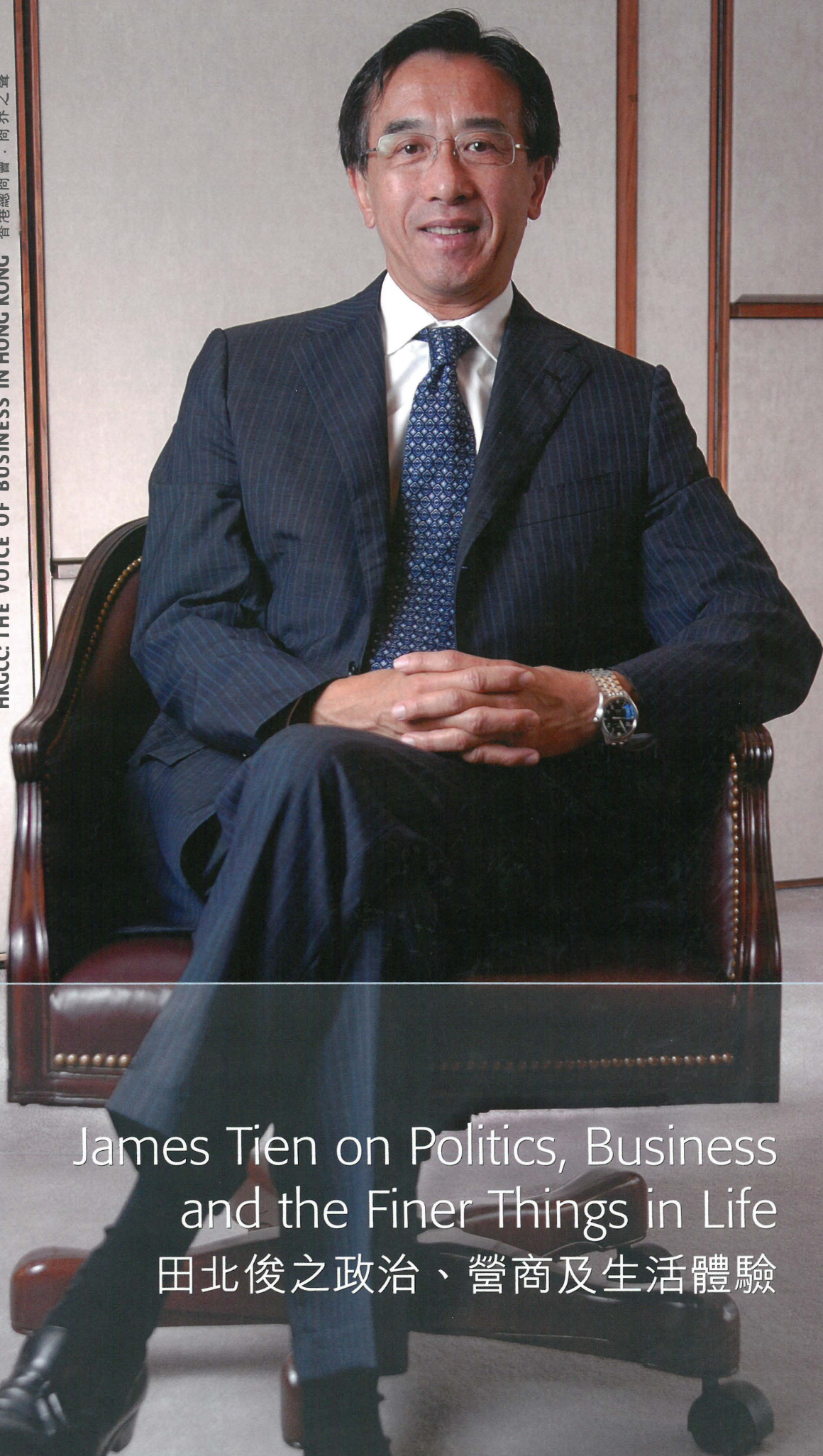


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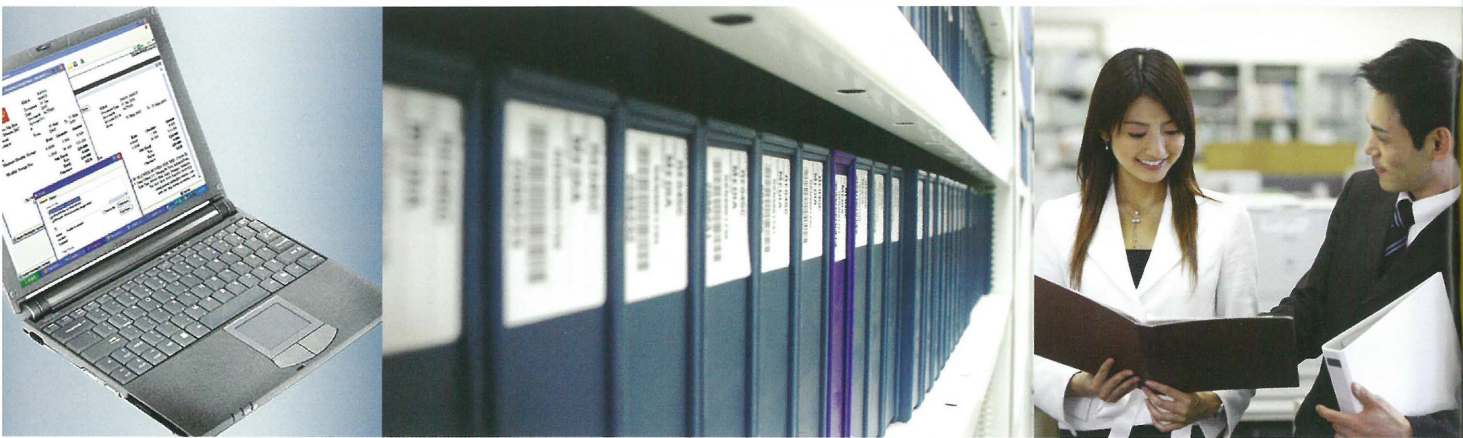


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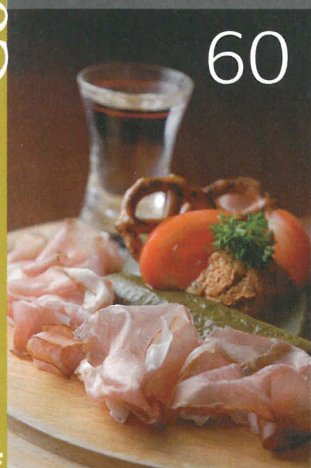


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Voice of Business

商界之聲

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Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
香港總商會 1861



Members' standpoint 會員傳聲

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Pay Rise Headache

I couldn't agree more with the view of Dr Jackson presented in his letter in your July issue that the proposed civil service pay rise constitutes a breach of trust. Employers and employees have struggled through some very difficult years. Staff are now expected to work harder and longer hours, often for the same pay. In many cases they understand the difficulties businesses are facing in Hong Kong, and trust their loyalty will be rewarded in times of feast.

Certain sectors of our economy have been doing very well, especially the tourism and retail sectors. As a SME, however, I, and many of my business associates, have yet to really feel the economic "boom." The number of orders and general business sentiment among our clients has not changed much in the past three years. However, when my staff read about how the economy is booming, and that civil servants are getting 5% pay rises, obviously they will be expecting likewise.

At the end of the year, much as I would like to reward my staff for all their great work, I don't know if I will be in a position to afford such generous pay rises, and I am sure many other employers will be in a similar predicament.

William Lam
North Point

對於加薪的憂慮

本人非常認同 Jackson 博士於貴刊七月號「會員傳聲」一欄所發表的意見，認為公務員加薪的建議違反誠信。無可否認，僱主和僱員曾經一起共渡時艱。在很多情況下，僱員都會理解企業在香港所遇到的困難，並相信他們的忠誠必會在經濟豐收之時獲得回報。因此，在薪酬未有調整之下，他們仍願意更努力及在更長時間下工作。

近年，本港某些行業的表現突出，特別是旅遊和零售業。然而，作為中小企，我和不少商業夥伴仍未真正受惠於經濟「暢旺」。過去三年，我們公司的訂單數目和客戶普遍的營商意欲均沒有太大轉變。不過，當我的員工透過不同途徑得悉本港經濟如何興旺，而公務員亦將獲加薪 5% 時，他們自然會有同樣的期望。

每逢年底，我都會向員工提出加薪，以慰勞他們的辛勤付出，而我也不知屆時自己是否有能力負擔大幅增加的薪酬開支，但可以肯定的是，許多僱主將面對類似的尷尬處境。

William Lam
北角

工商月刊

the Bulletin

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Chairman's desk 主席之言

Dr Lily Chiang 蔣麗莉博士

Regulation Isn't Free

One of the strengths of your Chamber is the very broad activities members undertake, from finance to trade, manufacturing, advisory services, technology and a host of other functions and market niches. Through these very diverse interests, we receive a lot of feedback, generally through the committee structure, about what you see happening in the marketplace and how it affects your business.

Over the past few years, what you've been telling us is that there are too many new regulations coming into force, or being drafted, or going through the consultation process. While some of these rules are quite reasonable in the way in which they were originally presented, the process of moving from concept to reality may distort the original intent, and by doing so add to the cost of doing business.

What has become apparent is that there is very little – if any – effort to understand what several different regulations coming into force in a short timeframe might do to the cost of doing business, our competitiveness and our future. We don't have any indication that there is much concern about what will obviously be the cumulative effect of a variety of laws, draft regulations and proposed changes to the business environment.

規管何價？

That needs to change. We are in a competitive environment, one that demands we pare our costs to the bone and maximise every opportunity to give ourselves that extra edge that we have to have in order to survive. It would be foolish to burden business with the cost of complying with new regulations unless absolutely necessary. Yet, that is what we are doing.

One area that raises questions is the proposed competition policy law. We do not oppose punishing those who unfairly abuse their market position to harm competitors or cheat customers. At the same time, we shouldn't demand that companies defend themselves on the basis of an existing market structure or industrial concentration. Indeed, we are concerned that "regulatory creep" may lead to cases against companies because of their success, not because of a specific abuse of their market positions. We must keep, in the forefront of our thinking, that the purpose of a Competition Law is to deter companies from abusing their positions, not to punish those which succeed in the marketplace. There are sensible ways to achieve this, and we need to ensure that those are the ones we adopt.

In a few cases, the proposals are hastily put together, and need to be sent back to the drafting board before being taken any further. The voluntary minimum wage protection scheme is one such initiative. Where, we must ask, was the logic in deciding to identify the minimum acceptable wage for certain job categories as being no less than the average wage? How are we to avoid a never-ending upward wage spiral, one that directly affects Hong Kong's competitiveness? On this issue, the only option is to either scrap it altogether, or start over with a fresh slate.

Finally, there are laws that are meant to target one activity (as in the case of the draft anti-racial discrimination legislation) but end up being used to pry into unrelated areas, such as education. No one supports racial discrimination, but the reason it still is undeterred is because of these efforts to tack on extra provisions unrelated to race. Not only does this undermine support for the bill, it would – if brought into law – create additional costs and administrative burdens for business.

We've had very sensible business regulation for a very long time, and it has served us well. Let's be sure we're not undermining our own competitiveness while striving to improve the regulatory environment. ✿

Dr Lily Chiang is Chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

總商會實力雄厚，從事的業務活動非常廣泛，有金融、貿易、科技、製造業、顧問服務業，以及許多其他行業和專門市場等。透過本會的委員會架構，不同行業的會員會就市場環境轉變以及其對營商所造成的影響，不斷向我們反映意見。

在過去數年，你們表示有太多的新規例相繼實施、或被草擬、或進行諮詢。雖然部分規例的訂立原意十分恰當，但由概念發展成為具體規例的過程中，往往會被扭曲原意，因而大幅增加營商成本。

若有一段短時期內相繼實施多項不同的規例，會對營商成本、香港的競爭力以及未來的發展構成影響，惟這些後果卻明顯地未被深入探討。此外，對於推出多項與營商環境相關的法例、條例草案和改革建議所帶來的累積影響，亦似乎沒多少人表示關注。

“

What has become apparent is that there is very little – if any – effort to understand what several different regulations coming into force in a short timeframe might do to the cost of doing business, our competitiveness and our future.

若有一段短時期內相繼實施多項不同的規例，會對營商成本、香港的競爭力以及未來的發展構成影響，惟這些後果卻明顯地未被深入探討。

這情況必須改變。因為要在競爭激烈的營商環境下求存，我們必須以最有效益的成本，善用每一個機會，以爭取額外的優勢。除非有確切需要，否則引入新法例只會加重企業的合規成本；然而，這卻是我們正在進行的工作。

其中一個出現疑問的範圍，是被提議的公平競爭法。我們並不反對懲罰那些不公平地濫用其市場地位，去打擊競爭者或欺騙顧客的企業。但與此同時，我們更不應該要求企業就現有的市場結構或其市場的佔有率作辯解。事實上，我們關注的是過份監管會否導致企業因其成功而被起訴，而非基於其市場地位被不公平地濫用。我們必須清楚瞭解，競爭法旨在阻止企業濫用其地位，而非要懲罰一些成功的企業。要達到這個目標，就必須確保我們所採納的是合適的做法。

在少數情況下，有些草率的建議需要退還起草委員會重議，而自願性工資保障計劃便是一例。有關建議提出，某些工種可接受的最低工資標準，不能低於市場的平均水平，惟箇中的邏輯究竟何在？我們又如何避免因工資不斷上漲而令香港的競爭力直接受到影響？關於這問題，唯一的選擇就是摒棄這個概念，或重新開始。

”

最後，有些法律的原意是以某行為作為目標（例如反種族歧視條例草案），但後來卻被用以窺探其他無關的範疇（例如教育）。無人會認同種族歧視，但有關行為之所以尚未得到立法制止，是因為當局仍在研究加入與種族歧視無關的額外條文。

若一旦通過成為法律，這不僅會破壞公眾對草案的支持，亦將為企業帶來額外的不合理成本和行政負擔。

長久以來，香港都有清晰明確的良好規則，而且一直令人滿意。因此，我們在致力改善管治環境的同時，亦須確保香港的競爭力不會因此而被削弱。✎

蔣麗莉博士為香港總商會主席。



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Legco viewpoint 立法會視窗

Jeffrey Lam 林健鋒

Planning for the Coming Decade

President Hu Jintao visited Hong Kong last month to officiate over celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the handover. Speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the third term HKSAR Government, he set out a four-pronged approach for the development of Hong Kong. He stressed the importance of the HKSAR Government's role in promoting economic development, improving people's wellbeing, strengthening economic cooperation with the Mainland, as well as upholding social harmony and stability in Hong Kong.

Donald Tsang pledged during his swearing-in ceremony that as Chief Executive, he would try his utmost to build a glorious decade for Hong Kong based on the spirit of professionalism. He also pointed out the need to advance Hong Kong's economy and for people to aspire to greater heights to ensure the SAR's success as China's best city. To achieve this, he said his administration would lead Hong Kong on a new course of economic development, expand the financial sector, and increase investments in infrastructure. He also stressed the importance of ensuring a better quality of life, clean air and a pleasant environment.

Many people are interested in how the Chief Executive will live up to these pledges. I put this question to him during a Legco question-and-answer session last month, particularly with regards to the business community and how the government proposes creating more employment opportunities and fostering economic growth through increasing investment in infrastructure.

打造黃金十年


In fact, the implementation of the QDII and the gradual liberalization of renminbi business services in Hong Kong will encourage more Mainland and foreign enterprises to do business, invest and list in Hong Kong. In view of this, the government should step up efforts to enhance Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre.

On many an occasion, I have pointed out the need to get the long list of delayed large-scale infrastructure projects back on track as soon as possible. Construction of the Mainland section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link has already commenced, but the Chief Executive revealed that preliminary work for the project on this side of the border is only expected to progress by the end of this year. Similarly, plans for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge have been struggling to gain any ground for years. Donald Tsang said he hopes construction work can begin while he is still in office. Although these projects are moving, albeit slowly, other infrastructure developments such as the West Kowloon Cultural Development Project seem to have stagnated, while plans for the new cruise terminal in East Kowloon remain sketchy.

Over the last decade, a number of disputes have stalled several large-scale infrastructure projects, which have ultimately had an impact on Hong Kong's economic development. To find a pragmatic balance between heritage conservation and urban development, the government recently established the Development Bureau. I sincerely hope the Chief Executive will fulfill his pledge to advance our economy by speeding these projects along. If Hong Kong is to achieve, as he says, a glorious coming decade, it is crucial that the government lay a strong foundation on which to build.

The government also recently released its "Green Paper on Constitutional Development" to collect the public's views on building a common consensus on how Hong Kong should go about moving forward on this important issue. I hope the community can reach a consensus on this issue so that we can concentrate our efforts on developing the economy and improving people's livelihoods to forge a harmonious society for Hong Kong's citizens.

I hope the government will chart a clear path to realize these projects as soon as possible. For plans that are already underway, the administration also needs to ensure that it listens to the public about any shortcomings. For example, there have been some complaints about the lack of clearance instructions at the recently opened Western Corridor, in addition to inadequate feeder services and the inconvenience caused to cross-boundary drivers as they are required to fill in declaration forms at the control point. As such, much room for improving the efficiency of the facility remains. The government should also consider introducing 24-hour boundary crossing services to attract more users, or build a bypass to provide direct access to Tung Chung and the airport to alleviate traffic congestion in the New Territories.

I sincerely hope that in his new term, the Chief Executive will adhere to the principle of sound governance to take Hong Kong forward to ensure the coming decade will be a glorious decade for the people of this great city to cherish. 

If you have any views or comments, please send them to me directly at, jefflam@fowind.com.hk, or visit my Website at www.jeffreykflam.com

Jeffrey Lam is the Chamber's Legco Representative.

國家主席胡錦濤上月來港慶祝香港回歸十周年，對於香港未來的發展，胡主席提出了四個堅持，當中包括集中精力發展經濟、改善民生、加強與內地的經濟合作，以及促進香港和諧穩定。對於胡主席的四個堅持，特首曾蔭權亦迅速作出回應，在宣誓就任第三屆特首時，他揚言要令香港和國家共享黃金十年，又誓言令香港脫胎換骨、壯志凌雲，成為中國最好的城市。當中，他強調會推動新經濟發展，大力推廣金融業，並以基建投資帶動就業，以及締造更優良的生活，包括清新的空氣和優美的環境。

這個黃金十年的承諾，是令人振奮的，很多人也希望多些了解特首將會怎樣打造未來的黃金十年，故此在上月初立法會的答問大會上，我特意問特首將會做些甚麼去實現這個承諾，因為我和商界特別關注政府怎樣以基建帶動就業和推動經濟發展。

“

Over the last decade, a number of disputes have stalled several large-scale infrastructure projects, which have ultimately had an impact on Hong Kong's economic development.

