

Hong Kong Financial Competency Framework

香港金融理財能力架構



Contents

1	Introduction	02
2	Financial Competency Framework – Schoolchildren	05
3	Financial Competency Framework – Adults	06
4	Explanatory notes	07

Introduction

Why a Financial Competency Framework is needed

Improving financial literacy helps to empower individuals and their families to make informed financial decisions, thus contributing to financial well-being on both personal and societal levels.

A financial competency framework identifies a comprehensive set of knowledge, skills, attitudes, motivations and behaviour required for financial literacy. Different societies, and people at different life stages, require different financial competencies. It is widely recognised as international best practice that economies (eg Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the UK) develop their own financial competency frameworks, suited to their local needs. Attached is such a framework for Hong Kong.

Uses of a Financial Competency Framework

Financial education is a process to help people achieve a desired level of financial literacy so that they can manage their personal finances effectively. The education initiatives could be in the form of practical experience, peer learning, formal education, discussions or activities in the community.

A financial competency framework can be used by different organisations – such as government bodies, policymakers, financial institutions and education providers – that are interested in the provision of financial education. The benefits of using such a framework are that it

- Helps to improve the clarity and visibility of financial literacy issues amongst the wider community;
- Increases awareness of the need for financial education in schools and society at large;
- Provides a reference of the ideal status for the financial literacy of the population, so that potential gaps in the current provision of financial education can be identified and measured;
- Provides guidance for the development of consistent content, resources and communication messages. It can help to shape lesson plans, unit and course outlines, learning activities and community programmes as well as textbooks and other instructional materials;
- Provides guidelines for evaluating financial education initiatives.

A financial competency framework presents the financial

competencies that a person at different life stages should ideally possess. It is up to professional judgement of the various organisations to decide how to address the competencies, as the framework is not a curriculum and does not prescribe any particular approaches to financial education.

After reading the financial competency framework, organisations may select themes or competencies that are appropriate to the needs of the learners in a specific setting. They can use the framework to design new personal finance units or courses, or to help integrate specific concepts into existing initiatives.

How the Hong Kong Financial Competency Framework was developed

The Investor Education Centre (IEC) was established in November 2012 as an organisation dedicated to advancing financial education in Hong Kong and has led the development of the Hong Kong Financial Competency Framework (FCF). The IEC is also the secretariat for the Hong Kong Strategy for Financial Literacy (HKSFL) which aims to harness the enthusiasm and efforts of various sectors by setting common goals and enabling cross-sectoral collaboration to address financial education needs in Hong Kong. The establishment of the FCF will also help enable the successful implementation of the HKSFL.

The IEC appointed a research team from the Hong Kong Institute of Education to develop the FCF.

A working group (consisting of financial education providers, academics and school educators) also provided advice and feedback on the development of the FCF.

To ensure the FCF is fit for use and could be widely adopted in Hong Kong, views from the public were sought in a consultation process. The details of the consultation can be found at www.hkiec.hk/fcf.

Structure

The structure of the FCF is

- Applicable to schoolchildren in primary and secondary education, and adults of all academic levels and social status;
- Progressive, with an emphasis on outcome-based learning; the competencies exhibited at a particular stage encompass the outcomes from previous learning stages;

- Practical, taking into account the needs of children and adults in the context of the society of Hong Kong.

Because of limited experience and responsibilities, a typical senior secondary-school graduate will not exhibit the same degree of knowledge of personal finances as a financially literate adult. Financially literate secondary-school graduates, however, should have a general understanding of all the key themes of personal finance. They will need to be confident in finding and using the information required to make informed and responsible financial decisions for themselves and their families as they enter adulthood.

Hence, the FCF is divided into two parts: the *Financial Competency Framework – Schoolchildren* and the *Financial Competency Framework – Adults*; both parts share common key components and are progressive.

Progressive learning in the FCF for children is set out for the four learning key stages: *KS1* (Primary 1 to 3), *KS2* (Primary 4 to 6), *KS3* (Secondary 1 to 3) and *KS4* (Secondary 4 to 6). The FCF describes what a child should know and be able to demonstrate at the end of each key stage, but not necessarily what should be taught at that key stage.

The knowledge and skills expected of adults are arranged in two levels. The *Core* level describes the basic competencies that all adults should possess, while the *Extended* level contains competencies that an adult may need, depending on individual circumstances. The ideal competencies of an adult include not only those outlined in the FCF for adults but also those from the FCF for schoolchildren.

Key components

There are four interrelated components to financial competency:

- (1) *Knowledge and skills* covers the acquisition of fundamental concepts and practical skills that progress from easy to complex and from general to specific; these are for present or future use. There are seven themes

Money and Banking (MB) covers the nature of money and how the banking system works;

Income and Taxation (IT) covers earning money and people's obligations to society;

Saving and Investing (SI) covers creating wealth for financial goals;

Spending and Credit (SC) covers using money that a person has or may need to borrow;

Consumer Rights and Responsibilities (CR) covers the consumer protection system and what constitutes a responsible consumer;

Financial Planning (FP) covers planning for the future use of money;

Protection and Risk (PR) covers managing possible financial losses.

- (2) *Attitudes* (A) covers a person's thoughts, beliefs and feelings, and his or her tendencies towards certain kinds of behaviour.
- (3) *Motivations* (M) covers the incentives a person has to act in a certain way (or at least to develop an inclination for specific behaviour).
- (4) *Behaviour* (B) is the ultimate outcome; it is the behaviour a person actively engages in, insofar as it directly impacts his or her financial well-being.

Competencies

For competencies to be included in the framework, they need to be able to contribute to the development of an individual's financial well-being. However, financial well-being can mean different things to different people and cultures. Referencing the definition given by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and taking into consideration some of the common values, and the way of life, in Hong Kong, *financial well-being* is (according to the HKSFL) defined as managing personal finances so that individuals and their families

- Are in control of their financial affairs, debt levels and savings;
- Have adequate means to cover their living expenses;
- Have financial security when faced with setbacks;
- Have the financial freedom to be able to make choices; and
- Are financially prepared for retirement.

The competencies within the framework all support these core values in dealing with personal finances.

How to read the Hong Kong Financial Competency Framework

The documentation consists of the Financial Competency Framework – Schoolchildren table, the Financial Competency Framework – Adults table and the Explanatory notes.

It is recommended that the cells within the FCF tables should be read both horizontally (by themes) and vertically (by stages/levels) to gain an understanding of how the competencies of each theme progress and the range of content at each individual stage/level. A description and/or examples of each competency can be found in the *Explanatory notes* section.

Research Team

Prof (Practice) Christina YU, The Hong Kong Institute of Education (Principal Researcher)

Dr Eric LAW, The Hong Kong Institute of Education (Co-Researcher)

Financial Competency Framework Working Group

Mr David KNEEBONE, Investor Education Centre (Chairperson)

Prof Alfred CHAN, Lingnan University

Dr Ringo CHAN, The University of Hong Kong, School of Professional and Continuing Education

Ms Rita CHING, The Women's Foundation

Prof CHOU Kee Lee, The Hong Kong Institute of Education

Dr Esther HO, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Mr HSIAO Chun Mo, Ning Po No.2 College

Mr Edward KONG, Education Bureau, The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Ms Christine LAM, Citigroup

Mr Gin LEE, Institute of Financial Planners of Hong Kong

Ms Tracy LEUNG, Po Leung Kuk

Mr Sean RACH, Prudential Corporation Asia

Mrs Teresa TSIEN, Institute of Active Ageing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Mr Damian YIP, Investor Education Centre

Mr Stefan LAM, Investor Education Centre (Secretary)

Financial Competency Framework - Schoolchildren

Progressive competence elements for each key stage

	KS1 (P1-P3) age 6-8	KS2 (P4-P6) age 9-11	KS3 (S1-S3) age 12-14	KS4 (S4-S6) age 15-17	
Knowledge and Skills	Money & banking (MB)	MB1. Recognise the coins and notes used in Hong Kong MB2. Count coins and notes accurately MB3. Recognise the functions and value of money	MB4. Recognise the different, common forms of money used in Hong Kong, and describe how they can be used as methods of payment MB5. Pay for goods and services with coins and notes, and calculate the correct change (cash settlement) MB6. Pay for goods and services by non-cash means	MB7. Explain the role of banks, different types of bank accounts and the banking system in Hong Kong	MB8. Identify other services provided by banks and financial institutions in Hong Kong MB9. Describe e-banking services MB10. Recognise the costs associated with different methods of payment MB11. Explain why there are different currencies and exchange rates
	Income & taxation (IT)	IT1. Describe personal income sources for different people IT2. Recognise different forms and sources of income	IT3. Explore why people have different incomes and why these may change at different times	IT4. Explain the functions of public finance IT5. Describe the basic legislation concerning employment	IT6. List different types of financial compensation for employment IT7. Recognise the difference between gross and net salary/income IT8. Explain how education/training affects career choices and may affect income later IT9. Describe the nature and purposes of taxation IT10. Identify factors affecting career choices and life planning
	Saving & investing (SI)	SI1. Recognise the need to save money SI2. Describe different ways to save money	SI3. Describe how interest is earned on money saved in banks	SI4. Explain and calculate simple and compound interest SI5. Explain the concept of inflation and the time value of money SI6. Describe the nature and features of investment as a method of saving	SI7. Describe some common types of saving and investment choices SI8. Describe the basic concepts of risk and returns SI9. List some possible risks with, and returns from, different financial products
	Spending & credit (SC)	SC1. Differentiate between needs and wants SC2. List and prioritise spending preferences, with reasons SC3. Describe the responsibilities of a borrower	SC4. Recognise the value and price of a product/service SC5. Compare the pros and cons of buying through different channels (including online shopping) SC6. Calculate discounts SC7. Explain why people may need to borrow money SC8. Explain why people give money, time and effort to charities	SC9. Identify different sources of borrowing and the associated costs SC10. Have a realistic idea of the prices of most consumer items	SC11. List factors that may affect changes in prices SC12. Identify different types of lending for different purposes SC13. Explain how a credit card works SC14. Calculate and explain the interest charged by banks and other financial institutions SC15. Differentiate 'good' and 'bad' debt, and describe the consequences of 'bad' debt
	Consumer rights & responsibilities (CR)		CR1. Describe what a responsible consumer is and the reasons for consumer protection CR2. Describe the basic rights of a consumer	CR3. Recognise the potential financial consequences of 'free' offers CR4. Explain the basic regulations for protecting consumer rights	CR5. Describe the basic rights and responsibilities of buyers of financial products in Hong Kong CR6. Discuss the role of different financial institutions and financial regulators in Hong Kong CR7. Describe the major financial market functions, services and operations in Hong Kong
	Financial planning (FP)	FP1. Identify short- and long-term financial goals	FP2. Develop a financial plan to achieve a short-term personal goal FP3. Explain the function of budgeting, and allocate money for different uses	FP4. Explain the process how to develop a long-term financial goal FP5. Link financial plans to budgets FP6. Develop a plan to pay for anticipated personal expenses in the near future	FP7. Explain how financial planning can help one to attain life goals FP8. Explain the need for retirement planning and the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) system
	Protection & risks (PR)	PR1. Identify ways to protect personal assets	PR2. Identify situations that may result in a financial loss for individuals PR3. Identify the risks of on-line shopping	PR4. Identify common types of financial fraud/scams PR5. Explain how savings can create protection	PR6. Describe the risks of using e-banking services PR7. Explain the financial risks and drawbacks of having a poor credit record PR8. Explain the basic functions of insurance
Attitudes (A)	A1. Be conscious about spending within one's income A2. Accept that one cannot have everything as one has only a limited amount of money A3. Seek a trustworthy source of advice if one has a financial issue A4. Be prepared to delay gratification in order to gain more in the future	A5. Withstand the influence of peer pressure and advertising on spending A6. Accept that money plays an important part in our life, but it is not the only source of happiness	A7. Accept that learning more about finance can help in making better financial decisions A8. Trust that it is cheaper 'to save to spend' than 'to borrow to spend' A9. Be responsible for managing one's own cash A10. Accept that all investments carry a risk of losing value	A11. Accept that money needs to be actively managed A12. Be responsible for planning one's own future A13. Take an interest in learning more about daily financial matters A14. Accept that investments with higher returns carry a higher risk of losing value A15. Appreciate the value of sound financial advice	
Motivations (M)	M1. Aspire to improve one's life	M2. Saving now is a way to be able to spend in the future M3. Being diligent can help pursue one's goals for future betterment	M4. Good planning can help meet the financial needs of different life stages M5. Early planning can generate more options for achieving one's goals	M6. A sensible financial plan can help one achieve one's career goals and life goals	
Behaviour (B)	B1. Save regularly B2. Talk honestly about money with one's family B3. Spend less than one's available cash B4. Protect one's personal belongings	B5. Borrow money only if one has the ability to repay it B6. Resist desires and control temptations to spend when shopping B7. Compare products and prices, and select the best purchase option B8. Set short-term financial goals B9. Allocate money to meet various financial goals B10. Keep track of weekly spending	B11. Minimise spending where possible B12. Read and understand terms and conditions before deciding to purchase B13. Repay/return borrowed money/items as promised B14. Select the appropriate methods of payment for goods and services B15. Review financial goals and budgets regularly B16. Use electronic tools to create a personal budget	B17. Explore the expenses of one's family B18. Avoid impulsive purchases B19. Confront personal financial problems/issues and seek help/advice B20. Make a life plan, with consideration of the financial implications B21. Choose a career path, with consideration of the financial implications	

