the QR and to determine the validity period of the qualifications on the QR.

Over the past few years, the HKCAA has made multi-faceted preparatory work for its new roles under the QF (examples of the tasks done during the reporting period are detailed in the next chapter “Moving Forward”). The HKCAA stands ready to take on the statutory functions of the Accreditation Authority and the QR Authority when the QF is launched in 2008.

Moving Forward

跨步向前





Getting ready to meet challenges ahead

整裝待發，迎接挑戰

The New Quality Assurance Mechanism

The Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (AAVQ) Bill was passed into law in May 2007 and the Council is to become the designated Accreditation Authority under the Qualifications Framework (QF). In preparation for this new role and in order to work with clients with vastly different characteristics, the HKCAA has devised a new “fit for purpose” accreditation approach to underpin the QF. The “fit for purpose” approach refers to the application of a Four-stage Quality Assurance (QA) Process (see also below) where the operators and learning programmes are accredited against threshold standards based on the objectives, the scope, the level and the intended learning outcomes of the programmes. The purpose of adopting such an approach is to provide streamlined accreditation service efficiently and at an affordable fee commensurate with the level and complexity of the accreditation exercise.

The Four-stage Quality Assurance Process

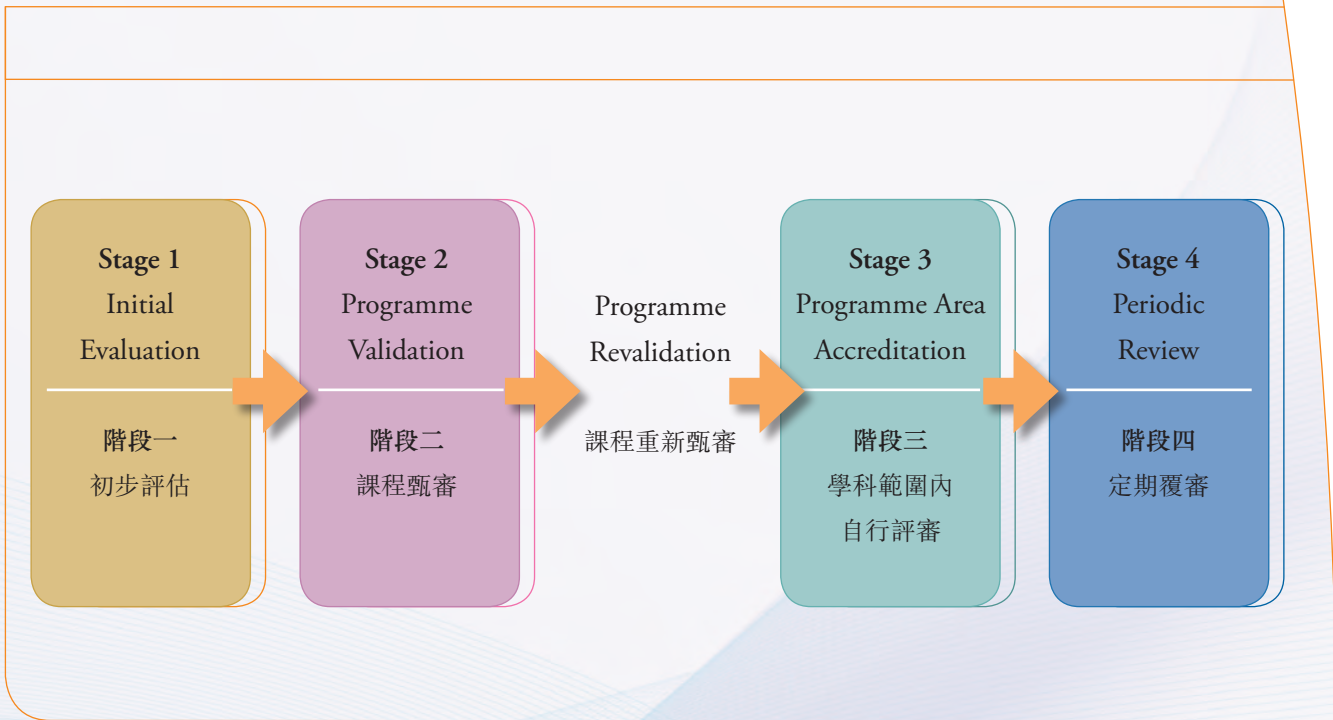
The Four-stage QA Process (the Process) which caters for both academic and vocational accreditations is a new process whereby quality assurance is seen as a continuous effort in educating and helping operators upgrade their processes with better quality output as the end result. The new mechanism recognises the variety of operators at different stages of development and encourages the migration from an emphasis on input (e.g. curriculum design, admission requirements and available resources) to a holistic approach covering input, processes and outcomes, according to the objectives of the education provision as set out by the operators in the first place. The Process operates on the basis of transparency, for example through the provision of guidelines and organisation of seminars, and peer review where accreditation decisions are made by reference to documentary evidence provided to the Council. Details of the Process are summarised in the ensuing paragraphs.

嶄新質素保證機制

《學術及職業資歷評審條例草案》於2007年5月獲通過。條例指定評審局為資歷架構下的「評審當局」。為履行「評審當局」的新職能，並為不同類型的營辦者提供合適的評審服務，評審局制定了一套嶄新的評審機制。此機制為「四階段質素保證程序」，以切合目標為評審原則，即按營辦者的辦學目標、其課程的資歷級別和範疇、教學目標、學習成效等，評定其達標與否。此機制提供高效率及簡化的評審服務，而評審費用亦將按評審個案的資歷級別和複雜程度而釐定。

四階段質素保證程序

「四階段質素保證程序」的推行，旨在讓營辦者透過持續性之質素保證工作，自我完善及改進，提升辦學質素。新機制會考慮營辦者設定的辦學目標，及其發展狀況，從較著重投入（如課程設計，入學資格及資源投放等），轉移為按課程的學習目標，整體性地考慮投入、教與學的過程及整體教學成果。評審局透過評審指引及簡介會，並以「同行評估」及「證據為本」為評審原則，讓評審運作更具透明度。「四階段質素保證程序」之詳細內容載於下文。



首階段為「初步評估」

此階段是為營辦者進行初步質素測試，以確保營辦者能符合基本的質素要求。營辦者必須成功通過初步評估，其課程方可進行甄審。

階段二為「課程甄審」

此階段是為已通過初步評估（首階段）的營辦者作課程甄審。通過甄審的課程及相關資歷，將可申請登記在資歷名冊上。惟該等課程，須於指定時間內，進行課程覆審。

階段三為「學科範圍內自行評審」

成功通過此評審階段的營辦者，可在有效期內於指定學科範圍及資歷級別，發展及開辦新課程，而毋須事先通過「課程甄審」（階段二）。惟此階段的營辦者，須具備全面及歷經驗證的質素保證機制，並能持續檢視及提升整體機構管治及學術水平，確保課程質素。

Initial Evaluation (Stage 1) sets an upfront quality test for operators who are required to meet certain minimum quality standards. An operator must pass the initial institutional evaluation before its learning programme(s) will be validated.

Programme Validation (Stage 2) serves operators who have already been evaluated in Stage 1 and wish to have their programmes and qualifications registered on the Qualifications Register (QR). Validated programmes will be subject to revalidation(s) at specified intervals.

Programme Area Accreditation (Stage 3) confers a status to operators so that they can develop and offer new programmes within a defined programme area at specified QF level(s) for an approved time period, without having to go through prior programme validation (Stage 2). This stage is for operators who have mature and balanced systems in place for continuous internal reviews of both organisational management and the quality of the learning programmes offered.

Periodic Review (Stage 4) is a periodic health check for operators with Programme Area Accreditation status. This exercise is cyclical and repeated on a regular basis. Frequency of the reviews will depend on the maturity of the operator and subject to whether substantial changes have taken place.

During the reporting period, review of the operation of the Four-stage QA Process was made to streamline the procedures. The refined QA process, to be implemented in 2008, will allow the more established operators with some prior accreditation or assessment experience and/or meeting specified criteria to either proceed to Stage 2 without undertaking Stage 1 or alternatively to undergo Stage 1 and Stage 2 in a combined exercise. The over-riding principle is to implement an accreditation model befitting operators at their specific stage of development without compromising quality requirements which is the essence of accreditation.

Pilot Study on a Group Approach of the Four-stage QA Process

To meet the possible upsurge in demand for accreditation service at the launch of the QF, the Council is also exploring the feasibility of a further simplified process to accredit operators and their training programmes in groups and primarily through a paper exercise. This alternative approach is intended to serve only those courses (and their operators) offering vocational and skills training at QF levels 1 to 3. This group accreditation approach to be conducted on an industry basis will have the advantage of quality assuring a large number of courses (and operators) in the same vocational sector for inclusion in the QR within a short time span upon the advent of the QF.

階段四為「定期覆審」

此階段為已獲「學科範圍內自行評審」資格的營辦者(階段三)，定期作質素覆審。此覆審程序進行的頻密程度，將視乎營辦者的辦學經驗，及該營辦者和/或課程有否重大改動而定。

本年度，評審局為「四階段質素保證程序」，作進一步檢討，務求使程序越趨精簡。經修訂的質素保證機制，擬定於2008年推行。已具有評審或評核經驗、及/或符合其他指定準則的營辦者，可直接申請進行階段二之「課程甄審」，或將「初步評估」（首階段）與「課程甄審」（階段二）之程序同時進行。此精簡程序為不同發展階段的營辦者，提供適合的評審模式，同時確保質素水平之一致性，以符合評審的首要原則。

「四階段質素保證程序」之「團體形式評審」先導研究

資歷架構推行初期，評審局預期職業資歷評審服務的需求會甚為殷切。故此評審局現正就推行「團體形式評審」的可行性，進行先導研究。該程序旨在為申請納入資歷級別第一至三級的職業培訓課程及其營辦者，提供精簡之評審服務。簡要來說，「團體形式評審」是按行業進行，並以文件審檢形式為主。在資歷架構正式推行時，預期此嶄新評審程序能讓評審局於短時間內處理大量的評審申請，讓通過評審的有關課程及其資歷上載至資歷名冊。

截至本年度止，評審局就「團體形式評審」設計之可行性進行測試，並廣泛諮詢業界的專業人士、培訓機構和從業員等。本局將適時向營辦者發佈最新發展，並透過本局網頁公佈相關資料。

《四階段質素保證程序指引》的發展概況

《四階段質素保證程序指引》之編製，旨在介紹在資歷架構下的評審機制，以及讓營辦者了解如何準備合宜的評審文件。該指引將定時更新，以反映評審程序的發展。評審局在制定該程序指引時，已參考了各界意見，其中包括培訓機構。評審局將於2008年初向營辦者派發指引，屆時公眾人士亦可從本局網頁下載有關指引。

By the end of the current reporting period, pilot feasibility tests of this new approach are being planned with wide consultation with the professionals, training providers, and practitioners in the vocational training sectors. Operators will be informed of new developments which will also be released in the Council's website.

Development of the Four-stage QA Process Guidelines

The Four-stage QA Process Guidelines provide an overview of the accreditation mechanism under the QF as well as user friendly guidance notes to assist operators in preparing documents for accreditation. The HKCAA has been refining the Guidelines to include changes that have been introduced. Input from stakeholders, including training providers, was sought in the process. The Guidelines are expected to be distributed to operators and uploaded onto the Council's website in early 2008.

Launching of Qualifications Register Prototype

By law, the new Council will become the designated QR Authority for maintaining the Qualifications Register (QR). The QR is an online database of recognised qualifications obtainable from academic education, vocational training or the Recognition of Prior Learning mechanism. All qualifications found in the QR must have successfully undergone a quality assurance process by the HKCAAVQ or a self-accrediting institution. The QR will provide quick reference about quality assured qualifications, learning programmes and details of operators for learners, employers and operators as well as local and international education communities.

Commissioned by the Education and Manpower Bureau (now renamed as the Education Bureau (EDB)), the HKCAA has developed a QR prototype, and this was introduced to the public at the Information Expo for Secondary School Leavers 2007 on 28 July 2007. The database is now available to the public on the internet and the potential users can familiarise themselves with the information available from the QR and the system functions. Within the first month of its launch, there were over 8,000 visits to the QR prototype which had uploaded about 4,000 sample entries. The responses received (e.g. from the Information Expo and subsequent feedback from users after trying out the prototype) has affirmed that the public finds such a centralised database very useful and convenient. Their feedback on the prototype will be taken into account in refining the QR which is to be officially launched in 2008.

推出資歷名冊示範版本

評審局獲委為法定之「資歷名冊當局」，專責管理資歷名冊。資歷名冊是個網上資料庫，載列透過學術教育、職業培訓及「過往資歷認可」機制所獲得的資歷。資歷名冊上的資歷，均已成功通過評審局或擁有自行評審資格的院校的質素保證程序。學員、僱主、課程營辦者，以及來自本地和海外的教育界人士，只要透過資歷名冊，便可快捷地查閱通過質素保證的資歷、相關進修課程及營辦者的資料。

評審局獲教育統籌局(現為教育局)委託，開發資歷名冊示範版本，並於2007年7月28日舉行的「中學生出路資訊Show 2007」，首次向公眾介紹此示範版本。現時公眾人士可於網上查閱資料，並試用各項系統功能。資歷名冊示範版本內有4,000多個資歷記錄，推出之首個月份，已錄得超過8,000次瀏覽。「資訊Show」上或其後試用過名冊的人士均表示，此中央資料庫非常實用方便。評審局將考慮使用者的意見，改善資歷名冊的設計，以準備於2008年全面投入服務。



Launch of the QR prototype
資歷名冊示範版本正式推出

能力標準說明的調適

為籌備資歷架構的實施，教育局已在過去三年成立了十二個行業培訓諮詢委員會（諮委會），其主要職能為訂定業界認可的「能力標準說明」，讓培訓機構用以發展進修課程，以切合行業培訓要求。自此，評審局獲教育局邀請，就諮委會制定的行業「能力標準說明」，與資歷架構的能力級別是否一致，透過「調適」過程提出建議。「調適」工作，旨在確保「能力標準說明」涵蓋的能力級別，與教育局公佈的《資歷級別通用指標》相符，並與其他行業的能力級別一致。

2006年6月，評審局就調適工作和程序進行了先導研究，並根據是次研究結果，為以後的調適工作訂立指引和方法。本年度，評審局與各諮委會緊密聯繫，就「能力標準說明」之草擬、修訂和完善提出不少建議。此外，評審局分別與內部職員、「能力標準說明」的專業撰寫人、諮委會及教育局進行了多次調適工作的培訓和簡介。

Moderation of Specification of Competency Standards

In preparation of the implementation of the QF, the EDB has set up over the past three years 12 Industry Training Advisory Committees (ITACs). One of their important roles is to stipulate industry recognised competency standards, called the Specification of Competency Standards (SCSs) which can be used by course providers in developing training opportunities relevant to industry needs. Since then, the HKCAA has been invited by the EDB to advise on the consistency of the SCSs developed by the ITACs through a process of moderation. This process focuses on ensuring that the SCSs developed for an industry are consistent with the Generic Level Descriptors (GLD), which defines the standards of each QF level and is published by the EDB, and that consistency is also maintained among the SCSs developed across various ITACs.

A pilot study on the moderation mechanism and process developed by the HKCAA was conducted in June 2006. On the basis of findings of this study, which were also shared with the EDB, the HKCAA developed guidelines and methodologies for subsequent moderation exercises. In the reporting period, the HKCAA contributed to the drafting, refinement and completion of SCSs of respective industries through close liaison with the ITACs. In addition, training and briefing sessions on moderation were also held both internally and with the respective professional writers of the SCSs, the ITACs and the EDB.



Public showing great interest in trying out the QR prototype
資歷名冊示範版本引起市民廣泛興趣

Pilot Exercises on Accreditation of Assessment Agencies for Recognition of Prior Learning

There will be a mechanism under the QF for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The assessment of RPL will be the responsibility of appointed Assessment Agencies (AA). The HKCAAVQ will be vested with the task of accrediting AA to ensure that they are competent to conduct assessments under the RPL mechanism. By law, only AAs which have been accredited by the Accreditation Authority will be appointed by the EDB. With reference to the policy objectives of the EDB in regard to the RPL mechanism, the Council, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, has made substantial preparations for the accreditation of AA during the reporting period including the development of relevant guidelines and procedures. These guidelines and related accreditation materials were also put to test when the HKCAA conducted a series of pilot accreditation exercises in June 2007 for three industries which have already developed industry-based SCSs. The pilot exercises offered a pioneer experience for the HKCAA to move into new terrains outside the traditional scope of accrediting operators and study programmes.