回顧過去十年，很多大型工程都是因為一些政治爭拗而無法上馬，甚至拖慢了步伐。這些爭拗若再擴大，只會不利於香港的經濟發展。

”

在金融發展方面，隨著「合資格境內機構投資者計劃」(QDII) 的落實和人民幣業務逐步開放，將會有很多國內和外國公司，利用香港優良的金融貿易設施，來港上市、開設業務和管理資產等。政府應繼續致力強化這方面的發展，令香港金融業更放異彩。

在基建的問題上，我已多次指出，有很多大型基建工程，已耽誤了數年，但仍落實無期。廣深港方面的高速鐵路，內地方面已經動工，特首透露香港方面今年年底會看到進展；至於港珠澳大橋已構思了多年，特首希望在其任內可看到至少有部分工程已啟動；不過西九龍文化發展計劃現在仍不知將何去何從，而東九龍郵輪碼頭項目還有很多地方尚未落實；既然特首現作出種種承諾，希望已公佈的工程能儘快落實，仍在考慮中的工程希望政府能早日作出決定。若要有黃金十年，政府在這五年內要好好打好根基，市民大眾才可分享豐盛的黃金成果。

政府新成立的發展局，用意是平衡保育和發展，回顧過去十年，很多大型工程都是因為一些政治爭拗而無法上馬，甚至拖慢了步伐。這些爭拗若再擴大，只會不利於香港的經濟發展。現在政府終於為香港的政制發展，發表了綠皮書，展開了全港性諮詢，希望市民可在這方面達成共識，這樣我們便可以更集中精神發展經濟，改善民生，共創一個和諧的社會。

未落實的工程，我希望政府快些有明確的交代，至於已落實的工程，則政府可力臻完善，好像最近正式通車的西部通道，不少人仍然覺得有改善的空間，如入境的指示不清晰，接駁交通不方便，以及過境車輛在檢疫關口填寫申報表等等的問題。而政府亦應考慮為其增值和擴張，例如應否實行二十四小時通關，吸引更多人使用這條通道，以及考慮興建繞道，直達東涌及機場，以解決新界西北部交通擠塞的問題。

希望新一屆政府好好發揮其黃金管治，為香港不斷增值，並為市民帶來更多更多的黃金十年。✿

歡迎您把意見和看法直接寄給我，電郵：jefflam@fowind.com.hk；或進入本人網頁：www.jeffreyklam.com

林健鋒為香港總商會立法會代表。

Electronics & Components

*China Sourcing Fair: Electronics



Fashion Accessories

June 9-11, 2008 • Dubai



Underwear & Swimwear

Upcoming show: April 12-15, 2008 • Hong Kong



Gifts & Home Products

June 9-11, 2008 • Dubai



Baby & Children's Products

**December 12-14, 2007 • Shanghai New Int'l Expo Centre,
Shanghai, China**

[illegible]



CEO comments 總裁之見

Alex Fong 方志偉

Helping Members Benefit from Opportunities Arising from CEPA

CEPA has been the catchword for Chamber activities over the past month. The Central Government and the HKSAR Government announced the details of the Fourth Supplement of CEPA on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the HKSAR. This substantial liberalization package has important implications because it signifies a more assertive attitude in China's international trade policy, driven by the country's own 11th Five Year Plan, in addition to the ongoing multilateral trade dynamics in the WTO. I encourage Hong Kong businesses to make use of the CEPA provisions to expand their operations in the Mainland.

Since CEPA's inception in January 2004, the Chamber has submitted a number of "wish lists" detailing the business sector's aspirations for liberalization under CEPA. We are pleased to see that many of our recommendations have been incorporated into the latest enhancements. These include measures to further open the market in a wide range of service sectors, including the "pillar industries" such as tourism, financial, medical services, as well as new sectors in environmental services, sports, utilities and elderly care. The new commitments made in these sectors, such as lowering of entry threshold or permitting wholly-owned subsidiaries, are liberalization measures which the Chamber has long advocated. As the largest and oldest business organization in Hong Kong, and also the original proponent of the CEPA concept, the Chamber is very pleased to see this latest development (*see page 43 for more details*).

協助會員從 CEPA 商機中獲益

To explore these new CEPA opportunities in more detail with the Mainland authorities, the Chamber's China Committee organized its first CEPA working mission to Guangdong last month, just two weeks after the signing of CEPA V, with a focus on exploring what opportunities China's developing services sector offers in Guangdong Province.

During our meeting with Guangdong Executive Vice Governor Tang Bing-quan, delegates learned about the province's plans to facilitate a more efficient flow of goods, passengers, information and talent across the border. Hong Kong's service providers, working in cooperation with Guangdong's manufacturing industries, can help elevate the service standards in the region and the Mainland as a whole.

In addition, we discussed how CEPA can add value to Hong Kong's role as a launch pad for Mainland companies looking to "go out" as they expand internationally. You can read a concise report of our trip on page 42, or members can login on our Website to read a detailed mission report.

We also welcomed the Mainland's commitment to apply liberalization provisions under the China-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement to CEPA. This will enable Hong Kong to participate in the wider economic integration of China with ASEAN economies. The move signifies the determination of the Central Government to develop the Mainland's service sector.

During a meeting with Yi Xiao-zhun, Vice Minister of Commerce, at the Chamber on July 17, members were given to understand that as China tries to transform itself into a higher value industry, the service sector will play an important role in this transition. Besides reducing pollution, and easing energy demands, greater emphasis on services will contribute to the overall development of the country's economy. With Hong Kong's internationally renowned expertise in a wide array of services, Hong Kong businesses can contribute to this new period of growth through CEPA.

This recent CEPA mission, and earlier missions to Beijing, Zhuhai and Macau, are part of the regular activities that we organize for members to help them develop their business on the Mainland. If you are not taking advantage of these opportunities, I urge you to join us, as feedback from participating members has been very positive. In addition, our China team is always on hand to answer members' questions on CEPA and problems relating to their China business through our Business Helpline (2121 2211). 🌸

Alex Fong is CEO of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(《安排》) 於上月成為本會的活動焦點。中央政府與香港特區政府於香港特區成立 10 周年前夕，公布《安排》補充協議四的詳情。今次補充協議所推出的大量開放措施別具重要意義，因為它顯示出中國在「十一五」規劃及世界貿易多邊貿易形態的推動下，已採取了更堅定的態度以推行國際貿易政策。我鼓勵香港企業善用《安排》的條款來擴展內地的業務。

《安排》自 2004 年實施以來，本會已提交多份「願望清單」，詳列商界對《安排》開放措施的訴求。我們很高興看到總商會所提出的許多建議都被採納。根據補充協議四的內容，內地將進一步開放多個服務業領域的市場，包括旅遊、金融服務和醫療服務等支柱產業，以及加入多個新領域，例如環境服務、運動、公用事業和安老服務。這些領域將推行的新開放措施，例如降低准入門檻及容許在內地設立獨資企業等，都是總商會長久以來所提倡的方案。作為本港規模最大、歷史最悠久，以及最先提出《安排》概念的商界組織，本會對於今次補充協議所取得的進展 (詳見第 43 頁) 感到高興。

為了與內地當局詳細探討新補充協議所帶來的商機，本會的中國委員會於上月 (即《安排》補充協議四簽署的兩星期後) 舉辦了首個前赴廣東訪問的《安排》工作代表團，主力探討中國發展中的服務業究竟能在廣東為港商提供甚麼機遇。

“

I encourage Hong Kong businesses to make use of the CEPA provisions to expand their operations in the Mainland.

我鼓勵香港企業善用《安排》的條款來擴展內地的業務。

代表團成員與廣東省常務副省長湯炳權會面期間，瞭解到該省正計劃促進貨物、旅客、資訊和人才跨境流動，提高內地的效率。透過與廣東製造業的合作，香港服務供應可有助提升區內以至全國的服務水平。

此外，我們亦談到，當內地企業進軍國際而「走出去」時，《安排》如何能令香港作為跳板的角色增值。有關於今次行程的簡報，請參閱本刊第 42 頁，或可登入本會網頁，以細閱訪問報告的詳盡內容。

我們亦歡迎內地把其與東盟簽定的自由貿易協議下的開放措施納入《安排》，讓香港參與內地與東盟國家的經濟整合。此舉顯示出中央政府致力發展內地服務業的堅定決心。

”

商務部副部長易小准於 7 月 17 日到訪本會時向會員表示，中國在轉型為高增值經濟的過渡期中，服務業將扮演重要的角色。除了減少污染和減輕能源需求外，重點發展服務業將有助於國家經濟的整體發展。由於香港服務業的專業水準在國際享負盛名，因此，香港的企業將可透過《安排》來促成這個新階段

的發展。

今次的《安排》考察團及早前的北京、珠海和澳門訪問團，都是本會定期舉辦的部分外訪活動，旨在協助會員拓展內地業務，而會員對於這些活動的評價亦相當正面，因此，我誠盼尚未參與過有關活動的會員，應善用這些機會發掘商機。此外，透過本會的商務熱線 (2121 2211)，我們的中國小組亦隨時樂意回答會員就《安排》所提出的問題，以及與中國商務有關的疑難。 ❀

方志偉為香港總商會總裁。



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查詢熱線：2211 1338 網址：www.hkbea.com

Members' news

會員新資

HKGCC Members can send their news to editor@chamber.org.hk.
The Bulletin has the uncumbered right to edit and publish contributions as it sees fit.

總商會會員可把他們的最新消息電郵至 editor@chamber.org.hk。
如有合適的篇章，《工商月刊》有權編輯及刊登有關內容。

Works of World-acclaimed Photographer Kan Hing-fook

Thirty famous works of internationally-acclaimed photographer Kan Hing-fook have gone on display at Hong Kong International Airport. The exhibition, housed in the departure hall aisles A and K in Terminal 1, will run until the end of this September.

Born in Hong Kong in 1921, Mr Kan Hing-fook studied painting in Shanghai School of Fine Arts under Liu Haisu and Zhang Chongren, two world famous art masters. Mr Kan obtained the honour of being a cornerstone member of the Photographic Society of America and received his first award in the International Photographic Salon in Singapore at the age of 30. Water Palette (below), one of his critically acclaimed photos, was granted Gold Medal Award of the VIII International Salon Photographic Exhibition in 1954, making him the first Chinese to receive the award. The photo was also chosen as a classic photographic work in China in the 20th century by the

Promotion of National Cultural Commission of the Ministry of Culture.

Mr Kan travelled throughout China and the world, including deserted mountainous area and remote villages, to capture the natural scenery and human stories.



國際知名攝影大師簡慶福攝影展

由即日起至9月底，攝影大師簡慶福將於香港國際機場一號客運大樓離港大堂A及K行段，舉辦個人攝影展，共展出30張名作。

簡慶福於1921年在香港出生，畢業於上海美術專科學校，師承國際著名藝術家劉海粟及張充仁。他於年僅30歲時，已獲美國攝影家協會頒授基石級會員榮譽，並獲新加坡國際沙龍獎，那是他首次在國際攝影比賽中獲獎。1954年，他憑著其名作《水波的旋律》獲得第八屆國際攝影沙龍金獎，為首位華人獲得該項殊榮。《水波的旋律》更獲中國文化部民族文化促進會推選為二十世紀中國經典攝影作品。

為了捕捉自然景致及生活實況，簡慶福歷年走遍大江南北以至全球各地，還深入人跡罕至的山區及荒遠偏僻的村落。

英國航空推出 On Business 企業旅遊獎賞計劃

英航特別為本港中小企推出 On Business 企業旅遊獎賞計劃。企業只需乘搭英航任何等級的航班，便可賺取獎分，以換取獎賞機票或升級優惠。英航會員俱樂部 Executive Club 會員除可賺取個人「亞洲萬里通」里數外，還可透過 On Business 計劃為公司賺取獎分，盡享雙重優惠。

企業有多於兩位需外遊工幹的員工，便可參與此免費計劃。有關登記詳情，請登入 ba.com/onbusiness。

BA Launches 'On Business' Programme for SMEs

British Airways has launch an "On Business" corporate travel reward programme for SMEs in Hong Kong. The scheme allows companies to earn points in all four cabin classes on every British Airways flight, which can be redeemed against reward flights and upgrades. British Airways Executive Club Members can also earn Asia Miles for themselves in addition to On Business Points for the company.

The scheme is open to any Hong Kong business with two or more travelling employees. To register, visit ba.com/onbusiness



Developing Countries Most Concerned About Need to Combat Climate Change

The HSBC Climate Confidence Index shows that people in developing economies exhibit the greatest concern, commitment and optimism towards the problem of climate change, while people in developed economies show the greatest indifference, reluctance and fatalism.

Overall, the survey reveals that citizens of China and India are most optimistic that the problem of climate change can be overcome, while those in France, Germany and the U.K. are least optimistic that a solution will be found.

The research, based on a sample of 9,000 people in nine countries and across four continents, also demonstrates that:

- Climate change is having a significant impact on public opinion in the developing countries surveyed. Around 60% of respondents registered a high level of concern in China, India, Mexico and Brazil, compared with only 22% in the U.K. and 26% in Germany; and
- People's assessment of their commitment to tackling climate is higher in developing economies. Around 47% of people indicated high levels of personal commitment to combating climate change in India and Brazil, compared with only 19% in the U.K.

The index also highlights the emergence of so-called 'green rejection' in the developed world – a rejection that climate change is a problem, of solutions to it and of the institutions proposing them. Green rejection is strongest in the U.K. and Germany, where respondents were among the least engaged and optimistic about the challenge. In the U.S., respondents were by far the most confident and optimistic of all the developed economies surveyed.

Visit <http://www.banking.hsbc.com.hk/hk/aboutus/press/content/07jul13e.htm> for more information.



發展中國家最關注氣候變化挑戰

匯豐銀行一項名為「氣候信心指數」的研究顯示，發展中國家對氣候變化極為關注，並樂於承擔責任，而對氣候變化所帶來的問題亦持較樂觀的態度；相反，發達國家對有關議題則顯得最為漠不關心、抗拒及悲觀。

整體而言，對於氣候變化問題能否得以解決一事上，調查結果顯示出中國及印度人的看法最為樂觀，而法國、德國及英國人則最為悲觀。

該項調查共訪問 9 個國家近 9,000 名市民，結果發現：

- 氣候變化議題在發展中國家引起較大輿論。來自中國、印度、墨西哥及巴西近 60% 的受訪者對氣候變化表示極度關注，惟英國及德國則分別只有 22% 及 26% 受訪者表示關注。
- 發展中國家人民對氣候變化的承擔感亦較大。相對於英國只有 19% 受訪者認為個人有責任對抗氣候變化，來自印度及巴西約 47% 的受訪者則表示，個人需要為氣候變化作出承擔。

有關調查指數更顯示，「綠色反動」力量已在發達國家開始形成；他們並不認同氣候變化會帶來問題，亦反對尋求解決方案，甚至會抨擊提出此等方案的機構。來自英國及德國的「綠色反動」力量最大，當地受訪者最少參與氣候變化的議題，並對有關轉變所帶來的挑戰最感悲觀。在眾多的受訪發達國家中，美國則對氣候變化問題顯得最為樂觀及最有信心。

有關詳情，請瀏覽：<http://www.banking.hsbc.com.hk/hk/aboutus/press/content/07jul13e.htm>

Re-use, Reduce and Recycle – Office Waste Solutions



Waste is a problem that affects all societies, and Hong Kong is no exception. The increasing accumulation of all types of waste will result in Hong Kong running out of landfill space much sooner than anticipated. According to the Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department (EPD), the remaining landfill space will only last six to ten years if waste levels continue to rise at the current rate. Identifying sustainable solutions is a must, otherwise, within the next decade, Hong Kong could face the crisis of having nowhere to deposit the waste it produces. All of society has a role to play in reducing waste, and those who manage offices and are subsequently responsible for disposal of office waste are no exception.

In 2005, commercial waste in Hong Kong totalled 690,000 tonnes, or 14% of all waste produced in the territory. Most offices can reduce the waste they generate or establish

better uses for the waste they produce. According to Ellen Chan Yinglung of the EPD, “waste reduction should be done just like a habit, like brushing your teeth or washing your hands.” It is worth noting that industries that make up the built environment are responsible for more than their fair share of waste produced with construction waste accounting for a whopping 37% of all waste produced. However, some companies, both producers and users of potential waste, have devised ways to minimize their potential impact.

Wilkhahn, an office furnishings manufacturer has come up with several ways in which a company can reduce the amount of waste it produces, one of which being to introduce a scheme where it will buy back unwanted or used furniture. However, it will only become involved in a buy back once it can confirm

辦公室廢物處理方案

the furniture's origin. If the product in question is from a Wilkhahn collection or source, it will buy it back because it would be familiar with the raw materials that were used in the product. If the furniture however, comes from a source other than theirs, it will only buy back if it knows the material composition of that product. This is a cost saving and eco-friendly solution that not only benefits companies who are looking to dispose of unwanted furniture but also the environment, as all materials will be re-used.

According to Kamlesh Malkani, Regional Manager, Wilkhahn, NE Asia and India, "all Wilkhahn furniture is extremely recyclable and all tables and chairs have environmental stamps." He further states that another major aspect of his company's environmental solutions is to create simple products that are never over-engineered, which mirrors Wilkhahn's aim to "design durable products, to increase their value in use and to reduce waste." For example, by taking a chair and removing a few screws, you can install a new seat or arm-rest and all you need is a power-drill. All the products were created with disassembly in mind and can be easily refurbished, repaired and re-used even after a long period of time.

Going "green"

More companies are becoming "greener" these days particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, the trend being most strong in Australia, where the government is raising the bar in environmental standards and has introduced the Green Star programme. This voluntary rating system for buildings, similar to Greenmark in Singapore or HKBEAM in Hong Kong, involves a holistic team approach, where client, developer, project manager, designer/architect, builder and every supplier and trade associated with the finished product works on delivering a greener product. The scheme has many different rating methods such as the Office Interiors Rating Tool, which aims to promote integrated thinking within

Builders Looking for Sustainable Development

Environmental considerations are being taken onboard during the construction of new developments. The One Island East development in Quarry Bay is a good example of what can be achieved. To reduce noise, dust and construction waste during the demolition phase of the site, concrete crushers were used instead of typical percussive breakers. This resulted in only 1% of waste from demolition work, compared with an average of 20-25% in the industry, being sent to landfill sites while the rest was recycled.

The project has been geared to meet the Platinum rating set by the Hong Kong Building Environmental Assessment Method (HK BEAM), which was launched to

measure, improve, certify and label the environmental performance of buildings. As part of this, among other measures, all ozone depleting chemicals (or materials containing such chemicals) are strictly prohibited in the construction of the office tower. Office lighting has also been specifically designed with adjustable lux levels to reduce glare and energy consumption by up to 60% compared with traditional commercial settings, while double-decker shuttle lifts are used to minimise the number of lift shafts.

The project also employed a 3D digital building model to optimize design coordination and produces accurate material estimates to significantly reduce construction waste.





JOE HUBBANK/KIT

the design and construction industry, raise ecological awareness within the industry and reduce the environmental impact.