Financial Competency Framework – Adults

Competence elements (building on the framework for schoolchildren)

	Knowledge and Skills - Core	Knowledge and Skills - Extended	Attitudes (A)	Motivations (M)	Behaviour (B)
Money & banking (MB)	<p>MB12. Explain the possible factors affecting exchange rate fluctuations</p> <p>MB13. Identify the factors that cause, and calculate the change in the value of money due to, inflation</p>	<p>MB14. Recognise different methods of transferring money</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be conscious about spending within one's means Appreciate the value of sound financial advice Accept that investments with higher returns carry a higher risk of losing value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early planning can generate more options for achieving one's goals 	
Income & taxation (IT)	<p>IT11. Describe the salary tax system of Hong Kong</p> <p>IT12. Identify the public financial support available to Hong Kong citizens</p>	<p>IT13. Monitor and reduce tax through tax planning</p> <p>IT14. Recognise the financial products that can create cash flow</p>	<p>A16. Resist unplanned purchasing temptations</p> <p>A17. Actively manage one's future and one's wealth</p> <p>A18. Continuously monitor one's personal financial status systematically in a healthy manner</p> <p>A19. Avoid borrowing and minimise debt</p> <p>A20. Be rational when making financial choices</p> <p>A21. Be critical and cautious when purchasing financial products</p> <p>A22. Accept that there are ways to reduce the financial impact of some unexpected events</p>	<p>M7. There are options to increase one's personal income</p> <p>M8. Sensible investment can help grow one's savings in the long run</p> <p>M9. There is a feeling of security when a plan is in place to achieve one's career development and life goals</p> <p>M10. Increasing one's income and savings throughout life can help meet changing personal and household expenses</p> <p>M11. Financial well-being can be achieved through developing skills to actively manage one's personal finance</p> <p>M12. Acquiring knowledge and skills can help to improve financial decision making</p> <p>M13. There is a feeling of security when sufficient money is reserved for unexpected contingencies</p> <p>M14. One can seek public financial support when needed</p>	<p>B22. Maximise one's use of personal income</p> <p>B23. Make provision for retirement contributions and tax payments from one's income</p> <p>B24. Regularly set aside a proportion of income as savings</p>
Saving & investing (SI)	<p>SI10. Identify factors that affect saving</p> <p>SI11. Apply the basic concepts of personal investment</p> <p>SI12. List the factors that affect one's risk tolerance and investment objectives</p> <p>SI13. Describe the fees, features and risks of common investment products available to retail investors in Hong Kong</p> <p>SI14. Identify the major factors that affect the risks and returns of different financial products</p> <p>SI15. Compare different financial products and choose a product or products to suit one's need</p>	<p>SI16. Recognise the consequences of investing in leveraged financial products</p> <p>SI17. Recognise derivative products and identify the risks involved</p> <p>SI18. Explain the basics of behavioural economics</p> <p>SI19. Recognise the determinants in selecting a residential property for one's home or as an investment</p>			<p>B25. Select investments appropriate to one's risk tolerance and investment objectives, and review them regularly</p> <p>B26. Ask appropriate questions and gather suitable information for assessment before making an investment decision</p> <p>B27. Evaluate the real returns on savings and investments before selecting a product</p> <p>B28. Select investments on the basis of factual analysis rather than speculation</p> <p>B29. Diversify one's investments</p>
Spending & credit (SC)	<p>SC16. Identify methods to save money when purchasing</p> <p>SC17. Explain the implications of a personal credit score for the cost of borrowing and the availability of loans</p> <p>SC18. Explain Annual Percentage Rate (APR)</p> <p>SC19. Compare different types of borrowing and the costs involved</p> <p>SC20. Explain the consequences of not meeting financial/payment obligations on time</p> <p>SC21. Differentiate manageable, planned debt from unmanageable, unplanned debt</p>	<p>SC22. Apply the appropriate actions to take when one has difficulties in repaying debt</p>			<p>B30. Minimise spending and spend within one's budget</p> <p>B31. Meet financial/payment obligations on time</p> <p>B32. Compare the cost of borrowing from different lenders and select the most appropriate type of loan for the situation</p>
Consumer rights & responsibilities (CR)	<p>CR8. Analyse and compare different financial information sources</p> <p>CR9. Compare the services that financial intermediaries can offer and how they are regulated</p> <p>CR10. Describe the rights and responsibilities relating to different financial products</p>	<p>CR11. Apply the complaint and redress procedures available to a financial consumer</p>			<p>B33. Evaluate the credibility of different sources of consumer information before making a financial decision</p> <p>B34. Read, check and interpret personal financial documents on a regular basis</p> <p>B35. Check the soundness of a financial product before purchasing</p> <p>B36. Follow the correct procedure when buying/using a financial product/service</p> <p>B37. Seek a trustworthy source of professional financial advice if in doubt or in need of help</p> <p>B38. Check the credentials of intermediaries before engaging them</p>
Financial planning (FP)	<p>FP9. Differentiate recurring and one-off expenses</p> <p>FP10. Apply the Financial Planning Pyramid concept</p> <p>FP11. Develop simple financial plans to achieve long-term personal goals</p> <p>FP12. Identify and explain how changes in one's life have an effect on one's financial situation</p> <p>FP13. Examine the challenges that retirement has on one's finances</p> <p>FP14. Outline the desired lifestyle of one's retirement years and calculate the living costs for it</p> <p>FP15. Evaluate Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance (ORSO)/Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) investments and how to choose investment funds</p>				<p>B39. Calculate one's personal wealth regularly</p> <p>B40. Use electronic tools to track income/spending on a regular basis</p> <p>B41. Set, monitor and revise a budget to reflect changing circumstances</p> <p>B42. Identify, set and regularly review realistic long-term financial goals for major life events</p> <p>B43. Carry out and actively manage a retirement plan including MPF/ORSO investment</p>
Protection & risks (PR)	<p>PR9. Evaluate how different unexpected events and financial risks can lead to financial losses</p> <p>PR10. Compare different types of insurance needed in different situations</p> <p>PR11. Describe the purpose and main features of the Deposit Protection Scheme</p> <p>PR12. Explain how employee benefits can offer security</p> <p>PR13. Identify the main types of financial fraud/scams and ways to protect oneself from them</p>	<p>PR14. Explain the process of preparing a Will and Enduring Power of Attorney</p> <p>PR15. Describe and explain the impact(s) of internal and external factors on creating and protecting assets and wealth</p>			<p>B44. Maintain a sufficient money reserve for unexpected contingencies</p> <p>B45. Use insurance to transfer risk in order to minimise the impact of financial losses</p> <p>B46. Make arrangements for times when one cannot manage one's own finance</p>

• Important attitudes and motivations from the Financial Competency Framework – Schoolchildren

Explanatory notes

Competence Elements		Explanatory Notes
Money and banking (MB)	KS1	MB1. Recognise the coins and notes used in Hong Kong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the denominations of coins and notes issued in Hong Kong There are different note-issuing banks, but the values are the same
		MB2. Count coins and notes accurately <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurately count and calculate sums with different combinations of notes and coins
		MB3. Recognise the functions and value of money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions of money: for saving, payment in exchange for goods and services, etc.
	KS2	MB4. Recognise the different, common forms of money used in Hong Kong, and understand how they can be used as methods of payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: coins, notes, credit money (credit cards), stored value smartcard (e.g. Octopus) and other electronic payment systems
		MB5. Pay for goods and services with coins and notes, and calculate the correct change (cash settlement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay by cash and calculate the change accurately
	KS3	MB6. Pay for goods and services by non-cash means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: pay by barter, Octopus, Payment by Phone Services (PPS), cheque, bank transfer, credit card, EPS, etc.
		MB7. Explain the role of banks, different types of bank accounts and the banking system in Hong Kong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main personal banking services provided by banks: deposit and loan services (including loans through credit cards, personal loans, hire purchases and mortgages) Examples: current account, savings account, time deposit account, foreign currency account, etc.
	KS4	MB8. Identify other services provided by banks and financial institutions in Hong Kong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic functions of the stock market, including the benefits to companies, investors and the economy Other personal banking services provided by banks: wealth management include insurance, stock trading and other investments Examples of other services: trade-financing services, electronic banking services, investment services, etc.
		MB9. Describe e-banking services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of e-banking: telephone banking, online banking, mobile banking, eBPP (Electronic Bill Presentment and Payment), mobile P2P payments, etc. Examples: obtaining information about accounts and loans, conducting money transfers, paying credit-card and other bills and making loan repayments, buying and selling stocks and bonds, etc.
		MB10. Recognise the costs associated with different methods of payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: interest charges, handling charges, transaction fees, administration fees, etc.
		MB11. Explain why there are different currencies and exchange rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: using RMB when visiting relatives in mainland China, GBP or AUD for a study tour or overseas study, JPY or TWN for going on holiday Fixed exchange-rate systems; linked exchange-rate system in Hong Kong for HKD to USD Converting HKD to USD and other currencies

Competence Elements		Explanatory Notes	
Money and banking (MB)	Adults Core	MB12. Explain the possible factors affecting exchange rate fluctuations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appreciation and depreciation, revaluation and devaluation, monetary policy, economic growth, interest rates
		MB13. Identify the factors that cause, and calculate the change in the value of money due to, inflation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of an amount of money at a particular point of time Calculate the present and future value of money by discounting and compounding Example: 'How much is HK\$10,000 worth in 10 years' time if inflation is 2% per year?' Factors affecting the value of money: inflation, deflation, time, politics, economy, etc.
	Adults Extended	MB14. Recognise different methods of transferring money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: cheque, bank transfer, bank draft, TT, etc.
Income and taxation (IT)	KS1	IT1. Describe personal income sources for different people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: pocket money, Lai See (red pocket money), scholarship and bursaries, part-time and full-time job pay, etc.
		IT2. Recognise different forms and sources of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular sources of income, e.g. wages and salaries (employment), profits (running a business), allowances (government support), etc. Irregular sources of income, e.g. gifts, prizes, coupons (soft money), etc.
	KS2	IT3. Explore why people have different incomes and why these may change at different times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: the nature of different jobs, working hours, working experience, education and professional qualifications, etc.
	KS3	IT4. Explain the function of public finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between government and citizens in terms of public finance; provision of public services such as policing, roads, hospitals, social services with funding from taxes Examples: government income and expenditure
		IT5. Describe the basic legislation concerning employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum Wage Ordinance, Employment Ordinance, Employees' Compensation Ordinance, labour contracts, etc.
	KS4	IT6. List different types of financial compensation for employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: paid and unpaid work, salaries, bonuses, share options, commodities, allowances, etc.
		IT7. Recognise the difference between gross and net salary/income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deduction of taxes, pensions, ORSO, Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF), etc.
		IT8. Explain how education/training affects career choices and may affect income later	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List the qualification requirements and salaries of different occupations Examples: bus driver, construction worker, accountant, etc.
		IT9. Describe the nature and purposes of taxation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: taxes collected to support public expenditure, government allowances and subsidies, social security schemes, etc. Examples of taxes: income tax, profits tax, property tax, stamp duties, rates, etc.
		IT10. Identify factors affecting career choices and life planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: personal competencies, wage level, personal interests, financial and life goals, business environment and opportunities, family constraints, etc.