評審過往資歷認可評估機構之先導工作

資歷架構下設有「過往資歷認可」機制，由受委評估機構執行「過往資歷認可」的評估工作。評審局負責為「過往資歷認可」的候選評估機構進行評審，以確保它們具備相關的專業能力，執行「過往資歷認可」的評估工作。根據法例，只有成功通過「評審當局」評審的評估機構，方可獲教育局委任。本年度，評審局按教育局的政策目標，諮詢了有關團體之意見，並草擬相關的評審程序指引，積極籌備評估機構的評審工作。2007年6月，評審局為三個已制定了「能力標準說明」的行業進行先導評審工作，以測試評審程序指引及相關評審資料的實用性。過往資歷認可先導工作為評審局帶來嶄新的體驗，開拓了傳統評審工作以外的新領域。



Panel at on-site visits of the pilot exercises
評審小組於先導評審工作中實地考察



招募行業 / 學科專家

除學術資歷外，資歷架構也涵蓋以職業和技能為主的資歷，評審局為了擔當職業資歷質素保證之角色，積極拓展與業界的聯繫，對象尤以諮委會、工會、政府資助的培訓及再培訓計劃營辦者(如技能提升計劃及僱員再培訓計劃)及行業組織等為主。評審局積極推廣及擴展網絡，現已成功招募多名不同行業的資深從業員及學術界人士，加入行業/學科專家的行列。截至2007年7月31日止，本局共有1,754位專家，包括來自36個行業的668名行業專家。有關資料請參閱附錄4.1。這些專家就行業的最新發展，向評審局提供專業意見，亦會獲邀為評審小組成員，參與資歷架構下的評審工作。

評審局經常為行業/學科專家舉辦培訓活動，讓他們更加了解評審局在資歷架構下的新角色。本年度，評審局共舉辦了14次簡介會，參與的專家達254位。由於行業/學科專家對評審工作的經驗各有不同，評審局於2007年3月舉辦了6次工作坊，講解評審工作的知識和技巧。評審局亦特別邀請來自英國的顧問，舉行了3次為評審小組主席而設的工作坊。評審局將繼續加強行業/學科專家的培訓，確保日後評審小組成員以同行身分參與評核和評審工作時，更有成效。

Expansion of Sector/Subject Specialists

To reinforce its quality assurance role for vocational and skill-based qualifications under the QF, the HKCAA has expanded its liaison with stakeholders, especially the ITACs, trade unions, trade associations, operators of Government-funded training and retraining schemes (such as the Skills Upgrading Scheme and the Employees Retraining Scheme) and industrial organisations. Through extensive networking and promotion efforts, the HKCAA has been successful in attracting a large number of practitioners and academics to its team of Sector/Subject Specialists. As at 31 July 2007, there were a total of 1,754 specialists including 668 Sector Specialists from 36 industrial sectors. Detailed figures are shown in Appendix 4.1. When required, these specialists will provide their professional advice on the latest development in their sectors/disciplines and serve as members of accreditation panels under the QF.

The HKCAA has also conducted on-going training programmes for the Sector/Subject Specialists. In the reporting period, 14 briefing seminars were organised for 254 specialists to familiarise them with the new role of the Council under the QF. Since the level of the accreditation experience of the Sector/Subject Specialists differs, another six workshops were conducted in March 2007 with the aim of providing them with knowledge and skills in conducting accreditation exercises under the QF. Three of these workshops were organised for potential panel members. The other three workshops, conducted by a UK-based consultant, were tailor-made for potential panel chairpersons. The HKCAA continuously trains its potential panel members to ensure that the Sector/Subject Specialists will be able to conduct peer reviews at a high level of quality. Further efforts in this regard will continue to ensure that all of our accreditation and assessment activities are conducted by trained Sector/Subject Specialists on a peer review basis with high quality.

Staff Recruitment, Training and Development

To meet the new responsibilities and challenges, the HKCAA has recruited professional staff from a wide range of backgrounds, including those with relevant expertise and experience in vocational and skills training. Furthermore, the HKCAA has adopted a new staff development strategy. The purpose of staff development is two-fold. Firstly, it aims at giving staff members with high potential the possibility to advance towards their future role through personal development. Secondly, the development activities aim at enhancing the current performance of staff and making it more efficient. To achieve this two-fold purpose, the HKCAA continues to place a high priority on staff training and development which is considered to be an ongoing process to upkeep the quality of services provided by the HKCAA.

Staff members continue to benefit from a wide spectrum of professional knowledge and regional/international experiences of Council Members through roundtable sessions conducted after each Council meeting. This is supplemented by luncheon seminars whereby a number of experienced quality assurance practitioners/experts with professional accreditation experiences are invited to run training and sharing sessions for the Secretariat on a bi-monthly basis.

員工招募及培訓發展

為配合評審局新職能所帶來的挑戰，評審局聘用之職員，均來自不同背景的專業人才，當中包括具備職業及技術培訓經驗之專才。評審局同時採用了新的員工培訓發展策略，其目的有兩個：第一是透過提供個人發展的機會，為有潛能的職員之晉升作準備；第二是令員工的表現更卓越及更有成效。為達到這兩個目的，評審局十分重視員工的持續培訓和發展，以確保評審局服務的質素。

評審局成員，具有廣泛的專業知識及各地的質素保證工作經驗。他們於每次評審局成員大會後，透過圓桌會議，與秘書處職員分享經驗。除此之外，秘書處每兩個月舉辦一次午餐研討會，邀請富有質素保證或評審工作經驗的專家，主領培訓和分享會。



Professional staff attending conferences and attachment programmes
秘書處職員參加國際會議及員工培訓發展活動

過去一年，不少秘書處職員都參與各類型的境外培訓活動，包括到澳洲及中國參與交流計劃、觀察評審工作及訪問等，藉以加深對當地的質素保證程序及教育體制的了解。透過與澳洲大學品質機構、澳洲技術職業教育評審局和上海市教育評估院共同計劃之員工培訓發展活動，秘書處職員可深入探討國際和區內的質素保證工作實例，同時藉著團隊工作和專業意見交流，建立對外聯繫網絡。

年來，秘書處職員透過出席區內和海外的會議，及藉著海外質素保證機構或政府機關的代表來訪本局時，就有關當地職業培訓及質素保證系統的介紹，更深入認識不同的評審制度，從而擴闊視野。此外，評審局以顧問形式聘請的英國專家，就有關資歷架構的發展提供培訓服務。秘書處亦舉辦了一系列內部資訊及經驗交流會，讓職員在舉行學科專家工作坊之前及出席海外會議或交流之後分享心得。

In the past year, a number of professional staff members took part in various developmental activities, such as attachment programmes, observation of audit exercises as well as exchanges and visitations to non-local organisations. Through staff development activities organised with the Australia University Quality Agency, the Vocational Education and Training Accreditation Board, Australia, and the Shanghai Educational Evaluation Institute, the Secretariat has gained more in-depth exploration of international and regional practices in quality assurance and to build contacts through team work and collegial exchange of views.

During the year, staff members had a widened perspective of different systems of accreditation through attendance of regional and overseas conferences and presentations by overseas visitors from quality assurance bodies or government authorities on their vocational education training and quality assurance systems. In addition, a UK-based expert has been engaged, on a retainer basis, to provide training services relating to the development of the QF. Internally, staff members organised a series of information and experience sharing sessions, some as precursors to Sector/Subject Specialist workshops and some as opportunities for those returning from overseas conferences or attachment to relay their learning experience and observations.



Staff development workshop for Executive Assistants
培訓行政助理工作坊



Professional staff discussing with a UK expert at a lunchtime seminar
在午餐工作坊與英國專家交流評審經驗

Developing Corporate Culture and Team Building

The HKCAA believes that effective communication and amicable staff relations are essential to cultivating team spirit and motivating staff to contribute their best. It is the practice of the Executive Director to talk and explain to all staff, and solicit their views and feedback directly and openly on important organisational and staffing issues. In the reporting period, the HKCAA organised a number of staff activities like outing, social service activities, annual dinner and Christmas party for the purpose of team building and fostering closer communication.

發展機構文化及建立團隊

評審局相信，有效的溝通和良好的員工關係，乃培養團隊精神和激發員工潛能的要素。總幹事以開放態度，與全體職員保持良好溝通，並就重要的機構和人事編制事宜聽取員工的意見。為了進一步培養團隊精神及員工之間的溝通，評審局於本年度舉辦了遠足、社會服務、周年晚宴及聖誕派對等活動。



Cheerful and committed team
歡樂及有承擔的團隊





Active and outgoing
活躍外向



Ongoing Services

服務現況





Offering quality and fit for purpose services
提供高質素及切合目標的專業服務

Accreditation Services

Accreditation work is the core business of the HKCAA. Our accreditation services include the review of non-self-accrediting higher and post-secondary education institutions in Hong Kong, validation of new programmes and revalidating existing programmes for continuous operation. In the reporting period, the HKCAA conducted three institutional reviews (IR), two re-IR exercises and 25 programme validation/revalidation exercises. The list of validated and revalidated programmes is at Appendix 4.2.

Through its accreditation activities, the HKCAA aims to assuring the quality of education in Hong Kong to potential and present students, their parents, employers, the funding bodies and the Government. It is the HKCAA's policy to work with the institutions as our strategic partners in the accreditation activities for overall quality improvement. During the year, the guidelines to assist institutions to prepare for accreditation submissions were further modified to make them more user-friendly.

評審服務

學術評審為評審局的核心工作，其中包括院校評審和課程甄審。院校評審，旨在評審本地高等及專上教育機構的辦學水平，惟具自行評審資格的大學除外。課程甄審，是確保該等院校將開辦的新課程及現有課程的質素。本年度進行的評審工作，包括三個院校評審、兩個院校重新評審和25個課程甄審/課程重新甄審，詳情請參閱附錄4.2。

評審局的評審工作，旨在確保香港教育質素，其主要服務對象包括學生、家長、僱主、資助機構和政府。評審局的一貫政策，是透過學術評審工作與院校建立具策略性的合作夥伴關係，從而提升整體教育質素。本年度，評審局進一步修訂了遞交評審文件之院校指引，以協助院校準備評審申請。



Panel at work during accreditation exercises
評審小組在進行評審工作



隨著資歷架構的推行，評審局的服務範圍更廣，評審服務對象亦擴展至提供職業及技能培訓的小型課程營辦者。有見及此，評審局在過去多年付出很大努力，透過研究工作和先導計劃，為職業資歷評審發展新的運作模式，提供適切致用的評審服務。

評核服務

非本地高等及專業教育課程

《非本地高等及專業教育（規管）條例》（第493章）於1997年生效。立法旨在防止質素低劣的非本地課程充斥本港，並為本地學生提供合宜的保障。在這自由開放的市場，可透過規管課程質素，提升香港注重學術及專業教育水平的聲譽。

自1997年相關法例生效始，評審局獲委為非本地課程註冊處處長的唯一顧問，就非本地課程註冊的有關申請，提供專業建議。評審局亦透過已註冊課程之周年申報，監察該等課程，以確保繼續符合註冊要求。

本年度，評審局共評核了63個來自澳洲、中國大陸、馬來西亞、新加坡、菲律賓、英國及美國等地的新課程及336個周年申報。詳情請參閱附錄4.3。自條例生效以來，評審局共評核了為數885個新課程及2,242個周年申報。

With the advent of the QF, the profile of the Council's accreditation services will change substantially to embrace more small-scale operators and programmes related to vocational and skill-based training. In cognisance of these changes, considerable efforts have therefore been made in the past years to prepare for the development of new approaches to vocational accreditation to provide fit for purpose accreditation services under the QF through research studies and pilot projects.

Assessment Services

Non-Local Higher and Professional Education Courses

The Non-local Higher and Professional Education (Regulation) Ordinance (Cap. 493) (the Ordinance) was enacted in 1997. The objective of the legislation is to protect local consumers of higher educational services against the marketing of substandard non-local courses conducted in Hong Kong. It is also to enhance the reputation of Hong Kong as a community which values standards of academic and professional education provisions in an open and free market.

Under the Ordinance, the HKCAA is the sole advisor to the Registrar of Non-local Higher and Professional Education Courses and has been offering professional advice on the registrability of the non-local courses against stipulated registration criteria in the legislation since 1997. Apart from assessing new applications, the HKCAA also monitors compliance with the registration criteria through assessments of annual returns of registered courses.

In the reporting period, the HKCAA assessed 63 new applications covering courses from awarding institutions mostly in Australia, Mainland China, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. It also assessed 336 annual returns of registered courses. Detailed information is at Appendix 4.3. Since the enactment of the Ordinance, a total of 885 new applications and 2,242 annual returns have been assessed by the HKCAA.

Reimbursable Courses under the Continuing Education Fund (CEF)

Since the establishment of the Continuing Education Fund (CEF) scheme in June 2002, the HKCAA has been the advisor to the Government on the registrability of courses under the CEF scheme. Effective from 1 July 2007, the Labour and Welfare Bureau (LWB) has been responsible for the CEF scheme. The HKCAA assesses the courses independently to ensure that the quality of the courses meets the sector-specific competencies and criteria for registration. The HKCAA also conducts audit visits of the registered courses under the CEF to ascertain that they continue to meet the criteria for registration. Any non-compliance by the course providers may lead to deregistration of courses by the Government.

During the reporting period, courses covered under the CEF scheme and assessed by the HKCAA fell into seven sectors, namely business services, creative industries, design, financial services, language, logistics and tourism. A total of 1,088 reimbursable courses were approved on the basis of the HKCAA's recommendations. Of these courses, 816 are offered by the continuing education arms of local self-accrediting universities while 272 are by non-university course providers. Further information is at Appendix 4.4.

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Scheme

Continuing professional development (CPD) is a key activity to upgrade the workforce and the business environment and to improve employment opportunities in a knowledge-based economy. The HKCAA has therefore been providing consultancy services to professional bodies and the Government in this area since 1997. It also works with some esteemed professional bodies in respect of the assessment practices, programme standards and the development of quality assurance mechanism for their CPD schemes.

持續進修基金可獲發還款項課程

自持續進修基金於2002年6月成立始，評審局即被委任為政府的顧問，就申請課程可否被納入持續進修基金之資助範疇，提供專業意見。勞工及福利局由2007年7月1日起，負責有關持續進修基金的事宜。評審局就申請課程進行獨立評核，確保課程能符合指定之能力範疇和註冊要求。評審局同時定期為已註冊課程作視學審察，以確保課程符合註冊要求。如有不符者，政府有權撤銷其註冊資格。

本年度，評審局評核了持續進修基金七個資助範疇的課程申請，包括商業服務、創意工業、設計、金融服務業、語文、物流業和旅遊業。同年，政府按評審局的建議，共批准了1,088個課程，註冊成為持續進修基金可獲發還款項課程。當中816個課程來自大學的持續進修學院，其餘272個課程由其他培訓機構提供。有關詳情請參閱附錄4.4。

持續專業培訓計劃

持續進修有助提升在職人士的競爭力，改善本地的營商環境，以迎接知識型經濟的挑戰。自1997年起，評審局為專業團體和政府，提供相關顧問服務。現時，評審局與有關專業團體，共同制定專業培訓的評核方法和課程水平，並就該等機構的持續專業培訓計劃，發展質素保證機制。

保險中介人持續專業培訓課程

自2001年起，評審局受保險業監督委託，成為保險中介人質素保證計劃下的持續專業培訓課程之唯一評核機構。評審局除了制定評核準則外，亦負責執行評核工作，並在其網頁公佈經評核的持續專業培訓活動名單。評審局每年都會探訪此類活動之主辦機構，務求加深對活動的了解，並加強與主辦機構的合作關係。

獲評核的培訓課程須每年由評審局重新評核，以確保培訓活動的質素。本年度，評審局共評核了89個新的持續專業培訓課程，並重新評核了180個申請。詳情請參閱附錄4.5。

地產代理監管局持續專業進修課程

建基於保險中介人持續專業培訓計劃的評核經驗，自2005年起，評審局為地產代理監管局，提供同類服務，此項進修課程，是以自願形式參與。推行的目的，是鼓勵從業員掌握更多最新的專業知識和技能。評審局透過每項進修課程的周年覆核，監察已獲評核活動的質素。本年度，評審局已處理超過80個持續專業進修課程的評核/重新評核申請。詳情請參閱附錄4.5。

CPD Programme for Insurance Intermediaries

The HKCAA has been appointed by the Insurance Authority as the sole assessment authority under the Insurance Intermediaries Quality Assurance Scheme CPD Programme since 2001. Apart from setting the assessment criteria, the HKCAA is also responsible for assessing the courses and publishing a list of approved Insurance CPD activities at the HKCAA website. The HKCAA also conducts annual visits to CPD organisers with a view to understanding better the delivery of CPD activities and fostering relations with the organisers.

Approved CPD programmes are subject to an annual re-assessment by the HKCAA so that the quality of the activities can be maintained and enhanced. In the reporting period, the HKCAA approved a total of 89 CPD programmes, and re-approved 180 CPD programmes for the insurance sector. More information is at Appendix 4.5.

CPD Programme for Estate Agents Authority

With the experience gained from the Insurance Intermediaries CPD Programme, the HKCAA took up a similar role for the Estate Agents Authority (EAA) in 2005, providing assessment services for its voluntary CPD Programme. The aim is to encourage estate agency practitioners to acquire more knowledge and skills on an ongoing basis. The HKCAA also monitors the quality of the approved CPD programmes through annual re-assessment. In the reporting period, more than 80 CPD programmes have been approved/re-approved by the HKCAA. More information is also at Appendix 4.5.

Qualifications Assessment

The HKCAA has been providing qualifications assessment since 1994. Such service provides a professional opinion on individuals' non-local qualifications in general comparability with local ones. Over the years, more than 12,000 applications for qualification assessments have been processed by the HKCAA. In the reporting period, the Council handled a total of 2,147 applications, 75% of which came from prospective teachers who aimed for teacher registration. More information is at Appendix 4.6. Since June 2006, the HKCAA has been entrusted by the Government to assess non-local qualifications held by individual applicants under the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme.

With a view to enhancing our services further, an advance telephone booking service was launched in April 2007. This is a user-friendly system whereby applicants can reserve a specified timeslot during office hours to submit their applications in person. The waiting time for service is shortened and users' feedback to this booking system is favourable.