Raising awareness

Positive steps towards raising environmental awareness are also taken in Hong Kong, even though the government has frequently been criticised for not implementing more stringent waste management legislation. For example, the levy on waste disposal has been delayed for 10 years and will not be implemented until 2009 – though obviously companies who prepare themselves with environmentally friendly initiatives prior to that date will be better positioned to minimise its impact on the bottom line when the time comes.

According to Philip Stride, Director, Sustainable Solutions Ltd, a company that creates recycling bins for paper, plastic and aluminium cans, pretty much any other country is doing better than Hong Kong in terms of waste management. He gives Taiwan as a good example of a location where waste disposal has been taken more seriously. Companies and individuals are levied on the waste they produce and in one programme at a housing estate households were required to buy special bags for waste disposal.

In Hong Kong, voluntary schemes have been preferred. Many companies may not know that in Hong Kong, the EPD has introduced the WasteWi\$e scheme, a program to help companies protect the environment by offering

free advice on ways to reduce and manage the waste they produce. The EPD sees the scheme as an opportunity for businesses to benchmark their commitment towards environmental protection through waste reduction. By joining and fulfilling scheme requirements, WasteWi\$e members can enjoy many benefits including the use of the “prestigious WasteWi\$e Logo.” Other benefits to joining the scheme include: cost savings, free advice on waste reduction practices, and publicity of waste reduction achievements. However, says Mr Stride, “I could sign up tomorrow and they wouldn’t be coming round to see how much paper I was saving.”

Electrical and electronic waste

Another scheme which addresses the problems created by electrical and electronic waste is Hong Kong’s Recovery Programme for Waste Computers and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. The programme targets the public and also businesses. Companies are encouraged to recycle Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and the process is as easy as arranging a collection date with the programme’s organisers or supporting organisations.

The common perception is that waste reduction is synonymous with recycling, but the area is much more complex than that – avoiding the generation of waste in the first place and minimizing waste should also be part of a waste reduction strategy. That said, minimising electronic waste may be a difficult task.

Stephen Fry, Executive Director, PTS Consulting, says that “Unlike furniture, there is no drive for IT reuse.” However, banks and major organisations may have in place programmes whereby they will destroy information stored in the memory of the computer equipment and once the computer is rebuilt it is given to schools or hospitals.

Office IT infrastructure, such as cabling, desktops, telecoms and network equipment causes more WEEE problems in offices. Mr Fry says that while cabling is not such a problem, as copper is recyclable, phone systems may be the hardest to deal with, because they

搵 公司設備、生產原料 通通有齊，容易到

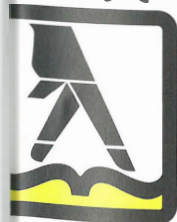
「彈」「喜」

要搵公司設備或生產原料，由辦公室器材、文儀用品以至矽膠、橡膠、聚氯乙烯膠材料，種類繁多。單以塑膠製造的產品為例，如原子筆、印章、文件夾、電話、冷熱水機、電腦、打印機、影印機、投影機、膠袋、包裝用品、器材、建材.....數之不盡。

《2007年黃頁分類》覆蓋全港超過22萬家工商機構，集齊12大行業資料，共超過2,000種產品及服務分類。除塑膠石油化工外，還有五金機械、紡織服裝、商業服務、運輸物流、紙品印刷、建造、電子、禮品、辦公室設備、糧油食品、醫療美容等，更附有精美彩圖、服務範圍及聯絡方法。



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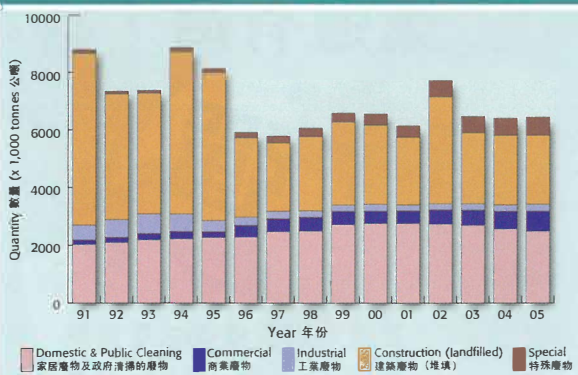


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《黃頁分類》，一目瞭然！

搵料搵黃頁，開心到飛「喜」！

Quantities of Major Types of Solid Waste Disposed of in 1991-2005
1991年至2005年處理的主要類別固體廢物數量



usually get replaced every 10 to 15 years by which time, they have become outdated and nobody wants them. Keyboards and monitors tend to be binned as well. In addition, network equipment is often upgraded as companies buy new hardware and keep updating the software.

IT refurbishing may seem like a good idea from a cost and waste minimisation perspective, but Mr Fry believes that IT products have become so commoditised that it is easier to buy brand new machinery than replacing old parts. "IT manufacturers should follow the examples of car manufacturers" he said, further adding that methods for dealing with the problem should be tackled at the design stage as "recycling is only curing the symptoms but not solving the problem."

Jean-Claude Vanderstraeten, APJ Environment Director, Hewlett Packard, is of a different opinion, "First of all we must realise that what comes back to us are probably products from the commercial sector which are five years old or more; so the products which are coming back to be disposed of are products that were designed five years ago. The question doesn't really apply on how well we are designing now and that doesn't help our recycling today, we're still recycling products for which design consideration might not have taken into account the fact that we need to take care of the end of life aspect of the products."

Solving the end-of-use dilemma

The core of the "end of use" dilemma lies in the fact that streams of new computers, servers, monitors and other devices are pouring out of

factories, but the same amount of old equipment is piling up in mountains of WEEE.

Hewlett Packard has tried, over the years, to find viable solutions to this dilemma. Besides Japan, Taiwan and Korea, where the return of electronic products is legislated, HP offers a voluntary take back programme to their commercial business customers. It is a programme where any HP business customer can connect to the HP website and fill in a collection request form which automatically gets into the HP system and triggers an instruction for a local logistics company to pick up the products within five days.

There are some conditions says Mr Vanderstraeten. "We require a minimum volume of one cubic metre and we don't accept broken monitors, but the service is free of charge to the commercial businesses that are located around metropolitan areas."

Customers wanting to become greener are presented with HP leasing services. That way customers can lease the product (computer, printer, etc.) and at the end of the lease the product is automatically returned to HP. Other solutions are also offered to customers such as the option to recycle HP inkjet or LaserJet cartridges and rechargeable batteries.

Green is trendy

"These days it is common that customers would like the supplier to help dispose of their used equipment when they purchase a new one," says Raymond Ho, Director, Environmental Management, HP North Asia. This is borne out by the numbers – in 2005 HP took back 1,500 tonnes of waste compared to 3,000 tonnes in 2006. While some of its customers may not be aware of the existing solutions for dealing with their office waste, there is an increasing number of customers who want to know more about ways to deal with their waste.

It is not just the responsibility of the producers of office equipment we should bear in mind, but we should also consider end-user responsibility to find solutions or make use of the already available solutions to reduce, minimise and recycle office waste.

搵「機」搵「金」

通通有齊，Fit 到飛「喜」

無論搵「機械」或「五金」產品，由螺絲、絲母、齒輪、電池彈弓、鋼管、鍋爐、發電機、升降機，以至橡膠磁、陶瓷工業產品、工業皮帶、靜電控制、顯微鏡或激光器材資料，黃頁通通有齊！Fit到飛「喜」！

《2007年黃頁分類》覆蓋全港超過22萬家工商機構，集齊12大行業資料，共超過2,000個產品及服務分類。除機械五金外，還有塑膠石油化工、紡織服裝、商業服務、運輸物流、紙品印刷、建造、電子、禮品、辦公室設備、糧油食品、醫療美容等，更附有精美彩圖、服務範圍及聯絡方法。



《黃頁分類》，一目瞭然！

搵料搵黃頁，開心到飛「喜」！

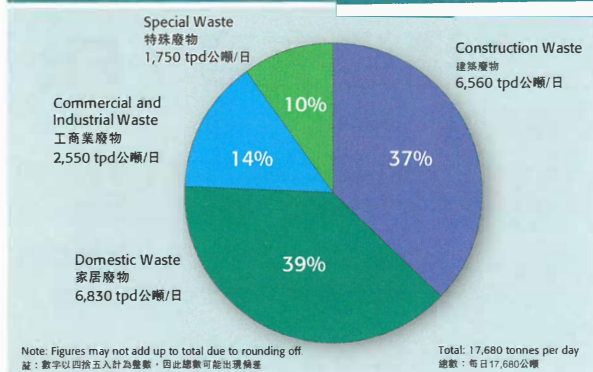
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Types of Solid Waste Disposed of at Landfills in 2005 2005年堆填區處理的固體廢物種類



發展商推動可持續發展

環保是新發展項目進行建築工程時的考慮因素之一，而位於鯉魚涌的港島東中心項目便是例子之一。為減少拆卸工程引起的噪音、塵埃和建築廢料，發展商棄用傳統的撞擊式或混合式破碎機，並特地由海外訂購混凝土粉碎機，這令有需要送往堆填區的拆卸工程廢料比率，由業界的平均20%至25%，大幅降至只有1%，而其餘的拆卸廢料則可循環再用及再造。

從籌備、設計以至施工，港島東中心項目均以香港建築環境評估法 (HKBEAM) 最高的「白金」級別評級標準為目標。該評估法透過對本港建築物的環保表現進行評估和考核，藉以提出意見以改善環保措施，繼而評審等級。為達致有關目標，除了引入其他措施外，大廈地盤內亦禁止使用破壞臭氧層的化學劑及含有此等化學劑的物料；此外，大廈的照明設施也可調節光暗度，相對傳統的商廈照明系統，可節省高達60%能源；而雙層升降機亦可減省升降機槽的數目，有助減少建築材料。

該項目採用了三維設計軟件，全面掌握樓宇的重要資料，以協調樓宇設計及建造過程，並準確計算出所需的建築物料，大大減少了建築廢料。

廢物處理是所有社會均面對的問題，而香港亦不例外。隨著各類廢物持續累積，香港堆填區的飽和情況將比預期來得更早。環境保護署 (環保署) 的資料顯示，假如廢物量繼續以現時速度上升，剩餘的堆填空間將只能維持6至10年。除非找出長遠的解決方案，否則在未來10年內，香港將面對垃圾無處傾倒的危機。社會各界都須為減少廢物盡一分力，而辦公室的管理層亦有責任處理辦公室廢物。

在2005年，香港的商業廢物總量達690,000噸，佔本港廢物總量14%。大多數辦公室都可以減少排廢，或加以善用廢物作其他用途。環保署陳英傑博士表示：「減少廢物就像刷牙或洗手一樣，應培養成一種習慣。」值得注意的是，建築廢料佔本港廢物總量的比率高達37%，故建造環境相關行業應按其所產生的廢物比例，承擔較大的責任。然而，某些企業 (包括製造商和廢物使用商) 則構思出一些方法，以盡量減低其業務對環境所造成的潛在影響。

辦公室傢具製造商 Wilkhahn 提出了多種做法，以減少企業產生廢物，而方法之一是回購一些二手或無用的傢具。不過，他們必須確定傢具的來源，才會進行回購。若有關產品是來自 Wilkhahn 或由其生產，公司便會接受回購，因為他們對產品所採用的原料較為熟悉；但若有關傢具並非公司所出售的產品，他們便須瞭解產品的用料成分，才會進行回購。這是一個節省成本和環保的方案，既能令有意棄置多餘傢具的企業受惠，亦能有助保護環境，因為所有物料均會被循環再用。

Wilkhahn 東北亞及印度地區經理 Kamlesh Malkani 指出：「Wilkhahn 的所有傢俬都能循環再用，而桌椅亦一概印上環保標記。」他進一步解釋，該公司的另一環保方針，是要製造一些不含過多設計細節的簡單產品，這正好反映出 Wilkhahn 致力達致「設計耐用產品，以增加其使用價值及減少廢物」的目標。以椅子為例，只要除去幾口螺絲，便可裝上新的座位或扶手，而你所需的工具只是一把電鑽。該

公司生產的所有產品，均可輕易拆開和重組，即經過長期使用，也可進行維修和再造。

環保作業漸受重視

近來愈來愈多企業重視環保，這趨勢尤見於亞太區，並以澳洲最為明顯，當地政府正透過推行「星計劃」(Green Star programme)，提升其環保標準。這項自願性的建築物評審制度，與新加坡的「綠色標籤」(Greenmark) 計劃或香港的「香港建築環境評估法」(HKBEAM) 相若，均講求團隊的整體表現，即在製造過程中，與完成品有關的委託人、發展商、項目經理、設計師/建築師、建築商、應商及其他同業等，都會共同為達到最佳的環保表現而努力。該計劃有許多不同的評審方法，例如辦公室內部評級法 (Office Interiors Rating Tool)，在促進設計及建造業的綜合思考、提高業界對環境的關注，以及減少對環境的影響。

提升關注

本港亦已積極採取行動，以提升各界對環境的關注，惟政府仍時常被批評沒有實施更嚴厲的廢物理法例。舉例說，徵收廢物處理稅的做法已延遲10年，直至2009年前亦未能實施；當然，早在施生效前已著手策劃環保方案的企業，將會更易應引入徵稅後所帶來的轉變，並能把有關措施對商成本的影響減至最低。

Sustainable Solutions Ltd 為一家回收箱製造公司，專門生產紙張、塑膠和鋁罐等廢物回收箱，其董事 Philip Stride 表示，其他國家在廢物管理方面的表現都遠較香港出色。他引用台灣例子，說明當地廢物處理措施更為嚴謹，企業和個人均須就他們產生的廢物繳稅，而其中一項在某屋苑推行的計劃，更要求住戶購買特別的垃圾袋來棄置廢物。

反觀香港，所引入的計劃則多屬自願性質。事實上，很多香港企業也未必知道，環保署已推出「智減廢計劃」，旨在透過提供免費的專業意見，勸企業減少及管理其產生的廢物，從而協助保護環境。環保署指出，該計劃為企業提供一個機會，揚他們在減廢工作中對環保作出的貢獻。參加及進行計劃的成員可從中獲益，例如可採用具威信的智減廢標誌，而其他裨益包括：節省成本、免費廢諮詢服務，以及公開卓越減廢成績，以收宣傳效。然而，Stride 先生說：「就算我明天報名參加，他們亦不會前來查看我節省了多少用紙。」

電器及電子廢物

環保署亦向公眾及商界推出一項「舊電腦及電器收計劃」，以針對電器及電子廢物所引致的問題。該計劃鼓勵企業提供舊電器作循環再造，企業只向主辦機構或支援組織預約回收日期，便能享用關服務。

一般概念認為，減少廢物等於循環再造，但事實並非如此簡單。首先，我們要避免產生廢物，繼而更要盡量減少廢物，後者也應是減廢策略之一。然而，減少電子廢物或會遇上一定困難。

PTS Consulting 執行董事 Stephen Fry 說：「與傢具的情況不同，資訊科技設施的循環再用缺乏實際行動支持。」不過，銀行或大型機構或會實施一些計劃，銷毀電腦記憶體中儲存的資料，並重新組裝電腦，然後送予學校或醫院使用。

辦公室的資訊科技基本設施，例如電線、桌上型電腦、電訊及網絡裝置等，都會令辦公室產生更多的電器及電子廢物。Fry 先生表示，電線也不致帶來很大問題，因為銅可循環再造，但電話系統則最難處理，往往每隔 10 至 15 年便需更換，成為過時無用的東西，而鍵盤及顯示器的情況也一樣。此外，企業購置硬件時，亦會不斷更新軟件，故網絡設備也需要不時提升。

從減少成本和廢物的層面看，資訊科技設施的重新組裝似乎是有有效可行的方案，惟 Fry 先生認為，資訊科技產品已變得相當普及，與更換部件的工序相比，購置全新設備的做法更見快捷方便。他說：「資訊科技生產商應仿效汽車製造商的做法。由於循環再造只能治標，不能治本，故解決問題的方法在於針對設計的不斷改變。」

Hewlett Packard 亞太及日本地區環保總監 Jean-Claude Vanderstraeten 則有不同的看法。他說：「首先，我們必須瞭解，公司所回收的物品大概是已使用五年或以上的商業產品，換言之，我們回收處理的產品都屬於五年前的設計。即使現今的設計有多出色，亦無助於當前循環再造的工作，因此，癥結是我們仍在循環再造一些產品，而有關產品在設計上未有考慮到使用期限的問題。」

解決「最終使用」的矛盾

「最終使用」的矛盾核心，在於工廠不斷生產新的電腦、伺服器、顯示器和其他設備的同時，亦有同等數量的舊儀器被棄置，令電器及電子廢物堆積如山。

多年以來，Hewlett Packard 一直嘗試尋求可行的方案，以解決這矛盾現象。除了日本、台灣和韓國這三個強制實施電子產品回收的國家之外，HP 在各地均有向商業客戶推出自願性回收計劃。商業用戶只需登入 HP 網站填寫一份回收申請表，HP 系統便會自動收到有關申請，並向當地的一家物流公司發出指示，要求於五天內收回產品。

然而，產品須符合某些條件才會獲接納。

Vanderstraeten 解釋：「回收產品的大小須符合一立方米的最低要求，破損的顯示器亦不予回收，而



HP's IT equipment recycling plant.
HP 的資訊科技設備回收場

位於大城市一帶的商業機構均可免費享用這項服務。」

HP 的租用服務亦為客戶提供更環保的選擇。透過有關服務，顧客可向 HP 租用產品（電腦、打印機等），於租期屆滿後，產品便須退還。此外，客戶還可選用其他環保方案，例如循環再用 HP 噴墨或鐳射打印機的墨盒，以及可充電電池。

綠色潮流

HP 北亞區環境管理總監 Raymond Ho 表示：「目前，顧客購置新設備時，普遍希望供應商協助處理舊有的儀器。」這趨勢可見於統計數字：在 2005 年，HP 回收了 1,500 噸廢物；而在 2006 年，有關數字已大幅增加至 3,000 噸。雖然部分顧客可能仍未留意到現行的辦公室廢物處置方案，但愈來愈多顧客卻希望瞭解更多關於廢物的處理方法。

對於辦公室廢物的處理問題，這不僅是辦公室設備生產商的責任，產品的最終使用者也應尋找新方案或善用現有方案，致力把辦公室廢物減少、減至最少和循環再用。✿

This article first appeared in RFP Magazine, the first magazine for occupiers of and service providers to commercial property in Asia. For more information about RFP visit www.rfpmagazine.com.

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Dollar Down

By David O'Rear 歐大衛



Anyone commenting on the situation inevitably uses phrases related to the dollar's "drop," "decline," or "depreciation" and often without reference to any counterpart such as the yen or euro. It would have been equally accurate to say "my, hasn't the peso soared against to dollar this week" as to complain about dollar droop. Yet, few did.