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Income and taxation (IT)	Adults Core	IT11. Describe the salary tax system of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of income tax system: tax rates on salaries, allowances and deductions, assessable income, standard rate, annual income levels, filing tax returns, etc.
		IT12. Identify the public financial support available to Hong Kong citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: students' grants and loans, welfare subsidies, old age living allowance, CSSA, etc.
	Adults Extended	IT13. Monitor and reduce tax through tax planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: to reduce tax make use of tax deductible expenditure, such as charitable donations, estate planning, maintenance costs (against rental income), professional membership fees, etc.
		IT14. Recognise the financial products that can create cash flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: a reverse mortgage, annuities, etc. Example: basics of a reverse mortgage – key features, key parties, eligibility criteria, calculation of monthly payments, accumulation and distribution phases, costs, etc.
Saving and investing (SI)	KS1	SI1. Recognise the need to save money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delaying gratification saves money for future use, to prepare for unexpected contingencies, etc.
		SI2. Describe different ways to save money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: keep money with parents, use a piggy bank, deposit in bank accounts
	KS2	SI3. Describe how interest is earned on money saved in banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest is paid by banks for deposits, so more cash is gained from a deposit
	KS3	SI4. Explain and calculate simple and compound interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: using borrowing on a credit card as an example, illustrate the differences between simple and compound interest, and the capital growth from a long term (20-year) deposit in a bank
		SI5. Explain the concept of inflation and time value of money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: interest rates, inflation and different savings products
		SI6. Describe the nature and features of investment as a method of saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiate investment, speculation and gambling; long-term, medium-term and short-term investment, as earnings and as value-added investment
	KS4	SI7. Describe some common types of saving and investment choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Returns from capital appreciation and interest Examples: time deposits, forex, stocks and shares, bonds/iBonds/RMB bonds, etc.
		SI8. Describe the basic concepts of risk and returns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between risk and return (risk and return levels of different investment products) Risk and return trade-off Risk management: diversification, do not put 'all one's eggs into one basket'
		SI9. List some possible risks with, and returns from, different financial products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: bonds vs. securities, global market investment vs. investment focused on China
	Adults core	SI10. Identify factors that affect saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: income level, interest rates, living costs, life changes (e.g. marriage, parenting and retirement), etc.
		SI11. Apply the basic concepts of personal investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dollar cost averaging, compounding effect, diversification, portfolio management, risk management, rebalancing, cut loss, etc. Fundamental analysis: ratio analysis, earnings potential, horizontal analysis, vertical analysis, etc.

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Saving and investing (SI)	Adults core	SI12. List the factors that affect one's risk tolerance and investment objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: investment experience and knowledge, the stage in the investment life-cycle, one's age, investment horizon, liquidity requirements, financial resources, etc.
		SI13. Describe the fees, features and risks of common investment products available to retail investors in Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: risks involved, risk level, service charges, fees, buying/selling restrictions, etc.
		SI14. Identify the major factors that affect the risks and returns of different financial products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: amount invested, interest, exchange rates, investment period, terms and conditions, etc.
		SI15. Compare different financial products and choose a product or products to suit one's needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matching the risk level of a financial product to the investment objectives and risk tolerance Example: investment in different financial markets (e.g. China, US, Japan)
	Adults Extended	SI16. Recognise the consequences of investing in leveraged financial products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example of gains and losses from margin trading Risk of margin call
		SI17. Recognise derivative products and identify the risks involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: stocks, debentures, commodities, properties, warrants, endowment insurance, margin trading, futures contracts, callable bull/bear contracts, options, etc.
		SI18. Explain the basics of behavioural economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: understanding behavioural biases and effects in financial markets (e.g. loss aversion, mental accounting, framing, anchoring, overconfidence, herding)
		SI19. Recognise the determinants in selecting a residential property for one's own abode or as an investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: personal income, location and size of property, mortgage interest rate, age of property, rental income, maintenance costs, etc.
Spending and credit (SC)	KS1	SC1. Differentiate between needs and wants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs – things you must have as necessary for survival, e.g. water and daily food Wants – things you would like to have but are not necessary, e.g. soft drinks and snacks
		SC2. List and prioritise spending preferences, with reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to needs and wants or other reasonable factor(s)
		SC3. Describe the responsibilities of a borrower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: make clear the loan terms with the lender, take good care of the item and return the borrowed item to its lender as promised
	KS2	SC4. Recognise the value and price of a product/service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why similar products/services may not cost the same Examples of value: quality, services included, special features/design Examples of extra costs involved: delivery charge, brand, warranty, exchange rates, inflation and depreciation, etc.
		SC5. Compare the pros and cons of buying from different channels (including online shopping)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of purchasing channels: retail shops, department stores, outlets, online shopping, online group purchase, online auction, etc. Examples: more options, group discount, lower costs, flexible payments, better consumer protection and security, etc.

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Spending and credit (SC)	KS2	SC6. Calculate discounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: cash discounts, discounts for buying certain quantities (including bulk discounts), buy-one-get-one-free offers, percentage discounts, etc.
		SC7. Explain why people may need to borrow money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: to buy a big-ticket item (a property), for emergencies (e.g. accidents), for business purposes, etc. Repayment of borrowed money should be made as promised
		SC8. Explain why people give money, time and effort to charities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: for a sense of well-being, to support social justice, out of empathy, to strengthen their spiritual life (because of physical and social benefits), etc.
	KS3	SC9. Identify different sources of borrowing and the associated costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of sources of borrowing: friends, family, government, financial institutions, etc. Associated costs: interest charges, service charges, etc.
		SC10. Have a realistic idea of the prices of most consumable items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of consumable items: food, a small flat, a small family car, university tuition fees, etc.
	KS4	SC11. List factors that may affect changes in prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: changes in demand and supply, government policy, exchange rates, weather and inflation, etc.
		SC12. Identify different types of lending for different purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: a student loan, a loan for buying a car, a mortgage, etc. Examples: the criteria and procedures for loan applications
		SC13. Explain how a credit card works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interest-free period, minimum payment, payment-due date, credit limit, interest rate, cash advances, etc.
		SC14. Calculate and explain the interest charged by banks and other financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use calculation tools (including common online calculators) or formulas to calculate interests payment
		SC15. Differentiate what is “good” and “bad” debt, and describe the consequences of “bad” debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned debt that can be serviced vs. uncontrolled debt Bad debt leads to loss of collateral, a bad credit record, stress and bankruptcy, and adversely affects a person’s career
	Adults Core	SC16. Identify methods to save money when purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: bargaining, discounts (out of season/discontinued items), rebates, unbranded items, product bundling, bulk purchase, group purchase, online purchase, etc.
		SC17. Explain the implications of a personal credit score for the cost of borrowing and the availability of loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The factors affecting credit scores Credit worthiness and the cost of credit The interpretation of a personal credit report

Competence Elements		Explanatory Notes
Spending and credit (SC)	Adults Core	SC18. Explain Annual Percentage Rate (APR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominal APR is the simple-interest rate (for a year) • The effective APR is the compound-interest rate plus fees (for a year)
		SC19. Compare different types of borrowing and the costs involved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of interest rates for purchases using credit cards (e.g. by instalments), cash advances with credit cards, personal loans, mortgages
		SC20. Explain the consequences of not meeting financial/payment obligations on time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: interest on an unpaid balance, late fees or penalties, bank charges, weakened credit status/history, and even the consequence of bankruptcy
		SC21. Differentiate manageable, planned debt from unmanageable, unplanned debt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manageable debts (monthly expenses including debt payments < monthly net income) • Unmanageable debts (monthly expenses including debt payments > monthly net income)
	Adults Extended	SC22. Apply the appropriate actions to take when one has difficulties in repaying debt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce expenses, pay off high-interest debts first, seek advice, contact lender, secure financial restructuring, make an Individual Voluntary Arrangement, file for bankruptcy, etc.
Consumer rights and responsibilities (CR)	KS2	CR1. Describe what a responsible consumer is and the reasons for consumer protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of individual responsibilities: to be informed, make decisions cautiously, consider the consequences, etc. • Examples of social responsibilities: the 5R initiative (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Re-evaluate, Rescue), etc. • Reasons for consumer protection: bad practice on the part of sellers, incorrect and misleading claims, health and safety issues, etc.
		CR2. Describe the basic rights of a consumer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: consumers' rights on the quality and safety of products, consumers' rights in various transaction problems, etc.
	KS3	CR3. Recognise the potential financial consequences of 'free' offers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of free offers: trial offers, free gifts, free downloads, etc. • Examples of costs: fees and charges may be involved, payment for other products or services may be required afterwards, etc.
		CR4. Explain the basic regulations for protecting consumer rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumers' rights on the quality and safety of products, consumers' rights to have correct information about products, complaints must be heard, etc. • The roles of the Consumer Council
	KS4	CR5. Describe the basic rights and responsibilities of buyers of financial products in Hong Kong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rights of consumers of financial services: product disclosure, a high standard of professional behaviour of intermediaries, effective market infrastructure and trading, safeguards in listings and takeovers, etc. • The responsibilities of consumers of financial services: understand the basic concepts of investment, understand the features (including the risk and return characteristics) of the investment products, make decisions based on facts, do not commit money beyond one's means, do not sign blank forms, etc.

Competence Elements		Explanatory Notes
Consumer rights and responsibilities (CR)	KS4	<p>CR6. Discuss the role of different financial institutions and financial regulators in Hong Kong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The financial regulator play a role in the relationships between banks, insurers, securities or investment firms, the stock market and brokers Some of the financial regulators are the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC), the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA), the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (OCI) and the Mandatory Provident Fund Authority (MPFA)
		<p>CR7. Describe the major financial market functions, services and operations in Hong Kong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: the operation of the stock exchange, Futures Exchange and the stock indices
	Adults Core	<p>CR8. Analyse and compare different financial information sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of information sources: agents for financial products, financial commentators, independent financial advisors, the mass media, rumours, etc. Examples of information: factual consumer information, advice, forecast opinions, marketing information, etc.
		<p>CR9. Compare the services that financial intermediaries can offer and how they are regulated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of financial intermediaries: insurance agent, insurance broker, bank, deposition-taking company, securities broker, etc. Which financial regulator regulates a particular type of financial activity
		<p>CR10. Describe the rights and responsibilities relating to different financial products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which financial regulator regulates a particular type of financial product Examples: credit cards – HKMA; funds – SFC; life insurance – OCI
	Adults Extended	<p>CR11. Apply the complaint and redress procedures available to a financial consumer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The complaints officer in the intermediary, industry bodies, regulators and the FDRC
Financial planning (FP)	KS1	<p>FP1. Identify short- and long-term financial goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: buying expensive snacks (short-term), and buying a property (long-term)
	KS2	<p>FP2. Develop a financial plan to achieve a short-term personal goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: saving money to achieve such pre-set goals as buying toys, going on a trip, etc.
		<p>FP3. Explain the function of budgeting, and allocate money for different uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate money for different uses, including consumption, savings and donations Example: allocate weekly pocket money for different uses
	KS3	<p>FP4. Explain to process how to develop a long-term financial goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMART goal Example: how to plan for a retirement fund, starting from a young age

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes	
Financial planning (FP)	KS3	FP5. Link financial plans to budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate money in a budget to finance goals 	
		FP6. Develop a plan for anticipated personal expenses in the near future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: expenses of a field trip, buying a present for a birthday party, etc. 	
	KS4	FP7. Explain how financial planning can help one to attain life goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: saving for tertiary study, travelling, retirement, etc. 	
		FP8. Explain the need for retirement planning and the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retirement planning – no income in retirement, but continuing expenses The basic concept of the MPF system and how it contributes to one's retirement fund 	
	Adults Core	FP9. Differentiate recurring and one-off expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of recurring costs: insurance premium, electricity bill, mortgage payment, etc. Examples of non-recurring costs: holidays, purchasing an electrical item, etc. 	
		FP10. Apply the Financial Planning pyramid concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and security, wealth accumulation, wealth distribution, etc. 	
		FP11. Develop simple financial plans to achieve long-term personal goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: saving for further study, travelling, marriage, buying a flat, a better material life, retirement (in addition to MPF), etc. The elements of a simple financial plan include future cash flow, assets, offsetting inflation, etc. 	
		FP12. Identify and explain how changes in one's life have an effect on one's financial situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: being unemployed, getting married, becoming a parent, losing a partner, etc. 	
		FP13. Examine the challenges of retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: the problems posed by reduced income, longevity, health issues, inflation, etc. 	
		FP14. Outline the desired lifestyle of one's retirement years and calculate the living costs for it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of accommodation, private/public healthcare, leisure activities, etc. (compared to one's current lifestyle) 	
		FP15. Evaluate Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance (ORSO) / Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) investments and how to choose investment funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: How to choose an MPF fund? What are the conditions of withdrawal? Is it a defined contribution or defined benefit scheme? 	
		Protection and risk (PR)	KS1	PR1. Identify ways to protect personal assets
	KS2		PR2. Identify situations that may result in a financial loss for individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: thing getting broken, stolen, lost, etc.
			PR3. Identify the risks of on-line shopping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: identity theft, other risks from disclosing private information, pirated products, etc.