學歷評估

自1994年起，評審局以本地學歷為基準，就個別人士的非本地學歷水平，提供專業意見。歷年，評審局共處理超過12,000個學歷評估申請。本年度處理個案為2,147個，其中75%是準教師的申請，作為註冊教師之用。詳情請參閱附錄4.6。此外，自2006年6月起，評審局獲政府委託，就「優秀人才入境計劃」個別申請人的學歷資格，提供專業意見。

為了提升服務質素，評審局於2007年4月設立電話預約服務。申請人可於辦公時間致電預約，於指定時間親臨本局遞交申請。此預約服務推出後反應理想，申請人的輪候時間亦得以縮減。

顧問服務

評審局在不同教育範疇的質素保證事宜上，向政府及相關機構，提供專業意見。為配合教育改革，自2000年起，評審局所作的顧問服務更推廣至高等教育以外的範疇。2006/07年度的顧問服務詳情如下。

為新高中課程而設的 應用學習課程

政府於2003年引入職業導向教育課程於中學課程內，旨在為學生提供機會，在專業或職業層面探究個人興趣及職業的取向。此後，評審局聯同教育局課程發展處，為職業導向課程進行質素保證工作。由2006-08學年起，所有職業導向課程均統稱為應用學習課程，成為新高中課程之一部分。

Consultancy Services

The HKCAA acts as the quality assurance consultant to the Government and other relevant organisations in various aspects of education. Such services have extended beyond the higher education level in tandem with the new initiatives for education reform since 2000. The consultancy services provided in 2006/07 cover the following areas.

Applied Learning Courses for New Senior Secondary Curriculum

In 2003, the Government initiated the Career-oriented Studies (COS) courses into the secondary school curriculum. The courses aim at providing students with opportunities to explore their interests and career aspirations in specific professional or vocational areas. The HKCAA has since then been engaged in the quality assurance of the COS in collaboration with the Curriculum Development Institute under the Education Bureau (EDB). Starting from the 2006-08 cohort, COS courses were renamed as Applied Learning (ApL) courses and form an essential component of the New Senior Secondary (NSS) curriculum.



Observing an ApL class
觀察應用學習課程的學習情況

Invited by the Government, the HKCAA has since 2005 served as a member of the Preparatory Applied Learning Committee to oversee the development of the Curriculum and Assessment Framework as well as the quality assurance of ApL courses. During the reporting period, the HKCAA conducted the second round of on-site quality assurance (QA) visits to four ApL courses of the 2005-07 cohort. In 2006, the extension arms of self-accrediting institutions started to offer ApL courses, and a sample of 12 ApL courses offered in the 2006-08 cohort was selected by the HKCAA for assessment. By the end of July 2007, 10 out of 12 QA visits were conducted. The HKCAA will continue to monitor the delivery of the ApL courses in preparation for the introduction of NSS curriculum.

Review of Post-Secondary Education Sector

The EDB has established the Post-secondary Education Sector Steering Committee (SC) and the Executive Director of HKCAA serves as a member on the SC. Phase I of the Review was to take stock of the development of the sector against the policy objective of a 60% participation rate by 2010. The HKCAA contributed specifically to issues relating to quality assurance which is also the theme of Phase II of the Review which started in September 2006.

One of the recommendations put forth in Phase II of the Review is to promote the sharing of good practices and provide reference for the sub-degree sector. A Tripartite Liaison Committee (TLC), with representation from the EDB, the HKCAA and the Joint Quality Review Committee, is tasked to oversee the development and promulgation of good practices in post-secondary education. The TLC held its first meeting in January 2007 and it is advised by an Expert Group on Good Practices for the Sub-degree Sector set up by the EDB. The HKCAA is represented by Council Member Dr W K Chan in this Expert Group.

自2005年起，評審局獲政府邀請，參與應用學習籌備委員會的工作，監督課程及評核架構的發展及應用學習課程的質素保證機制。本年度，評審局為2005-07學年舉辦的四個應用學習課程，進行了第二輪的實地質素保證考察。數間大學的持續進修學院於2006年開始提供應用學習課程，評審局已抽樣評核當中12個課程，截至2007年7月，評審局完成了其中10個質素保證考察。評審局將繼續監察應用學習課程的教與學，為政府日後推行的新高中課程，作好準備。

專上教育界別檢討

教育局成立了專上教育界別檢討督導委員會(委員會)，評審局總幹事獲邀成為委員會成員。委員會第一階段的檢討工作，主要是檢討專上教育界別的發展情況，以及達到60%的專上教育參與率的政策目標，期間，評審局為質素保證事宜，提出多項建議。而質素保證亦是第二階段檢討工作之重心。

在第二階段檢討工作中提出的其中一項建議，是推廣和交流良好作業模式，並作為發展副學位課程的參考。由教育局、評審局及聯校素質檢討委員會的代表組成的三方聯繫委員會，負責監察專上教育界別良好作業模式的發展及交流。委員會於2007年1月舉行了第一次會議，並由教育局設立的專家小組，專責向委員會提出有關優質副學位課程的建議。評審局由成員陳偉群博士代表參與該專家小組工作。

毅進/中學協作計劃

政府於2004/05年首次推行毅進/中學協作計劃(計劃)。該計劃對象為21歲以下從未參加香港中學會考的中四學生。為確保計劃成果達到毅進課程所訂的目標，評審局獲政府委託為2004/05和2005/06學年舉辦的計劃進行獨立評核。

2006年9月，評審局向政府提交了2005/06學年計劃的最後報告。報告指出，有關計劃的整體協作安排及質素保證系統是有效合適，使畢業學生的總體成績，大致上可以等同香港中學會考五科及格。報告亦就該計劃在改善質素方面，提出建議。

IELTS與政府綜合招聘考試英文運用試卷之比較研究

本年度，公務員事務局為綜合招聘考試的英文運用試卷設立新的兩級及格機制，以區分不同公務員職系所要求之英文水平。因應這項新機制之推行，評審局被委託進行雅思國際英語測試系統(IELTS)與綜合招聘考試英文運用試卷之比較研究。評審局同時就雅思國際英語測試系統所得的整體分級及/或分項分數可等同新系統的「第二級及格」，提出專業意見。

評審局於2003年完成了第一階段的雅思國際英語測試系統與香港特區政府綜合招聘考試英文運用試卷之比較研究，上述為第二階段之研究。

Yi Jin / Secondary Schools Collaboration Project

The Yi Jin / Secondary Schools Collaboration Project (the Project) was first launched by the Government in 2004/05, by introducing the Yi Jin Programme to students who have completed Secondary Four, are aged below 21, and have never attempted the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination (HKCEE). To ensure that the standard of the outcome of the Project is comparable to that of the Yi Jin Programme, the HKCAA was entrusted by the Government to conduct independent assessments of the 2004/05 and 2005/06 Projects.

In September 2006, the HKCAA submitted the final assessment report to the Government on the 2005/06 Project. The report concluded that the collaborative arrangement and quality assurance system used in the Project for the 2005/06 school year are in general appropriate and effective in enabling graduates to attain the outcome standards of 5 HKCEE passes in totality but not on a subject-to-subject comparison. A number of recommendations were also made for quality improvement of the Project.

Comparative Study of IELTS and the Use of English Paper of the Common Recruitment Examination

In the reporting period, the HKCAA was commissioned by the Civil Service Bureau (CSB) to undertake a comparative study of the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) and the Use of English Paper of the Common Recruitment Examination (CRE-UE) in view of the introduction of a new two-tier passing threshold in the CRE-UE by the CSB. The two-tier passing threshold system aims to differentiate the requirements in English language proficiency for respective Civil Service posts. The HKCAA was also tasked to recommend an overall band and/or subtest score(s) of IELTS which would be deemed comparable to “the second tier pass” in the new system.

This is a second phase study of a comparison between the IELTS and the CRE-UE, followed on a previous study conducted by the HKCAA in 2003.

External Liaison 對外聯繫





Staying close with our strategic partners
與策略性伙伴保持緊密合作

The HKCAA places prime importance in promoting good practices in quality assurance among education and training institutions, government agencies and authorities in both the local and international contexts. Highlights of the major activities in this regard during the reporting period are shown in the following paragraphs. Further details of the activities are available at Appendix 4.7.

International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education

The HKCAA was one of the driving forces behind the formation of the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (INQAAHE) in 1991. The HKCAA continues to serve as an active member. In April 2007, the Executive Director (ED) of the Council was elected as a Board Member for a second term in 2007/09.

In October 2006, the ED attended the INQAAHE Board Meeting and participated in the Biennial Conference held in Toronto, Canada in April 2007. The theme was on “Quality Assurance: Coming of Age – Lessons from the Past and Strategies for the Future”. The ED was also invited, as INQAAHE Board Member, to deliver a keynote speech on “Overview on Global Developments in Quality Assurance” with a focus on “Regional Co-operation Initiatives” at an international conference held in Bonn, Germany in June 2007.

在本地和國際教育界，評審局致力向有關政府部門及教育和培訓機構，推廣良好質素保證。以下為本年度的重點推廣活動，詳情可參閱附錄4.7。

高等教育質素保證機構國際網絡

在評審局和其他地區質素保證機構的積極推動下，「高等教育質素保證機構國際網絡」於1991年成立，評審局是該網絡的創始會員。2007年4月，評審局總幹事再次被推選為該網絡2007/09年度理事會成員。

總幹事分別於2006年10月及2007年4月出席該網絡在加拿大多倫多舉行之理事會會議及題為《質素保證：時代來臨—經驗學習及為未來謀策》之雙年研討會。2007年6月，總幹事以網絡理事會成員身分，應邀出席於德國波恩舉行之國際研討會，發表重點演說，闡釋如何在全球質素保證發展下加強地區合作。

APQN Project Group meeting
「亞太地區質素網絡」研究項目小組會議



亞太地區質素網絡

評審局為「亞太地區質素網絡」的核心創始會員之一。「亞太地區質素網絡」乃高等教育質素保證機構的區域網絡。成立「亞太地區質素網絡」的目的，旨在讓各地的會員，透過研究計劃、工作坊、研討會、資訊交換、合作協議、顧問服務和員工交流等活動，提升區內的質素保證水平。自「亞太地區質素網絡」於2005年成立至今，總幹事連續三屆獲推選為該網絡的主席，而部份評審局的專業評審職員則為該網絡其中三項研究項目的成員。

2007年度「亞太地區質素網絡」研討會暨周年會員大會，於同年2月在馬來西亞吉隆坡舉行。與會期間，總幹事以主席身份於專題研討會上發表演說，同時主持周年會員大會和兩次理事會會議。秘書處的職員亦在同一會議上發表演說，題目為《香港資歷架構：質素的保證》。

Asia-Pacific Quality Network

The HKCAA is one of the core founding members of the Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN), which is the regional network of higher education quality assurance agencies covering over half of the world's population. The APQN aims at building capacity in quality assurance across the region through a programme of projects, workshops, seminars, information exchanges, co-operation agreements, consultancies and staff exchanges. Since the inception of the APQN in 2005, the ED has been the President and some professional staff of the Council have been participating in three project groups designated by the APQN.

During the APQN 2007 Conference and Annual General Meeting (AGM) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in February, the ED, in the capacity of the President of APQN, delivered speeches in plenary sessions and chaired the AGM and two APQN Board meetings. A professional staff also presented a paper on "Hong Kong Qualifications Framework: A Warranty for Quality" at the same event.



APQN 2007 Conference
2007年度「亞太地區質素網絡」研討會

China Visits

During the reporting period, the ED and some professional staff of the HKCAA paid visits to a number of educational authorities/organisations in Mainland China. These visits have provided opportunities for the sharing of information and experiences in accreditation and quality assurance practices and further strengthened the Council's linkages with the Mainland educational bodies.

In August 2006, the ED attended the 6th National Conference on Degree and Graduate Education Evaluation in Shenyang and visited the Evaluation Department of the China Academic Degrees and Graduate Education Development Center (CDGDC) under the Ministry of Education. During the Conference, the ED gave a presentation on "Quality Assurance System of the Hong Kong Higher Education". On another occasion, the Principal Registrar was invited to give a presentation entitled "Experience Sharing – Accreditation Practice in Hong Kong" at the Workshop held in Beijing on Quality Assurance of Undergraduate Programmes organised by the Higher Education Evaluation Centre of the Ministry of Education in October 2006.

國內考察

本年度，總幹事與局內專業評審同事曾多次造訪國內的教育機構及團體。這些考察活動，除提供資訊交流及分享評審與質素保證經驗的機會外，亦同時加強評審局與內地教育團體的聯繫。

2006年8月，總幹事應邀出席在瀋陽舉行之全國第六屆學位與研究生教育評估學術會議。與會期間，總幹事發表了有關香港高等教育質素保證體制的演說。同時，總幹事亦訪問國家教育部學位與研究生教育發展中心，藉此加強聯繫。此外，於2006年10月，首席評審主任應邀出席由教育部高等教育教學評估中心舉辦之2007年參評普通高等學校本科教學工作水平評估工作研討班，並於會上分享評審局在學術評審工作的經驗。

Attendance at the National Conference on Degree and Graduate Education Evaluation in Shenyang
參與於瀋陽舉行之全國學位與研究生教育評估學術會議



研討會及會議

評審局致力推廣教育質素保證工作，並積極與本地及非本地教育團體分享質素保證的心得。面對教育全球化，跨境教育之質素保證成為日益重要的議題。在不同的國際論壇上，評審局作為本港唯一教育質素保證的法定機構之責任，就如何為非本地課程作質素保證的工作，與各地區代表分享經驗。

2006年10月，總幹事應邀出席於澳門舉行之第七屆「亞太區大學聯會」研討會。2006年12月，在英國文化協會贊助下，總幹事應邀出席於英國愛丁堡舉行為期兩天的研討會及一天的討論會。另外，在英、印教育和科研促進機構的贊助下，總幹事應新德里英國文化協會的邀請，出席於2007年3月在印度海得拉巴舉行之國際工作坊，題目為《印度高等教育課程之合作教學：英國與印度攜手邁向優越楷模》，並就跨境教育方面，發表演說。同年5月，總幹事應上海市教育委員會之邀請，出席該會與澳洲教育、科學與培訓部國際教育司合辦在上海舉行之研討會，並作為演講嘉賓，以《跨境教育：香港的經驗》為題，發表演說。

Conferences and Meetings

The HKCAA has always been a supporter for quality assurance in education and frequently shares its views with both the local and international education sectors. With globalisation of education, quality assurance across national borders has become an increasingly important issue. The experiences of the HKCAA in assuring comparable quality of non-local courses and its unique roles as the only statutory quality assurance body in Hong Kong have been shared at various international forums on the quality of transnational education.

In October 2006, the ED attended the 7th General Conference of the Association of Universities of Asia and the Pacific in Macau. Sponsored by the British Council, the ED was invited to attend a two-day conference and a one-day seminar in Edinburgh in December 2006. In addition, invited by the British Council, New Delhi and sponsored by the UK India Education and Research Initiative, the ED participated in an international workshop, held in Hyderabad, India in March 2007, entitled “Collaborative Delivery of Higher Education Programmes in India: UK and India Achieving Best Practice” and delivered a speech on transnational education. In May 2007, the ED was invited to be a speaker on the topic of “Transnational Education — The Hong Kong Experience” in a forum held in Shanghai which was jointly organised by the Shanghai Municipal Education Commission and the Australian Education International of the Australian Government.



Attending international conference
參加國際會議

Professional staff of the Council also participate actively in local, regional and international conferences and overseas visits. In April 2007, the Principal Registrar was invited by the Department of Education, Science and Training of the Australian Government to give a presentation on the development of the Qualifications Framework in Hong Kong as well as paying a visit to the National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition in Canberra, Australia. In addition, he attended the Regional Committee Meeting in May 2007 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, which was co-organised by the Asia-Pacific Programme of Educational Innovation for Development, UNESCO Bangkok and Korean National Commission for UNESCO. Professional staff also attended conferences in Australia, Macau, Mainland China, Malaysia, Spain, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom during the reporting period.

Visitors

HKCAA often receives delegations from the Mainland China and abroad. In January 2007, a delegation of the Ministry of Education of the PRC led by the Vice-Minister, Professor Yuan Guiren visited the HKCAA. A professional training workshop on Hong Kong QA practice and education system was arranged for a delegation from Vietnam comprising the Ministry of Education and Training and university representatives who visited the Council in May 2007. In addition, a staff from the Shanghai Educational Evaluation Institute visited the HKCAA in January 2007 and stayed with the Secretariat for two weeks to learn about the QA practices in Hong Kong. During the reporting period, the HKCAA also received visitors from various organisations such as the Association of Chinese Graduate Schools, Australian Consulate-General in Shanghai, China Academic Degrees and Graduate Education Development Center, Ministry of Education of the Singaporean Government, National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation from Japan, the Office for National Education Standards and Quality Assessment from Thailand and the UK Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA).

評審局的專業評審職員亦積極參與本地、區域及國際研討會及外出考察等活動。首席評審主任應澳洲政府教育及科學與培訓部之邀請，於2007年4月介紹香港資歷架構的發展，並到澳洲全國海外技能認可處訪問。同年5月，首席評審主任亦出席於南韓首爾舉行，由亞太地區教育創新為發展服務計劃、聯合國教科文組織及韓國大學教育協議會聯合舉辦之會議。除此之外，評審局的其他專業職員於本年度也先後參與各地舉辦的研討會，包括澳洲、澳門、中國內地、馬來西亞、西班牙、台灣、英國等地。

來訪機構

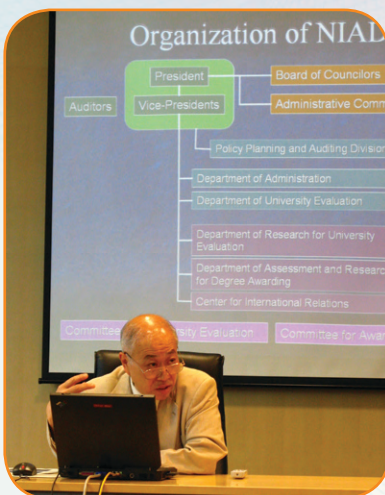
一如以往，評審局非常重視來自中國內地及世界各地的機構到訪。2007年1月，國家教育部副部長袁貴仁先生率團訪問評審局。同年5月，評審局為來訪的越南大學及政府教育及培訓部代表團安排專業培訓工作坊，介紹香港的質素保證工作及教育制度。此外，上海市教育評估院的一名職員亦於2007年1月在評審局展開為期兩週有關香港的評審工作的交流學習。此外，評審局於本年度接待的境外訪客，包括中國研究生院院長聯席會、澳洲駐上海領事館、國家教育部學位與研究生教育發展中心、新加坡教育部、日本大學評價及學位授予機構、泰國全國教育標準和質量評估辦公室及英國高等教育質量保障局。

本年度訪問評審局的本地訪客，包括香港品質保證局、香港專業議會、地產代理監管局及香港總商會等。藉著接待訪客，評審局得以與合作夥伴加強溝通、建立合作關係，促進互動交流，並分享為資歷架構所制定的相關質素保證機制的經驗。

Local visitors in the reporting period included the Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency, the Council of Hong Kong Professional Associations, the Estate Agents Authority and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. These visits were for purposes of networking and relationship building with our key stakeholders as well as information sharing on the quality assurance mechanism that is being developed by the HKCAA to underpin the QF.