The first two graphs show how the dollar has fared – not well – against a barrel of oil and a bundle of baht, since the beginning of this year. Two things are evident: first, the movement is extreme, rather than nominal; and second, the dollar is moving the same way against both indicators. This would tend to support the notion that it is the dollar (rather than something else) that is moving.

The greenback is groaning, the dollar is dying. Well, that's the mid-summer view, at least, and since currency markets make equities look like plodding old water buffalo the world has probably moved on by the time you read this. But, for a few weeks time around the middle of this year, the US dollar seemed to be in free fall, but then found one of those inexplicable resting places where buyers and sellers could agree on a price, at least for the moment.

Or not. In comparison to a range of counterpart currencies and raw materials, the dollar's results have been mixed. The dollar has been fairly stable in terms of the

美元下跌

venerable Swiss franc, losing only about 5% of its value from peak to trough this year. The Australian and Canadian currencies have shown strength, about the same as gold. Platinum and silver, however, have been the out-performers against the greenback. The Thai baht is something of a special case. It has soared despite political uncertainty and capital controls, mainly due to strong trade and investment inflows and relatively high interest rates. The last two graphs show the extent to which the dollar has fallen in the first part of this year.

And then, there's oil. Supply constraints, speculation, a perception that nothing positive is happening in the Middle East and the prospect of a unilateral U.S. pullout from Iraq have pushed oil into the upper \$70s. OPEC is pumping about 3.5% less than it did last year, a million barrels/day reduction. Output from Nigeria has been hit by insurgent attacks, too, and there is rising concern about the possibility of a disruption of supply from Iran.

And then, there's the U.S. itself. Although fiscal deficits are smaller than a year or two ago, they remain among the largest on record. Interest rates haven't moved in more than a year, and while inflation has remained comfortably below 3% in the past year, there are expectations that it will rise on dollar weakness and high oil prices.

If the US dollar continues to weaken (possible), and the Hong Kong dollar peg holds (highly probable), the combination of high oil prices and the rising renminbi may push up our own inflation rate beyond 3%. Even if the dollar doesn't weaken further against the other major currencies, we still should expect higher consumer goods prices over the medium term, based on the enormous volume of what we buy from the Mainland and other areas where exchange rates are rising vis-a-vis the dollar. The good news is that rising prices are a whole lot more enjoyable than deflation. 🌸

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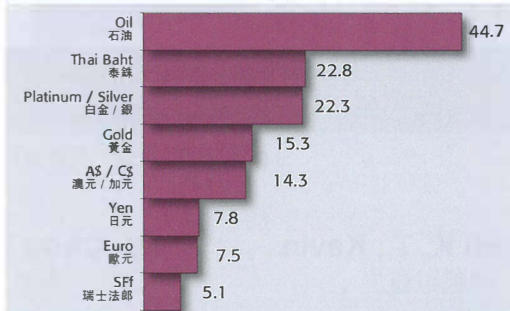
The US Dollar's Decline vis-à-vis Oil
美元兌油價下跌



The US Dollar Against the Thai Baht
美元兌泰銖匯率

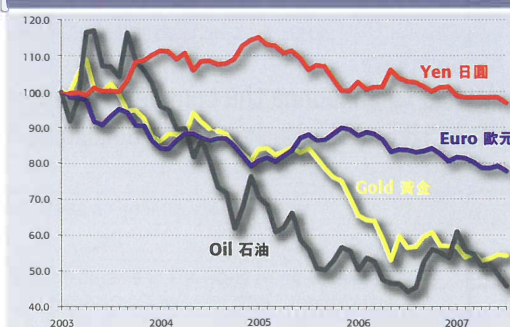


Revaluations Against the Dollar (Jan-Jul 2007)
主要貨幣單位兌美元的價格調整 (2007年1月至7月)
Percent Change, from Lowest to Highest Value 變動百分比 (由最低位至最高位)



Measuring the Value of the Dollar
美元價格計算

(Index: January 2003 = 100 指數: 2003年1月 = 100)



美元受壓，在垂死掙扎；這正好概括美元於夏季中期的表現。貨幣市場的迅速變化，令股票市場的步伐更見緩慢，猶如一頭蹣跚而行的老水牛，所以當你閱讀此文時，世界大概仍在繼續向前。然而，美元在本年中曾有數星期經歷暴跌，其後買賣雙方於某個不明所以的水平達成共識，令價格至少得以暫時靠穩。

鑒於美元頹勢不斷加劇，有評論員甚至未有參考日圓或歐元等相關貨幣走勢，亦能斷言有關情況為美元「下跌」、「衰退」或「貶值」，即使有人抱怨：「本週披索兌美元匯價竟出現急升！」用這說法來描述美元下降也算得上合理，惟很少人會作出如此投訴。

圖一和圖二顯示，美元兌油價及泰銖表現自年初以來未見理想。這裡反映出兩個明顯趨勢：第一，有關走勢趨於極端，而不是名義上走軟；第二，美元相對於兩項指標的價格，均呈持續回落之勢，這證明有關變動實來自美元本身，非由其他因素促成。

或不盡然。與其他相應貨幣和原材料價格相比，美元的表現好壞參半。相對於安全可靠的瑞士法郎，美元匯價也尚算平穩，年內由高位至低位的跌幅亦只有5%。澳元和加元表現強勁，而黃金亦不遑多讓。不過，白金和銀兌美元的價格更見一枝獨秀。泰銖的情況則比較特殊，未有因政治不穩和資金調控的因素而下挫，相反卻受到強勁的貿易、資金流入和偏高的利率所推動而上升。最後兩圖說明上半年美元的下跌幅度。

石油價格是重要的因素。供應限制、投機、對中東形勢的負面揣測，以及美國單方面撤出伊拉克的可能性，均令油價被提高至70多美元。石油輸出國組織的原油產量較去年減少約3.5%，相當於每日減產100萬桶。尼日利亞接連發生襲擊事件，也令其產量大受打擊。此外，市場對於伊朗中斷石油供應的憂慮，亦正日益加深。

此外，美國的本土因素亦會影響貨幣價格。儘管財政赤字已較一至兩年前收窄，但數字仍徘徊於歷史高位。息率亦在年多以來未有出現變動。此外，雖然去年的通脹率維持在3%以下的溫和水平，但受美元弱勢及油價高企影響，預料有關幅度將被推高。

若美元跌勢擴大(可能出現)，而港元與美元的聯繫匯率仍可穩守(可能性極高)，則油價高企及人民幣上升的因素，或會把本港的通脹率推高至3%以上。即使美元兌其他主要貨幣的匯價未有進一步下滑，但由於香港市場對內地和其他地區貨物的進口需求龐大，而這些國家的貨幣兌美元匯價正不斷上升，故我們應預計中期的消費品價格將升至較高水平。值得高興的是，價格上漲的影響遠較通縮的問題易於接受。✿

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2008 Chamber Diary

2008年
香港總商會
日記簿

This management diary is an ideal gift for yourself and your clients. Designed to match the Chamber's corporate colours, this diary comes in Chamber flowing grey with a red spine. It is packed with essential information for doing business in the Mainland and Hong Kong, including important telephone numbers – government offices, consulates, airlines, hotels and banks in Hong Kong – as well as IDD codes, conversion guide, international time zones and international holidays, among other details.

香港總商會行政人員日記簿設計精美，送禮自奉兩皆宜。日記簿貫徹採用總商會專用色彩，以銀灰簿面配搭棗紅書脊，典雅大方。內附中港營商重要資訊，包括香港及中國各大政府機構、領事館、航空公司、酒店及銀行的主要電話號碼，國際直撥區號、

換算表、國際時區、全球各地假期等詳細資料。



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HKGCC

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香港總商會 1861

Meet James Tien

田北俊專訪

James Tien, Liberal Party Chairman, Hong Kong Tourism Board Chairman, and former HKGCC Chairman, manages to squeeze more time out of the day than most, even sparing an hour to chat with *The Bulletin's* Editor Malcolm Ainsworth recently about politics, business and the finer things in life.

香港總商會前主席、現任自由黨主席及香港旅遊發展局主席田北俊在百忙中抽空接受本刊總編輯麥爾康訪問，暢談對政治、營商及生活的看法。



The Bulletin: You've been actively involved in the Chamber for almost two decades, what has been your most memorable time?

James Tien: I guess that would have to be the two-year Chamber chairmanship during pre- and post-1997. In those days I did a lot of interviews with reporters from around the world who all asked: did the Chamber have confidence in Hong Kong? Do I think freedoms will be curbed? etc. A lot of businessmen were also concerned about whether the one country, two systems would work, and whether the freedom of speech and freedom to protest would be curbed. We could only rely on the Basic Law to uphold the one country, two systems at the time and let action prove that it could work. So there was so much going on in those days, even the changing of the directorship when I hired Eden Woon, who helped us for almost 10 years.

B: How did you get into politics?

JT: I don't think I got into politics intentionally. When I first came back to help my father in 1971, we were one of the largest trousers manufacturers in Hong Kong. He said he needed some help in the

factory, the reason being he was getting more involved in the Textile Advisory Board, especially around the late sixties and early seventies, and he was also getting involved in government.

He was appointed to the Legislative Council between 1975 to 1985, and so, as father and son, we naturally talked about business and everything else that was happening in Hong Kong over dinner. I guess that is how I got interested in politics. I got my first true taste of politics when the government appointed me to the Kwai Ching District as a district board member.

B: What is your advice to other businesspeople thinking about going into politics?

JT: I really would encourage more businesspeople to enter into politics; I mean in today's context a member or Legco, not just on an advisory council. I really do think our younger generation should get into politics, either by running for functional constituency seats like HKGCC, or direct election later, because if not we are just giving up what makes Hong Kong successful –

high degree of autonomy which the one country, two systems makes possible. But the difficulty I find is the more democratic Hong Kong becomes, the more time consuming politics becomes. And Hong Kong businessmen whom I know well are very particular about efficiency – they don't want to waste any time, which is how they became successful. If you have a 10-hour meeting, or 20 members all saying the same thing for 20 minutes each, that doesn't go down well with them, but that is the democratic way.

B: How can we get politicians to be more interested in the business sector?

JT: Hong Kong politicians are really on the side of the people and against business. They keep emphasizing the point of redistribution of wealth, with their favourite saying being the gap between the rich and poor is widening. Their idea of alleviating the disparity is by having the rich pay more to the government to give to the poor.

I won't blame them for their simple analysis of the situation. It is difficult to tell them that because of the immigrants we have taken in over the past 10 years, who are basically grassroots people, the number of poor people in Hong Kong relative to the rich is growing. But if you look at the poverty statistics, people are not poorer than they were 10 years ago; it is just the rich got richer. Government statistics also show that the middle class has shrunk, because about one-third of that reduction went to the upper class, while two-thirds went into the working class. That is the reason that pushed the widening of the "Gini Coefficient." Fortunately, what the Chamber always emphasises is that when businesses do well, more jobs will be created, which means society will also do well – which is now the case with the very low jobless rate.

B: Do you think the government should give Article 23 another go?

JT: Article 23 is written into the Basic Law. All countries have a national security law. Under British rule, we had to abide by the U.K.'s national security laws. So my feeling is that under the Basic Law, and as a responsible SAR, we will need to enact Article 23 sooner or later. If you ask me is there any urgency to enact it, I would say no. We do not have Article 23, and it has not created any problems for the motherland. Donald Tsang also said during his election campaign that it is not high on his agenda, but sooner or later we will still have to do it.

B: What are your top-three concerns regarding Hong Kong?

JT: My top concern, as a businessman and for sustainable development, is our air pollution, of which our Chamber is now the champion. This is not just a business concern, nor just a Hong Kong problem. As you know, the number of expats living in Hong Kong is declining. There are several reasons for this, including direct access to cities in China, which makes it cheaper and more convenient to do business. That said, I really think this air pollution – which you can tell just by looking out of the window – is really affecting our population's health and our economic health. We really need to secure the help of the Central Government to discuss with the PRD potential solutions to the air pollution problem.

Second, we need to create more and better jobs for the grassroots. That is why I suggested Hong Kong develop a gaming complex on Lantau Island, featuring spas, casinos, etc, but not on the scale of Macau, which has showed that these industries create a lot of service industry jobs for low-skilled workers. My assessment is people do not want to be on welfare. They want to get a decent job, but given that their skills are related to the lower-knowledge base, that is difficult. Wearing my other hat as Chairman of the Hong Kong Tourism Board, I believe the diverse range and high number of jobs created in the tourism sector will create decent jobs for non-knowledge based workers. Unfortunately, the government won't go for the gaming complex idea on Lantau, which could help create between 20,000 to 50,000 decent jobs for low-skilled workers. Doing so would also help solve the problem of making Hong Kong a more cohesive society.

Third, as I am a politician, having no party politics is unheard of in the world. You simply cannot have one man come out and say 'I am now directly elected,' without belonging to a political party, because after securing the job, where are you going to find your ministers? You cannot simply co-opt your friends or put an advertisement in the newspaper. In mature democracies, each political party has all the talent they need to form a cabinet. This is not the case in Hong Kong. This time Donald Tsang had such difficulty in filling some of the ministerial posts that he had to revert back to civil servants. I think this is not the right approach, because we want civil servants to be political neutral. I really think this will not be able to work for the long-term development of politics leading to

universal suffrage of both the Chief Executive and Legislative Council.

B: There has been talk of promoting Hong Kong-Macau-PRD as a tri-destination tour, how realistic is that proposal?

JT: Certainly Hong Kong and Macau would work for the long-haul market as part of a multi-destination trip, and I think Hong Kong and Macau should be viewed as one destination. But long-haul passengers probably wouldn't have time to visit the PRD as they tend to spend two or three days in Hong Kong, then go on to China's famous sights in Xian, Shanghai, Beijing, etc.

B: What should Hong Kong be doing to encourage more repeat visitors?

JT: Currently, the HKTB is emphasising on business travel and family travel. If we establish Hong Kong as the cosmopolitan capital of the Far East, Hong Kong will be on people's minds. It's like when you go to Europe, Paris and London are always on your mind. So we hope that when long-haul visitors come to the Far East, Hong Kong will be considered as a must-visit destination for them while they are in this part of the world.

B: You are considered something of a wine expert, which are your favourite wines?

JT: I still prefer French wines, even though the euro is very strong at the moment. If you look at new country wines from Chile or New Zealand or Africa, they are very good, but because they are smaller producers, and also because there is a lot of hype going round – which also includes certain brand names of American wine – they are as expensive as French Bordeaux first growth. Personally, I would prefer the taste of French Bordeaux first growth rather than similarly priced wine out of the new countries.

B: What is your greatest ambition?

JT: I guess, when I started out, I never really had a certain ambition. It seems that once I start doing something, it naturally leads to something else, and I am happy that – at least in my own view – I have done something for Hong Kong. If you press me to name one ambition, I guess I would have to say to retire soon and find time to relax with my family, my grandchildren and to enjoy life. The three issues that I mentioned I am concerned about are also part of my wish that my grandchildren will also be able to grow up and live and work in Hong Kong, because Hong Kong, in my view, really is one of the best places in the world to live. 花

問：你活躍於總商會近二十年，甚麼令你感到最難忘？

答：相信應該是 1997 年前後兩年，我擔任總商會主席的日子。那個時期，我曾接受不少世界各地傳媒的訪問，記者總是問我同樣的問題，例如：總商會對香港前景是有信心？自由會否受到限制？此外，許多商界人士亦憂「一國兩制」是否可行，並關注本港的言論和遊行自由會受到損害。當時，我們只好深信《基本法》能實踐「一國兩制」的原則，也只得待行動去證明有關理念的可行性。那段日子確實經歷了不少變化，而我亦聘用了翁以登出任總商會總裁一職，他其後為本會服務接近十年。

問：你為何會從政？

答：我並沒有刻意從政。我於 1971 年回港協助父親打理業務時，我們是香港最大的製衣廠之一。他找我協助打理製衣廠，因為他想更投入參與紡織業諮詢委員會的工作。特別是在六十年代末至七十年代初期，他亦同時兼顧政事務。

1975 年至 1985 年間，父親獲委任為立法局議員。我們子倆自然會在晚飯時談到公司業務以至香港所發生的事情，可能這是我對政治產生興趣的開始。當我獲政府委任為葵青區區議會議員後，便真正踏足政界。

問：對其他有意從政的商界人士，你會給予甚麼建議？

答：我希望鼓勵更多商家踏足政界，以現今的背景來說，不單是加入諮詢委員會，而是出任立法會議員。我認為年輕一代應透過角逐香港總商會等功能組別議席，或是參加日後的直選，積極參與政治；否則，我們即是放棄香港以成功的基石，亦即是由「一國兩制」所賦予港人的高度自治權。然而，問題是香港發展得愈是民主，政治亦變愈加費時。我所熟悉的香港商家都很講求效率，不會浪費任何時間，這就是他們成功之道。若召開一個會議需時 10 小時，或 20 名與會者各自發表 20 分鐘內容相若的話，那恐怕令他們難以適應，但民主的處事模式往往就是這樣。

問：我們如何能令政界人士更關注商界的事務？

答：事實上，香港的政界人士普遍傾向公眾的立場而反商。他們一直要求進行財富再分配，並反覆強調貧富差距正日漸擴大。他們認為，富裕人士向政府多繳稅款以補貧窮人士，便能解決貧富不均的現象。

這些人未能對有關形勢作深入分析，實在怪不得他們，我亦很難向他們解釋有關情況，因為過去 10 年來，香港納了大批新移民，他們都來自草根階層，這令本港貧窮人口與富裕人口的相對比例日益擴大。不過，貧窮統計數字顯示，市民的經濟狀況不比 10 年前差，只是富者愈富而已；而政府統計數字亦反映，中產階層已出現萎縮，約三分之一人已攀至上流社會，另外的三分之二人則流向勞動階層，有關因素均導致「堅尼系數」不斷被推高。總商會一直強調，若企業表現理想，便能創造更多就業機會，社會亦會隨之變得更和諧；現時失業率偏低的情況，正好引了這個說法。

問：政府應否重新推出第二十三條立法？

答：第二十三條是《基本法》中訂明的條文。所有國家均有一套國家安全法；在英國統治下，香港亦須遵守英國的國家安全法例。因此，在《基本法》的原則下，作為負責任的特別行政區，我們總得落實第二十三條。若你問我有關法例的實施是否具有迫切性，我則認為沒有急切需要。即使我們目前尚未推行第二十三條，也未見得對祖國構成任何問題。曾蔭權參選行政長官時亦曾表示，第二十三條立法並非其政綱中的重點項目，但我們遲早需再處理這議題。

問：你認為香港目前最迫切的三大問題是甚麼？

答：作為商人，我最憂慮空氣污染問題會影響可持續發展，總商會正牽頭探討有關議題。這不僅是商界所關注的事項，也不是香港的個別問題。大家都知道，海外人士已能直接進入內地城市，令營商變得更便利，而成本亦得以降低，這也是港生活的外國人正不斷減少的原因。正因如此，我更覺得空氣污染（放目窗外已看得見）確實影響著我們的健康和經濟。香港必須得到中央政府的協助，與珠三角地區進行討論，共覓解決空氣污染問題的可行方案。