Competence Elements		Explanatory Notes
Protection and risk (PR)	KS3	<p>PR4. Identify common types of financial fraud/scams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: fraud following the handing out of personal bank account details, demands for training fees for employment, etc.
		<p>PR5. Explain how savings can create protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: saving for an emergency, medical expenses, etc.
	KS4	<p>PR6. Describe the risks of using e-banking services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: the need for privacy, security, PIN security, etc.
		<p>PR7. Explain the financial risks and drawbacks of having a poor credit record</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: job opportunities, bankruptcy and higher interest rates
		<p>PR8. Explain basic functions of insurance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting assets and reducing financial risk: e.g. health insurance for illness, travel insurance for accidents while on holiday, life insurance, etc.
	Adults Core	<p>PR9. Evaluate how different unexpected events and financial risks can lead to financial losses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: the death of a partner leading to reduced family income, a natural disaster damaging property, (as a driver) hitting a pedestrian and being sued, etc.
		<p>PR10. Compare different types of insurance needed in different situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: life and medical insurance, accident insurance, home insurance, vehicle insurance, travel insurance, Investment Linked Assurance Scheme, etc. Features of insurance: the areas covered, price and premiums, and compensation
		<p>PR11. Describe the purpose and main features of the Deposit Protection Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum protection is HK\$500,000 per depositor per Scheme member, etc.
		<p>PR12. Explain how employee benefits can offer security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: provisions for health and dental treatment, accidental death and long-term disability; a retirement saving plan, phased retirement, etc.
		<p>PR13. Identify the main types of financial fraud/scams and ways to protect oneself from them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: fraudulent financial statements, misappropriation of assets, boiler room scams, fake bank websites, pyramid scams, etc.
	Adults Extended	<p>PR14. Explain the process of preparing a Will and Enduring Power of Attorney</p>
		<p>PR15. Describe and explain the impact(s) of internal and external factors on creating and protecting assets and wealth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: property cooling measures in Hong Kong, inflation, exchange rates, GDP growth, industry growth, investment gains, etc.

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Attitudes (A)	KS1	A1. Be conscious about spending within one's income	
		A2. Accept that one cannot have everything as one has only a limited amount of money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that people do not have unlimited amounts of money to satisfy all their wants and there is a need to set priorities
		A3. Seek a trustworthy source of advice if one has a financial issue	
		A4. Be prepared to delay gratification in order to gain more in the future	
	KS2	A5. Withstand the influence of peer pressure and advertising on spending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realise the hyperbole of advertisements, develop self-esteem and a positive personality, etc.
		A6. Accept that money plays an important part in our life, but it is not the only source of happiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a positive sense of self-worth Some things that money cannot buy are love, friendship, etc.
	KS3	A7. Accept that learning more about finance can help in making better financial decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge empowers and gives a solid foundation for decision-making
		A8. Trust that it is cheaper "to save to spend" than "to borrow to spend"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest is charged on loans, so the cost of borrowing is higher than the cost of saving
		A9. Be responsible for managing one's own cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not be too dependent on parents
		A10. Accept that all investments carry a risk of losing value	
	KS4	A11. Accept that money needs to be actively managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active management of one's money will give a full picture of one's financial status and help in assessing one's responsibilities and the risk in certain financial decisions; this will help in achieving one's life goals Proactive financial management facilitates goal achievement
		A12. Be responsible for planning one's own future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Career and life planning Taking responsibility for one's future is crucial to living independently

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Attitudes (A)	KS4	A13. Take an interest in learning more about daily financial matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: financial news, government budgets, interest rate movement, an increase in public utility charges, etc.
		A14. Accept that investments with higher returns carry a higher risk of losing value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greediness. High return low risk investments do not exist. A high risk investment does not guarantee high returns.
		A15. Appreciate the value of sound financial advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some personal-finance matters may be very complicated and assistance may be required
	Adults	A16. Resist purchasing temptations and greed, and control materialistic desires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realise that this can be achieved and develop self-control over impulsive consumption
		A17. Actively manage one's future and one's wealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One needs to budget, set a financial plan, invest prudently, etc.
		A18. Continuously monitor one's personal financial status systematically and in a healthy manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track spending, review bank/investment/MPF account statements, etc.
		A19. Avoid borrowing and minimise debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimising debts through financial management can reduce costs and risks
		A20. Be rational when making financial choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid emotions and behavioural-economics traps, etc.
		A21. Be critical and cautious when purchasing financial products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the credibility of information sources, etc.
		A22. Accept that there are ways to reduce the financial impact of some unexpected events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: buying insurance, saving for an emergency, etc.

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Motivations (M)	KS1	M1. Aspire to improve one's life	
	KS2	M2. Saving now is a way to be able to spend in the future	
		M3. Being diligent can help pursue one's goals for future betterment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: further education, internships, getting a job, trying to get a promotion, more effort, working extra hours, etc.
	KS3	M4. Good planning can help meet the financial needs of different life stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: Plan ahead for education and training, marriage, parenting, purchasing a home, retirement, etc.
		M5. Early planning can generate more options for achieving one's goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: buying long-term insurance with saving elements, gaining education, securing a comfortable retirement, etc.

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Motivations (M)	KS4	M6. A sensible financial plan can help one achieve one's career goals and life goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: meeting the expenses of further study, buying a home, starting a business, getting married, paying for the education of one's child/children, securing a comfortable retirement, etc.
		M7. There are options to increase one's personal income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: a secondary income, promotion, a better job, etc.
	Adults	M8. Sensible investment can help grow one's savings in the long run	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: The effect of compound interest
		M9. There is a feeling of security when a plan is in place to achieve one's career development and life goals	
		M10. Increasing in one's income and savings throughout life can help meet changing personal and household expenses	
		M11. Financial well-being can be achieved through developing skills to actively manage one's personal-finance	
		M12. Acquiring knowledge and skills can help to improve financial decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend financial seminars, read financial books/magazines, read annual reports, search for financial information, discuss financial matters with friends/family/financial professional, etc.
		M13. There is a feeling of security when sufficient money is reserved for unexpected contingencies	
		M14. One can seek public financial support when needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking public financial support can help to alleviate some of the financial burdens during difficult times

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Behaviour (B)	KS1	B1. Save regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always keep a portion of income in reserve for future use Examples of saving: daily/weekly/monthly saving; fixed amount/fixed percentage saving, etc.
		B2. Talk honestly about money with family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: Do not presume anything about money; if in doubt, ask. Do not hide any money matters (lost money, not enough money), etc.
		B3. Spend less than one's available cash	
		B4. Protect one's personal belongings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: money, watches, clothes, sports equipment, etc.
	KS2	B5. Borrow money only if one has the ability to repay it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money for repayment must be available somewhere or will be available in time
		B6. Resist desires and control temptations to spend when shopping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: not demanding that parents buy things when out shopping
		B7. Compare products and prices, and select the best purchase option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of comparison: compare prices/quality/reputations/service, etc. Examples of making a decision: within a budget, according to one's needs, duration, etc.

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Behaviour (B)	KS2	B8. Set short-term financial goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Example: saving to buy a birthday present
		B9. Allocate money to meet various financial goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set a simple budget
		B10. Keep track of weekly spending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The record of spending can be used as a reference for revising budgets
	KS3	B11. Minimise spending where possible	
		B12. Read and understand terms and conditions before deciding to purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples: mobile phone plans, etc. ● Be aware of terms and conditions, fees and charges, contract period, etc.
		B13. Repay/return borrowed money/items as promised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples: on time, in the same condition, fulfilling additional requirements, etc.
		B14. Select the appropriate methods of payment for goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consider the cost, convenience, reliability and acceptance of the payment method
		B15. Review financial goals and budgets regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review regularly so as to keep track of current status
		B16. Use electronic tools to create a personal budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples: spreadsheet, mobile apps, etc.
	KS4	B17. Explore the expenses of one's family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples: electricity bill, grocery bill, insurance premiums, school fees, etc.
		B18. Avoid impulsive purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Think twice before purchasing a product: e.g. consider if it is a need or just a want, how frequently the product will be used, and whether there are any options to rent or borrow the product
		B19. Confront personal financial problems/issues and seek help/advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples: being unable to repay borrowed money or to pay for damage, etc. ● Advice from professionals can provide strategies and techniques to optimise short- and mid-term cash flows, assets and liabilities
		B20. Make a life plan, with consideration of the financial implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples: the cost of further study, the costs of starting a business, etc.
		B21. Choose a career path, with consideration of the financial implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples: consider the salaries of different jobs, the benefits, allowances and promotion prospects, etc.
	Adults	B22. Maximise one's use of personal income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weigh the benefits of each expenditure
		B23. Make provision for retirement contributions and tax payments from one's income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Example: set aside money for income tax payments and for retirement (in addition to the MPF)
		B24. Regularly set aside a proportion of income as savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Treat savings as the first expense that must be paid
		B25. Select investments appropriate to one's risk tolerance and investment objectives, and review them regularly	
		B26. Ask appropriate questions and gather suitable information for assessment before making an investment decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples: clarify information, ask if in doubt, be clear on fees and charges, etc.

		Competence Elements	Explanatory Notes
Behaviour (B)	Adults	B27. Evaluate the real returns on savings and investments before selecting a product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the real rate of return can help in predicting the return on financial products despite inflation or other external effects
		B28. Select investments on the basis of factual analysis rather than speculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use fundamental analytical skills to assess the facts related to an investment
		B29. Diversify one's investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an investment portfolio (including various financial products which are in different economies and business sectors) and a savings plan Examples: cost averaging, diversification, portfolio management, risk assessment, rebalancing, etc.
		B30. Minimise spending and spend within one's budget	
		B31. Meet financial/payment obligations on time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always pay bills on time to avoid late charges and additional interest
		B32. Compare the cost of borrowing from different lenders and select the most appropriate type of loan for the situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors for consideration: interest rates, repayment period, personal financial status, personal budget, etc. Example: compare mortgage plans provided by different lenders for purchasing a flat
		B33. Evaluate the credibility of different sources of consumer information before making a financial decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the objectivity of the information source: assess whether it has questionable underlying presumptions or a questionable relationship with the product issuer
		B34. Read, check and interpret personal financial documents on a regular basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: bank statements, stocks and MPF reports, etc.
		B35. Check for evidence of the soundness of a financial product before purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: KFS, the offering document, the prospectus, etc.
		B36. Follow the correct procedure when buying/using a financial product/service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The responsibilities of intermediaries: to sell only authorised products, to disclose their roles in the transaction and the benefits the investor would receive from the product issuer; to assess the investor (to undertake an investor characterisation before the transaction)
		B37. Seek a trustworthy source of professional financial advice if in doubt or in need of help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of different services that professionals (accountants, lawyers, financial planners, debt counsellors etc.) can provide Examples: dealing with financial difficulties (debt problems), making complex financial arrangements, etc.
		B38. Check the credentials of intermediaries before engaging them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that intermediaries are registered with the authorities, e.g. the Securities and Futures Commission, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the Hong Kong Federation of Insurers, the Professional Insurance Brokers Association and the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority
B39. Calculate one's personal wealth regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculation of net worth: the value of assets minus liabilities 		

Competence Elements		Explanatory Notes
Behaviour (B)	Adults	B40. Use electronic tools to track income/spending on a regular basis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: spreadsheet, mobile apps, etc.
		B41. Set, monitor and revise a budget to reflect changing circumstances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise the budget weekly/monthly or before a certain life event
		B42. Identify, set and regularly review realistic long-term financial goals for major life events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: retirement planning
		B43. Carry out and actively manage a retirement plan including MPF/ORSO investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: calculate the retirement fund needed and put in place a plan to secure the amount in time for retirement
		B44. Maintain a sufficient money reserve for unexpected contingencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have sufficient money to cover living expenses for 3 to 6 months in case of sickness, unemployment, etc.
		B45. Use insurance to transfer risk in order to minimise the impact of financial losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life insurance, travel insurance, household insurance, etc.
		B46. Make arrangements for times when one cannot manage one's own finances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Enduring Power of Attorney, making a will, etc.