QAA visiting HKCAA
英國高等教育質量保障局來訪



An expert from Japan sharing his QA experience with the Secretariat during his visit to HKCAA
來自日本的專家於到訪期間與秘書處職員分享質素保證工作的經驗



Vice-Minister, Professor Yuan Guiren (left) of the Ministry of Education visiting the Council
國家教育部副部長袁貴仁教授(左)來訪

Liaison with Local Stakeholders

The HKCAA has been proactively reaching out to the industries. Through courtesy visits and meetings with employers, business chambers, trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and operators, the HKCAA introduced its future roles under the QF and its services to the industries. These liaisons have extended the Council's industrial network and promoted the recruitment of Sector/Subject Specialists.

In the reporting period, a total of 17 visits were paid to the trade unions, trade associations and professional bodies. The HKCAA also hosted working lunches with its key stakeholders regularly.

與本地合作夥伴聯繫

評審局向來積極與業界接觸。透過探訪和聚會等活動，向僱主、商會、工會、專業團體及課程營辦者等組織介紹評審局主要工作及在資歷架構下扮演的角色。同時藉此拓展業界網絡及宣傳招募行業/學科專家的訊息。

本年度，評審局共造訪了17個工會及專業團體，並定期為合作夥伴舉行工作坊和午餐會，旨在作經驗交流。



Updating stakeholders with the Council's new developments
向業界提供有關評審局的最新發展





Dialogue with stakeholders
與業界作經常性交流



Financial Report

財務報告





Operating on a self-financed basis
履行自負盈虧的經營模式

Financial Results (1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007)

財務結果 (2006年4月1日至2007年3月31日)

Income and Expenditure

The overall income for the year was \$39.88M, of which \$15.97M (40%) was generated from the accreditation of academic programmes and assessment for Continuing Professional Development programmes for Insurance Intermediaries and Estate Agents as well as assessment of Continuing Education Fund courses. Some \$10M (25.1%) came from the assessment for non-local courses and other advisory and consultancy services. The fee income generated from Qualifications Assessment accounted for \$5.86M (14.7%). An allocation of \$5.98M (15%) was received from the Government to defray the expenses incurred in connection with the development of the Qualifications Framework project. About \$2.07M (5.2%) was investment and other income.

The overall expenditure of the Council was \$38.63M. Expenses on staffing remained the major expenditure item (55.14%), followed by the direct accreditation and consultancy cost (21.86%). The surplus of the year was \$1.25M.

Financial Position

The accumulated surplus brought forward from 2005/2006 was \$44.75M. After taking into account operating surplus of the year and the investment revaluation reserve, the balance came to \$48.51M.

The financial results of the Council for the year are set out in Appendices 5 and 6 which include the statement of income and expenditure as well as the analysis of expenditure respectively.

收入及支出

本年度的整體收入為3,988萬元，其中1,597萬元(佔40%)來自學術評審及各項評核服務收費，包括保險中介人及地產代理持續專業培訓課程和持續進修基金課程。約1,000萬元(佔25.1%)收入是來自非本地課程評核及各種諮詢及顧問服務。學歷評估收費，則為評審局帶來586萬元(佔14.7%)收入。此外，598萬元(佔15%)乃政府撥款，以支付資歷架構前期準備工作的費用。餘下的207萬元(佔5.2%)，是來自投資及其他收入。

評審局在本財政年度的整體支出為3,863萬元。員工成本為主要支出，佔總支出的55.14%。直接評審/顧問成本，佔總支出的21.86%。本年度的盈餘為125萬元。

財務狀況

由2005/2006年度帶來的累計盈餘為4,475萬元，在加入本年度的盈餘及投資重估儲備後，結餘為4,851萬元。

本財政年度的帳目收支表及支出分析，詳載於附錄5及附錄6。

Appendices

附錄

Appendix 1: Council Members

附錄1：評審局成員

as at 31 July 2007
截至2007年7月31日止

> Chairman

Dr York Liao, SBS, JP
Managing Director
Winbridge Company Limited

主席

廖約克博士, SBS, JP
Winbridge 有限公司常務董事

> Vice-Chairman

Dr Herbert Hui Ho Ming, JP
Chairman
1Chinalink Investment Company Limited

副主席

許浩明博士, JP
1Chinalink Investment Company Limited
主席

> Non-local Academics

Professor David Dunkerley
Professor & Head of Sociology
School of Social Sciences
University of Glamorgan, UK

非本地之學術界人士

Professor David Dunkerley
英國格拉摩根大學社會學系系主任暨教授

Dr Achim Hopbach
Managing Director
German Accreditation Council, Germany

Dr Achim Hopbach
Managing Director
German Accreditation Council, Germany

Professor Pan Yunhe
Vice President
Chinese Academy of Engineering, PRC

潘雲鶴教授
中國工程院副院長

Professor Gordon Stanley
President
Board of Studies
New South Wales, Australia

Professor Gordon Stanley
澳洲新南威爾斯州教務委員會主席

Dr David B Wolf
Administrative Officer
Community College Leadership Development Initiative
USA

Dr David B Wolf
美國社區學院領袖發展計劃主任

> Local Academics

Professor Chan Tsang Sing
Associate Vice President (Administration & Planning) &
Shun Hing Chair Professor of Marketing
Lingnan University

本地學術界人士

陳增聲教授
嶺南大學協理副校長 (行政及策劃) 暨
信興市場學講座教授

Professor Richard Ho Yan Ki
Acting President & Professor (Chair) of Finance
City University of Hong Kong

何焯基教授
香港城市大學署理校長暨
金融學講座教授

Professor Edmond Ko, JP
Senior Advisor to Dean of Engineering &
Adjunct Professor of Chemical Engineering
Department of Chemical Engineering
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Professor John Lee Chi Kin
Director, Centre for University and School Partnership &
Dean of Education & Professor
Department of Curriculum and Instruction
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Professor Leung Tin Pui, BBS, JP
Emeritus Professor & University Fellow
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Professor Wong Yuk Shan, BBS, JP
Vice President for Administration and Business &
Professor of Biology
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Professor Philip Yeung Kwok Wing
Executive Director
Clothing Industry Training Authority

高彥鳴教授, JP
香港科技大學工學院院長資深顧問暨
化學工程學系兼任教授

李子建教授
香港中文大學大學與學校夥伴協作中心
主任及教育學院院長暨
課程與教學學系教授

梁天培教授, BBS, JP
香港理工大學榮譽退休教授及大學院士

黃玉山教授, BBS, JP
香港科技大學副校長(行政)暨
生物學教授

楊國榮教授
製衣業訓練局總幹事

> Local Non-Academics

Dr Chan Wai Kwan, JP
Senior Director (Business Policy)
Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

Mr Martin Liao Cheung Kong, JP
Barrister

Dr Lewis Luk Tei
Deputy Chairman & Executive Director
Hutchison Harbour Ring Limited

Ms Winnie Ng
Executive Director
Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited

Mr Raymond Tang Chiu Ping
Chairman, Greater China
Russell Reynolds Associates

本地非學術界人士

陳偉群博士, JP
香港總商會工商政策副總裁

廖長江先生, JP
大律師

陸地博士
和記港陸有限公司副主席兼執行董事

伍穎梅女士
九龍巴士(一九三三)有限公司執行董事

鄧昭平先生
雷諾仕聘請顧問公司大中華區主席

> Ex-officio Member

Mr Peter P T Cheung
Executive Director
Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation

當然成員

張寶德先生
香港學術評審局總幹事

Appendix 2: Committees and Sub-Committee

附錄 2：常設委員會及其屬下小組委員會

as at 31 July 2007
截至2007年7月31日止

> Qualifications and Accreditation Committee

Chairman

Professor Leung Tin Pui, BBS, JP (until Feb 2007)

Members

Professor Chan Tsang Sing

Professor David Dunkerley

Dr Achim Hopbach

Professor Edmond Ko, JP

Professor John Lee Chi Kin

Dr Lewis Luk Tei

Professor Pan Yunhe

Professor Philip Yeung Kwok Wing

Ex-officio Members

Dr York Liao, SBS, JP (Chairman since Feb 2007)

Mr Peter P T Cheung

資歷及評審委員會

主席

梁天培教授, BBS, JP (至2007年2月)

委員

陳增聲教授

Professor David Dunkerley

Dr Achim Hopbach

高彥鳴教授, JP

李子建教授

陸地博士

潘雲鶴教授

楊國榮教授

當然成員

廖約克博士, SBS, JP (2007年2月開始擔任主席)

張寶德先生

> Finance Committee

Chairman

Mr Martin Liao Cheung Kong, JP

Members

Dr Chan Wai Kwan, JP

Professor Richard Ho Yan Ki

Professor Wong Yuk Shan, BBS, JP

Professor Philip Yeung Kwok Wing

Ex-officio Members

Dr York Liao, SBS, JP

Mr Peter P T Cheung

財務委員會

主席

廖長江先生, JP

委員

陳偉群博士, JP

何焯基教授

黃玉山教授, BBS, JP

楊國榮教授

當然成員

廖約克博士, SBS, JP

張寶德先生

> Personnel and Administration Committee

Chairman

Dr Herbert Hui Ho Ming, JP

Members

Ms Winnie Ng

Professor Gordon Stanley

Mr Raymond Tang Chiu Ping

Dr David B Wolf

Ex-officio Members

Dr York Liao, SBS, JP

Mr Peter P T Cheung

人事及行政委員會

主席

許浩明博士, JP

委員

伍穎梅女士

Professor Gordon Stanley

鄧昭平先生

Dr David B Wolf

當然成員

廖約克博士, SBS, JP

張寶德先生

> Funds Management Sub-Committee

Chairman

Dr Herbert Hui Ho Ming, JP

Members

Professor Richard Ho Yan Ki

Ms Winnie Ng

Ex-officio Member

Mr Peter P T Cheung

資金管理小組委員會

主席

許浩明博士, JP

委員

何焯基教授

伍穎梅女士

當然成員

張寶德先生

Appendix 3: Secretariat Staff

附錄3：秘書處職員

as at 31 July 2007
截至2007年7月31日止

> Executive Director

Mr Peter P T Cheung

總幹事

張寶德先生

> Principal Registrar

Mr Felix Leung

首席評審主任

梁鏡威先生

> Senior Registrars

Ms Catherine Ip

Ms Susanna Lee

Ms Connie Lok

高級評審主任

葉貴寶女士

李淑仁女士

駱桂好女士

> Registrars

Mr Jordan Cheung

Dr Bessie Chong

Ms Fiona Lam

Ms Hailey Lam

Ms Clara Li

Ms Aileen Mak

Dr McBrayer Poon Kim Fong

Ms Patricia Tam

Ms Julianne Wong

Dr Sandra Wong

Dr Alan Wu

Mr Johnny Yiu

評審主任

張超民先生

莊珮珊博士

林嘉慧女士

林婉雯女士

李嘉娜女士

麥小棉女士

潘劍芳博士

譚婉媚女士

王衛燕女士

王景兒博士

胡兆勳博士

姚仕民先生

> Assistant Registrars

Ms Lesley Cheung

Ms Clara Chong

Mr Chong King

Mr Victor Chung

Ms Floria Fung

Mr Sam Ho

Ms Joyce Kan

Ms Trinity Lai

Ms Edith Mok

Mr Wilbur Pang

Ms Bonnie Tam

Ms Polly Wong

Ms Prudence Wong

Ms Yvonne Yan

助理評審主任

張慧敏女士

莊聰聰女士

莊敬先生

宗銳明先生

馮詩琪女士

何卓勤先生

簡婉清女士

賴翠珊女士

莫若琪女士

彭偉華先生

譚淑安女士

黃志怡女士

黃淑貞女士

甄盈韻女士

> Assistant Office Manager

Mr Eric Leung

辦公室助理經理

梁偉達先生

> Executive Assistants

Mr Ryan Chan
Mr H T Cheng
Ms H T Cheung
Ms Daphne Chow
Ms Tina Choy
Ms Angela Chu
Ms Crystal Ho
Mr Stephen Ho
Ms Jeannie Kam
Ms Ivy Kwok
Mr Marcus Lam
Mr C P Leung
Ms Fanny Lui
Mr Oscar Pang
Mr Albert Wan
Ms Maggie Wong
Ms Perrie Wong
Ms Yoki Wong
Ms Joyce Yip
Ms Claudia Yiu
Ms Angela Yue

行政助理

陳耀章先生
鄭康泰先生
張曉彤女士
周碧雯女士
蔡婷婷女士
朱琪卿女士
何思敏女士
何啟俊先生
金虹女士
郭雅文女士
林思明先生
梁展鵬先生
雷佩怡女士
彭光輝先生
溫耀文先生
黃敏宜女士
黃佩煒女士
黃敏華女士
葉雅芝女士
饒佩蓉女士
余蘭芳女士

> Office Assistant

Ms Rowena Wan

辦公室助理

溫蝶儀女士

Part-time Staff

兼職人員

> Consultants

Mr Roger Cheung (Information Technology)
Dr S S Kwong (Industry Liaison)

顧問

張英華先生 (資訊科技)
鄭勝仕博士 (行業聯繫)

> Registrar

Ms Florence Lam

評審主任

林錦芳女士

Appendix 4: Facts and Figures

附錄 4：數據與數字

Appendix 附錄 4.1

Sector/Subject Specialists

行業 / 學科專家

Sector/Subject Specialists (as at 31 July 2007)

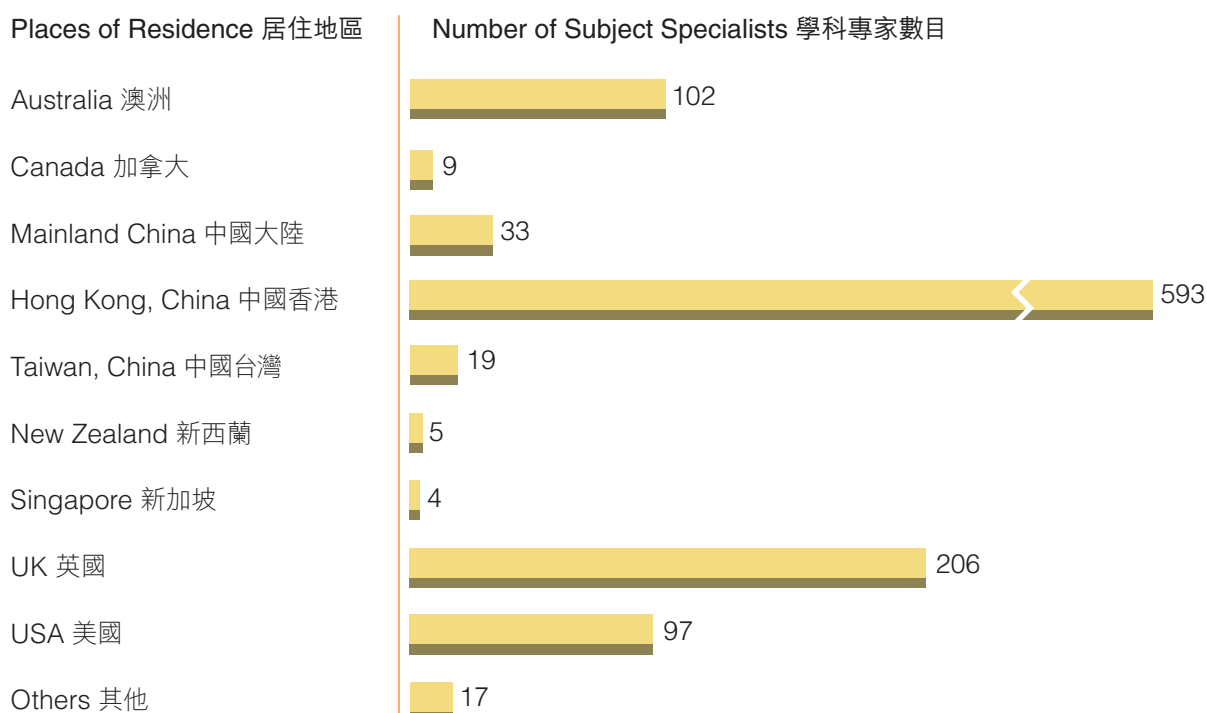
行業 / 學科專家 (截至2007年7月31日止)

	Number of Local Specialists 本地專家之數目	Number of Non-local Specialists 非本地專家之數目	Total 總數
Sector Specialists 行業專家	660	8	668
Subject Specialists 學科專家	593	492	1,085
Total 總數	1,253	500	1,753

62 <

Subject Specialists by Place of Residence (as at 31 July 2007)