第二個問題，是我們需要為草根階層創造更多更佳的職位，因此我建議政府在大嶼山發展綜合消閒娛樂中心，提供水療和賭場等設施，但規模會較澳門細小，而澳門的情況亦說明了這些行業能為低技術工人帶來大量服務業職位。我相信，貧窮人士都不想靠社會福利接濟，他們想有正當的工作，但礙於他們的知識水平有限，故難以覓得工作。作為旅發局主席，我認為旅遊業所創造的大量多元化職位，將能為非知識勞工提供合適的工作，例如在大嶼山興建綜合消閒娛樂中心，既能為低技術工人創造二萬至五萬個職位，亦能促進社會的凝聚力；可惜，政府已否決有關建議。

作為政界人士，我所關注的最後一個議題是政黨政治的發展。許多國家都有政黨政治，在缺乏政黨的支持下，你不能走出來說：「我直接當選。」原因是當你取得席位之後，你如何找來你的班子以籌組內閣？你總不能拉攏你的朋友或在報章刊登招聘廣告。在成熟的民主政體中，每個政黨都各自有其所需的人才以組織內閣，惟香港的情況則有所不同。曾蔭權今次當選後，便難以找到人選以填

補其內閣班子的部分席位，最後，他只能在公務員團隊中挑選合適的人士，以出任主要的官員。我認為這並非恰當的做法，因為公務員應保持政治中立，而這做法將影響政治的長遠發展，窒礙實現普選行政長官和立法會的步伐。

問：最近，不少人建議推出包括香港、澳門及珠三角在內的「一程多站」式旅遊，有關建議是否切實可行？

答：香港和澳門無疑將發展成「一程多站」式長途旅遊路線的行程之一，我認為香港和澳門應歸納為單一目的地。不過，長途旅客未必有時間到珠三角遊覽，因為他們往往會在香港逗留兩至三天，然後再前往中國西安、上海或北京等地的名勝參觀。

問：香港應如何鼓勵更多旅客再次來港？

答：目前，旅發局正重點宣傳商務及家庭旅遊。若我們能把香港定位為遠東國際都會，旅客便會對香港留下深刻的印象；正如你前往歐洲旅行時，也自然會想起巴黎和倫敦。因此，我希望長途旅客來遠東旅遊時，都會視香港為必遊的景點。

問：你被譽為紅酒專家，你喜愛哪些紅酒？

答：雖然歐元目前處於強勢，但我仍喜愛法國紅酒。來自智利、新西蘭或非洲等新興產地的紅酒質素也很高，不過，這些生產商的規模較小，而且涉及大量的廣告開支，而一些美國紅酒品牌也如是，故它們的售價亦與法國波爾多優質紅酒看齊。我個人較喜歡法國波爾多優質紅酒，其味道相對那些價錢相若、來自新興產國的紅酒優勝。

問：你最大的抱負是甚麼？

答：在開始做每件事之前，我都沒有既定的抱負，因為每當我著手做一件事時，總會導致另外的一些事情，但能夠為香港出一分力，我已感到高興。若真的要說一個心願，就是希望能在短期內退休，與家人和孫兒有更多時間共處，享受生活。香港實在是全球其中一個最理想的安居之所，我希望孫兒也會在香港長大、生活和工作，因此，除了為先前所提及的三大問題尋求解決方法之外，這也是我的心願之一。





Conversation with General Committee Member Stanley Hui

Stanley Hui (centre), HKGCC General Committee, and CEO of the Airport Authority Hong Kong, exchanges views with members at the Chamber's 'Conversation with a General Committee Member' forum on July 11. To encourage a free and candid exchange of views, the event was for Chamber members only and off the record.

與本會理事許漢忠對談

本會理事、香港機場管理局行政總裁許漢忠(中)蒞臨本會7月11日舉辦的「與理事會成員對話」座談會，與會員分享想法。聚會僅供會員參與，以鼓勵與會者暢所欲言。

Asia/Africa

Dr Victor Fung, Chairman of Li & Fung, spoke at a joint luncheon with the Hong Kong Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry on June 25 about opportunities in China, in particular for Hong Kong and Japanese service providers.

Shahil Ramchurn, President of The Hindu Business Chamber in Mauritius, lead a delegation to the Chamber on June 26. Chamber CEO Alex Fong welcomed the delegation and discussed trade opportunities in Africa for Hong Kong businesses.

Alaudeen A Alaskary, Saudi Arabian Consul

General in Hong Kong, paid a courtesy call to the Chamber on June 28 and was received by Dr Lily Chiang, Chamber Chairman, and CEO Alex Fong.

China

Lin Chaorong, Vice Chairman, China Council for The Promotion of International Trade, Panyu Branch, called on Chamber CEO Alex Fong on June 21 to exchange ideas on further cooperation with the Chamber.



Catherine Miao, Director and Chief Partner, C & I Partners, spoke at the Chamber's "Transformation and

Upgrading Roundtable Luncheon Series" on June 29 titled "Processing Trade in China: The Impact and Strategic Reaction."

Dr WK Chan, Senior Director for the Chamber's Business Policy Division, attended a meeting on July 11 of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council, as alternative member to former HKGCC Chairman Anthony Nightingale. After the meeting the council released its study report entitled "Implications of Mainland Processing Trade Policy on Hong Kong." Chamber CEO Alex Fong was a member of the task group leading the study.

Xia Bin, Director General, Senior Research Fellow, Financial Research Institute, Development Research Center of the State Council of the PR called on the Chamber on July 12 to exchange ideas with Chamber CEO Alex Fong on how to make use of Hong Kong as a platform for helping Mainland enterprises enter international markets.

Europe

Djilali Kohli, Director of Subsicom Sprl, and Hilde Nuyts, International Staff Member of the Voka-Limburg Chamber of Commerce from Belgium, paid a courtesy call to the Chamber on June 22. They were in Hong Kong as part of an economic mission headed by Belgian's Prince Philip



Mouneer Agbariya, Director, Asia & Pacific Division, Ministry of Industry Trade & Labour, Israel, and Da Ben-Eliezer, Consul General of Israel in Hong Kong, called on the Chamber on June 27. Chamber CEO Alex Fong welcomed the visitors and discussed business opportunities for Hong Kong in Israel, and possible future co-operation between the Chamber and the Consulate.

Official representatives from the Consulates General in Finland, France, Poland, Russia and Turkey had individual consultations with members at the

Chamber's "Meeting with European Trade Commissioners/Consuls" on June 28 to answer their questions on doing business in their respective countries.

Gus Franklyn-Bute, Investment Consultant from InvestHK in London, and Sonia Yao, Manager of Business & Professional Services, visited the Chamber on June 28 to learn about the Chamber's membership and to discuss how the two organizations could promote investment and business opportunities to companies overseas.

Environment

Thinex Shek, Senior Manager for the Chamber's Business Policy Division, gave a presentation on Project CLEAN AIR to 100 students at the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Training in Tsing Yi on June 22.

 Christine Loh, Chief Executive of Civic Exchange, explained at the Chamber's

June 25 roundtable luncheon titled "Hong Kong's Air Pollution – Within or Out of Our Control" how locally-generated pollution is as important if not more so in accounting for the poor air quality in Hong Kong.

Raymond Fan, Deputy Director of the Environmental Protection Department, met with the Business Coalition on the Environment, for which the Chamber acts as

secretariat, on June 29 to discuss Hong Kong's waste management problems.

Oscar Chow was elected Chairman of the Chamber's Environment Committee at its meeting on July 11, while Cary Chan and Glenn Frommer were elected Vice Chairmen. During the meeting, Anissa Wong, Director of Environmental Protection, updated committee members on the government's environmental policies.

Industry and SME

Allan Chiang, CEO of the Hong Kong Design Centre, met with members of the Industry and Technology Committee on July 5 to discuss strategic plans of the design industry. During the meeting, the committee also re-elected Dr Cliff C K Chan as Chairman, and Edmond Yue as Vice Chairman.

Service Industries

The HKCSI Executive Committee met on June 21 to review the latest progress of the WTO Doha Round. The committee also welcomed Angela Lee who succeeded Rosanna Law as the Trade and Industry Department's representative on the HKCSI.

Following deliberation among members of the Digital Information and Telecommunications Committee, the Chamber

submitted its response to the government on the Review on Administration of Internet Domain Names in Hong Kong on June 22.

Martin Wheatley, CEO of the Securities and Futures Commission, led a team to meet with the HKCSI Financial Services Committee on June 25 to discuss the relevant action agenda in financial services arising from the Economic Summit on the 11th Five Year Plan. Following the meeting, the committee elected Leland Sun as Chairman, and Anthony Wu as Vice Chairman.

The newly formed HKCSI study group on education and manpower held its first meeting on July 5. The group is led by the HKCSI but includes representatives from other relevant Chamber committees

such as the Manpower Committee. At the meeting the group heard a presentation by a team from the Chinese University of Hong Kong on Mainland youths' aspirations for overseas education.

The first meeting of the Chamber task group on statutory backing for listing rules took place on July 12. The group, led by the Economic and Legislative Affairs Division, is chaired by Chamber Deputy Chairman Andrew Brandler.

HKCSI Executive Committee decided to discontinue publication of its Servicing Economy Newsletter, following the Commerce Industry and Technology Bureau's decision to withdraw sponsorship. ❀

Clean Air, Clear Choices

Dr Edgar Cheng, Chairman of the Council for Sustainable Development, spoke at the Chamber's roundtable luncheon on July 4 on "Clean Air, Clear Choices." This was the first in a series of events that the Chamber is organizing as part of the Council for Sustainable Development's latest public engagement programs.

未來空氣 今日靠你
可持續發展委員會主席鄭維健博士為本會7月4日舉辦的「未來空氣 今日靠你」小型午餐會作演說。是次活動為可持續發展委員會最近推出的社會參與計劃之一，也是本會就有關計劃而展開的首項活動。



The Chamber helped to co-organize and supported a number of Mainland trade and investment promotions recently. These included:

Hong Kong-Shaoxing Economic and Trade Cooperation Seminar.

Dinner with the Hunan Governor, Zhou Qiang, for the Hong Kong business community.

Yangguang Investment Environment Promotion Seminar.

Wuxi-Hong Kong Service Industries Cooperation Seminar.

Dinner with the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Xi'an Secretary General, Sun Qingyun.

最近，本會曾協辦及支持多項內地貿易和投資推廣活動，包括：

2007 紹興縣 — 港台合作發展暨招待晚宴

湖南省人民政府省長周強與香港商界晚宴

陽光市投資環境推介會

2007 無錫崇安 (香港) 服務業推介會

與西安孫清雲書記晚宴

亞洲／非洲

利豐集團主席馮國經博士為本會與香港日本人商會議所於 6 月 25 日合辦的聯席午餐會作演說，探討企業 (特別是香港和日本服務供應商) 在中國的機遇。

毛里求斯印度商會主席 Shahil Ramchurn 率領代表團於 6 月

26 日到訪，由本會總裁方志偉接待，雙方討論香港企業在非洲的商機。

沙特亞拉伯駐港總領事

Alaudeen A Alaskary 於 6 月 28 日到本會作禮節性拜訪，並由本會主席蔣麗莉博士及本會總裁方志偉接待。

中國

中國國際貿易促進委員會番禺支會副會長林潮榮於 6 月 21 日到訪本會，並就如何加強兩會合作，與本會總裁方志偉交換意見。

廣東信利盛達律師事務所管理合夥人及創辦人之一繆晴輝為本會 6 月 29 日舉辦的「升級轉型」午餐講座系列作演說，主題為「中國加工貿易政策轉變的影響及對策」。

本會工商政策副總裁陳偉群博士於 7 月 11 日以候補委員身分，代表前主席黎定基出席大珠三角商務委員會的會議。會後，委員會發表一份題為「內地加工貿易政策對香港的影響」的研究報告。本會總裁方志偉是有關研究工作小組的成員。

國務院發展研究中心金融所所長夏斌於 7 月 12 日到訪本會，並與本會總裁方志偉會面，一起討論如何利用香港的平台角色，以協助內地企業進軍國際市場。

歐洲

Subscom Sprl 總裁 Dijlali Kohli 及比利時 Voka-Limburg 商會國際事務專員 Hilde Nuyts 於 6 月 22 日到本會作禮節性拜訪。是次訪港活動乃比利時王子 Philippe 所率領的經濟訪問行程之一。

以色列工業、貿易及勞工部亞太區部長 Mounneer Agbariya 與以色列駐港總領事 Dan Ben-Eliezer 於 6 月 27 日到訪，由本

會總裁方志偉接待，並討論香港企業在以色列的商機，以及雙方未來合作。

芬蘭、法國、波蘭、俄羅斯及土耳其的官方代表蒞臨本會 28 日舉辦的「與歐洲商務／領事會面」活動，並與會行單獨面談，以回答他們就營商環境所提出的疑問。

香港投資推廣署駐倫敦辦事處投資顧問 Gus Franklyn-Bell 與商業及專業服務經理 So Yao 於 6 月 28 日到訪本會，了解本會的會員服務，雙方並討論如何向海外企業推廣香港投資和營商機遇。

環境

本會工商政策高級經理石永明於 6 月 22 日前往香港專業學院青衣分校，向 100 名學生介紹「清新空氣計劃」。

思匯政策研究所行政總裁陳國治出席本會 6 月 25 日舉辦的午餐會，談論香港的空氣污染問題，並解釋本地污染如何導致本港的空氣質素轉壞。

環境保護署副署長范偉明於 29 日與香港商界環保大聯盟會面，討論香港的廢物管理問題。本會為香港商界環保大聯盟秘書處。

本會環境委員會於 7 月 11 日開會議。會上，周維正當選為委員會主席，而陳永康及馮國經則獲選為副主席。環境保護署署長王倩儀亦有出席會議。

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向委員會成員介紹政府最新的环境政策。

工業及中小企

香港設計中心行政總裁蔣任宏於7月5日與工業及科技委員會成員會面，討論設計業的策略計劃。會上，陳作基博士亦膺選連任委員會主席，而余國賢則獲選為副主席。

服務業

香港服務業聯盟執行委員會於6月21日開會，檢討世貿多哈回合的最新進展。委員會亦歡迎李頌恩接替羅淑佩為香港服務業聯盟政府（工業貿易署）代表。

經本會數碼、資訊及電訊委員會成員深入討論後，本會已於6月22日就政府發表的「香港互聯網域名管理檢討」諮詢文件提交回應。

證券及期貨事務監察委員會行政總裁韋奕禮於6月25日率領小組與香港服務業聯盟金融服務委員會會面，討論《「十一五」規劃與香港發展」經濟高峰會」的金融服務行動綱領。在會後進行的選舉上，孫立勳當選為委員會主席，而伍尚豐則出任副主席。

香港服務業聯盟新成立的教育及人力研究小組於7月5日召開首次會議。該小組由香港服務業聯盟率領，成員來自本會其他相關委員會，例如人力委員會的代表等。香港中文大學的相關小組亦獲邀出席是次會議，向小組成員講述內地青少年對海外教育的渴求。

本會就賦予上市規則法定地位而籌組的工作小組於7月12日召開首次會議。該小組隸屬經濟分析及法律事務部，並由本會常務副主席包立賢率領。

香港服務業聯盟執行委員會得悉工商及科技局停止資助出版「Servicing Economy Newsletter」後，決定停辦有關刊物。



China, the Americas and Hong Kong

A Chamber "Business Connect with China in a Rapidly Globalising Economy Series" seminar took place on June 22 under the banner: "China, the Americas and Hong Kong." Distinguished speakers from Hong Kong, Mainland China and the United States shared their views on trade development, economic forecasts and challenges facing the three trade partners.

At the seminar, Laurent Charbonnet, Acting Deputy Consul General of the USA, and Yiping Huang, Managing Director and Head of Asia Pacific Economic and Market Analysis, Citigroup, shared their views on future Sino-U.S. relations, and presented members with their economic forecast for the region.

中國、美洲和香港

本會於6月22日再度舉辦「走出去、引進來商務聯繫系列」論壇，主題為「中國、美洲和香港」，並邀得來自香港、中國內地及美國的嘉賓，分享他們對於三地的貿易發展、經濟前景和未來挑戰的看法。

會上，美國駐港署理副總領事 Laurent Charbonnet 及花旗集團董事總經理兼亞太區經濟分析主管黃益平交流對未來中美關係的看法，並討論區內的經濟前景。

在第二小組的會談上，美國駐港總商務領事 Stewart Ballard 與 QED Global Limited 主席

Speakers on the second panel, Stewart Ballard, Chief Commercial Consul of the USA, and Patrick Cheung, Chairman, QED Global Limited, spoke on sustainable development, and potential opportunities for members in the environmental and energy sectors.

On the concluding panel, Janie Fong, Director/Managing Director, California Association of China & HKSAR Ltd / East West Bank; William Chu, Director, State of North Carolina Asia/Pacific Office; and Professor Tony Eastham, President & CEO, HKUST R&D Corporation Ltd, discussed how members could benefit from outsourcing their R&D needs to the USA.

Members can listen to the full seminar at iBulletin: www.chamber.org.hk/bulletin

Patrick Cheung則一起探討可持續發展，以及環境和能源業會員的潛在機遇。

於小組總結討論上，California Association of China & HKSAR Ltd / East West Bank 董事／執行董事方文靜、美國北卡羅萊納州亞太區辦事處處長趙偉欣，以及香港科技大學研究開發有限公司主席兼總裁易東萊教授，共同談論會員如何可透過把研發業務外判美國而受惠。

有關論壇全程內容，請登入《工商月刊》：www.chamber.org.hk/bulletin 下載。

HKGCC Visits Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station

HKGCC's Industry and Technology Committee Chairman Cliff Chan (left) receives a small memento from Mr Lau.

劉達民先生向總商會工業及科技委員會主席陳作基博士(左)致送紀念品。

Over 1 million Hong Kong residents signed a petition in 1986 to protest against plans to build China's first nuclear power station at Daya Bay, 50 kilometres north of Hong Kong.

Since the first two pressurized water reactors went on stream in the spring of 1994, their operation has thankfully been uneventful. An army of technicians, police, and PLA troops ensure the facility maintains its unblemished record.

Steven Lau, First Deputy General Manager of Daya Bay Nuclear Power Operations and Management Co., Ltd, told members during HKGCC's visit to the plant on July 10 that 20 million people living within a 50km radius of the facility, one incident would be one too many. He explained that the facility is maintained on the same principle as an aeroplane, in that parts in the reactor and control room are routinely checked and replaced after a certain period of time.

Nuclear power generates about 10% of Guangdong's electricity, which is expected to rise to 20% in the coming years as new reactors come online at Daya Bay. Around 70% of Daya Bay's output is used by Hong Kong, and 30% by Guangdong Province. Currently, 54 nuclear power plant projects have been approved by the Mainland, most of which will be built along coastal areas, to meet the Central Government's goal that 20% of the country's electricity supply be generated by nuclear plants. Worldwide, 440 nuclear power plants are currently in operation.