目錄

1	簡介	24
2	金融理財能力架構 — 學童	27
3	金融理財能力架構 — 成人	28
4	註釋	29

簡介

為何需要「金融理財能力架構」

提升金融理財知識及能力，能幫助個人及其家庭作出有根據的財務決定，從而改善個人及社會的財務狀況。

金融理財能力架構闡述金融理財知識及能力所涵蓋的範圍，包括知識、技能、態度、動機及行為多方面。在不同的社會及人生階段，所需的金融理財能力都不同。而國際上廣泛認受的最佳做法，是個別經濟體（如澳洲、日本、紐西蘭及英國）根據當地的需要，自行訂定一套金融理財能力架構。而根據香港所訂定的金融理財能力架構，請參閱附件。

「金融理財能力架構」的用途

金融理財教育是個令大眾達到一定程度的金融理財知識及能力的過程，以便他們能有效地管理個人財產。此方面的教育可以透過多種形式進行，包括實踐經驗、同輩學習、正規教育、討論或社區活動。

金融理財能力架構可供有意提供金融理財教育的各類型機構使用，例如政府單位、政策制定機構、金融機構及教育服務機構。利用此架構的好處包括：

- 幫助更多社區人士更清晰了解及關注金融理財知識及能力的問題；
- 於學校及社會提高對金融理財教育需求的關注；
- 作為當地人口最理想的金融理財知識及能力程度之參考，從而能夠確定和量度與現行金融理財教育的之差距；
- 為建立一致的內容、資源和溝通訊息提供指南，藉此協助制定課堂規劃、單元和課程大綱、教學活動和社區計劃、以及課本和其他教材；及
- 作為評估金融理財教育項目的指引。

金融理財能力架構描述一個人在不同的人生階段中，應該擁有的金融理財能力。由於此架構並非一個課程，亦不會規限任何金融理財教育方法，因此各機構可以專業角度判斷如何針對有關的能力作出跟進。

各機構在閱讀金融理財能力架構後，可根據受眾於特定情況下的需要，選擇最合適的主題或能力，亦可用以設計新的個人金融理財單元或課程，或將部份概念融入現有的課程之中。

「香港金融理財能力架構」的建立

投資者教育中心於2012年11月成立，專責提升香港公眾的金融理財知識和能力，並推動發展「香港金融理財能力架構」。投資者教育中心同時擔任香港金融理財知識和能力策略（「香港策略」）秘書處的職務，「香港策略」旨在凝聚各界別持份者的熱誠和努力，訂立共同目標以應對香港市民對金融理財教育的需要。「香港金融理財能力架構」也是實踐「香港策略」的其中一項成功支柱。

投資者教育中心委託香港教育學院的一支研究團隊建立「香港金融理財能力架構」。

由金融理財教育提供者、學者和教育界人士組成的工作小組，亦有就「香港金融理財能力架構」的建立提供建議和意見。

為確保「香港金融理財能力架構」適合香港和能夠被廣泛採用，投資者教育中心早前已就此舉行諮詢收集公眾的意見，有關諮詢的詳情可瀏覽網站 www.hkiec.hk/fcf。

結構

「香港金融理財能力架構」的結構：

- 適合就讀中小學的學童，及任何教育程度和社會階層的成人；
- 採取漸進模式，重視以成果為目標的學習；於特定階段所列出的能力將包含先前學習階段的成果；
- 重視實用性，針對在香港社會環境中的學童和成人之需要。

由於缺乏經驗和職責，一個普通的高中畢業生的個人理財知識程度應不及一個精通理財的成人。然而，具金融理財知識及能力的中學畢業生亦應大致理解所有個人理財的主題。當他們步入成年，需要有信心地尋找和利用能幫助他們作出有根據和負責任的財務決定之資訊。

因此，「香港金融理財能力架構」分為兩部份：**金融理財能力架構—學童**、及**金融理財能力架構—成人**；兩部份皆包含相同的主要元素，亦同樣採取漸進模式。

為學童而設的金融理財能力架構分為四個漸進學習階段：**KS1**（小一至小三）、**KS2**（小四至小六）、**KS3**（中一至中三）及**KS4**（中四至中六）。金融理財能力架構描述學童於每個階段完結後應該具備的知識和能展示的能力，但並不一定等同應該在該階段的學習內容。

預期成人所需的知識和技能分為兩個程度，**核心**程度描述所有成人皆須擁有的基本能力，而**延伸**程度則包含成人視乎個別情況所需的能力。就成人而言，最理想的情況是兼具成人金融理財能力架構及學童金融理財能力架構所列出的元素。

主要元素

金融理財能力包含四個相互關聯的元素。

- (1) **知識及技能**指擁有基本概念和實踐技能，程度由容易到複雜、由普遍至詳細；這些知識及技能可供現時或將來使用，主要分為七個主題：

金錢和銀行（MB）涵蓋金錢的性質和銀行體系的運作；

收入和稅項（IT）涵蓋賺取金錢及市民對社會的義務；

儲蓄和投資（SI）涵蓋創造財富以達到理財目標；

開支和信貸（SC）涵蓋使用本身擁有或由借貸而來的金錢；

消費者權利和責任（CR）涵蓋消費者保障制度及如何成為負責任的消費者；

財務策劃（FP）涵蓋策劃未來的財務安排；

保障和風險（PR）涵蓋管理潛在的財務損失。

- (2) **態度**（A）指一個人的思想、信念和感受，以及他/她對某些行為的傾向。
- (3) **動機**（M）一個人進行某種行為（或只就某行為產生傾向）的誘因。
- (4) **行為**（B）是最後的學習成果；指一個人主動進行、而直接會影響他/她的財務健康狀況之行為。

能力

此架構所覆蓋的能力，皆對個人的財務健康狀況發展有幫助。但是，對於不同的人 and 社會文化來說，財務健康具有不同的意義。參考「經濟合作與發展組織」的定義，加上對香港部份共同價值觀和生活方式的考慮，**財務健康**的定義（根據「香港策略」）為管理個人財產令到自己及家人

- 能掌握他們的財務情況、債務水平和儲蓄狀況；
- 可足夠應付生活開支；
- 在困難時仍可得到財務保障；
- 可自由作出財務決定；及
- 為退休生活作好財務準備。

架構內的能力皆對應上述處理個人財務的核心價值。

如何閱讀「香港金融理財能力架構」

文件包括金融理財能力架構—學童 圖表、金融理財能力架構—成人 圖表及註釋。

建議同時以橫向（根據主題）及縱向（根據階段/程度）閱讀金融理財能力架構圖表內的方格，從而了解每個主題的能力如何漸進發展，及於每個單獨的階段/程度所包括的內容。每種能力的簡介和/或例子可參閱**註釋**的部份。

研究團隊

香港教育學院**姚偉梅教授**（實踐）（首席研究員）

香港教育學院**羅劍輝博士**（聯合研究員）

金融理財能力架構工作小組

投資者教育中心**李博衛先生**（主席）

嶺南大學**陳章明教授**

香港大學專業進修學院**陳耀光博士**

婦女基金會**程沛玉女士**

香港教育學院**周基利教授**

香港中文大學**何玉芬博士**

寧波第二中學**蕭振武先生**

香港特別行政區政府教育局**江紹卓先生**

花旗集團**林鈺華女士**

香港財務策劃師學會**李明正先生**

香港保良局**梁翠環女士**

英國保誠集團亞洲區總部**樂梓恆先生**

香港理工大學活齡學院**錢黃碧君女士**

投資者教育中心**葉卓明先生**

投資者教育中心**林傑勇先生**（秘書）

金融理財能力架構 — 學童

每個階段的漸進式能力元素

	KS1 (小一至小三) 6 至 8 歲	KS2 (小四至小六) 9 至 11 歲	KS3 (中一至中三) 12 至 14 歲	KS4 (中四至中六) 15 至 17 歲	
知識及技能	金錢和銀行 (MB)	MB1. 認識香港流通的硬幣及紙幣 MB2. 準確點算硬幣及紙幣 MB3. 認識金錢的功能和價值	MB4. 認識香港常見不同形式的金錢，並描述它們的支付方式 MB5. 使用硬幣及紙幣購買產品及服務，並準確計算找贖 (現金結算) MB6. 以非現金形式購買產品及服務	MB7. 說明銀行的角色、不同種類的銀行戶口及香港的銀行體系	MB8. 辨認香港的銀行及金融機構所提供的其他服務 MB9. 描述電子銀行服務 MB10. 認識不同支付方式所需的成本 MB11. 解釋為甚麼有不同的貨幣和匯率
	收入和稅項 (IT)	IT1. 描述不同人士的個人收入來源 IT2. 認識不同形式的收入和收入來源	IT3. 探索為甚麼不同人有不同收入，及為甚麼收入可能隨著時間而改變	IT4. 說明公共財政的功能 IT5. 描述與就業相關的基本法例	IT6. 列出不同種類的就業報酬 IT7. 認識總收入和淨薪酬 / 收入的分別 IT8. 解釋教育或培訓如何影響就業選擇和未來的收入 IT9. 描述稅項的性質和目的 IT10. 辨認影響就業選擇和人生規劃的因素
	儲蓄和投資 (SI)	SI1. 認識儲蓄的需要 SI2. 描述不同的儲蓄方法	SI3. 描述存放在銀行的金錢如何賺取利息	SI4. 解釋及計算單利息和複息 SI5. 解釋通脹的概念和金錢的時間價值 SI6. 描述投資作為儲蓄方法的性質和特色	SI7. 描述一些常見的儲蓄及投資選擇 SI8. 描述風險與回報的基本概念 SI9. 列出一些金融產品的潛在風險和回報
	開支和信貸 (SC)	SC1. 分辨需要和想要 SC2. 列出開支的優先次序，並解釋原因 SC3. 描述借款人的責任	SC4. 認識產品或服務的價值和價錢 SC5. 比較不同購物渠道 (包括網上購物) 的好處和壞處 SC6. 計算折扣 SC7. 解釋為甚麼可能需要借貸 SC8. 解釋為甚麼要捐獻給慈善團體，包括金錢、時間及參與義務工作	SC9. 辨別借貸的不同途徑和相關的成本 SC10. 認識大部份消費品的價格	SC11. 列出可能影響價格變動的因素 SC12. 辨別針對不同借貸目的之貸款種類 SC13. 描述信用卡的運作 SC14. 計算及解釋銀行及其他金融機構所收取的利息 SC15. 分辨「良好」和「不良」的借貸，並描述「不良」借貸所帶來的後果
	消費者權利和責任 (CR)		CR1. 描述如何做一個負責任的消費者，及設立消費者保障制度的原因 CR2. 描述消費者的基本權利	CR3. 認識「免費」優惠及其潛在財務後果 CR4. 解釋保障消費者權利的基本條例	CR5. 描述香港的金融消費者的基本權利和責任 CR6. 討論香港不同的金融機構和金融監管機構的角色 CR7. 描述香港的主要金融市場功能、服務和運作
	財務策劃 (FP)	FP1. 辨認短期及長期財務目標	FP2. 建立財務計劃以達到短期的個人目標 FP3. 解釋收支預算的功能，並將金錢分配作不同用途	FP4. 解釋如何建立長期的理財目標 FP5. 理解財務計劃與收支預算的關係 FP6. 為可預見的個人開支建立財務計劃	FP7. 解釋財務計劃如何幫助個人達成人生目標 FP8. 解釋退休計劃的需要和強制性公積金 (強積金) 的制度
	保障和風險 (PR)	PR1. 認識保護個人財物的方法	PR2. 辨認可能導致個人財政損失的情況 PR3. 認識網上購物的風險	PR4. 辨認常見的金錢詐騙種類 PR5. 解釋儲蓄如何帶來保障	PR6. 描述使用電子銀行服務的風險 PR7. 解釋不良信貸紀錄會帶來的風險和問題 PR8. 解釋保險的基本功能
態度 (A)	A1. 意識到個人的支出應限於收入之內 A2. 接受在有限的金錢之下，不可能擁有所有東西 A3. 遇上財務問題時，尋求可靠的建議 A4. 為了未來獲得更多，願意減少即時的滿足感	A5. 消費時要抵擋朋輩壓力和廣告的影響 A6. 同意金錢在生活中的重要性，但卻不是快樂的唯一來源	A7. 接納學習金融理財知識能幫助作出更好的理財決定 A8. 相信「儲蓄來消費」比「借貸來消費」更便宜 A9. 承擔管理個人金錢的責任 A10. 接納所有投資都有虧損的風險	A11. 同意個人需要積極地管理金錢 A12. 承擔規劃個人未來的責任 A13. 對認識更多日常金融理財事項感到興趣 A14. 接納高回報的投資，同時帶來較高虧損的風險 A15. 意識到中肯的理財建議的價值	
動機 (M)	M1. 渴望改善個人的生活	M2. 今天的儲蓄是為了將來的消費 M3. 勤奮能幫助個人達成目標，改善未來	M4. 良好的規劃有助達成人生不同階段的理財需要 M5. 預早計劃可帶來更多方法，以助達成個人目標	M6. 明智的財務計劃有助達成個人的事業目標和人生目標	
行為 (B)	B1. 定期儲蓄 B2. 與家人坦誠地談論金錢 B3. 消費不超越個人所擁有的現金 B4. 保護自己的財物	B5. 只有在有償還能力的情況下方可借貸 B6. 購物時要抵抗對消費的慾望和誘惑 B7. 比較產品和價格，挑選最佳的購物選擇 B8. 訂立短期財務目標 B9. 分配金錢去達成不同的財務目標 B10. 記錄每星期的開支	B11. 在可能的情况將支出減少 B12. 決定購物前先閱讀及明白相關的條款和細則 B13. 遵守承諾歸還借用的金錢或物品 B14. 購買產品或服務時選擇合適的付款方式 B15. 定期評估財務目標和收支預算 B16. 利用電子工具建立個人的收支預算	B17. 了解家庭的開支 B18. 避免衝動式消費 B19. 正視個人的財務問題，並尋求協助或建議 B20. 制定人生規劃，並考慮當中潛在的財務需要 B21. 選擇個人事業途徑，並考慮當中的財務需要	