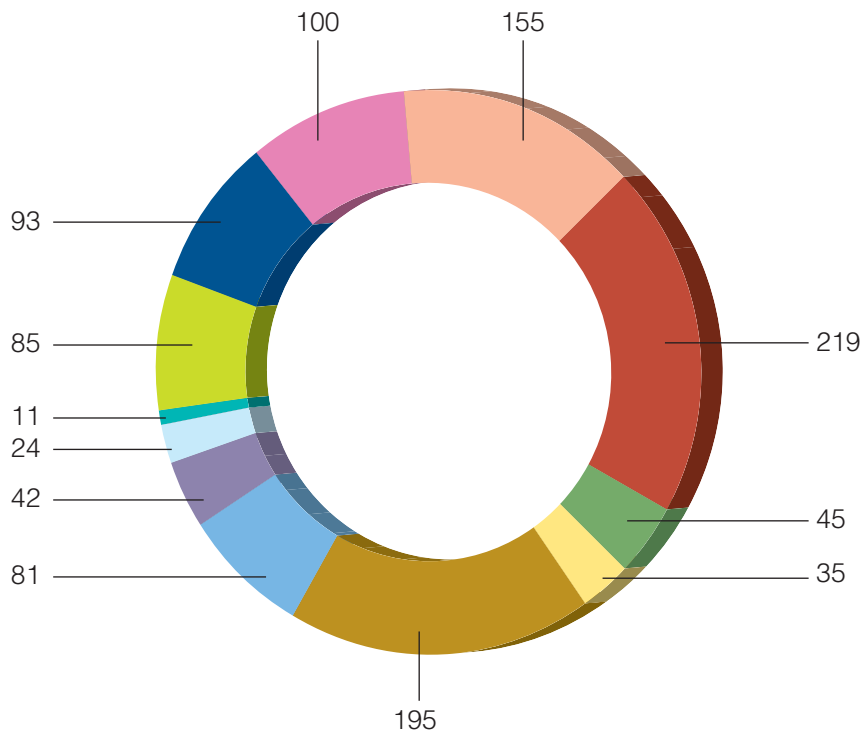
學科專家數目 — 以居住地區分類 (截至2007年7月31日止)



Total 總數 1,085

Appendix 附錄 4.1 (Con't 續)

Subject Specialists by Discipline of Study (as at 31 July 2007)
學科專家數目 — 以學術範疇分類 (截至2007年7月31日止)



Disciplines of Study	學術範疇	Number 數目
Arts	文科	155
Business/Management	商業/ 管理	219
Construction/Architecture	建築	45
Design	設計	35
Education	教育	195
Engineering	工程	81
Information Technology	資訊科技	42
Languages	語言	24
Law	法律	11
Performing Arts	演藝	85
Science & Technology	科學與科技	93
Social Sciences	社會科學	100

Total 總數 1,085

Appendix 附錄 4.1 (Con't 續)

Sector Specialists (as at 31 July 2007)
行業專家數目 (截至2007年7月31日止)

Sectors	行業	Number 數目
Administration and Management	行政及管理	15
Animal and Pet Care	動物及寵物護理	1
Audio-Visual Services	影音服務	2
Automotive	汽車業	17
Banking	銀行業	3
Beauty	美容業	62
Business Services	商業服務	8
Chinese Catering	中式飲食業	64
Clothing and Fashion Design	製衣及時裝設計	8
Computer Support Services	電腦技術支援服務	5
Construction and Building Services	建造及樓宇服務	16
Creative Industries	創意工業	15
Electrical and Mechanical Services	機電業	48
Food and Beverage Services	飲食業	33
Gardening and Horticulture	園藝業	3
Hairdressing	美髮業	37
Hotel and Tourism	酒店及旅遊業	34
Information and Communications Technology	資訊科技及通訊業	29
Insurance and Financial Planning	保險及財務計劃業	17
Jewellery	珠寶業	19
Legal Profession	法律專業	3
Logistics	物流業	33
Multimedia Game Design and Animation	多媒體遊戲設計及動畫	8
Health Care	護理業	14
Occupational Safety and Health	職業安全與健康	7
Performing Arts	表演藝術	21
Printing and Publishing	印刷及出版業	32
Product Design	產品設計	7
Property Maintenance and Renovation Services	物業維修及保養	9
Property Management	物業管理業	25
Retailing	零售業	5
Security Management	保安管理	3
Social Services	社會服務	24
Recreation and Sports Management	康樂及體育管理	14
Watch and Clock	鐘錶業	22
Wholesale and Import/Export	批發及出入口業	5
Total	總數	668

Appendix 附錄 4.2

Academic Accreditation
學術評審

<i>Accreditation Activities (1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007)</i> 2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日之評審工作	
	Number of Institutional/Re-Institutional Review Exercises 院校評審/院校重新評審項目
Total 總數	5
	Number of Programme Validation Exercises 課程甄審數目
Master Degree 碩士課程	2
Bachelor Degree 學士課程	3
Associate Degree/Higher Diploma 副學士/高級文憑課程	6
Pre-Associate Degree or below 副學士先修或以下課程	7
Total 總數	18
	Number of Programme Re-validation Exercises 課程重新甄審數目
Bachelor Degree 學士課程	3
Associate Degree/Higher Diploma 副學士/高級文憑課程	2
Pre-Associate Degree or below 副學士先修或以下課程	1
Total 總數	6

Appendix 附錄 4.2 (Con't 續)

> Institutions having been Successfully Accredited or Re-accredited in the Reporting Year

本年度成功通過院校評審或院校重新評審之院校

Institutional Review

- Hong Kong Institute of Continuing Education Community College
- Yew Chung Community College of International Studies

院校評審

- 香港持續教育社區書院
- 耀中國際教育社區書院

Re-Institutional Review

- Caritas Bianchi College of Careers
- Hong Kong College of Technology

院校重新評審

- 明愛白英奇專業學校
- 香港專業進修學校

> Programmes Validated in the Reporting Year (programmes offered in full-time mode only unless specified otherwise)

本年度通過課程甄審的課程 (除特別註明外，所有獲甄審課程均為全日制課程)

Hong Kong Art School

- Higher Diploma in Applied Art

香港藝術學院

- 應用藝術高級文憑

Hong Kong College of Technology

- Associate Diploma (*part-time mode*)
- Associate Diploma (Applied Technologies) (*additional stream*)
- Foundation Year (for Higher Diploma)[#]
- Pre-Foundation Year (for Associate Degree)[#]

香港專業進修學校

- 通用文憑 (兼讀制)
- 通用文憑 (應用科技) (*附加主修科目*)
- 高級文憑課程基礎年課程[#]
- 副學士學位基礎年先修課程[#]

Hong Kong Institute of Continuing Education Community College

- Associate Degree in Services Management

香港持續教育社區書院

- 服務管理副學士

Hong Kong Shue Yan University

- Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) in Law and Business

香港樹仁大學

- 法律與商業 (榮譽) 商學士

The Church of Christ in China Kung Lee College

- Diploma in Business and Information Technology
- Diploma in Hospitality and Tourism Management

中華基督教會公理高中書院

- 商業與資訊科技文憑
- 款待及旅遊業管理文憑

The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts

- Master of Fine Arts in Drama
- Master of Fine Arts in Theatre and Entertainment Arts^{**} (*full-time and part-time mode*)

香港演藝學院

- 戲劇藝術碩士
- 舞台及製作藝術碩士^{**} (*全日制及兼讀制*)

Appendix 附錄 4.2 (Con't 續)

The Hong Kong Institute of Education

- Associate of Applied Science (Accountancy)
- Associate of Applied Science (Business and Information Technology)
- Associate of Applied Science (Sports Coaching and Management)

香港教育學院

- 應用科學副學士 (會計學)
- 應用科學副學士 (商業與資訊科技)
- 應用科學副學士 (運動教練與管理學)

Yew Chung Community College of International Studies

- Associate in Arts##
- University Preparation Diploma##

耀中國際教育社區書院

- 文學副學士##
- 大學先修文憑##

Completion of this programme will not lead to a separate award.

修畢此課程後不會獲發任何資歷。

** The implementation of this programme has been deferred to 2008/09 academic year and its accreditation status is subject to the fulfilment of pre-conditions.

** 此課程將延至2008/09學年開辦，院校須完成有關先設條件，方可獲得評審資格。

This programme will be implemented in 2008/09 academic year.

此課程將於2008/09學年開辦。

> Programmes Re-validated in the Reporting Year

(programmes offered in full-time mode only unless specified otherwise)

本年度通過重新甄審程序的課程

(除特別註明外，所有獲重新甄審課程均為全日制課程)

Hang Seng School of Commerce

- Associate Degree in Business Administration
- Pre-Associate Degree in Business Administration

恒生商學書院

- 工商管理副學士
- 工商管理副學士先修課程

Hong Kong Art School

- Higher Diploma in Media Art

香港藝術學院

- 媒體藝術高級文憑

Hong Kong Institute of Technology/ Southern Cross University

- Bachelor of Business

香港科技專上書院/澳洲南格斯大學

- 工商學學士

The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts

- Bachelor of Fine Arts (Honours) in Dance
- Bachelor of Music (Honours)

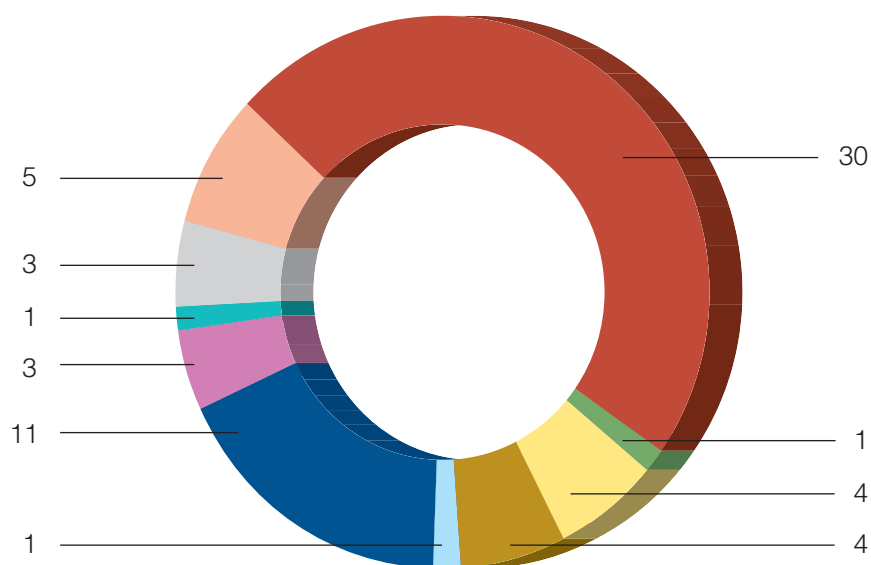
香港演藝學院

- 舞蹈藝術榮譽學士
- 音樂榮譽學士

Appendix 附錄 4.3

Non-local Courses 非本地課程

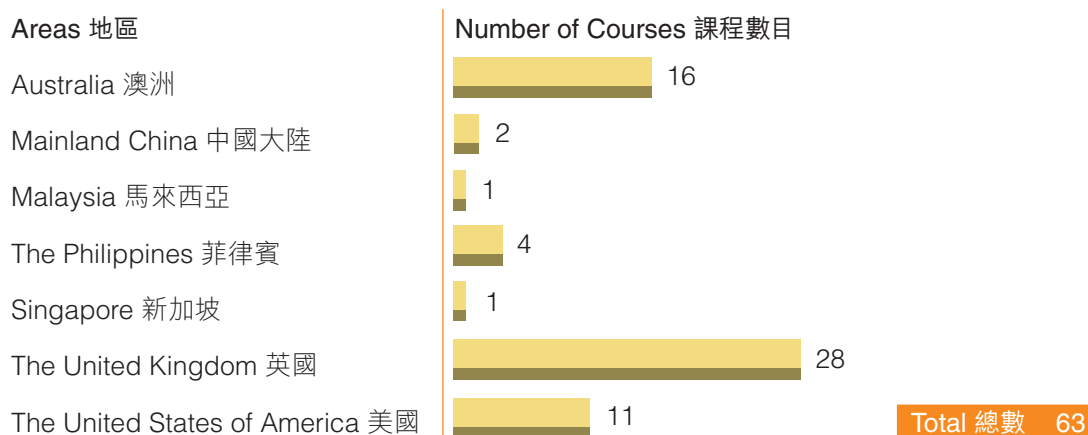
Assessed Non-local Courses by Discipline of Study (1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007) 經評核之非本地課程 — 以學術範疇分類 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日)



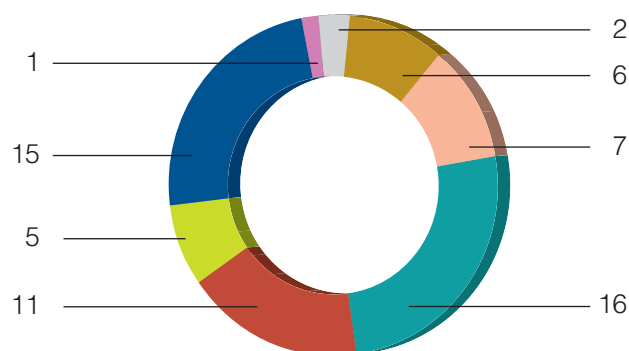
Disciplines	學術範疇	Number of Courses 數目課程
Arts	藝術	5
Business/Management	商業/管理	30
Construction/Architecture	建築	1
Design	設計	4
Education	教育	4
Engineering	工程	1
Science & Technology	科學與技術	11
Social Sciences	社會科學	3
Law	法律	1
Others	其他	3
Total 總數		63

Appendix 附錄 4.3 (Con't 續)

Assessed Non-local Courses by Geographic Origin (1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007)
經評核之非本地課程 — 以地區分類 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日)



Assessed Non-local Courses by Level of Study (1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007)
經評核之非本地課程 — 以學歷程度分類 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日)



Levels of Study

學歷程度

Number of Courses
數目課程

- Certificate/U Entry Programme/Foundation
- Diploma
- Advanced Diploma/Higher Diploma
- Bachelor Degree
- Bachelor (Hons) Degree
- Postgraduate Diploma/Certificate
- Master Degree
- Doctorate

- 證書/基礎證書
- 文憑
- 高級文憑
- 學士
- 學士(榮譽)
- 深造文憑/證書
- 碩士
- 博士

Total 總數 63

Appendix 附錄 4.4

Continuing Education Fund Courses 持續進修基金課程

**Assessed Reimbursable Courses for Continuing Education Fund
(1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007)**
經評核之持續進修基金可獲發還款項課程 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日)

Sectors 範疇	Number of Courses Offered by the Continuing Education Divisions of Local Universities 由本地大學持續進修部 提供之課程數目	Number of Courses Offered by the Non-University Course Providers 由非大學機構 提供之課程數目	Sub-total 小計
Business Services 商業服務	386	115	501
Creative Industries 創意工業	21	20	41
Design (Product and Digital) 設計 (產品和數碼設計)	42	29	71
Financial Services 金融服務業	254	62	316
Language 語文	9	22	31
Logistics 物流業	77	3	80
Tourism 旅遊業	27	21	48
Total 總數	816	272	1,088

Appendix 附錄 4.5

Continuing Professional Development Scheme
持續專業培訓計劃

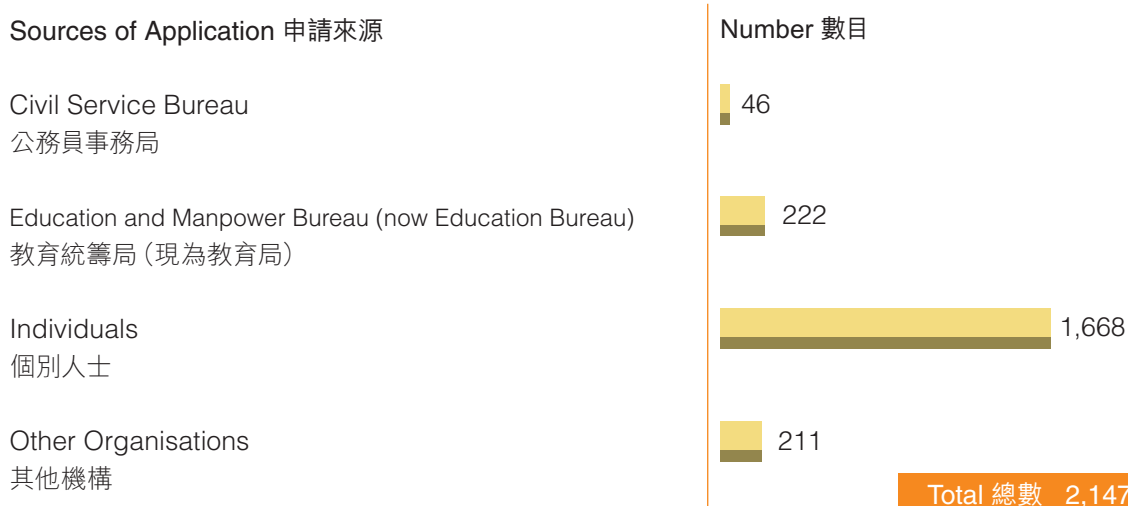
Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Programmes
Approved and Re-approved by the HKCAA (1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007)
經本局評核或重新核准之持續專業培訓課程 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31)

Type of CPD Programmes 持續專業培訓課程	Insurance Intermediaries CPD Scheme 保險中介人持續專業培訓計劃		Estate Agents Authority CPD Scheme 地產代理監管局持續專業進修計劃	
	Number of Approved Programmes 獲批核課程數目	Number of Re-approved Programmes 獲重新批核課程數目	Number of Approved Programmes 獲批核課程數目	Number of Re-approved Programmes 獲重新批核課程數目
Activities organised by respective companies for in-house participation 供主辦機構內部員工參與的培訓活動	36	87	2	0
Activities for the public 供公眾人士參與的培訓活動	28	55	0	0
Activities for commissioning body 供委託機構員工參與的培訓活動	4	5	0	0
Activities for the above two or three categories 供上列兩至三種培訓對象參與的培訓活動	13	19	23	24
Others 其他	8	14	3	0
Total 總數	89	180	28	34