考察大亞灣核電站



Members get an overview of the Daya Bay Nuclear Reactor.
會員參觀大亞灣核電站內的各項設施。

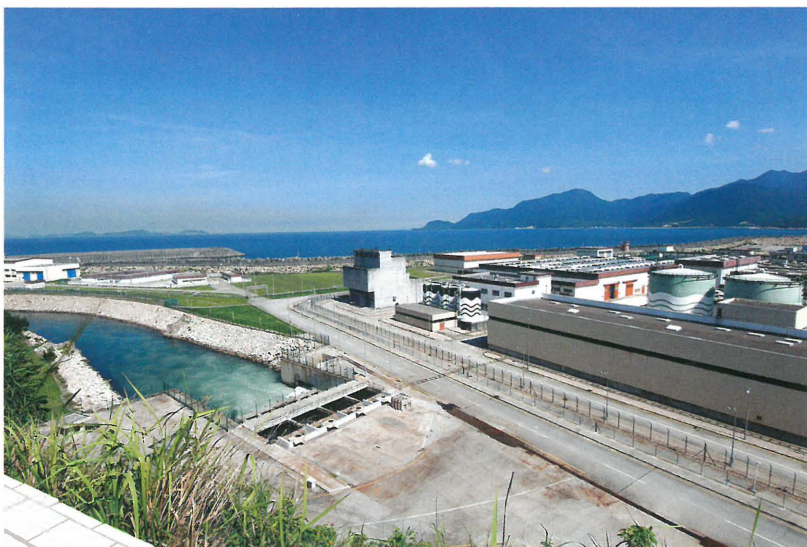
Adjacent to Daya Bay's two reactors is Ling Ao Nuclear Power Station, whose two reactors went on stream in 2002. Two more reactors are planned to come on stream in 2010 and 2011, all based on the Daya Bay design.

Mr Lau said a possible eight reactors could be running at the Daya Bay and Ling Ao nuclear power stations by 2020, which should bring some relief to Guangdong's power shortages. Last year Guangdong imported around 20% of its electricity from surrounding provinces.

Accidents such as Three Mile Island and Chernobyl are still fresh in people's minds, and it would be unthinkable to consider the consequences of a similar incident at Daya Bay.

"All nuclear power stations share information with each other so everyone can avoid making the same mistakes, because if another event like Chernobyl or Three Mile Island happens, that will be the end of nuclear power stations around the world," he said. 🌸





過百萬港人於1986年曾聯署反對於香港以北50公里的大亞灣，興建中國首個核電站。

慶幸的是，首兩台壓水堆核電機組自1994年春季相繼投入運作後，核電站至今仍未發生任何重大事故，這實有賴一班技術人員、警方及解放軍部隊的努力，確保設施能維持良好的運作紀錄。

總商會於7月10日率團考察該核電站時，大亞灣核電運營管理有限責任公司第一副總經理劉達民向會員表示，鑒於有二千萬人住在核電站50公里範圍以內，故一宗事故已足以釀成嚴重後果。他解釋，該設施的維修原理與飛機大致相同，核電機組和控制室內的組件均須定期進行檢查及更換。

核能為廣東提供約10%的電力，隨著大亞灣的新核電機組在未來相繼投入運作，有關供電比率預計將上升至20%。大亞灣所生產的電力中，約有70%供應予香港，其餘30%則供應給廣東。現時，內地已通過54個核電站的建築項目，而大部分電站將建於沿海地區。劉氏說，中央政府期望核電站能為全國供應兩成用電，為達致這個目標，中國至少需興建



500台核電機組。全球目前共有440個核電站正在運作。

毗鄰大亞灣兩台核電機組的，還有嶺澳核電站，該站的兩台核電機組已於2002年先後投入運作。到2010年及2011年，有關電站將增設兩台參考大亞灣設計而建的機組。

劉先生預計，大亞灣及嶺澳核電站於2020年將合共有八台機組投入運作，以舒緩廣東電力短缺的問題。去年，廣東需從鄰近省市輸入約兩成電力。

切爾諾貝爾和三哩島等核洩漏災難至今仍令人記憶猶新，若類似事故在大亞灣發生，後果將難以想像。

他說：「所有核電站都會互相交流資訊，以避免出現相同的錯誤，因為若切爾諾貝爾和三哩島等一意外重演，世界各地的核電站將可能面臨關閉的危機。」



Ling Ao Nuclear Power Station's third and fourth reactors are scheduled to go into operation in 2010 and 2011.

嶺澳核電站的第三及第四台機組將相繼於2010年至2011年投入運作。

Getting Innovative & Creative



發揮企業創意

HKGCC, the organizer of the “Innovation and Creativity” category of the “2007 Hong Kong Awards for Industries,” organized a briefing on the marking scheme and selection criteria of the award at the Chamber’s roundtable luncheon on July 16. At the event, Dr WK Chan, Senior Director for Business Policy at the Chamber, explained how companies can boost their chances of success by learning from case studies of past winners.

It doesn’t matter if companies are small, but “we are looking for the smart companies,” he said. “Even if you decide not to enter, you will have a clearer idea of your strengths and weaknesses after undergoing your internal assessment. That in itself is a valuable exercise well worth the effort of doing.”

Podcast: www.chamber.org.hk/bulletin

The closing date for entries was August 3.
For more details on the awards, visit
www.chamber.org.hk/inc

作為「2007 香港工商業獎：創意」類別獎項的主辦機構，總商會於 7 月 16 日特別舉辦小型午餐會，介紹有關獎項的評分制度和評審準則。會上，本會工商政策副總裁陳偉群博士表示，企業可參考歷屆得獎企業的成功個案，以掌握它們的致勝之道。

他說：「企業規模大小並不重要，關鍵在於企業是否具創意。即使你最後決定不參選，但你仍可透過進行內部評核，清楚瞭解自己的長處和弱點，而這過程將令你有所獲益，亦是一次甚有價值的經驗。」

網播：www.chamber.org.hk/bulletin

截止報名日期為 8 月 3 日。有關獎項詳情，請瀏覽
www.chamber.org.hk/inc。



Winning Product/Service 2006: Love Seeking Tour
Hong Thai successfully identified a market niche to a specific group of customers looking for companions. The combination of travel business with friend-seeking services reflects its distinct character as a unique local innovation.

得獎產品／服務 2006：「尋緣之旅」

康泰成功看準市場需要，結合徵友服務與旅遊業務，開拓主題旅遊產品，為有興趣結交伴侶的單身人士推出「尋緣之旅」，成為具本地特色的創新服務。

CEPA Working Mission to Guangdong

CEPA 廣東考察團助會員早著先機



Members pose for a group photo with Tang Bing-quan (front row, 5th from right), Executive Vice Governor of the Guangdong government.

團員與廣東省常務副省長湯炳權（前排右五）合照留念。

Less than two weeks after the Central and HKSAR governments signed the Fourth Supplement to CEPA, the Chamber organized a working mission to Guangdong on July 9-10 to help members explore new openings created by the latest round of revisions, especially in the service sector.

Led by HKGCC's China Committee Chairman Alan Wong, and Chamber CEO Alex Fong, delegates exchanged views with officials from various ministries and businesses operating in the province. The delegation also visited Chamber member companies in Guangdong, including OOCL Logistics (China) Ltd, Jardine (China) Co. Ltd, and The Bank of East Asia (China) Ltd, to hear firsthand how they have used CEPA to expand their businesses in the region.

Guangdong Government's support for CEPA
During a meeting with the Guangdong Government, officials expressed their optimism on expanding future cooperation in services with Hong Kong businesses, given the vibrant investment and business environment on both sides of the border.

Guangdong Executive Vice Governor Tang Bing-quan said that CEPA has provided a platform for manufacturing and service industries in Guangdong to develop, and that HKSAR service companies can work with the province's manufacturing industry to the benefit of all parties.

Many enterprises and financial institutions from the Mainland are optimistic about their economic outlook, but realize they need to upgrade the level of their service and management standards if they wish to continue their growth. The Vice Governor said Hong Kong firms can consider partnering with the developing Mainland businesses to break into the China market.

In 2006, Guangdong's GDP exceeded RMB2 billion, representing 12% of the country's total, while GDP per capita reached the level of a developed country at US\$3,509. Much of this growth is attributable to the manufacturing sector, which has now left the door wide open for the development of the service sector.

onExplores New Opportunities



Hong Kong enterprises in Guangdong
During their meeting with the Guangdong Provincial Administration for Industry and Commerce, members learned that there are currently 2,205 individually owned stores run by Hong Kong companies in Guangdong Province, accounting for 85% of the total run by Hong Kong businesses in Mainland. Moreover, 57.4% of foreign investment in Guangdong is derived from Hong Kong businesses.

Expanded liberalization of the service sectors under the CEPA package is expected to see these numbers rise further. Also, according to companies that delegates spoke to during the mission, the time needed for a Hong Kong company to apply for a retail license to operate in Guangdong has been shortened from six to three months under CEPA.

Commenting on the trip upon returning to Hong Kong, mission leader Alan Wong said the Chamber and members were pleased to hear that the Mainland fully supports CEPA.

"Coming right after the signing of CEPA Supplement IV, the trip was very useful in painting a clear picture of Guangdong's business environment and possible opportunities," he said, adding that the Chamber would continue to reflect to the Mainland authorities any difficulty that members run into when trying to use CEPA.

Alex Fong, CEO of the Chamber, called the mission significant because it allowed members to explore the current business environment in Guangdong. To act as a bridge between members and the Mainland government, as well as to expand service sectors included under CEPA, the Chamber will continue to organize CEPA working missions to different parts of China during the year. 🌸

Chamber Wishes Granted in CEPA V

By Dr WK Chan

The Fourth Supplement to CEPA – or "CEPA V" – is a substantial liberalization package for Hong Kong service suppliers interested in the Mainland market. Of the 40 liberalization provisions introduced under the new CEPA package, 24, or 60%, are measures which the Chamber has advocated through the various "CEPA Wish Lists" submitted by the HKGCC during consultations between members and governments of the two sides.

The latest package was signed by the then Financial Secretary of the HKSAR Henry Tang, and Vice Minister of Commerce Liao Xiaoqi on June 29. The agreement opens up further avenues to market access and business expansion for the service industries, including Hong Kong's "pillar industries" of financial services and tourism, as well as new sectors such as sports, elderly care, environmental services and public utilities. The two sides also agreed to enhance co-operation in mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

According to the HKSAR Government, some of CEPA V's provisions came from the deliberations on the nation's 11th Five Year Plan, as detailed in the Final Report of the "Economic Summit on China's 11th Five-Year Plan and the Development of Hong Kong."

Substantial liberalization

Since CEPA's inception in January 2004, the HKGCC has submitted a number of "wish lists" detailing the business sector's aspirations for liberalization under CEPA. The expectations remained largely unmet in the earlier rounds of CEPA supplements, with CEPA II and CEPA III being mainly about enhancement in trade in goods. The real breakthrough in trade in services began with "CEPA IV" – the third supplement signed last year, where substantive commitments were made in sectors such as tourism and legal services.

In the former case, Hong Kong travel agents would be allowed to conduct outbound tours for Mainland tourists – a groundbreaking offer for the travel industry, although this would be implemented only on a pilot basis limited to consumers in

Then Financial Secretary Henry Tang, and Vice Minister of Commerce Liao Xiaoqi, sign the Supplement IV to CEPA on June 29, witnessed by HKSAR Chief Executive Donald Tsang, and Minister of Commerce Bo Xilai. 在行政長官曾蔭權和國家商務部部長薄熙來的見證下，財政司司長唐英年和商務部副部長廖曉淇簽署《安排》補充協議四。

《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》補充協議四簽署儀

Supplement IV to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement Signing Ceremony



Guangdong Province for tours to Hong Kong and Macau. For legal services, for the first time Hong Kong lawyers would be allowed to appear in Mainland courts, albeit only as citizens not as legal practitioners.

The latest CEPA package has taken liberalization in services even further. The travel agents will now have the catchment area for outbound tours expanded from Guangdong to the pan-PRD provinces. Exhibition organizers will also enjoy the right to organize “outbound” services for Mainland clients, and if the exhibitions are held in Guangdong and Shanghai, a commercial presence there is no longer a pre-requisite.

In financial services, Hong Kong banks will enjoy “green lanes” when setting up branches in Guangdong and in other specified regions, and the minimum total asset requirement for Hong Kong banks to invest in Mainland banks will be lowered from US\$10 billion to US\$6 billion – even more generous than the \$7.5 billion proposed in the Chamber wish list.

The lowering of entry thresholds also applies to other sectors, such as “medical institutions” (capital requirement lowered from RMB20 million to RMB10 million) and tourism operators (minimum annual business turnover reduced to US\$8 million for joint venture and US\$15 million for wholly-owned enterprises).

Among the liberalization measures in CEPA V are 11 measures in “new service areas” such as elderly service agencies (wholly-owned private enterprises allowed in Guangdong on a pilot basis); environmental services covering sewage, refuse disposal, air and noise pollution control, nature conservation and sanitation (wholly-owned enterprises allowed); public utilities including gas, heating, water supply and water drainage (wholly-owned

enterprises allowed for medium-sized cities), sports and cultural services (wholly-owned agencies allowed), and on. These provisions help open up the Mainland market to a much wider range of service sectors in Hong Kong.

Significant developments

This latest offering in CEPA liberalization is significant not only because the commitments are substantive, but also considering that all the provisions are now beyond China’s WTO commitments. In the earlier rounds of CEPA, a large part of the contents were “WTO-equivalent”, that is, the same commitments as China’s Protocol of Accession to the WTO, but with an earlier implementation date, thus giving CEPA a “time advantage.”

This time advantage would expire five years after WTO entry when the bulk of China’s WTO commitments become effective. Thus December 10, 2006, the fifth anniversary of China’s accession to the WTO, was the watershed: prior to that date, a new CEPA commitment could be either WTO-equivalent (but with time advantage) or WTO-plus (going beyond WTO commitment), whereas after that date, all new CEPA commitments can only be WTO-plus. If the Central Government did not want to venture too far out from WTO commitments, it could “freeze” the CEPA commitment and retain WTO as the mainstay of its external trade policy vehicle. CEPA V could have been little more than some minor tinkering with the status quo.

As it turned out, CEPA V is the most comprehensive with great depth in liberalization of the service sectors – a genuinely WTO-plus arrangement, and with a big plus. This has important implications because it signifies a more assertive attitude in China’s international trade policy: that it is driven by the country’s own 11th Five Year Plan in addition to the ongoing multilateral trade dynamics in the

WTO. In this sense, the Fourth Supplement to CEPA has marked a new era in China's external trade policy.

This new attitude in external trade policy was reflected earlier this year when China signed the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement on Trade in Services. That agreement contains liberalization commitments in a wide range of service sectors that go beyond WTO commitments (given that the agreement was signed after December 2006, the commitments had to be WTO-plus to be meaningful).

For CEPA V, although some provisions are equivalent to that of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (such as computer services, translation services, and building cleaning), all other commitments are beyond the ASEAN-China commitments. In this sense, CEPA is the true herald of China's liberal trade regime.

Real benefits

Despite the substantive and significant liberalization commitments, implementation remains a big challenge for CEPA. Service suppliers in sectors like travel agents complain of the difficult process in obtaining licenses to provide services under CEPA. Despite the many wishes being "granted," the Chamber's recommendations on trade and investment facilitation and on strengthening the institutions for implementation and conflict resolution have not yet been addressed. These are all areas that need to be further improved upon in future.

But CEPA remains an agreement of real and tangible benefits, not just for Hong Kong but also for the Mainland. According to HKSAR Government estimates, CEPA has generated 36,000 jobs for Hong Kong and contributed an additional HK\$5.1 billion in capital investment. CEPA also created 16,000 new jobs for the Mainland and added HK\$9.2 billion in investment by Hong Kong companies on the Mainland. These have not included intangible benefits such as reinforcing closer cooperation between already-established partnerships in the Mainland. 天

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Details on CEPA, including the newly agreed liberalization and co-operation measures, are available on the Trade and Industry Department's CEPA Website at www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/index.html. The Chamber Wish List can be found at www.chamber.org.hk/info/china/cepa/cepa_chamber_papers.asp

《安排》補充協議四實現本會願望

陳偉群博士

《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(《安排》) 補充協議四為有意拓展內地市場的香港服務供應商，提供進一步的開放合作措施。總商會曾就《安排》的開放措施向會員和兩地政府進行諮詢，其後亦提交了多份「願望清單」以表達商界的訴求。結果，新補充協議所引入的40項開放措施之中，便有24項(即六成)措施是本會早前所提出的建議。

新補充協議由前香港特區財政司司長唐英年及商務部副部長廖曉淇於6月29日簽署。根據補充協議四的內容，內地將進一步開放多個服務業領域的市場，包括旅遊業和金融服務業等香港支柱產業，以及新增的多個新領域，例如運動、安老服務、環境服務和公用事業等，這將有助香港服務業拓展內地業務。雙方也同意在專業資格互認方面加強合作。

香港特區政府表示，今次補充協議的部分內容切合國家「十一五」規劃的工作，亦正面回應了《「十一五」與香港發展》經濟高峰會報告內的建議。

開放措施大幅擴大

《安排》自2004年實施以來，總商會已提交多份「願望清單」，詳列商界對《安排》開放方面的訴求。然而，補充協議一和補充協議二的措施主要在於促進貨物貿易，而商界所提出的大部分建議還未獲得採納。直至去年簽署《安排》補充協議三，內地大幅開放旅遊和法律服務等多個範疇，才能為服務貿易帶來真正的突破。

根據補充協議三，香港旅行社獲准為內地旅客營辦外遊服務，儘管它們只能以試點方式經營廣東省居民前往香港和澳門的旅行團，但對於旅遊業而言，這仍是一個重大的突破。法律服務方面，內地首次允許香港大律師以公民(而非法執業者)身份擔任內地民事訴訟的代理人。

最新的補充協議進一步擴大服務貿易的開放措施。現在，旅行社經營團隊旅遊業務的試點，將由廣東擴展至泛珠三角省份。展覽籌辦商亦將獲准為內地客戶提供「境外」服務，若展覽於廣東和上海舉辦，香港企業更不用符合須在當地設有業務的要求。

金融服務方面，香港銀行在廣東省及其他指定地方開設分行時，可享用「綠色通道」，而香港銀行入股內地銀行的最低總資產要求，亦由100億美元降至60億美元，甚至低於本會願望清單所建議的75億美元。

降低准入門檻的措施，亦可見於其他行業，例如「醫療機構」(投資總額要求由2,000萬人民幣降至1,000萬人民幣)及旅行社(合資旅行社及獨資旅行社的最低每年旅遊經營總額要求，將分別降低至800萬美元及1,500萬美元)。