金融理財能力架構 — 成人

能力元素 (建基於學童的架構)

	知識及技能—核心	知識及技能—延伸	態度 (A)	動機 (M)	行為 (B)
金錢和銀行 (MB)	MB12. 解釋可能影響匯率波動的因素 MB13. 辨認引致通脹的原因，並計算因通脹導致的金錢價值改變	MB14. 認識不同的資金轉賬方法	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 意識到個人的支出應限於收入之內 意識到中肯的理財建議的價值 接納高回報的投資，同時帶來較高虧損的風險 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 預早計劃可帶來更多方法以助達成個人目標 	
收入和稅項 (IT)	IT11. 描述香港個人入息稅制度 IT12. 辨認香港居民可享有的公共財政援助	IT13. 透過稅務策劃檢視和減少稅項 IT14. 認識能提供現金流的金融產品	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A16. 抵抗即興購物的慾望 A17. 積極管理個人的未來和財富 A18. 有系統地持續檢視個人財政健康狀況 A19. 避免借貸及將債務減至最低 A20. 作出金融理財決定時要保持理性 A21. 購買金融產品時要保持批判性和謹慎 A22. 相信有可減低個別突發事件所帶來財政影響的方法 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M7. 有不同增加個人收入的辦法 M8. 明智的投資能長遠地幫助增加個人儲蓄 M9. 擁有一個能達到個人事業發展和人生目標的計劃會令人有安全感 M10. 不斷提升個人收入和儲蓄，有助應付不時轉變的個人和家庭開支 M11. 透過建立積極的理財技能以達成財務健康 M12. 獲取知識和技能有助改善作出金融理財的決定 M13. 擁有足夠的金錢以備不時之需會令人有安全感 M14. 在有需要時可尋求公共財政援助 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B22. 充分利用個人收入 B23. 預留部份個人收入作退休儲蓄及繳稅用途 B24. 定期預留一部份收入作儲蓄
儲蓄和投資 (SI)	SI10. 辨認影響儲蓄的因素 SI11. 應用個人投資的基本概念 SI12. 列出影響個人風險承受能力和投資目標的因素 SI13. 描述香港常見的投資產品的收費、特色和風險 SI14. 辨認影響不同金融產品的風險和回報之主要因素 SI15. 比較不同的金融產品，並根據個人需要選擇合適的產品	SI16. 認識投資槓桿式金融產品的後果 SI17. 認識衍生產品和辨認潛在的風險 SI18. 認識行為經濟學的基本概念 SI19. 認識選擇住宅物業作自住或投資用途的考慮因素			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B25. 選擇符合個人風險承受能力和投資目標的投資工具，並定期檢討 B26. 進行投資決定前，應先提出適合的查問和收集資訊以作評估 B27. 在選擇存款或投資產品前，先評估其真正回報 B28. 根據分析事實來選擇投資，而非投機 B29. 分散投資
開支和信貸 (SC)	SC16. 辨認不同的購物節省金錢方法 SC17. 解釋個人信貸評分對借貸成本和申請貸款的影響 SC18. 解釋實際年利率 SC19. 比較不同種類的借貸及其成本 SC20. 解釋未能按時履行還款責任的後果 SC21. 分辨有計劃有能力處理的債務與未經計劃又欠缺能力處理的債務	SC22. 當面對償還債務困難時，知道可採取的合適行動			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B30. 減少支出，量入為出 B31. 按時履行還款責任 B32. 比較需要向不同貸款機構支付的借貸成本，並根據情況選擇最合適的貸款種類
消費者權利和責任 (CR)	CR8. 分析並比較不同的金融理財資訊 CR9. 比較金融中介人可提供的服務及其受規管方式 CR10. 描述與不同金融產品相關的消費者權利及責任	CR11. 運用金融消費者享有的投訴及賠償程序			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B33. 於作出金融理財決定前，先評估不同消費者資訊來源的可信性 B34. 定期閱讀、檢查及理解個人的財務文件 B35. 購買金融產品前應確定產品的穩健性 B36. 依照正確的程序，購買或使用金融產品或服務 B37. 如有疑問或需要協助時，尋求可靠的專業理財意見 B38. 在使用金融中介人的服務前，先檢查其認可資格
財務策劃 (FP)	FP9. 分辨循環性與一次性開支 FP10. 應用理財金字塔的概念 FP11. 建立簡單財務計劃以達到長遠的個人目標 FP12. 辨認及解釋個人的人生轉變如何影響其財務狀況 FP13. 審視退休對個人財政狀況的挑戰 FP14. 概述個人退休後期望的生活模式，並計算所需要的生活開支 FP15. 評估職業退休計劃或強制性公積金的投資，及如何選擇投資基金				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B39. 定期計算個人的財富 B40. 利用電子工具定期記錄收支 B41. 訂立、檢視及修改收支預算以反映不同狀況 B42. 為人生的主要生活事件，識別、訂立及定期評估可行的長遠財務目標 B43. 實行及積極管理包括職業退休計劃或強制性公積金的退休投資
保障和風險 (PR)	PR9. 評估不同的突發事件和財務風險能如何導致財務損失 PR10. 比較就不同情況所需的保險種類 PR11. 描述存款保障計劃的目的和主要特徵 PR12. 解釋僱員福利如何能提供保障 PR13. 辨認主要的金融詐騙種類及防範方法	PR14. 解釋準備遺囑和持久授權書的程序 PR15. 描述並解釋影響創造及保障資產財富的內在和外在因素			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B44. 保持足夠的儲備以應付緊急需要 B45. 利用保險把風險轉移，減少所帶來的財務損失 B46. 為將來失去能力管理個人財產時，預先作出安排

● 源自「金融理財能力架構—學童」的重要的態度和動機

註釋

能力元素		註釋
金錢和銀行 (MB)	KS1	MB1. 認識香港流通的硬幣及紙幣 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 認識香港發行的硬幣和紙幣的面值 ● 多間不同的發鈔銀行會發行紙幣，但幣值皆相同
		MB2. 確點算硬幣及紙幣 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 準確地計算不同組合的硬幣和紙幣之總和
		MB3. 認識金錢的功能和價值 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 金錢的功能：儲蓄、付款以換取產品及服務等
	KS2	MB4. 認識香港常見不同形式的金錢，並描述它們的支付方式 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：硬幣、紙幣、信用貨幣（信用卡）、儲值智能卡（如八達通）及其他電子支付系統
		MB5. 使用硬幣及紙幣購買產品及服務，並準確計算找贖（現金結算） <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 以現金支付並準確地計算找贖
	KS3	MB6. 以非現金形式購買產品及服務 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：以物易物，或以八達通、繳費靈、支票、銀行轉帳、信用卡、易辦事等付款
		MB7. 說明銀行的角色、不同種類的銀行戶口及香港的銀行體系 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 銀行的主要個人銀行服務：存款及借貸服務（包括信用卡貸款、個人貸款、分期付款及按揭貸款） ● 例子：往來戶口、儲蓄戶口、定期存款戶口、外幣戶口等
	KS4	MB8. 辨認香港的銀行及金融機構所提供的其他服務 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 股票市場的經濟功能，包括對公司、投資者及經濟的好處 ● 銀行的其他個人銀行服務：財富管理包括保險、股票交易及其他投資 ● 其他服務的例子：貿易融資服務、電子銀行服務、投資服務等
		MB9. 描述電子銀行服務 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 電子銀行服務的例子：電話銀行服務、網上銀行服務、流動銀行服務、eBPP（電子帳單及支付）、流動 P2P 支付等 ● 例子：獲取有關戶口及借貸的資訊、進行銀行轉帳、以信用卡支付、支付其他帳單及還款、購買及出售股票和債券等
		MB10. 認識不同支付方式所需的成本 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：利息收費、手續費、交易費、行政費等
		MB11. 解釋為甚麼有不同的貨幣和匯率 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：到中國內地探親時使用人民幣、參與交流團或海外留學時使用英鎊或澳元、去旅遊時使用日元或台幣 ● 固定匯率制度、港元與美元掛鈎的聯繫匯率制度 ● 將港元兌換成美元或其他貨幣

能力元素		註釋	
金錢和銀行 (MB)	成人核心	MB12. 解釋可能影響匯率波動的因素	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 升值及貶值、法定升值及法定貶值、貨幣政策、經濟增長、利率
		MB13. 辨認引致通脹的原因，並計算因通脹導致的金錢價值改變	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 一筆金錢於某指定時間的價值 利用折扣及複息計算金錢的現在值和未來值 例子：若每年的通脹率是 2%，港幣 10,000 元在十年後價值多少？ 影響金錢價值的因素：通脹、通縮、時間、政治、經濟等
	成人延伸	MB14. 認識不同的資金轉賬方法	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：支票、銀行轉帳、銀行匯票、電匯等
收入和稅項 (IT)	KS1	IT1. 描述不同人士的個人收入來源	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：零用錢、利是錢、獎學、助學金、兼職及全職工作收入等
		IT2. 認識不同形式的收入和收入來源	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 固定收入來源，如薪酬（就業）、盈利（經營業務）、津貼（政府資助）等 非固定的收入來源，如禮物、獎品、禮券等。
	KS2	IT3. 探索為甚麼不同人有不同收入，及為甚麼收入可能隨著時間而改變	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：不同工作的性質、工作時間、工作經驗、教育及專業資格等
	KS3	IT4. 說明公共財政的功能	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 政府和居民在公共財政方面的關係；提供的公共服務如維持治安、道路、醫院、由稅收資助的社會服務 例子：政府的收入及支出
		IT5. 描述與就業相關的基本法例	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 最低工資條例、僱傭條例、僱員補償條例、僱傭合約等
	KS4	IT6. 列出不同種類的就業報酬	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：有薪及無薪工作、薪酬、佣金、花紅、股票期權、商品、補貼等
		IT7. 認識總收入和淨薪酬 / 收入的分別	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 免稅額、退休金、公積金、強積金等
		IT8. 解釋教育或培訓如何影響就業選擇和未來的收入	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 列出不同職業的資歷要求及薪酬 例子：巴士司機、建築工人、會計師等
		IT9. 描述稅項的性質和目的	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：徵收稅項以支付公共開支、政府補貼及津貼、公共福利計劃等 稅項的例子：入息稅、利得稅、物業稅、印花稅、差餉等
		IT10. 辨認影響就業選擇和人生規劃的因素	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：個人能力、薪酬水平、個人興趣、理財及人生目標、營商環境及機遇、家庭限制等

能力元素		註釋
收入 and 稅項 (IT)	成人核心	<p>IT11. 描述香港個人入息稅制度</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 入息稅制度的例子：根據薪酬的稅率、免稅額及稅項扣除、應課稅收入、標準稅率、年度入息水平、填寫及提交報稅表等
	成人核心	<p>IT12. 辨認香港居民可享有的公共財政援助</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：學生資助及貸款、福利津貼、長者生活津貼、綜合社會保障援助等
	成人延伸	<p>IT13. 透過稅務策劃檢視和減少稅項</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：利用可扣稅的開支減少稅項，如慈善捐款、遺產策劃、維修費用（相對於租金收入）、專業資格會費等
	成人延伸	<p>IT14. 認識能提供現金流的金融產品</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：逆按揭、年金等 例子：逆按揭的基本認識—主要特色、主要涉及單位、合資格條件、每月年金計算、累積及分配階段、成本等
儲蓄和投資 (SI)	KS1	<p>SI1. 認識儲蓄的需要</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 延遲享受為將來作儲蓄、為不能預計的突發事情作準備等
		<p>SI2. 描述不同的儲蓄方法</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：讓家長保存金錢、用錢箱儲蓄、存款於銀行戶口
	KS2	<p>SI3. 描述存放在銀行的金錢如何賺取利息</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 銀行會向存款發放利息，所以存款能賺取更多金錢
	KS3	<p>SI4. 解釋及計算單利息和複息</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：以信用卡借貸為例，解釋單利息和複利息之分別；在銀行作長期存款（20年）的資產增值
		<p>SI5. 解釋通脹的概念和金錢的時間價值</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：利率、通脹和不同的儲蓄產品
		<p>SI6. 描述投資作為儲蓄方法的性質和特色</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 分辨投資、投機與賭博；長期、中期及短期投資，作為收益和資產增值的投資
	KS4	<p>SI7. 描述一些常見的儲蓄及投資選擇</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 資本增值和利息的回報 例子：定期存款、外匯、股票、債券 / 通脹掛鈎債券 (iBonds) / 人民幣債券等
		<p>SI8. 描述風險與回報的基本概念</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 風險與回報的關係（不同投資產品的風險及回報水平） 風險與回報的平衡 風險管理：分散投資，不要孤注一擲
		<p>SI9. 列出一些金融產品的潛在風險和回報</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：比較債券和證券，比較環球市場投資和集中內地投資
	成人核心	<p>SI10. 辨認影響儲蓄的因素</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：收入水平、利率、生活成本、人生轉變（例如結婚、生育及退休）等
		<p>SI11. 應用個人投資的基本概念</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 平均成本法、複息效應、分散投資、投資組合管理、風險管理、資產重整、止蝕等 基本分析：比率分析、盈利潛力、橫向分析、垂直分析等