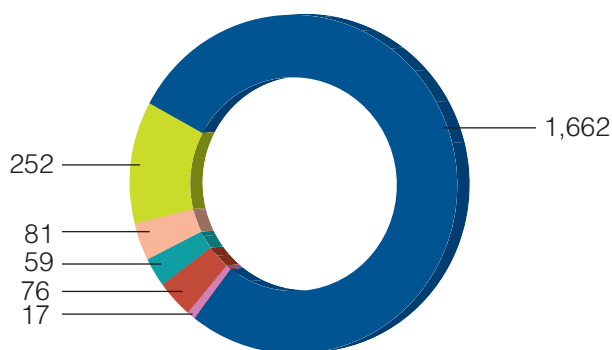
Appendix 附錄 4.6

Qualifications Assessment 學歷評估

Qualifications Assessment Cases by Sources of Application (1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007) 學歷評估申請數目－以申請來源分類 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日)



Levels of Major Qualifications Held by Applicants (1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007) 申請人所持之主要學歷程度 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日)

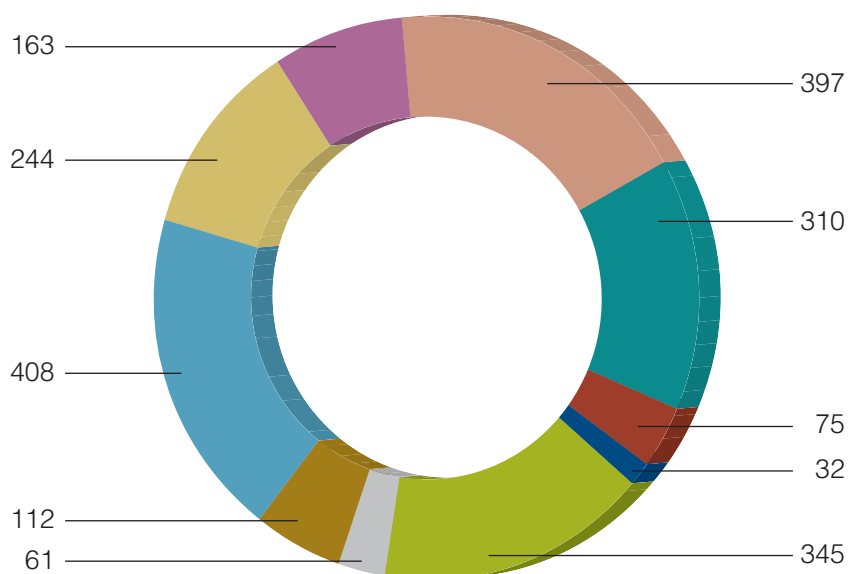


Qualifications	學歷程度	Number of Applicants 申請人數目
Secondary School Level	中學程度	81
Sub-degree	副學位	252
Bachelor Degree	學士	1,662
Postgraduate Diploma/Certificate	深造文憑/證書	17
Master Degree	碩士	76
Others	其他	59

Total 總數 2,147

Appendix 附錄 4.6 (Con't續)

Places of Award of the Major Qualifications Held by Applicants
(1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007)
申請人所持之主要學歷的頒授地區 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日)



Number of Applicants
申請人數目

Places of Award of Major Qualifications

主要學歷頒授地區

	Australia
	Canada
	Hong Kong, China
	India
	Mainland China
	New Zealand
	Taiwan, China
	The United Kingdom
	The United States of America
	Others

澳洲	397
加拿大	310
中國香港	75
印度	32
中國	345
紐西蘭	61
中國台灣	112
英國	408
美國	244
其他	163

Total 總數 2,147

Appendix 附錄 4.7

External Liaison (1 August 2006 – 31 July 2007) 對外聯繫 (2006年8月1日至2007年7月31日)

> Conferences, Meetings and Visits 研討會、會議及探訪

Period 時間	Events 活動
Aug 2006 2006年8月	Visit to the Evaluation Department of the China Academic Degrees and Graduate Education Development Center (CDGDC), the Ministry of Education 訪問國家教育部學位與研究生教育發展中心 6th National Conference on Degree and Graduate Education Evaluation co-organised by the CDGDC and Shenyang Jianzhu University 國家教育部學位與研究生教育發展中心及瀋陽建築大學合辦之全國第六屆學位與研究生教育評估學術會議
Sep – Oct 2006 2006年9至10月	Staff attachment programme at the Australian Universities Quality Agency (AUQA) 於澳洲大學品質機構進行工作體驗及交流
Oct 2006 2006年10月	Workshop on Quality Assurance of Undergraduate Programmes organised by the Higher Education Evaluation Centre of the Ministry of Education 教育部高等教育教學評估中心舉辦之2007年參評普通高等學校本科教學工作水平評估工作研討班 Board Meeting of the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (INQA/AHE) 「高等教育質素保證機構國際網絡」理事會會議 7th General Conference organised by the Association of Universities of Asia and the Pacific, and hosted by the University of Macau 「亞太區大學聯會」籌辦及澳門大學主辦之第七屆研討會
Nov 2006 2006年11月	International Conference organised by the National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom (UK NARIC) 英國國家學歷認可資訊中心舉辦之國際研討會 Visit to the UK Qualifications and Curriculum Authority 訪問英國教學大綱和學歷管理委員會

Appendix 附錄 4.7 (Con't 續)

> Conferences, Meetings and Visits 研討會、會議及探訪

Period 時間	Events 活動
Dec 2006 2006年12月	<p>International Education Conference entitled “Going Global 2”, organised and sponsored by the British Council 英國文化協會贊助及舉辦之國際教育研討會，主題為「奔向全球」</p> <p>International Higher Education Policy Forum entitled “Tomorrow’s Education – Emerging Forces in International Education”, organised and sponsored by the British Council 英國文化協會贊助及舉辦之國際高等教育政策論壇，主題為「明日教育—國際教育新興勢力」</p>
Feb 2007 2007年2月	<p>2007 Conference and Annual General Meeting entitled “Emerging Challenges, Emerging Practices: Sharing a Global Vision of Quality Assurance in Higher Education”, organised by the Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN) and hosted by the National Accreditation Board of Malaysia 馬來西亞國家評審局主辦，並由「亞太地區質素網絡」籌辦之2007年度研討會暨周年會員大會，主題為「新興挑戰、新興楷模：與全球分享高等教育質素保證」</p>
Mar 2007 2007年3月	<p>International Workshop entitled “Collaborative Delivery of Higher Education Programmes in India: UK and India Achieving Best Practice”, organised by the UK—India Education and Research Initiative UK—India Education and Research Initiative舉辦之國際研討會，主題為「印度高等教育課程之合作教學：英國與印度攜手邁向優越楷模」</p>
Apr 2007 2007年4月	<p>2007 Biennial Conference organised by INQAAHE and hosted by the Postsecondary Education Quality Assessment Board and the Government of Ontario, Canada 「高等教育質素保證機構國際網絡」籌辦及由加拿大專教育質素評核局及安大略省政府主辦之雙年研討會</p> <p>Visit to the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) of the Australian Government 訪問澳洲政府教育及科學與培訓部</p> <p>Visit to the National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition (NOOSR) in Australia 訪問澳洲全國海外技能認可處</p>

Appendix 附錄 4.7 (Con't 續)

> Conferences, Meetings and Visits 研討會、會議及探訪

Period 時間	Events 活動
May 2007 2007年5月	<p>Regional Committee Meeting for the Regional Convention on the “Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in Asia and the Pacific”, co-organised by the Asia-Pacific Programme of Educational Innovation for Development, UNESCO Bangkok and Korean National Commission for UNESCO 亞太地區教育創新為發展服務計劃、聯合國教科文組織及韓國大學教育協議會合辦之第九屆地區公約委員會會議，主題為「亞太地區高等教育學歷、文憑與學位相互承認」</p> <p>Transnational Education and Quality Assurance China—Australia forum co-organised by the Education, Science and Training Section of Australian Consulate—General Shanghai and the Shanghai Educational Evaluation Institute 澳洲教育、科學與培訓部駐上海總領事館及上海市教育評估院聯合籌辦之跨國教育及質量保障—中澳合作辦學研討會</p>
Jun 2007 2007年6月	<p>International Conference entitled “Higher Education Accountability”, hosted by the Higher Education Evaluation & Accreditation Council of Taiwan 台灣財團法人高等教育評鑑中心基金會主辦之國際研討會，主題為「高等教育績效責任」</p> <p>International Conference entitled “Enhancing Quality Across Borders-Regional Co-operation in Quality Assurance in Higher Education”, co-organised by the German Rectors’ Conference and the German Academic Exchange Service 德國高等學校校長協會及德國學術交流總會合辦之國際研討會，主題為「提高高等教育質素保證工作之跨區合作」</p>
Jul 2007 2007年7月	<p>Australian Universities Quality Forum 2007 entitled “Evolution and Renewal in Quality Assurance”, organised by AUQA 澳洲大學品質機構舉辦之2007年度澳洲大學質素論壇，主題為「質素保證的演進及革新」</p> <p>Staff attachment programme at the Vocational Education and Training Accreditation Board (VETAB), Australia 於澳洲技術職業教育評審局進行工作體驗及交流</p>

Appendix 附錄 4.7 (Con't 續)

> Non-local Visitors to the HKCAA 非本地機構來訪

Period 時間	Organisations 機構
Aug 2006 2006年8月	Australian Consulate General Shanghai 澳洲駐上海領事館
Sept 2006 2006年9月	University of Glamorgan 格拉摩根大學
Oct 2006 2006年10月	University Grants Commission of Bangladesh and Ministry of Education of Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 孟加拉大學教育資助委員會及孟加拉政府教育部
Nov 2006 2006年11月	Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA), UK 英國高等教育質量保證局
Dec 2006 2006年12月	CDGDC, the Ministry of Education 國家教育部學位與研究生教育發展中心
	Mauritius Qualifications Authority 毛里求斯學歷認可局
Jan 2007 2007年1月	Shanghai Educational Evaluation Institute 上海市教育評估院
	Macau University of Science and Technology 澳門科技大學
	Ministry of Education, Mainland China 國家教育部
Feb 2007 2007年2月	Victoria University, Australia 澳洲維多利亞大學
Mar 2007 2007年3月	Association of Chinese Graduate Schools, Mainland China 中國研究生院院長聯席會
May 2007 2007年5月	Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education of the Singaporean Government 新加坡教育部高等教育司
	Delegation of Ministry of Education and Training of Vietnamese Government and Rectors and Vice-rectors of Vietnam universities 越南大學及政府教育及培訓部代表團

Appendix 附錄 4.7 (Con't 續)

> Non-local Visitors to the HKCAA 非本地機構來訪

Period 時間	Organisations 機構
May 2007 2007年5月	Delegation of the Korean National Assembly's Education Committee and the Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training 韓國教育委員會及韓國職業教育和培訓研究院代表團 The Office for National Education Standards and Quality Assessment, Thailand 泰國全國教育標準和質量評估辦公室
July 2007 2007年7月	National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation, Japan 日本大學評價·學位授與機構

Appendix 附錄 4.7 (Con't 續)

> Visits — Local Associations/Organisations 與本地組織/機構互訪

Academy of Management Consultancy	管理諮詢專業研究學院有限公司
Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	香港僱主聯合會
Estate Agents Authority	地產代理監管局
Federation of Beauty Industry & four professional associations	香港美容業總會及四個專業協會
Federation of Hong Kong Hotel Owners	香港酒店業主聯會
Global Supply Services Ltd.	精誠國際有限公司
Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions	香港職工會聯盟
Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions Training Centre	香港職工會聯盟培訓中心
Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce	香港總商會
Hong Kong Institute of Human Resource Management	香港人力資源管理學會
Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency	香港品質保證局
Lien United A-P Limited	利連廣告印刷有限公司
The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce	香港中華總商會
The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong	香港中華廠商聯合會
The Council of Hong Kong Professional Associations	香港專業議會
The Federation of Hong Kong & Kowloon Labour Unions	港九勞工社團聯會
The Hong Kong Chamber of Small and Medium Business Ltd.	香港中小型企業商會有限公司
The Hong Kong Federation of Insurers	香港保險業聯會
The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	香港工會聯合會
The International Institute of Management	國際專業管理學會

Appendix 5: Income and Expenditure Account

附錄5：收支表

Report of Auditors

Independent auditor's report to Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation (Established under the Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation Ordinance)

We have audited the financial statements of the Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation (the "Council") set out on pages 82 to 103 which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2007 and the income and expenditure statement, the statement of changes in reserves and the cash flow statement of the Council for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

The Council's responsibility for the financial statements

The Council is responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and the true and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 15 of the Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation Ordinance (Cap.1150), and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

獨立核數師報告書

致香港學術評審局
(按照《香港學術評審局條例》成立)

本核數師(以下簡稱「我們」)已審核列載於第82至103頁香港學術評審局(「貴局」)的財務報表,該財務報表包括於2007年3月31日的資產負債表與截至該日止年度的收支結算表、儲備變動表和現金流量表,以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

香港學術評審局就財務報表須承擔的責任

香港學術評審局須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港財務報告準則編製及真實而公平地列報該等財務報表。這責任包括設計、實施及維護與編製及真實而公平地列報財務報表相關的內部控制,以使財務報表不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述;選擇和應用適當的會計政策;及按情況下作出合理的會計估計。

核數師的責任

我們的責任是根據我們的審核對該等財務報表發表意見。我們是按照《香港學術評審局條例》(第1150章)第15條的規定,僅向貴局報告。除此以外,我們的報告書不可用作其他用途。我們概不就本報告書的內容,對任何其他人士負責或承擔法律責任。

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Council, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council as at 31 March 2007 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
28 September 2007

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的香港審計準則進行審核。這些準則要求我們遵守道德規範，並規劃及執行審核，以合理確定此等財務報表是否不存有任何重大錯誤陳述。

審核涉及執行程序以獲取有關財務報表所載金額及披露資料的審核憑證。所選定的程序取決於核數師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的風險。在評估該等風險時，核數師考慮與貴局編製及真實而公平地列報財務報表相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審核程序，但並非為對貴局的內部控制的效能發表意見。審核亦包括評價貴局所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審核憑證是充足和適當地為我們的審核意見提供基礎。

意見

我們認為，該等財務報表已根據香港財務報告準則真實而公平地反映貴局於2007年3月31日的財政狀況及截至該日止年度的盈餘及現金流量。

畢馬威會計師事務所
執業會計師
香港
2007年9月28日

Income and expenditure statement 收支結算表

for the year ended 31 March 2007
截至2007年3月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港幣列示)

	Note 附註	2007	2006
		\$	\$
Income 收入			
Accreditation fees 評審費		15,966,594	15,879,185
Advisory and consultancy fees 諮詢和顧問費		10,000,676	10,022,930
Qualifications assessment fees 資歷評估費		5,859,416	4,168,387
Government grants 政府補助	10	5,981,589	7,836,185
Investment income 投資收入	3	2,051,516	2,508,397
Other income 其他收入		18,209	5,753
		<u>39,878,000</u>	<u>40,420,837</u>
Expenditures 支出			
Staff costs 員工成本	4(a)	21,298,184	14,245,847
Administrative expenses 行政費用		8,007,346	7,607,394
Direct accreditation/consultancy costs 直接評審 / 顧問成本		8,442,659	10,968,206
Council meeting and committee expenses 本局會議及委員會支出		877,416	661,327
		<u>38,625,605</u>	<u>33,482,774</u>
Surplus for the year 本年度盈餘	4	1,252,395	6,938,063
Accumulated surpluses brought forward 年初累計盈餘		<u>44,752,672</u>	<u>37,814,609</u>
Accumulated surpluses carried forward 年末累計盈餘		<u><u>46,005,067</u></u>	<u><u>44,752,672</u></u>

The notes on pages 88 to 103 form part of these financial statements.
列載於第88至第103頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

Balance sheet
資產負債表

as at 31 March 2007
於2007年3月31日

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港幣列示)

	Note 附註	2007	2006
		\$	\$
Non-current assets 非流動資產			
Fixed assets 固定資產	6	4,544,345	4,651,714
Investments 投資	7	34,035,505	13,139,473
		<u>38,579,850</u>	<u>17,791,187</u>
Current assets 流動資產			
Accounts receivable and deposits 應收賬款及按金		3,485,229	3,435,895
Grants receivable 應收補助		1,711,381	1,059,930
Investments 投資	8	1,760,000	1,408,000
Cash and cash equivalents 現金及現金等價物	9	15,030,858	34,746,782
		<u>21,987,468</u>	<u>40,650,607</u>
Current liabilities 流動負債			
Deferred government grants 遞延政府補助	10	2,260,000	-
Receipts in advance 預收款	11	4,289,700	5,905,219
Other payables and accruals 其他應付賬款及應計費用		2,528,963	4,283,124
Provision for staff gratuities 員工約滿酬金準備	12	1,741,633	1,125,701
		<u>10,820,296</u>	<u>11,314,044</u>
Net current assets 流動資產淨值		<u>11,167,172</u>	<u>29,336,563</u>
Total assets less current liabilities 資產總值減流動負債		<u>49,747,022</u>	<u>47,127,750</u>
Non-current liabilities 非流動負債			
Provision for staff gratuities 員工約滿酬金準備	12	-	375,120
Provision for office reinstatement cost 辦公室重修成本準備		1,235,310	1,176,485
		<u>1,235,310</u>	<u>1,551,605</u>
Net Assets 資產淨值		<u>48,511,712</u>	<u>45,576,145</u>