在《安排》補充協議四下，內地將開放 11 個新的服務範疇，例如養老機構（獲准在廣東省以獨資民辦單位形式試點開辦）；環境服務，涵蓋污水和垃圾處理、空氣和噪音污染、環境保育及衛生服務（允許設立獨資企業）；公用事業，包括經營燃氣、熱力、供水及排水管網絡（獲准在中等城市設立獨資企業）；運動及文化服務（准許設立獨資代理商），以及其他服務等。這些措施有助更多不同領域的香港服務供應商進軍內地市場。

意義重大

這次的補充協議別具重要意義，不僅引入了大量開放措施，而且所有條款亦超出中國入世承諾。過往多份補充協議的大部分內容均與中國的入世承諾相同，惟有關措施的實施日期較早，賦予《安排》一定的「時間優勢」。

不過，隨著中國大部分的入世承諾於其入世五年後逐步實現，這個時間優勢亦會隨之失去。因此，2006 年 12 月 10 日——中國入世五周年的日子，便是一個分水嶺：在這之前，《安排》補充協議所引入的新內容可以與世貿承諾相同（但具有時間優勢），或是世貿的額外承諾；但在這以後，所有的新內容都必須是超出世貿以外的承諾。若中央政府不希望《安排》的開放步伐遠超世貿承諾，它大可以「凍結」《安排》的進程，並保留世貿協議作為推動其外貿政策的主要工具。若是這樣的話，則《安排》補充協議四只能對現狀起著有限的作用。

然而結果證明，在眾多補充協議中，以《安排》補充協議四在服務業方面的開放領域最為廣泛，而開放程度也最高，是真正遠超出世貿以外的附加承諾，意義尤其深遠，因為它顯示出中國在「十一五」規劃及世貿多邊貿易形態的推動下，已採取了更積極和堅定的態度，以推行國際貿易政策。從這層面來看，《安排》補充協議四標誌著中國的外貿政策已進入新紀元。

事實上，中國於本年初與東盟簽訂《中國與東盟自由貿易協議》下的《服務貿易協議》時，亦已表現其在外貿政策上的新態度。該協議進一步開放了內地多個服務領域，而其中一些措施更是入

世協議尚未涵蓋（由於協議於 2006 年 12 月後才簽署，故其內必須為世貿以外的附加承諾才有意義）。

儘管補充協議四的部分內容與《中國與東盟自由貿易協議》相（例如計算機服務、翻譯服務和建築物清潔服務），惟其他所有措施均屬於該協議以外的附加承諾。因此，《安排》象徵中國已正踏入自由貿易時代。

實質利益

新補充協議的開放措施豐富而全面，但施行問題仍是一大挑戰。來自不同領域的服務供應商（例如旅行社）均投訴難以申請服務照。縱然不少願望已獲實現，惟本會就促進貿易和投資、強化施機制及化解分歧方面所提出的建議，卻仍未獲接納。這些都未來須進一步完善的範疇。

然而，《安排》仍能為香港和內地帶來實質和有形的效益。香港政府資料顯示，《安排》為香港創造了 36,000 個職位，並帶來幣 51 億元的額外資本投資。《安排》亦為內地創造 16,000 個職位，以及吸引香港企業在內地作出港幣 92 億元的額外投資。還未包括一些無形的效益，例如加強與內地的合作夥伴關係。

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有關《安排》詳情，包括新推出的開放和合作措施，請瀏覽工業貿易署的《安排》網頁：www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/index.html，而會的願望清單亦已上載於網址：www.chamber.org.hk/info/china/cepa/cepa_chamber_papers.asp。



HKGCC Vice Chairman KK Yeung (5th from right) presents a souvenir to Yi Kiao Zhuo, Vice Minister of Commerce, following a special meeting at the Chamber on July 17 to discuss ideas for further supplements to CEPA, with a particular emphasis on expanding liberalization of China's service sectors.

本會於 7 月 17 日召開特別會議，與內地駐港官員就《安排》注後的補充協議內容進行討論，並重點探討擴大中國服務業的開放措施。會後，本會副主席張國瑞（右五）向商務部副部長易小進致送紀念品。

中央政府和香港特區政府剛剛簽署「CEPA 補充協議四」之際，總商會組織 CEPA 考察團於 7 月 9 日至 10 日赴粵訪問，瞭解 CEPA 在廣東省的實際操作情況，並探索粵港服務業合作前景，助會員早著先機。

考察團由本會中國委員會主席黃照明及總裁方志偉帶領，拜會了廣東省政府、廣東省發展和改革委員會，以及廣東省工商行政管理局三家政府機構。考察團並與香港特區政府駐粵經貿辦和中國（香港）地區商會—廣東高層聚餐，瞭解港企在粵營商情況。

另外，考察團此行還參觀訪問了多家本會會員公司，包括東方海外物流（中國）有限公司廣州分公司、怡和（中國）有限公司和東亞銀行深圳分行，瞭解他們在廣東省各項業務的發展，以及探討如何利用 CEPA 幫助他們拓展在廣東省的業務。

廣東省政府：高度重視大力支持

在與廣東省政府高層的會談中，考察團深切體會到內地政府對 CEPA 實施的高度重視和大力支持。廣東省政府領導普遍對兩地服務業合作前景表示樂觀，並表示將不斷改善投資和營商環境，以吸引更多港商來粵。

廣東省常務副省長湯炳權表示，CEPA 為廣東省製造業和服務業提供了更好的發展機會，廣東省的製造業與香港的服務業互相支持，優勢互補，未來的合作定能達致雙贏的效果。

2006 年，廣東省生產總值突破 26,000 億人民幣，約佔全國的八分之一，人均達 3,509 美元，已達到中等發達國家水平。無論從國家宏觀政策還是外部環境來看，廣東省的服務業都面臨著良好的發展機遇。湯副省長表示，廣東省將善用毗鄰港澳的地緣優勢，積極實施 CEPA，加快服務業利用外資的步伐並推進泛珠三角區域合作，鞏固和提高廣東省在全國服務業的領先地位。

考察團還向廣東省工商行政管理局瞭解了香港人士赴粵辦理個體工商戶的登記情況，以及對港資企業開放服務項目的登記註冊情況。目前香港人士在廣東申辦的個體工商戶有 2205 戶，佔港商在國內的總戶數達 85%。在廣東省的外商總投資中，港資佔到 57.4%。這些數字均充分說明了粵港兩地特殊的合作關係。CEPA 不斷擴大的開放措施，以及廣東省在多個服務領域的領先開放，都將使兩地的合作進一步密切和深化。

駐粵港商：改進服務把握商機

CEPA 的相關規定和當地政府的大力支持，吸引了大批的港企赴粵營商。有多家成功在粵經營的港企都是總商會會員企業，考察團此行與他們交流了經驗，並共同探索潛在商機。

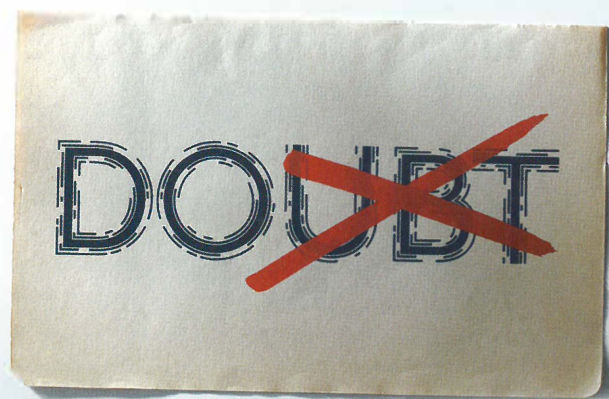
受訪企業均表示，CEPA 的實施，成功簡化了正規港商在內地開業的程序，將申請時間由六個月以上

縮短至三個月，並使內地與香港的企業形成良性互動。他們普遍對在內地的業務前景表示樂觀，並認為優質的服務、優秀的人才以及全面的市場調研，將是港商進一步拓展內地市場的關鍵。

與會企業還指出，不斷開放的 CEPA 也將驅動內地企業和金融機構以更加開放的心態，努力提高服務和管理水平。而尋找良好的內地夥伴，並進一步加強與國內金融機構的合作，也是港商的意願，他們希望總商會將這一意願向中央政府有關機構傳達。

此次考察團團長、本會中國委員會主席黃照明對考察成果表示滿意，他說：「內地政府對實施 CEPA 的極大熱情和高度重視，使總商會和會員企業感到鼓舞。此次的 CEPA 之行是在補充協議四剛剛簽署之際舉辦，希望能夠幫助會員把握形勢，早著先機」。他並表示，總商會將會向有關政府機構傳達會員的意願，繼續推動會員間以及會員與內地企業之間的合作，共同拓展 CEPA 帶來的商機。

本會總裁方志偉表示，此次 CEPA 之行意義重大，使廣大會員能夠清晰瞭解港商在粵營商的情況。未來，總商會將組織 CEPA 考察團到國內其他地區，增加會員與內地政府和企業的溝通和互動，使 CEPA 不斷得到充實和完善，在內地和香港服務業的合作中發揮更積極的作用。✿



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YOUR TRADE RISKS, UNDER CONTROL.

Dreams Can Come True 願望可成真

Members walk gingerly by the Wanchai cargo handling area in February 2006.

去年二月，會員行經灣仔貨物起卸區時，只能擠在馬路旁的狹小通道上，與車輛擦身而過。



In February 2006, the Chamber and the Harbour Business Forum organized the first Harbour Walk from the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club in Causeway Bay to Queen's Pier in Central. The walk aimed to allow the business community to examine the real state of the harbourfront, and hopefully act as a catalyst for ideas for future dialogue.

"During the walk, it was actually very difficult to get near the harbour as most of it was fenced off or used for government utilities, like pumping stations and sewage works," Dr WK Chan, Senior Director for Business Policy at the Chamber said.

Now, thanks to an idea raised by HKGCC and HBF to transform the

former Wanchai cargo handling area into a promenade – a stretch of harbourfront where members squeezed themselves between fencing and double-decker buses during the walk – has now been transformed into a "pet-walk" promenade.

"This is a very good example of how, with a bit of will and minimal cost, areas of the harbourfront can be transformed for the people and tourists alike to enjoy," he said. "Imagine such a beautiful walkway could extend along the harbourfront; Hong Kong would become renowned as having one of, if not the best harbour promenades in the world."

The promenade stretches from the Yacht Club to Wanchai Ferry, but will be demolished once reclamation work starts.

(L-R) The Chamber's Senior Director for Business Policy Dr WK Chan enjoys a pleasant walk with his staff Looby Ho and Thinex Shek along the former Wanchai cargo handling area to see how their lobbying efforts have paid off.

(左至右) 本會工商政策副總裁陳偉群博士與其同組人員何璐茵和石平傑，一起漫步由前灣仔貨物起卸區改建而成的海濱長廊，分享他們共同努力的成果。



本會與海港商界論壇於去年2月合辦首個「維港行」活動，率團考察銅鑼灣香港遊艇會至中環皇后碼頭沿岸一帶，讓商界瞭解海港兩岸實況，以啟發意念和構想，促進日後就維港兩岸發展進行實質的討論。

本會工商政策副總裁陳偉群博士說：「行程中，團員實在難以走近岸邊視察，原因是大部分海傍用地均被裝上圍欄，或是被政府設施所佔，成為抽水站和污水處理廠等。」

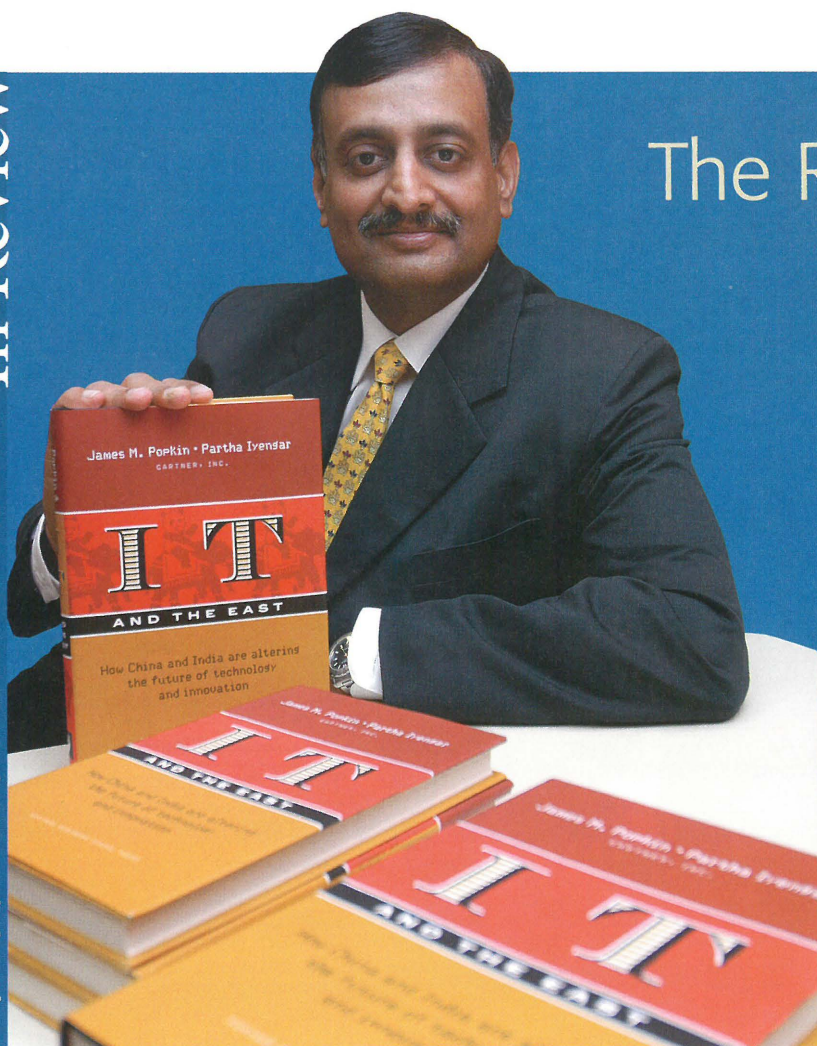
其後，幸得香港總商會與海港商界論壇向政府提出構思，建議把前灣仔貨物起卸區發展成海濱長廊，才得以令昔日這段兩旁盡是圍欄與雙層巴士的狹小用地，改建為現在的寵物公園。

他表示：「這正是一個很好的例子，說明了只要有決心和願意付出有限成本，海濱地區便可改建成休憩設施，以供市民和遊客享用。若這優美的走廊能

沿著海傍一直伸延，香港的海濱長廊將能成為享譽全球的休閒海濱設施之一。」

海濱長廊由遊艇會伸延至灣仔碼頭，但當填海工程展開後，寵物公園便會隨之清拆。✿





The Rise of 'Chind

"While India is the supply service center of the world, domestically, we are struggling to find staff," says Mr Iyengar. Iyengar 說：「印度雖是全球的供應服務中心，但我們卻難以在當地聘到合適的人才。」

Contrary to the hype that India and China are competitors, there are signs that the world's two most populous countries are trying to work together.

Partha Iyengar, Vice President of Gartner Research, said this is just one of the many misperceptions that he and James Popkin, Group Vice President, Gartner, encountered while researching their book, "IT and the East."

Speaking at the launch of the Chamber's "Meet The Author Series" on July 11, Mr Iyengar explained that China and India were perceived by many to be competing for investments, particularly in the IT sector. In reality, each economy is like a ship passing in the night – each excels in what the other lacks: China in hardware, and India in software.

As a result, leading edge companies are starting to develop their IT strategies by leveraging the advantages of each nation. However, he said global companies trying to

operate in the region are struggling to terms with the importance of 'guan xi' part of the world. Whether through ignorance or arrogance, global companies also seem to feel India has an unlimited supply of software engineers and service personnel.

During the one and a half years spent researching his book, Mr Iyengar said when he asked foreign investors their reasons for investing in India, they usually said there was an unlimited supply of IT staff.

"One company said if they wanted 300 programmers they simply contacted a local agency and they said they could get them that day," he explained. "But when we asked an Indian CEO the same question, he said his biggest problem was finding staff!"

Exacerbating the shortage of talent is IT personnel's mercenary mindset in seeking a new job. As a result, salaries are increasing by 20-30% for talent as companies raise remuneration to stop staff jumping ship.

"While India is the supply service center of the world, domestically, we are struggling to find staff," he said.

中印經濟合作崛起

Some Indian vendors, however, see themselves as being bigger than just an outsourcing center, and are now looking to enter the global market with their homegrown intellectual property. Similarly, Mr Iyengar said that companies in China which traditionally never invested in R&D, "are now starting to drive innovation, instead of being the back office of the world."

The level of their success will depend on how well China can enforce protection of intellectual property rights (IPR). He believes protection of IPR is on the increase, but rampant copying of products persists.

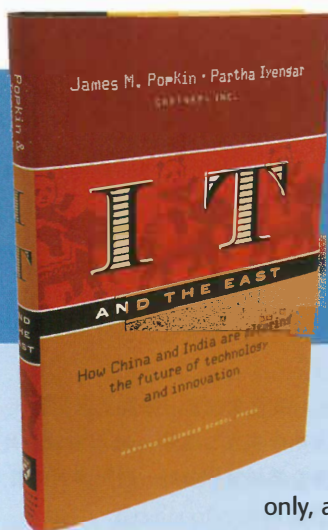
"I believe the 2008 Olympics has the potential to push China into a globally dominant economy, but just as it could be a key milestone to propel it forward, it could also make it take a step back," he said.

Despite its short comings, Mr Iyengar said investors are still significantly more comfortable about doing business in China than in India. A lack of infrastructure, bureaucracy, and a Communist doctrine in government are among the worries investor have about India. While China has changed with the times, India has failed to do so, with China even telling India it needs to update its Communist ideology to avoid stagnating.

Industry and academia in India are starting to forge links, which should have a significant impact on the intellectual property coming out of India. Moreover, the 2008 budget, and more importantly the 2009 elections will have a pivotal say in India's future development.

"If India does everything correctly, then India has the opportunity to become the information, communications and technology center of the world. If not, it will

increase the digital divide between the haves and have not," he said. "Unfortunately, the digital chasm is looking like the most likely scenario." ❀



Win a signed copy of
'IT and the East'
歡迎來信索取《IT and
the East》作者的親筆簽名本

The Bulletin is giving away three copies of 'IT and the East,' signed by Partha Iyengar.

The contest is open to HKGCC members only, and limited to one entry per person. Three entries will be randomly drawn from the hat and winners will be announced in the September issue of *The Bulletin*.

Deadline for entries is August 27, 2007.

Simply complete the entry form and send it to:

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, 22/F, United Centre, 95 Queensway, Admiralty, Hong Kong. Please mark your entry "Meet the Author Series."