能力元素		註釋	
儲蓄和投資 (SI)	成人核心	SI12. 列出影響個人風險承受能力和投資目標的因素	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：投資經驗和知識、投資生命週期的階段、年齡、投資範圍、流動性需要、財務資源等
		SI13. 描述香港常見的投資產品的收費、特色和風險	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：涉及風險、風險水平、服務收費、手續費、買入/賣出限制等
		SI14. 辨認影響不同金融產品的風險和回報之主要因素	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：投資金額、利息、匯率、投資時期、條款及細則等
		SI15. 比較不同的金融產品，並根據個人需要選擇合適的產品	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 投資產品的風險水平應配合投資目標及風險承受能力 ● 例子：投資在不同金融市場（如中國、美國、日本）
	成人延伸	SI16. 認識投資槓桿式金融產品的後果	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 保證金交易（孖展）的獲利和虧損例子 ● 追收保證金（俗稱「補倉」）的風險
		SI17. 認識衍生產品和辨認潛在的風險	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：股票、公司債券、商品、物業、認股證、儲蓄保險、保證金交易（孖展）、期貨合約、牛熊證、期權等
		SI18. 認識行為經濟學的基本概念	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：理解金融市場的行為偏差及影響（如規避損失、心理賬戶、框架依賴、錨定、過於自信、羊群心理）
		SI19. 認識選擇住宅物業作自住或投資用途的考慮因素	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：個人收入、物業的地點和大小、按揭利率、樓齡、租金收入、維修費用等
		開支和信貸 (SC)	KS1
SC2. 列出開支的優先次序，並解釋原因	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 根據需要和想要或其他合理的因素 		
SC3. 描述借款人的責任	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：與借款人釐清借貸條款，好好保管借來的物品並按承諾歸還 		
KS2	SC4. 認識產品或服務的價值和價錢		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 為何相似的產品/服務的價錢可能不同 ● 價值的例子：質素、包含的服務、特色/特別設計 ● 額外成本的例子：運費、品牌、保養、匯率、通脹及貶值等
	SC5. 比較不同購物渠道（包括網上購物）的好處和壞處		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 購物渠道的例子：零售商店、百貨公司、特賣場、網上購物、網上團購、網上拍賣等 ● 例子：更多選擇、團體優惠、較低成本、具彈性的付款、較佳的消費者保障和安全性等

能力元素		註釋
開支和信貸 (SC)	KS2	SC6. 計算折扣 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：現金折扣、購買指定數量的折扣（包括大批量折扣）、買一送一優惠、折扣率等
		SC7. 解釋為甚麼可能需要借貸 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：購買高價物品（例如物業）、緊急用途（例如遇上意外）、經營業務用途等 ● 應按承諾償還貸款
		SC8. 解釋為甚麼要捐獻給慈善團體，包括金錢、時間及參與義務工作 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：- 因助人而感到快樂、支持社會公義、發自同理心、加強精神生活（因帶來物質上和社會好處）等
	KS3	SC9. 辨別借貸的不同途徑和相關的成本 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 借貸途徑的例子：朋友、家人、政府、金融機構等 ● 相關的成本：利息支出、服務收費等
		SC10. 認識大部份消費品的價格 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 消費品的例子：食物、小型單位、小型家庭汽車、大學學費等
	KS4	SC11. 列出可能影響價格變動的因素 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：供應及需求的改變、政府政策和匯率、天氣以及通脹等
		SC12. 辨別針對不同借貸目的之貸款種類 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：學生貸款、汽車貸款、按揭貸款等 ● 例子：申請貸款的條件和程序
		SC13. 描述信用卡的運作 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 免息還款期、最低還款額、到期還款日、信用額、利率、現金透支等
		SC14. 計算及解釋銀行及其他金融機構所收取的利息 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 利用計算工具（包括最常見的網上計算機）或公式以計算利息支出
		SC15. 分辨「良好」和「不良」的借貸，並了解「不良」借貸所帶來的後果 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 分辨有計劃並有能力償還的「良好」債務和無法控制的「不良」債務 ● 壞帳會導致損失抵押品、不良的個人信貸報告、壓力和破產，以及對個人事業有負面影響
	成人核心	SC16. 辨認不同的購物節省金錢方法 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：議價、折扣（不合季節/停產貨品）、回贈、沒有品牌的產品、捆綁式產品、大批量購買、團購、網上購買等
		SC17. 解釋個人信貸評分對借貸成本和申請貸款的影響 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 影響信用評分的因素 ● 信用和信貸的成本 ● 理解個人信貸報告的內容
		SC18. 解釋實際年利率 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 名義年利率指簡單的息率（一年） ● 實際年利率指複息率加費用（一年）

能力元素		註釋	
開支和信貸 (SC)	成人核心	SC19. 比較不同種類的借貸及其成本	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 利用信用卡（例如分期付款）、信用卡現金透支、私人貸款和抵押貸款作購物涉及之利率的例子
		SC20. 解釋未能按時履行還款責任的後果	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：未償還餘額的利息、逾期收費或罰款、銀行收費、信用狀況 / 記錄變差、甚至導致破產
		SC21. 分辨有計劃有能力處理的債務與未經計劃又欠缺能力處理的債務	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 可負擔的債務（包括還款在內的每月支出 < 每月淨收入） ● 難以負擔的債務（包括還款在內的每月支出 > 每月淨收入）
	成人延伸	SC22. 當面對償還債務困難時，知道可採取的合適行動	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 減少開支、先償還高利息的債務、尋求意見、聯絡借款人、進行財務重組、進行個人自願安排、申請破產等。
消費者權利和責任 (CR)	KS2	CR1. 描述如何做一個負責任的消費者，及設立消費者保障制度的原因	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 個人責任的例子：有知識、謹慎地做決定、考慮後果等 ● 社會責任的例子：5R（減少、重覆使用、回收、重新評價、挽救） ● 消費者保障的原因：賣家的不良操守、錯誤或誤導性的聲稱、健康及安全問題等
		CR2. 描述消費者的基本權利	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：消費者就產品的質素和安全之權利、消費者在各種交易問題上的權利
	KS3	CR3. 認識「免費」優惠及其潛在財務後果	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 免費優惠的例子：試驗優惠、免費禮品、免費下載等 ● 成本的例子：可能需要收費、往後的其他產品及服務須付款
		CR4. 解釋保障消費者權利的基本條例	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 消費者就產品的質素和安全之權利、消費者有權獲得有關產品正確的資料、消費者有權作出投訴並被聽取等 ● 消費者委員會的角色
	KS4	CR5. 描述香港的金融消費者的基本權利和責任	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 金融服務消費者的權利：產品披露、中介機構的高水平專業態度、有效的市場基礎設施和交易系統、上市和收購的保障措施等 ● 金融服務消費者的責任：理解投資的基本概念、理解投資產品的特色（包括風險和回報的特色）、根據事實作決定、不要承諾超越個人能負責的金額、不要在空白的表格上簽署等

能力元素		註釋
消費者權利和責任 (CR)	KS4	CR6. 討論香港不同的金融機構和金融監管機構的角色 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 金融監管機構在銀行、保險公司、證券或投資公司、股票市場和經紀之間的關係擔當的角色 ● 金融監管機構包括證券及期貨事務監察委員會（證監會）、香港金融管理局（金管局）、保險業監理處（保監處）以及強制性公積金計劃管理局（積金局）
		CR7. 描述香港的主要金融市場功能、服務和運作 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：股票交易所的運作、期貨交易及股票指數
	成人核心	CR8. 分析並比較不同的金融理財資訊 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 資訊來源的例子：投資產品的經紀、財經分析員、獨立理財顧問、大眾媒體、傳聞等 ● 資訊的例子：真實的消費者資訊、建議、預測意見、市場資訊等
		CR9. 比較金融中介人可提供的服務及其受規管方式 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 金融中介機構的例子：保險代理、保險經紀、銀行、接受存款公司、證券經紀等 ● 哪個金融監管機構負責監管哪一種類金融活動
		CR10. 描述與不同金融產品相關的消費者權利及責任 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 哪個金融監管機構負責監管哪一種類金融產品 ● 例子：信用卡—金管局；基金—證監會；人壽保險—保監處
	成人延伸	CR11. 運用金融消費者享有的投訴及賠償程序 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 中介機構的投訴部門、業界組織、監管機構及金融糾紛調解中心的投訴專員
財務策劃 (FP)	KS1	FP1. 辨認短期及長期財務目標 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：購物較昂貴的零食（短期），及購買物業（長期）
	KS2	FP2. 建立財務計劃以達到短期的個人目標 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：為達成預先定下的目標如買玩具、旅遊等進行儲蓄
		FP3. 解釋收支預算的功能，並將金錢分配作不同用途 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 將金錢分配不同的用途，包括消費、儲蓄及捐款 ● 例子：將每星期的零用錢分配至不同用途

能力元素		註釋		
財務策劃 (FP)	KS3	FP4. 解釋如何建立長期的理財目標	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 「SMART」的目標—具體、可量度、可達成、現實、有時間性 例子：如何從小開始計劃退休基金 	
		FP5. 理解財務計劃與收支預算的關係	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在預算中分配金錢用作達成財務目標 	
		FP6. 為可預見的個人開支建立財務計劃	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：前往實地考察的支出、購買生日禮物等 	
	KS4	FP7. 解釋財務計劃如何幫助個人達成人生目標	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：為入讀大學、旅遊及退休儲蓄 	
		FP8. 解釋退休計劃的需要和強制性公積金 (強積金) 的制度	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 退休計劃—退休沒有收入，但仍有開支 強積金的基本概念，及其如何幫助累積個人的退休基金 	
	成人核心	FP9. 分辨循環性與一次性開支	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 循環開支的例子：保險費、電費、按揭還款等 非循環開支的例子：假日消費、購買電子產品等 	
		FP10. 應用理財金字塔的概念	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 保障及安全、財富累積、財富分佈等 	
		FP11. 建立簡單財務計劃以達到長遠的個人目標	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：為進修、旅遊、結婚、置業、更佳物質生活、退休 (強積金以外) 等儲蓄 簡單的財務策劃包含的元素有未來現金流、資產、抵消通脹等。 	
		FP12. 辨認及解釋個人的人生轉變如何影響其財務狀況	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：失業、結婚、生小孩、失去伴侶等 	
		FP13. 審視退休對個人財政狀況的挑戰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：減少收入帶來的問題、長壽、健康問題、通脹等 	
		FP14. 概述個人退休後期望的生活模式，並計算所需要的生活開支	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 居住地方的類型、公共 / 私人醫療、康樂活動等 (與現時的生活方式相比) 	
		FP15. 評估職業退休計劃或強制性公積金的投資，及如何選擇投資基金	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：如何選擇強積金？提款的條件？是界定供款計劃還是界定利益計劃？等 	
		保障和風險 (PR)	KS1	PR1. 認識保護個人財物的方法
	KS2		PR2. 辨認可能導致個人財政損失的情況	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：物品損壞、被盜、遺失等