Balance sheet (continued)
資產負債表(續)

as at 31 March 2007
於2007年3月31日

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港幣列示)

	Note 附註	2007	2006
		\$	\$
Reserves 儲備			
Accumulated surpluses 累計盈餘		46,005,067	44,752,672
Investment revaluation reserve 投資重估儲備	13	2,506,645	823,473
		48,511,712	45,576,145
		48,511,712	45,576,145

Approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 28 September 2007
本局於2007年9月28日核准並許可發出。



Dr York Liao 廖約克博士, SBS, JP
Chairman 主席



Peter P T Cheung 張寶德
Executive Director 總幹事

The notes on pages 88 to 103 form part of these financial statements.
列載於第88至第103頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

Statement of changes in reserves 儲備變動表

for the year ended 31 March 2007
截至2007年3月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港幣列示)

	Note 附註	2007	2006
		\$	\$
Balance at 1 April 於4月1日的儲備		45,576,145	37,603,759
Surplus on revaluation of available for sale equity securities 重估可供出售股本證券的盈餘	13	1,683,172	1,061,873
Transfer to income and expenditure statement 轉入收支結算表	13	-	(27,550)
Surplus for the year 本年度盈餘		1,252,395	6,938,063
Balance at 31 March 於3月31日的儲備		48,511,712	45,576,145

Cash flow statement 現金流量表

for the year ended 31 March 2007
截至2007年3月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港幣列示)

	Note 附註	2007	2006
		\$	\$
Surplus for the year 本年度盈餘		1,252,395	6,938,063
Adjustments for 調整項目：			
- Depreciation 折舊		1,261,647	1,002,110
- Loss on disposal of fixed assets 出售固定資產虧損		-	1,066,168
- Dividend income from investments 投資股息收入		(328,811)	(438,640)
- Interest income 利息收入		(1,370,705)	(820,807)
- Gain on sales of investments 出售投資收益		-	(1,050,950)
- Unrealised holding gain on trading securities 買賣證券的未變現持有收益		(352,000)	(198,000)
- Imputed finance charge on provision for office reinstatement cost 推算辦公室重修成本準備的財務費用		58,825	-
Operating surplus before changes in working capital 營運資金變動前經營盈餘		521,351	6,497,944
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable and deposits 應收賬款及按金減少 / (增加)		166,275	(2,044,801)
Increase in grants receivable 應收補助增加		(651,451)	(1,059,930)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred government grants 遞延政府補助增加 / (減少)		2,260,000	(6,701,291)
(Decrease)/increase in receipts in advance 預收款 (減少) / 增加		(1,615,519)	4,519,939
(Decrease)/increase in other payables and accruals 其他應付賬款及應計費用 (減少) / 增加		(1,754,161)	2,520,703
Increase in provision for staff gratuities 員工約滿酬金準備增加		240,812	136,075
Increase in provision for office reinstatement cost 辦公室重修成本準備增加		-	1,176,485
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities 經營活動 (所使用) / 所得的現金		(832,693)	5,045,124

The notes on pages 88 to 103 form part of these financial statements.
列載於第88至第103頁的附註為本財務報表的一部分。

Cash flow statement (continued)
現金流量表(續)

for the year ended 31 March 2007
截至2007年3月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港幣列示)

	Note 附註	2007	2006
		\$	\$
Cash flows from investing activities			
投資活動產生的現金流量			
Payment for purchase of fixed assets 購入固定資產付款		(1,154,278)	(4,671,911)
Payment for purchase of investments 購入投資付款		(19,212,860)	(3,903,600)
Proceeds from sales of investments 出售投資所得款項		-	3,433,300
Interest received 所收利息		1,155,096	820,807
Dividend received 所收股息		328,811	438,640
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in investing activities		(18,883,231)	(3,882,764)
投資活動所使用之現金		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(19,715,924)	1,162,360
現金及現金等價物(減少)/增加淨額			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		34,746,782	33,584,422
年初現金及現金等價物		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	15,030,858	34,746,782
年末現金及現金等價物		<hr/><hr/>	<hr/><hr/>

Notes on the financial statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1 Status of the Council

Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation (the “Council”) is a body corporate established under the Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation Ordinance. It provides authoritative advice to the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the “Government”) on the academic standards of degree/sub-degree courses in the higher education institutions in Hong Kong and the registration of non-local academic and professional courses, and also on educational standards and qualifications generally.

The Council is financed through the charging of fees for academic accreditation services rendered which include validations, revalidations, institutional reviews, qualifications assessments and advisory/consultancy services.

In the event that the Council anticipates a temporary shortfall in its operating budget, the Government may provide a subvention on a discretionary basis. The Council may accumulate reserves to reduce or remove the need for any such additional funding from the Government. Any surplus in excess of approved reserves shall be carried forward to the following financial year to offset expenditure required for the operations of the Council.

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

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

財務報表附註

(以港幣列示)

1 香港學術評審局的背景

香港學術評審局（「本局」）是按照《香港學術評審局條例》成立的法人團體，負責就香港高等教育機構的學位/副學位學術水平、非本地學術及專業課程的註冊，以及整體教育水平和資歷，向香港特別行政區政府（「政府」）提供具權威性的意見。

本局的資金來自就提供的學術評審服務收取的費用，有關服務包括甄審、重新甄審、院校檢討、資歷評估以及諮詢/顧問服務。

如果本局預期營運預算資金出現暫時性短缺的現象，政府可能酌情提供補助金。本局可累積儲備，以減少或免卻向政府要求額外撥款。超出批准的儲備的任何盈餘須結轉至隨後的財政年度，以抵銷本局營運所需的支出。

2 主要會計政策

(a) 合規聲明

本財務報表是按照香港會計師公會頒佈的所有適用的《香港財務報告準則》（此統稱包含所有適用的個別《香港財務報告準則》、《香港會計準則》和詮釋）和香港公認會計原則的規定編製。以下是本局採用的主要會計政策概要。

A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Council is set out 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. The adoption of the new and revised HKFRSs has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Council for the current and prior accounting years.

The Council has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (note 17).

(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 investments in securities are stated at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

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 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.

香港會計師公會在本會計年度內發表了若干項全新及修訂的香港財務報告準則於本年度生效或可提早採用。本局採用該等香港財務報告準則對本會計年度及以往的會計年度的財務報表並沒有重大影響。

本局沒有提早採用任何於本年度已發表但仍未生效的新會計準則或詮釋（參閱附註17）。

(b) 財務報表編製基準

如下文所載的會計政策所解釋，證券投資是以公允價值列賬。除此以外，編製本財務報表時是以歷史成本作為計量基準。

本局需在編製符合《香港財務報告準則》的財務報表時作出對會計政策應用，以及資產、負債、收入和支出的報告數額構成影響的判斷、估計和假設。這些估計和相關假設是根據以往經驗和本局因應當時情況認為合理的多項其他因素作出的，其結果構成了本局在無法依循其他途徑即時得知資產與負債的賬面值時所作出判斷的基礎。實際結果可能有別於估計數額。

本局會不斷審閱各項估計和相關假設。如果會計估計的修訂只是影響某一期間，其影響便會在該期間內確認；如果修訂對當前和未來期間均有影響，則在作出修訂的期間和未來期間確認。

(c) Investments in securities

The Council's policies for investments in securities are as follows:

- (i) Investments in securities held for trading are classified as current assets and are initially stated at fair value. At each balance sheet date the fair value is remeasured, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised in the income and expenditure statement.
- (ii) Dated debt securities that the Council have the positive ability and intention to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities. Held-to-maturity securities are initially recognised in the balance sheet at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are stated in the balance sheet at amortised cost less impairment losses (see note 2(e)).
- (iii) Other investments in equity securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. At each balance sheet date the fair value of the securities is remeasured, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised directly in investment revaluation reserve, except for impairment losses (see note 2(e)). When these investments are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised directly in investment revaluation reserve is recognised in the income and expenditure statement.
- (iv) Investments are recognised/derecognised on the date the Council commits to purchase/sell the investments or they expire.

(d) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 2(e)).

(c) 證券投資

本局的證券投資政策如下：

- (i) 持作買賣證券的投資劃歸為流動資產，並按公允價值初始列賬。本局會在每個結算日重新計量公允價值，由此產生的任何收益或虧損均在收支結算表中確認。
- (ii) 本局有明確的能力和意願持有至到期的有期債務證券，劃歸為「持有至到期證券」。持有至到期證券是以公允價值加上交易成本後在資產負債表初始確認，其後則以攤銷成本減去減值虧損（參閱附註2(e)）後記入資產負債表。
- (iii) 其他股本證券投資劃歸為可供出售證券，並以公允價值加上交易成本後初始確認。本局會在每個結算日重新計量公允價值，由此產生的任何收益或虧損均直接在投資重估儲備內確認，但減值虧損（參閱附註2(e)）則除外。終止確認這些投資時，以往直接在投資重估儲備內確認的累計收益或虧損會在收支結算表中確認。
- (iv) 本局會在承諾購入/出售投資或投資到期當日確認/終止確認有關的投資。

(d) 固定資產

固定資產按照成本值減累計折舊及減值虧損（參閱附註2(e)）在資產負債表報值。

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

- Leasehold improvements Over the remaining term of the lease
- Furniture and equipment 5 years

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

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of fixed assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in the income and expenditure statement on the date of retirement or disposal.

(e) Impairment of assets

- (i) Impairment of investments in debt and equity securities and receivables

Investments in debt and equity securities and receivables that are stated at cost or amortised cost or are classified as available-for-sale securities are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such evidence exists, any impairment loss is determined and recognised as follows:

- For unquoted equity securities and receivables that are carried at cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset where the effect of discounting is material. Impairment losses for receivables are reversed if in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss decreases. Impairment losses for equity securities are not reversed.

固定資產項目的折舊是以直線法在以下預計可用期限內沖銷其成本(已扣除估計殘值(如有))計算:

- 租賃改善 租賃尚餘年期
- 傢具和設備 5年

本局會每年審閱資產的可用期限和殘值(如有)。

報廢或清理固定資產項目所產生的損益以清理所得款項淨額與資產項目賬面金額之間的差額釐定,並於報廢或清理日在收支結算表中確認。

(e) 資產減值

- (i) 債務與股本證券投資和應收款的減值

本局在每個結算日審閱已按成本或攤銷成本入賬的債務與股本證券投資和應收款或已劃歸的可供出售證券,以確定是否有客觀的減值證據。如有任何這類證據存在,便會釐定減值虧損並按以下方式確認:

- 就以成本列賬的非掛牌股本證券和應收款而言,減值虧損是以金融資產的賬面金額與以同類金融資產的當時市場回報率折現(如果折現會造成重大的影響)的預計未來現金流量之間的差額計量。如果應收款的減值虧損在其後的期間減少,則應轉回減值虧損。股本證券的減值虧損不可轉回。

- For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these assets).

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through the income and expenditure statement. A reversal of an impairment loss shall not result in the asset's carrying amount exceeding that which would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

- For available-for-sale equity securities, the cumulative loss that had been recognised directly in investment revaluation reserve transferred to the income and expenditure statement. The amount of the cumulative loss that is transferred to in the income and expenditure statement is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in the income and expenditure statement.

Impairment losses recognised in the income and expenditure statement in respect of available-for-sale equity securities are not reversed through the income and expenditure statement. Any subsequent increase in the fair value of such assets is recognised directly in investment revaluation reserve.

- 就以攤銷成本列賬的金融資產而言，減值虧損是以資產的賬面金額與以其初始實際利率（即在初始確認有關資產時計算的實際利率）折現的預計未來現金流量現值之間的差額計量。

如果減值虧損在其後的期間減少，而且客觀上與減值虧損確認後發生的事件有關，則應通過收支結算表轉回減值虧損。減值虧損的轉回不應使資產的賬面金額超過其在以往年度沒有確認任何減值虧損而應已釐定的數額。

- 就可供出售股本證券而言，已直接在投資重估儲備內確認的累計虧損會從投資重估儲備轉出，並在收支結算表中確認。在收支結算表中確認的累計虧損是以購買成本（扣除任何本金償還和攤銷額）與當時公允價值之間的差額，並減去以往就該資產在收支結算表中確認的任何減值虧損後計算。

可供出售股本證券已在收支結算表中確認的減值虧損不會通過收支結算表轉回。這些資產公允價值其後的任何增額會直接在投資重估儲備內確認。

(ii) Impairment of fixed assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each balance sheet date to identify indications that fixed assets may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure statement whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its net selling price 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 time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the income and expenditure statement in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(f) Leased assets

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions, is or contains a lease if the Council determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or a series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

(ii) 固定資產減值

本局在每個結算日審閱內部和外來的信息，以確定固定資產是否出現減值跡象，或是以往確認的減值虧損已經不再存在或可能已經減少。

如果有減值跡象，便會估計資產可收回數額。當資產的賬面金額高於其可收回數額時，便會在收支結算表中確認減值虧損。資產的可收回數額是其淨售價與使用價值兩者中的較高額。在評估使用價值時，預計未來現金流量會按照能反映當時市場對貨幣時間值和資產特定風險的評估的稅前折現率，折現至其現值。如果用以釐定可收回數額的估計數額出現正面的變化，有關的減值虧損便會轉回。

所轉回的減值虧損以在以往年度沒有確認任何減值虧損而應已釐定的資產賬面金額為限。所轉回的減值虧損在確認轉回的年度內計入收支結算表中。

(f) 經營租賃費

倘本局確定一項安排賦予於經議定期間內使用指定資產之權利，作為回報使用者須付款或作出一系列付款，則該安排（包括一項交易或一系列交易）為或包含租賃。本局經評估該項安排之實際內容後，作出上述確定，並不會考慮該項安排是否擁有租賃之法定形式。

Where the Council has the use of assets under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to the income and expenditure statement in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income and expenditure statement as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payment made. Contingent rentals are charged to the income and expenditure statement in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

(g) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts (see note 2(e)).

(h) Trade and other payables

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

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

如果本局是以經營租賃獲得資產的使用權，則根據租賃作出的付款會在租賃期所涵蓋的會計期間內，以等額在收支結算表中列支；但如有其他基準能更清楚地反映租賃資產所產生的收益模式則除外。租賃所涉及的激勵措施均在收支結算表中確認為租賃淨付款總額的組成部分。或有租金在其產生的會計期間內在收支結算表中列支。

(g) 應收賬款和其他應收款

應收賬款和其他應收款先按公允價值確認，其後按攤銷成本減去呆壞賬減值虧損後所得數額入賬；但如折現影響並不重大則除外。在此情況下，應收款會按成本減去呆壞賬減值虧損（參閱附註2(e)）後所得數額入賬。

(h) 應付賬款和其他應付款

應付賬款和其他應付款先按公允價值確認，其後按攤銷成本入賬；但如折現影響並不重大，則按成本入賬。

(i) 現金及現金等價物

現金及現金等價物包括銀行存款及現金、存放於銀行和其他財務機構的活期存款，以及短期和高流動性的投資。這些投資可以隨時換算為已知的現金額、價值變動方面的風險不大，並在購入後三個月內到期。

(j) 員工福利

薪金、年度獎金、有薪年假、界定供款退休計劃供款及各項非貨幣福利成本等，在本局員工提供相關服務的年度內累計。如果延遲付款或結算會造

Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

(k) 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.

(l) Income recognition

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

- (i) fees for rendering of accreditation services to institutions are recognised in the period to the extent the accreditation work is completed;
- (ii) advisory fees and consultancy fees are recognised in the period in which such services are rendered;
- (iii) fees for rendering of qualifications assessment services are recognised in the period in which such assessment work is completed;
- (iv) government grants are recognised in the balance sheet initially as deferred income when there is

成重大的影響，則這些數額會以現值列賬。

(k) 準備及或有負債

如果本局須就已發生的事件承擔法律或推定義務，因而預期會導致含有經濟效益的資源外流，在可以作出可靠的估計時，本局便會就該時間或數額不定的負債計提準備。如果貨幣時間值重大，則按預計清償債務所需支出的現值計提準備。

如果含有經濟效益的資源外流的可能性較低，或是無法對有關數額作出可靠的估計，便會將該義務披露為或有負債，但資源外流的可能性極低則除外。如果本局的義務須視乎某宗或多宗未來事件是否發生才能確定是否存在，亦會披露為或有負債，但資源外流的可能性極低則除外。

(l) 收入確認

如果經濟效益可能會流入本局，而收入和成本（如適用）又能夠可靠地計算時，收入便會根據下列基準在收支結算表內確認：

- (i) 向機構提供評審服務的收費在評審工作完成的期間內確認；
- (ii) 諮詢和顧問費在服務提供的期間內確認；
- (iii) 提供資歷評估服務的收費在評估工作完成的期間內確認；
- iv) 當可以合理確定本局將會收到政府補助並會履行該補助的附帶條

reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Council will comply with conditions attached to them. Grants that compensate the Council for expenses incurred are recognised as income in the income and expenditure statement on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred; and

- (v) interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.
- (vi) Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend.

(m) Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Council if:

- (i) the party has the ability, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, to control the Council or exercise significant influence over the Council in making financial and operating policy decisions, or has joint control over the Council;
- (ii) the party is subject to common control;
- (iii) the party is an associate of the Council or a joint venture in which the Council is a venturer;
- (iv) the party is a member of key management personnel of the Council, or a close family member of such an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;
- (v) the party is a close family member of a party referred to in (i) or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals; or
- (vi) the party is a post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the Council or of any entity that is a related party of the Council.

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

件時，便會初次在資產負債表將政府補助確認為遞延收入。用於彌補本局已產生支出的補助，會在支出產生的期間有系統地在收支結算表確認為收入；

- (v) 利息收入以實際利率法累計；及
- (vi) 上市投資的股息收入在投資項目的股價除息時確認。

(m) 關聯方

在編製本財務報表時，本局的關聯方是指：

- (i) 該人士有能力直接或間接透過一個或多個中介人控制本局，或可對本局的財務及營運決策發揮重大影響，或共同控制本局；
- (ii) 該人士受共同控制；
- (iii) 該人士屬本局的聯營公司或合營公司而本局是其合營者；
- (iv) 該人士屬本局主要管理人員或該等人士的近親家庭成員，或受該等人士控制、或共同控制或重大影響的實體；
- (v) 該人士如屬(i)所指人士的近親家庭成員或受該等個人人士控制、或共同控制或重大影響的實體；
- (vi) 屬提供福利予本局僱員或與本局有關聯的實體的僱員之離職後福利計劃。

個人的近親家庭成員是指預期他們在與本局的交易中，可能會影響該名個人或受其影響的家庭成員。

3 Investment income

Gain on sale of investments 出售投資收益
Interest income 利息收入
Dividend income 股息收入
Unrealised holding gain on trading securities 買賣證券的未變現持有收益

3 投資收入

2007	2006
\$	\$
-	1,050,950
1,370,705	820,807
328,811	438,640
352,000	198,000
<u>2,051,516</u>	<u>2,508,397</u>

4 Surplus for the year

Surplus for the year is arrived at after charging:

(a) Staff costs 員工成本

Salaries, wages and other benefits 薪金、工資及其他福利
Contributions to Mandatory Provident Funds 強制性公積金供款

4 本年度盈餘

本年度盈餘已扣除：

2007	2006
\$	\$
20,875,535	14,039,228
422,649	206,619
<u>21,298,184</u>	<u>14,245,847</u>

The above staff costs do not include salaries, wages and other benefits of \$3,551,459 (2006: \$2,738,911) and contributions to Mandatory Provident Funds of \$81,458 (2006: \$43,328) which relate to the Qualifications Framework project which are included in direct accreditation/consultancy costs in the income and expenditure statement.

以上員工成本並不包括薪金、工資和其他福利共3,551,459元（2006年：2,738,911元）以及強制性公積金供款81,458元（2006年：43,328元），而這些都是資歷架構計劃相關的金額，並計入收支結算表中「直接評審/顧問成本」一項。

(b) Other items 其他項目

Auditors' remuneration 核數師酬金
Depreciation 折舊
Imputed finance charge on office reinstatement cost 推算辦公室重修成本準備的財務費用
Operating lease charges in respect of properties 物業經營租賃費用
Loss on disposal of fixed assets 出售固定資產虧損

2007	2006
\$	\$
67,150	91,150
1,261,647	1,002,110
58,825	-
2,528,544	1,731,761
-	1,066,168
<u>-</u>	<u>1,066,168</u>

5 Taxation

No provision for Hong Kong profits tax is required to be made in these financial statements as the Council is exempted from taxation pursuant to section 87 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

5 稅項

按照《稅務條例》第87條，本局獲豁免繳稅，因此毋須在財務報表計提香港利得稅。

6 Fixed assets

6 固定資產

	Leasehold improvements 租賃改善 \$	Furniture and equipment 傢具和設備 \$	Total 總額 \$
Cost 成本：			
At 1 April 2006 於2006年4月1日	3,952,250	2,104,052	6,056,302
Additions 增置	184,203	970,075	1,154,278
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2007 於2007年3月31日	4,136,453	3,074,127	7,210,580
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated depreciation 累計折舊：			
At 1 April 2006 於2006年4月1日	383,689	1,020,899	1,404,588
Charge for the year 本年度折舊	735,283	526,364	1,261,647
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2007 於2007年3月31日	1,118,972	1,547,263	2,666,235
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value 賬面淨值：			
At 31 March 2007 於2007年3月31日	3,017,481	1,526,864	4,544,345
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cost 成本：			
At 1 April 2005 於2005年4月1日	1,581,483	1,272,112	2,853,595
Additions 增置	3,684,740	987,171	4,671,911
Disposals 清理	(1,313,973)	(155,231)	(1,469,204)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2006 於2006年3月31日	3,952,250	2,104,052	6,056,302
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated depreciation 累計折舊：			
At 1 April 2005 於2005年4月1日	153,756	651,758	805,514
Charge for the year 本年度折舊	576,676	425,434	1,002,110
Written back on disposal 清理時撥回	(346,743)	(56,293)	(403,036)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2006 於2006年3月31日	383,689	1,020,899	1,404,588
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value 賬面淨值：			
At 31 March 2006 於2006年3月31日	3,568,561	1,083,153	4,651,714
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Included within the cost of leasehold improvements is estimated cost of \$1,176,485 (2006: \$1,176,485) relating to office reinstatement.

租賃改善成本包括辦公室重修相關的估計成本1,176,485元（2006年：1,176,485元）。

7 Non-current investments

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Unlisted held-to-maturity debt securities, at amortised cost 非上市持有至到期債務證券 (按攤銷成本)	16,853,330	3,000,000
Available-for-sale equity securities listed in Hong Kong, at market value 在香港上市的可供出售股本證券 (按市值)	17,182,175	10,139,473
	<u>34,035,505</u>	<u>13,139,473</u>
Market value of held-to-maturity debt securities 持有至到期債務證券的市值	<u>16,846,336</u>	<u>2,879,356</u>

7 非流動投資

8 Current investments

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Trading equity securities listed in Hong Kong, at market value 在香港上市的買賣股本證券 (按市值)	<u>1,760,000</u>	<u>1,408,000</u>

8 流動投資

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Deposits with banks 銀行存款	14,141,892	29,474,656
Cash at bank and in hand 銀行存款及現金	888,966	5,272,126
	<u>15,030,858</u>	<u>34,746,782</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and cash flow statement 資產負債表及現金流量表所示的現金及現金等價物	<u>15,030,858</u>	<u>34,746,782</u>

9 現金及現金等價物

10 Deferred government grants

The grants are for meeting development costs of the Qualifications Framework project.

Balance as at 1 April 2005 於2005年4月1日的結餘
Grants received and receivable 已收及應收補助
Interest thereon 應計利息
Recognised as income in the year 年內已確認為收入

Balance as at 31 March 2006 於2006年3月31日的結餘

Balance as at 1 April 2006 於2006年4月1日的結餘

Grants received and receivable 已收及應收補助
Interest thereon 應計利息
Recognised as income in the year 年內已確認為收入

Balance as at 31 March 2007 於2007年3月31日的結餘

10 遞延政府補助

補助用於支付資歷架構計劃的初期發展成本。

	\$
	6,701,291
	1,059,930
	74,964
	(7,836,185)
	<hr/>
	-
	<hr/>
	-
	8,045,451
	196,138
	(5,981,589)
	<hr/>
	2,260,000
	<hr/>

11 Receipts in advance

Receipts in advance represent amounts received for programme accreditation, advice on the registration of non-local courses and qualifications assessment, less amounts recognised as income during the year.

11 預收款

預收款為年內就計劃認可，以及非本地課程註冊和資歷評估提供意見已收的金額減已確認的收入。

12 Provision for staff gratuities

At 1 April 於4月1日
Provision made 提撥準備
Provision utilised 已用準備

At 31 March 於3月31日
Less: Amount included in "current liabilities"
減：「流動負債」項下所包括的金額

Amount included in "non-current liabilities"
「非流動負債」項下所包括的金額

12 員工約滿酬金準備

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
	1,500,821	1,364,746
	1,882,929	1,517,259
	(1,642,117)	(1,381,184)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,741,633	1,500,821
	1,741,633	1,125,701
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	375,120
	<hr/>	<hr/>

13 Investment revaluation reserve

At 1 April 2005 於2005年4月1日
Revaluation surplus of available-for-sale equity securities
重估可供出售股本證券的盈餘
Transfer to income and expenditure statement 轉入收支結算表

At 31 March 2006 於2006年3月31日

At 1 April 2006 於2006年4月1日
Revaluation surplus of available-for-sale equity securities
重估可供出售股本證券的盈餘

At 31 March 2007 於2007年3月31日

13 投資重估儲備

	\$
	(210,850)
	1,061,873
	(27,550)
	<hr/>
	823,473
	<hr/> <hr/>
	823,473
	1,683,172
	<hr/>
	2,506,645
	<hr/> <hr/>

14 Financial instruments

Exposure to credit risk arises in the normal course of the Council's operations. The Council's credit risk is primarily attributable to accounts receivables and investments in debt securities and bank deposits. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

In respect of accounts receivables, credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These receivables are due on presentation. Normally, the Council does not obtain collateral from customers.

Debt securities and bank deposits are normally placed with financial institutions which have good credit ratings.

At the balance sheet date, the Council has a certain concentration of credit risk at 94% (2006: 93%) of the total accounts receivables was due from the five largest customers.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet. The Council does not provide any other guarantees which would expose it to credit risk.

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values at the balance sheet date.

14 金融工具

本局在日常業務當中可能承受信貸風險。本局的信貸風險主要歸因於應收賬款、債務證券投資和銀行存款。管理層制定了信貸政策，並持續監測信貸風險水平。

至於應收賬款，本局對所有要求超出一定數額信貸的客戶，都實施信貸評估。這些應收款在交單時須即支付。本局客戶通常無須提交抵押品。

債務證券和銀行存款通常存放於具備良好信貸評級的財務機構。

於結算日，本局面對一定集中程度的信貸風險，即94%（2006年：93%）的總應收賬款是應收自五大客戶。

所承受的最大信貸風險相當於資產負債表內各項金融資產的賬面金額。本局並無提供須冒信貸風險的其他擔保。

所有金融工具均以與本身在結算日的公允價值沒有重大差距的金額列賬。

15 Operating lease commitments

At 31 March 2007, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of properties are payable as follows:

Within 1 year 1年內
After 1 year but within 5 years 1年後但5年內
After 5 years 5年後

The Council leases its office premises under an operating lease. The lease runs for an initial period of six years, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments are usually increased periodically to reflect market rentals. The lease does not include contingent rentals.

16 Related party transactions

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

Key management personnel remuneration

Salaries and other emoluments 薪金及其他酬金
Retirement scheme contributions 退休計劃供款

The above remuneration is included in "staff costs" (see note 4(a)).

15 經營租賃承擔

於2007年3月31日，根據不可解除的物業經營租賃在日後應付的最低租賃付款額總數如下：

2007	2006
\$	\$
2,888,784	2,605,824
11,002,068	9,779,562
-	751,140
<u>13,890,852</u>	<u>13,136,526</u>

本局以經營租賃租用辦公室。該租賃初步為期六年，並且有權選擇在到期日後續期，屆時所有條款均可重新商定。租賃付款額通常會逐年遞增，以反映市場租金。租賃不包含或有租金。

16 關聯方交易

除本財務報表所披露的交易和結餘外，本局還有以下關聯方交易：

關鍵管理人員酬金

2007	2006
\$	\$
7,723,313	6,176,851
60,000	48,000
<u>7,783,313</u>	<u>6,224,851</u>

上述酬金計入「員工成本」(參閱附註4(a))內。

17 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2007

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2007 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements.

The Council is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and new 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 a significant impact on the Council's results of operations and financial position.

17 已頒佈但尚未生效的會計準則修訂、新的會計準則及詮釋對於2007年3月31日止的會計年度的可能影響

截至本財務報表刊發日期止，香港會計師公會頒佈多項會計準則修訂、新準則及詮釋但未於2007年3月31日年度終結時生效。本局在截至2007年3月31日止年度財務報告中，並無提早採用未生效的修訂及新增準則及詮釋。

本局已着手對未生效的修訂及新增準則及詮釋的影響作評估，現階段認為採用這些修訂及新增準則及詮釋對本局的營運結果及財務狀況將不會有重大的影響。

Appendix 6: Analysis of Expenditure

附錄6：支出分析表

Analysis of Expenditure 支出分析

for the year ended 31 March 2007
截至2007年3月31日止年度

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)
(以港幣列示)

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Staff costs 員工成本		
Salaries 薪金	17,247,244	10,927,814
Allowances and other staff costs 津貼及其他員工成本	3,524,431	2,319,486
Accommodation 住宿	526,509	998,547
	21,298,184	14,245,847
Administrative expenses 行政費用		
Auditors' remuneration 核數師酬金	67,150	91,150
Bank charges 銀行手續費	19,773	12,732
Cleaning 清潔費	102,222	63,701
Consultancy fees 顧問費	484,774	816,895
Depreciation 折舊	1,231,647	1,002,110
Entertainment 款待	76,382	93,781
Incidental expenses 雜項支出	39,205	114,974
Insurance 保險費	85,576	91,443
Imputed finance charge on provision for office reinstatement cost 推算辦公室重修成本準備的財務費用	58,825	-
Legal advisory fees 法律諮詢費	257,985	9,000
Light and power 電費	128,457	78,965
Loss on disposal of fixed assets 處置固定資產虧損	-	1,066,168
Membership fee 會費	1,853	13,344
Overseas visits and conferences 海外詢問和會議	361,081	343,516
China liaison 國內聯繫	41,560	39,712
Periodicals, newspapers and books 期刊、報紙和書本	50,523	50,274
Photocopying 影印	24,559	12,486
Postage 郵費	118,086	67,747
Printing 印刷費	163,645	131,370
Publicity 宣傳費	57,300	-
Recruitment and training 招聘和培訓	48,513	447,962
Rent and rates 租金和差餉	3,803,010	2,499,111
Repairs and maintenance 維修費	191,687	88,506
Securities transaction charges 證券買賣費用	20,001	19,026
Stationery and consumables 文具和消耗品	222,431	110,657
Telephone and facsimile 電話和傳真費用	125,412	170,468
Tools and equipment 工具和設備	167,683	118,217

Analysis of Expenditure (continued)
支出分析 (續)

for the year ended 31 March 2007
截至2007年3月31日止年度

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Translation expenses 翻譯費	13,500	10,000
Transport and travelling 交通費	44,506	41,306
Workshop expenses 工作坊費用	-	2,773
	8,007,346	7,607,394
Direct accreditation/consultancy costs 直接評審 / 顧問成本		
Accreditation costs 評審費用	2,461,070	3,132,021
Qualifications Framework project costs 資歷架構計劃費用	5,981,589	7,836,185
	8,442,659	10,968,206
Council meeting and committee expenses 本局會議及委員會支出		
Air passages 機票	373,984	303,657
Honoraria payments 酬金付款	260,000	130,000
Hotel accommodation 酒店住宿費	67,800	82,829
Subsistence allowance 零用金	24,050	26,000
Transport and miscellaneous expenses 交通費和雜費	40,749	21,780
Working lunches and dinners 公務午飯和晚飯支出	110,833	97,061
	877,416	661,327
Total expenditure 支出總額	38,625,605	33,482,774

List of Abbreviations

縮寫表

AA	Assessment Agencies	評估機構
AAVQ	Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications	學術及職業資歷評審
AGM	Annual General Meeting	周年會員大會
ApL	Applied Learning	應用學習
APQN	Asia-Pacific Quality Network	亞太地區質素網絡
AUQA	Australian Universities Quality Agency	澳洲大學品質機構
CDGDC	China Academic Degrees and Graduate Education Development Center	學位與研究生教育發展中心
CEF	Continuing Education Fund	持續進修基金
COS	Career-oriented Studies	職業導向教育
CPD	Continuing Professional Development	持續專業培訓
CRE-UE	Use of English Paper of the Common Recruitment Examination	綜合招聘考試英文運用試卷
CSB	Civil Service Bureau	公務員事務局
DEST	Department of Education, Science and Training of the Australian Government	澳洲政府教育及科學與培訓部
EAA	Estate Agents Authority	地產代理監管局
ED	Executive Director	總幹事
EDB	Education Bureau	教育局
GLD	Generic Level Descriptors	資歷級別通用指標
HKCAA	Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation	香港學術評審局
HKCAAVQ	Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications	香港學術及職業資歷評審局
HKCEE	Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination	香港中學會考
IELTS	International English Language Testing System	雅思國際英語測試系統
INQA/AHE	International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education	高等教育質素保證機構國際網絡
IPASS	Information Portal for Accredited Self-financing Sub-degree Programmes	經評審自資副學位課程資料網
IR	Institutional Review	院校評審
ITAC	Industry Training Advisory Committee	行業培訓諮詢委員會
LWB	Labour and Welfare Bureau	勞工及福利局
NOOSR	National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition in Australia	澳洲全國海外技能認可處
NSS	New Senior Secondary	新高中
QA	Quality Assurance	質素保證
QAA	Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education	高等教育質量保障局
QF	Qualifications Framework	資歷架構
QR	Qualifications Register	資歷名冊
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning	過往資歷認可
SC	Post-secondary Education Sector Steering Committee	專上教育界別檢討督導委員會
SCSs	Specification of Competency Standards	能力標準說明
TLC	Tripartite Liaison Committee	三方聯繫委員會
TLQPR	Teaching and Learning Quality Processes Review	教與學質素保證過程檢討
UK NARIC	National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom	英國國家學歷認可資訊中心
VETAB	Vocational Education and Training Accreditation Board, Australia	澳洲技術職業教育評審局

Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications

香港學術及職業資歷評審局

10/F & 23/F, Cambridge House, Taikoo Place, 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

香港鰂魚涌英皇道979號太古坊康橋大廈10樓及23樓

Tel 電話： (852) 3658 0000

Fax 傳真： (852) 2845 9910

E-mail 電郵： contact@hkcaavq.edu.hk

Website 網頁： <http://www.hkcaavq.edu.hk>

© All rights reserved © 版權屬香港學術及職業資歷評審局所有