能力元素		註釋
保障和風險 (PR)	KS2	<p>PR3. 認識網上購物的風險</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：辨別盜竊行為，披露個人資料的其他風險、盜版產品等
	KS3	<p>PR4. 辨認常見的金融詐騙種類</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：提供個人銀行戶口資料引致的詐騙、就職前被要求繳交培訓費用等
		<p>PR5. 解釋儲蓄如何帶來保障</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：為緊急情況及支付醫療開支而儲蓄
	KS4	<p>PR6. 描述使用電子銀行服務的風險</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：確保私隱、安全、密碼安全等
		<p>PR7. 解釋不良信貸紀錄會帶來的風險和問題</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：就業機會、破產、較高的利率
		<p>PR8. 解釋保險的基本功能</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 保障資產及減低金融風險：如保障患上疾病的醫療保險、保障外遊時發生意外的旅遊保險、人壽保險等
	成人核心	<p>PR9. 評估不同的突發事件和財務風險能如何導致財務損失</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：伴侶的去世令家庭收入減少、天然災難導致財產損失、開車時因撞倒行人被控告等。
		<p>PR10. 比較就不同情況所需的保險種類</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：人壽及醫療保險、意外保險、家居保險、汽車保險、旅遊保險、投資相連保險計劃等 ● 保險的特色：保障範圍、價錢及保費、賠償
		<p>PR11. 描述存款保障計劃的目的和主要特徵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 每個計劃成員的每位存款者之最高保障為五十萬港元
		<p>PR12. 解釋僱員福利如何能提供保障</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：提供健康及牙醫治療、意外死亡和長期喪失工作能力賠償或援助金；退休儲蓄計劃、分階段退休等
		<p>PR13. 辨認主要的金融詐騙種類及防範方法</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：假冒財務報表、挪用資產、鍋爐室騙局、偽冒銀行網頁、層壓式傳銷騙局等
	成人延伸	<p>PR14. 解釋準備遺囑和持久授權書的程序</p>
		<p>PR15. 描述並解釋影響創造及保障資產財富的內在和外因素</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：香港的樓市降溫措施、通脹、匯率、國內生產總值增長、行業增長、投資收益等

能力元素		註釋	
態度 (A)	KS1	A1. 意識到個人的支出應限於收入之內	
		A2. 接受在有限的金錢之下，不可能擁有所有東西	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 明白一個人不會有無限的金錢去滿足所有慾望，所以需要排優先次序
		A3. 遇上財務問題時，尋求可靠的建議	
		A4. 為了未來獲得更多，願意減少即時的滿足感	
	KS2	A5. 消費時要抵擋朋輩壓力和廣告的影響	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 認識廣告的誇張手法、建立自尊和正面的性格等
		A6. 同意金錢在生活中的重要性，但卻不是快樂的唯一來源	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 建立正面的自我價值觀 明白有些東西是金錢不能買到的，如愛情、友情等
	KS3	A7. 接納學習金融理財知識能幫助作出更好的理財決定	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 知識提供一個穩健的基礎幫助作出決定
		A8. 相信「儲蓄來消費」比「借貸來消費」更便宜	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 借貸需要支付利息，因此借貸的成本比儲蓄的成本高
		A9. 承擔管理個人金錢的責任	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不要過份倚賴父母
		A10. 接納所有投資都有虧損的風險	
	KS4	A11. 同意個人需要積極地管理金錢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 主動管理個人的金錢可全面地了解個人的財政狀況、幫助評估個人的責任及作某些財政決定時的風險；這將有助於達成個人的人生目標 主動的金融理財管理能促進目標的達成
		A12. 承擔規劃個人未來的責任	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 職業及生涯規劃 肩負起個人將來的責任對獨立生活至關重要

能力元素		註釋	
態度 (A)	KS4	A13. 對認識更多日常金融理財事項感到興趣	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：財經新聞、政府預算案、息率浮動、公用事業收費上調等
		A14. 接納高回報的投資，同時帶來較高虧損的風險	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 減少貪念 ● 不存在高回報低風險的投資 ● 高風險投資不保證有高回報
		A15. 意識到中肯的理財建議的價值	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 有些個人財務事情可能很複雜，因此需要尋求幫助
	成人	A16. 抵抗即興購物的慾望	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 相信自己是可以做到的，建立自我控制能力以抵抗衝動消費
		A17. 積極管理個人的未來和財富	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 每個人都需要訂立預算、財務計劃及審慎地投資等
		A18. 有系統地持續檢視個人財政健康狀況	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 記錄個人支出、查閱銀行 / 投資 / 強積金的戶口報表等
		A19. 避免借貸及將債務減至最低	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 透過財務管理將債務減至最低能降低成本及風險
		A20. 作出金融理財決定時要保持理性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 避免情緒化交易及行為經濟學的陷阱
		A21. 購買金融產品時要保持批判性和謹慎	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 評估資料來源的可信性等
		A22. ⇨ 相信有可減低個別突發事件所帶來財政影響的方法	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：購買保險、儲蓄以備不時之需、避免出現某些突發情況等

能力元素		註釋	
動機 (M)	KS1	M1. 渴望改善個人的生活	
	KS2	M2. 今天的儲蓄是為了將來的消費	
		M3. 勤奮能幫助個人達成目標，改善未來	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：進修、實習、求職、爭取升職、更努力工作、增加工作時間等
	KS3	M4. 良好的規劃有助達成人生不同階段的理財需要	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 預早計劃教育及培訓、結婚、生小孩、置業、退休等
		M5. 預早計劃可帶來更多方法，以助達成個人目標	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：購買有儲蓄成份的長期保險、進修、確保舒適的退休生活等

能力元素		註釋	
動機 (M)	KS4	M6. 明智的財務計劃有助達成個人的事業目標和人生目標	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：應付進修、置業、創業、結婚、供子女讀書、確保舒適的退休生活等
	成人	M7. 有不同增加個人收入的辦法	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：第二收入、升職、更好的工作等
		M8. 明智的投資能長遠地幫助增加個人儲蓄	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：複利息的效果
		M9. 擁有一個能達到個人事業發展和人生目標的計劃會令人有安全感	
		M10. 不斷提升個人收入和儲蓄，有助應付不時轉變的個人和家庭開支	
		M11. 透過建立積極的理財技能以達成財務健康	
		M12. 獲取知識和技能有助改善作出金融理財的決定	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 參與金融理財講座、閱讀金融理財書籍 / 雜誌、閱讀上市公司年度報告、搜尋金融資訊、與朋友 / 家人 / 金融業內人士討論關於金融理財的事宜等
		M13. 擁有足夠的金錢以備不時之需會令人有安全感	
		M14. 在有需要時可尋求公共財政援助	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 面對困難時尋求公共財政援助以減輕部份經濟負擔

能力元素		註釋	
行為 (B)	KS1	B1. 定期儲蓄	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 經常保留一部份收入作將來用途 儲蓄的種類：每日 / 星期 / 月儲蓄；定額 / 固定百分比儲蓄等
		B2. 與家人坦誠地談論金錢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：不要擅自對金錢作假設，如有懷疑請提問。不要隱瞞與金錢有關的事情（遺失金錢、不夠金錢）等
		B3. 消費不超越個人所擁有的現金	
		B4. 保護自己的財物	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：金錢、手錶、衣服、運動用品等
	KS2	B5. 只有在有償還能力的情況下方可借貸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 必須有途徑得到或知道將會得到需償還的款項
		B6. 購物時要抵抗對消費的慾望和誘惑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 例子：逛街時不要求父母買東西
	KS2	B7. 比較產品和價格，挑選最佳的購物選擇	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 比較的例子：比較價格、質素、信譽、服務等 作決定的例子：符合預算、合乎需要、耐用性等

能力元素		註釋	
行為 (B)	KS2	B8. 訂立短期財務目標	● 例子：儲蓄購買生日禮物
		B9. 分配金錢去達成不同的財務目標	● 訂立簡單的預算
		B10. 記錄每星期的開支	● 消費記錄可作為修改預算的參考
	KS3	B11. 在可能的情況下將支出減少	
		B12. 決定購物前先閱讀及明白相關的條款和細則	● 例子：手提電話服務計劃 ● 注意條款及細則、收費、合約期等
		B13. 遵守承諾歸還借用的金錢或物品	● 例子：準時、保持原來狀態、履行額外的要求等
		B14. 購買產品或服務時選擇合適的付款方式	● 考慮支付方法的成本、便利程度、可靠性和接受性
		B15. 定期評估財務目標和收支預算	● 定期評估以了解現時情況的進展
		B16. 利用電子工具建立個人的收支預算	● 例子：電子表格、手機程式等
	KS4	B17. 了解家庭的開支	● 例子：電子帳單、日常雜貨支出、保險費、學費等
		B18. 避免衝動式消費	● 購物前應再三考慮清楚：例如考慮是需要還是想要、使用物品的頻密程度、以及是否有租借的選擇
		B19. 正視個人的財務問題，並尋求協助或建議	● 例子：無能力償還借貸或支付賠償 ● 專業意見能提供策略和技巧，從而充分利用短期及中期的現金流、資產及負債
		B20. 制定人生規劃，並考慮當中潛在的財務需要	● 例子：進修的費用、創業的資金等
		B21. 選擇個人事業途徑，並考慮當中的財務需要	● 例子：考慮不同工作的薪酬、福利、津貼和晉升機會等
	成人	B22. 充分利用個人收入	● 衡量每項開支帶來的好處
		B23. 預留部份個人收入作退休儲蓄及繳稅用途	● 例子：預留金錢作繳稅和退休之用（強積金以外）
		B24. 定期預留一部份收入作儲蓄	● 將儲蓄視為必須支付的首要項目
		B25. 選擇符合個人風險承受能力和投資目標的投資工具，並定期檢討	
		B26. 進行投資決定前，應先提出適合的查問和收集資訊以作評估	● 例子：澄清資料、如有疑問便發問、清楚所需收費等

能力元素		註釋
成人 行為 (B)	B27. 在選擇存款或投資產品前，先評估其真正回報	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 利用實質回報率有助估計金融產品在不論通脹或其他外來效應的情況下之回報
	B28. 根據分析事實來選擇投資，而非投機	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 利用基本分析技巧可評估與投資相關的事實 t
	B29. 分散投資	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 建立一個投資組合（包括多個來自不同經濟體和行業的金融產品）和一個儲蓄計劃 ● 例子：平均成本法、分散投資、投資組合管理、風險評估、重整組合比重等
	B30. 減少支出，量入為出	
	B31. 按時履行還款責任	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 經常準時支付帳單以避免逾期收費和額外的利息
	B32. 比較需要向不同貸款機構支付的借貸成本，並根據情況選擇最合適的貸款種類	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 考慮的因素：利率、還款期、個人財政狀況、個人預算等 ● 例子：置業時比較不同借款機構的按揭計劃
	B33. 於作出金融理財決定前，先評估不同消費者資訊來源的可信性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 判斷資料來源的客觀性：評估有否可疑的隱含假設，或與產品發行者有可疑的關係
	B34. 定期閱讀、檢查及理解個人的財務文件	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：銀行結單、股票和強積金報告等
	B35. 購買金融產品前應確定產品的穩健性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：產品資料概要、銷售文件、招股書等
	B36. 依照正確的程序，購買或使用金融產品或服務	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 中介機構的責任：只銷售經授權的產品、披露他們在交易中的角色和投資者可從產品發行者獲得的好處；對投資者進行評估（交易前須進行投資者分類調查）
	B37. 如有疑問或需要協助時，尋求可靠的專業理財意見	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 了解不同專業人士提供的服務（會計師、律師、財務策劃師、債務顧問等） ● 例子：處理財務上的困難（債務問題）、進行複雜的財務安排
	B38. 在使用金融中介人的服務前，先檢查其認可資格	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 檢查中介機構是否有經監管機構註冊，例如證券及期貨事務監察委員會（證監會）、香港金融管理局（金管局）、保險業監理處（保監處）以及強制性公積金計劃管理局（積金局）
B39. 定期計算個人的財富	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 計算淨值：資產的價值減去債務 	
B40. 利用電子工具定期記錄收支	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 例子：電子表格、手機程式等 	

能力元素		註釋	
行為 (B)	成人	B41. 訂立、檢視及修改收支預算以反映不同狀況	● 於某個人生事件前或每周 / 每月修訂預算
		B42. 為人生的主要生活事件，識別、訂立及定期評估可行的長遠財務目標	● 例子：退休策劃
		B43. 實行及積極管理包括職業退休計劃或強制性公積金的退休投資	● 例子：計算所需的退休基金，落實一個確保於退休前可達成該金額的計劃。
		B44. 保持足夠的儲備以應付緊急需要	● 足夠金錢應付萬一遇上疾病或失業約三至六個月日常開支
		B45. 利用保險把風險轉移，減少所帶來的財務損失	● 人壽保險、旅遊保險、家居保險等
		B46. 為將來失去能力管理個人財產時，預先作出安排	● 例子：持久性授權書、準備遺囑等

hksfl@hkiec.hk

www.hkiec.hk/fcf

The Investor Education Centre (IEC) is the owner of the copyright and other intellectual property rights in this publication. This publication (in whole or in part) may not be reproduced or distributed, or used for commercial purposes, without the prior written permission of the IEC.

投資者教育中心是本出版物的版權及其他知識產權之擁有人。在未取得投資者教育中心事先書面批准之前，不得將本出版物（全部或部分地）複製、分派或用作商業用途。

Copyright © 2015 Investor Education Centre. All rights reserved.

© 2015 投資者教育中心版權所有