《工商月刊》將送出三本《IT and the East》作者 Partha Iyengar 的親筆簽名本，每人只限索取乙本，歡迎會員來信參加。本會稍後將抽出三位幸運兒，結果將於九月號的《工商月刊》內公布。截止日期為2007年8月27日。

請填妥索取表格，並郵寄至香港總商會（地址：香港金鐘道95號統一中心22樓），來信請註明「與作者會面系列」。

Name 姓名 : _____
Company 公司名稱 : _____
Address 地址 : _____
HKGCC Membership No. 會員編號: _____
Telephone 電話 : _____

(Winners will be notified by phone and be required to pick up their book at HKGCC's head office).
(得獎者將獲電話通知，並須前往本會總辦事處領取書籍。)



中印兩國時常被視為競爭對手，但有跡象顯示，這兩個全球人口最多的國家正發展合作關係。

Gartner Research 副總裁 Partha Iyengar 表示，他和 Gartner 集團副總裁 James Popkin 為他們的著作一《IT and the East》進行研究時，發現外界對兩國存在不少誤解，以上只是其中一個例子。

Iyengar 先生出席本會 7 月 11 日舉辦的「與作者會面系列」講座時解釋，很多人認為中國和印度在吸引外資方面競爭激烈，這尤見於資訊科技業。然而，每個國家都各有所長：中國精於研製硬件，而印度則擅長開發軟件。

結果，領先的企業紛紛利用這兩個國家的優勢，開展它們的資訊科技策略。不過，他表示區內事事講求關係的營商文化，均令有意在區內拓展業務的跨國企業難於適應。不論是基於無知的想法，還是出於傲慢的心態，全球企業似乎都認為印度能無限量供應軟件工程師和服務業人才。

Iyengar 就其著作進行了歷時一年半的研究，期間，他曾向外國投資者詢問到印度投資的原因，他們的普遍答案是當地能提供大量的資訊科技人手。

他解釋：「其中一家企業表示，只需透過招聘代理，便可在一星期內找來 300 位 java 程式設計員。不過，一名印度企業總裁卻指出，他所遇到的最大問題，是難於招聘人才。」

印度資訊科技人才求職時只往錢看的心態，亦令人才短缺的問題加劇。結果，企業需提高工資以挽留員工，導致薪金上升達二至三成。

他說：「印度雖是全球的供應服務中心，但我們難以在當地聘得合適的人才。」

然而，部分印度服務供應商認為，它們的角色不只局限於作為外判中心，故正計劃以它們自行開發的知識產權作品，進軍全球市場。Iyengar 對此表示，中國企業傳統以來一直扮演各地企業の後勤辦公室，從不會在研發領域上進行投資，惟現在亦開始推動創新意念。

它們成功與否，將取決於中國在保護知識產權方面的執法表現。他相信，知識產權已日益受到保護，惟盜版的情況仍然猖獗。

他說：「2008 年奧運將有助推動中國發展成全球經濟強國。然而，這項盛事既能成為前進的重要動力，但亦可能引致經濟倒退。」

Iyengar 表示，撇開中國的不足之處，投資者對其營商環境的滿意度仍遠超印度；投資者的憂慮主要来自缺乏基建、官僚架構及共產政制等因素。此外，中國亦能與時並進，而印度卻停滯不前；中國甚至要改變其舊有的共產意識形態，以免落後於人。

印度業界與學術界已開始建立聯繫，這或會為該國的知識產權作品帶來深遠的影響。此外，2008 財政預算和 2009 年的選舉，亦將對印度未來發展有著重大意義。

他續說：「若沒有任何差池，印度將有機會成為全球的資訊、通訊及科技中心，否則，貧富之間的鴻溝只會日漸擴大。可是，這道鴻溝看來將極可能不斷加深。」





Chamber Happy Hour at California

總商會歡樂時光

General Committee Members Victor Li and K K Yeung were among the many members networking and having fun at the Chamber's Happy Hour on June 28 at California in Lan Kwai Fong. Chamber Happy Hour is a great way to unwind after work and do a bit of networking with other members and at least two of the Chamber's General Committee members. Keep an eye on our Website for details of our next get-together. See you there! 🌸



最近一次總商會「歡樂時光」聚會剛於6月28日假蘭桂坊 California 舉行。當晚會員們暢談甚歡，李澤鉅和楊國琦兩位理事亦蒞臨與會友共聚。「歡樂時光」是會員工暇歡聚聯誼、擴展商務脈絡的好去處，每次至少有兩名本會理事出席。有關下次聚會詳情，請留意本會網頁。誠邀你光臨一聚！ 🌸

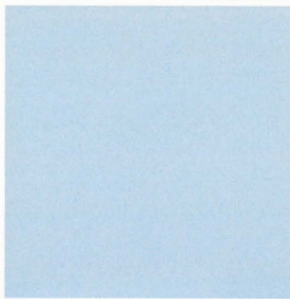


What's the Weather Going to Be Like?



Forecasting the weather is an art, and a combination of sciences. To find out how the two are combined, the Chamber organized a visit to the Hong Kong Observatory on July 20 as part of its ongoing "Government at Work" series. Members had the opportunity to learn how the observatory forecasts the weather and issues warnings on weather-related hazards. The observatory plays a vital role in ensuring the safety of shipping, aviation, industrial and engineering sectors by continual monitoring of data in and around Hong Kong as well as around the world. 🌸





天氣預報



HKCCC Senior Director for Business Policy Dr WK Chan (centre) presents WM Leung (left), and HY Mok, Senior Scientific Officers at the Hong Kong Observatory, with a small memento to thank them for showing members around their facility.

香港總商會工商政策副總裁陳偉群博士(中)向香港天文台高級科學主任梁榮武(左)及莫慶炎致送紀念品，感謝他們帶領會員參觀和講解天文台的設施。

天氣預報是一門藝術，也是多種科學的結合。為瞭解兩者如何融合為一，總商會特別於7月20日率領會員前往香港天文台參觀，而該考察活動亦是本會「政府運作」系列的項目之一。行程中，會員有機會深入瞭解天文台如何預測天氣，以及其所發出的各項天氣警告。天文台的角色非常重要，因為它可透過不斷監察香港以至全球的氣象數據，以確保航運、航空、工業及工程界能安全運作。



You won't find music scores or autographs of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart decorating the walls of Mozart Stub'n, nor his portraits or clavichords welcoming you at the entrance to the restaurant. What you will find is traditional Austrian dishes that even Wolfgang himself might have once enjoyed. — Gerry Ma

一間在路角的「Mozart Stub'n」，與莫札特沒有直接關係，莫札特也從未來過，在店內尋找不到莫札特的樂譜、手稿，但身處其中，簡樸的氣息、優閒的感受，食物絕不花巧，家鄉風味十足，不慌不忙，慢慢享用奧地利傳統料理，充滿古樸、溫馨，再來一杯維也納咖啡，不難挑起想去奧地利一遊的衝動。 — 馬桂榕

Calf's liver, imported from The Netherlands, half cooked and served with onion gravy, mashed potatoes, vegetables and braised apple.

從荷蘭進口的牛仔肝煎至半生熟，配洋葱汁正是最佳之選。



Searching for Mozart

「尋找莫札特」

By Gerry Ma 馬桂榕

I always look forward to visiting Frankfurt for the various exhibitions that take place there every year, because, besides attracting international visitors, the city is also known for its international cuisine. German, Greek, Hungarian, Swiss and Austrian restaurants serve up their specialties, often in cosy family-run establishments. One of my favourites is an Austrian restaurant famed for its Wiener Schnitzel and Knodel, and the Viennese owner known for sharing his views on Viennese culture, plays, art, architecture and of course music, especially Mozart.

It is unsurprising then that the owner of what was possibly Hong Kong's only Viennese restaurant decided to call it "Mozart Stub'n" when it opened over 20 years ago. The first time that I dined there, I was a little surprised that its namesake wasn't reflected inside the restaurant. Despite the absence of Mozart

music and art celebrating this famous composer, I quickly grew fond of the relaxing atmosphere in this small, simple restaurant and revisited it several times.

Unfortunately, the owner decided to retire back to his native Austria, and I was a little sorry to see the restaurant close. However, I was pleasantly surprised in May when I found out that it had been reopened and decided to pay a visit. The new Mozart Stub'n has not changed much, apart from new tables and chairs, it remains as it has since it first opened in 1984. More importantly, the food is the same straightforward home-style cooking that it has always been.

Austrian dishes are heavily influenced by Hungarian and Bohemian cuisine, making them hearty, meaty meals. For a nice starter, try Tyrolian smoked ham imported from Austria. It tastes even richer than Parma Ham because it undergoes an extra smoking process and is sliced delicately thin. Often served with paprika cheese, and a glass of schnapps, the starter is one of the restaurant's specialties. The choice of soup is limited, but the only one you really must try is the traditional Austrian meat soup, which has



Wiener Schnitzel Escalope – A truly Viennese dish, served with parsley potatoes and mixed salad. 最具代表性的維也納小牛排，將牛肉薄片沾麵粉油炸而成。(HK\$180)

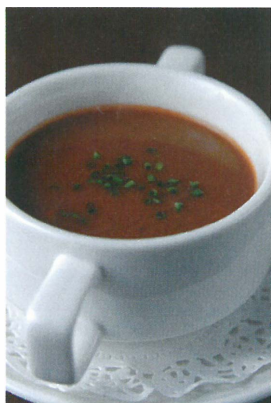


Chilled Cucumber Soup – The choice for summer. 青瓜凍湯——炎夏的最佳選擇。



Mozart Stub'n
8 Glenealy, Central
Hong Kong
香港中環己連拿利8號
2522 1763





Goulash Soup. (HK\$60)
匈牙利燉肉湯。

been flavoured to suit local palates. A lighter alternative is chilled cucumber soup, which goes down a treat on these scorching summer days. Another recommended appetizer is duck liver terrine with raspberries sauce, served with homemade brown bread.

Meat-lovers will no doubt love Mozart Stub'n's main courses, especially the traditional Wiener Schnitzel, or Viennese cutlet. The thin veal escalope – imported from Holland – is coated in breadcrumbs and deep-fried until golden brown. Served with a lemon wedge which you simply must squeeze over the meat, and a salad, the Wiener Schnitzel is the quintessential Austrian dish.

For those who are trying to avoid deep-fried foods, their boiled beef is a good alternative.

The beef, also imported from Holland, is boiled in a vegetable broth for five hours. Served with roast potatoes and creamed spinach, the meat is never too oily. Another very Austrian dish is roast ox liver. By roasting the surface of the liver, the organ retains much of its juices, and is best served half-cooked with lashings of onion gravy that comes with the dish.

To round off the meal, what could be better than my favourite – Austrian apple pie and a cup of Viennese coffee, brewed to meet your preference from mild to strong.

Although Mozart Stub'n has nothing to do with Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, his portrait is on the menu. But unlike the complex masterpieces that he wrote, Mozart Stub'n prefers to keep its dishes nice and simple. ✿



Traditional Viennese Boiled Beef
with Roast Potatoes and Creamed
Spinach. (HK\$180)

傳統奧地利燉牛肉，瘦用的是牛霖肉。
配炒薯與忌廉菠菜，吃得夠自然舒服。

因工作關係，每年年初都必定往德國法蘭克福一趟，因法蘭克福全年都有不同類型的展覽，吸引來自不同國家的訪客，因此各國任何菜種的食肆都可找到，每次在當地，我除了不能避免的吃一至兩餐德國菜外。常常都因利成便，趁機嘗試一些在香港少有機會吃到的菜種，例如希臘、匈牙利、捷克、瑞典及奧地利菜等。從食物之中感受到不同地方的飲食文化，有時也能從餐廳的佈置中體驗些少風土人情。其中一間奧地利餐廳深得我心，光顧了多次，提供的是維也納的傳統料理，當然少不了最具代表性的維也納炸小牛排 (WIENER SCHNITZEL) 及肉丸子 (KNODEL)，食物來得簡單自然，吸引我的地方，除了是食物之外，樓底特高的餐廳內之裝飾，加上用餐時的樂器演奏，牆上掛有多張奧地利歷代著名音樂家的樂譜印章，倍感那種悠閒氣氛。來自維也納親切的店主，常常講述奧地利的文化藝術，歌劇、繪畫、建築及音樂，一一從他口中得知，特別是有關音樂神童莫札特的故事，令我有一股衝動往奧地利一遊，欲想尋找莫札特多一些故事，對他了解多一些。奈何一直未有機會前往，只能每年往法蘭克福時，順道探訪這間奧地利餐廳一趟，繼續聆聽關於莫札特的小故事。

在香港，由於在中環蘭桂芳及蘇豪都有很多的特色餐廳，本以為不難找到一間奧地利餐廳，但後來最終在中環已連拿利找到了應該是全港唯一的一間奧地利餐廳，當時已經是三年多前的事，找到這間店的時候，雀躍萬分，高興的不單是欲想追求奧地利菜式，最重要是受到餐廳名字所吸引，餐廳座落已連拿利的路口一角，取名「Mozart Stub'n」，遠離鄰近非常熱鬧的蘭桂芳。最初前往光顧時，滿以為取名 Mozart，一定跟莫札特連上很多關係，起碼少了一些樂器或樂譜裝飾，但一進門，發現裝飾上沒有莫札特關連的足跡，最初有點失望，但身處其中後，被那種小餐廳的

Tyrolian Cured Ham
Platter with Paprika
Cheese – It is easy to
get addicted to the
delicately sliced ham.
(HK\$125)

Tyrolian 牌製火腿盛伴紅椒粉
芝士醬——火腿薄得透光，美
味無窮，令人吃不停口。



Duck Liver Terrine with Cranberry
Sauce and Toasted Rye Bread.
鴨肝配紅莓醬。(HK\$85)

Classic Viennese Apple Strudel with
Vanilla Sauce – A traditional
Austrian dessert with puff pastry
filled with apples. (HK\$60)

一看就知是維也納的傳統甜點——蘋果餡餅
配香草醬，薄薄的麵團中夾著蘋果烘烤。



氣氛感染，加上食物那種來得簡單自然，不其然地愛上這種優閒。這次光顧後，偶然也會再次前往，但也不算太多，但直至最近，原有店主退休回奧地利，餐廳關門了，欲想前往也沒有機會了，突如其來有一種失落感，每次開車經過上址，都好奇地看看，期望這小店重開的一天。

終於在五月底的一個晚上路經時，發現裝修了一段日子的餐廳重新開業了，名字還是「Mozart Stub'n」。二話不說，相約友人改天晚上前往光顧。重新開業的Mozart，裝修後改變不算太大，原有的酒吧還是存在，傢俱及裝飾較從前新穎了，畢竟原店主在84年開業至今也有二十多年了，雖然裝修了，但那種簡約氣息還是感覺到很熟悉，熟悉的不只是環境上的感覺，還有熟悉的菜色，不花巧，不賣弄擺設，仍然是非常的家鄉風味。

奧地利菜色深受匈牙利、波希米亞等國家影響，以肉類為主，做法多以炸、炒較多。吃主菜之前，應該由Tyrolian煙火腿開始，奧地利入口的Tyrolian煙火腿，味道較一般的Parma Ham更勝一籌，因Tyrolian經過多一重煙燻工序，所以味道更香濃，有點像Black Forest火腿，但沒有黑椒成份。而且切得薄薄一片，入口令人歡心。火腿盤旁配上的紅椒粉芝士醬惹人好感。愛好喝酒的可來一杯Schnaps更覺滋味。湯沒有太多的選擇，事實上，也無需太多選擇，傳統的匈牙利燉肉湯，材料十足，濃度已調校到適合香港人口味。想有些新意的可選擇青瓜凍湯，清涼無比，最適合在夏天作為消暑佳品。另一值得一試的頭盆是鴨肝配紅莓醬，鴨肝(Duck Liver Terrine)味道濃郁，配以自家製麥飽，正是一道簡單而美味的頭盆。小館的環境，樸實的氣氛，用餐也要用得優閒才配合得上。不容置疑，奧地利菜都是以肉類為主，但做法也絕不單調；首選的當然是最具代表性的維也納炸小牛排(Wiener Schnitzel)。

小牛排都是從荷蘭入口，將牛肉薄片沾麵粉和雞蛋油炸至金黃、甘香可口，吃時千萬不要忘記放些檸檬汁，值得一提的是作為配菜的沙律，蕃茄、青瓜、芹菜及紅蘿蔔，四種蔬菜配以不同的開胃醬汁，是最佳的開胃菜，這道奧地利小牛排正是傳統的奧地利菜。

不喜歡吃炸的，可點選另一傳統的奧地利燉牛肉，同樣地牛肉都是從荷蘭入口，採用牛腩肉，用蔬菜濃湯低溫炮製五小時，吃時配以炒薯片及忌廉菠菜蓉，吃到肉香味而不會感覺油膩。

要吃得更加地道的可嚐試吃一下小牛肝，牛肝的外層燒得鬆脆，把肉汁封得更美味，吃牛肝不宜太熟，半生熟最為理想，配合洋蔥汁是不二之選。飯後甜品當然少不了，甜品的選擇也不少，但我每次都選熟悉的奧地利蘋果餡餅，吃時倍感親切。最後當然不容錯過有多種選擇的咖啡，濃或淡，任君選擇，有人說維也納最迷人之處首推咖啡，是嗎？答案就由你自己來決定吧！

重開的Mozart，菜式沒有走樣，還是那麼親切，地方裝修過後還是保持那種優閒，雖然店子取名Mozart，但內裡沒有太多與莫札特拉上關係，鋼琴也沒有一座，他的歷史、他的手稿一張也找不到。起用Mozart的名字，主要原因是提醒路人這店是賣奧地利菜的。在香港的奧地利人不太多，聞說只有數千，但旅港的奧地利人每月逢第一個星期二黃昏，都會在這裡聚會，懷緬家鄉之情。

雖然在Mozart Stub'n尋找不到關於莫札特多一點事蹟，也沒有人向我講述他的故事，除了餐牌封面上有莫札特畫像，及用餐時館內播放的很多都是莫札特的名作外，看來欲尋找更多關於莫札特的生平事蹟，還是要親身到維也納，但在香港的Mozart Stub'n，可以先來感受一下那種樸實氣息，以及那種優閒情懷。✿

Events 活動預告

Training

6 AUG

Legal issues related to setting up company and M&A in Mainland China (*Cantonese/Putonghua*)
在內地設立公司及收購、合併應注意的法律問題 (廣東話 / 普通話)

8 AUG

Application of company law in Mainland China (*Cantonese/ Putonghua*)
內地公司法及應用 (廣東話 / 普通話)

14 AUG

Managing Stress to Enhance Productivity (*Cantonese*)

16 AUG

處理「難纏客戶」工作坊 (廣東話)

20 AUG ~ 12 NOV

Mandarin Speaking Group for "Expatriates" [*Intensive Course*]

21 AUG

Project Management (*Cantonese*)

22 AUG ~ 17 OCT

Pronunciation in Action (*English*)

23 AUG

Business Process Optimization (BPO) Foundation Course (*Cantonese*)

28 AUG

ISO 10002:2004 – Customer Satisfaction (*Cantonese*)

11 SEP

Legal responsibilities of Hong Kong employees working in Mainland China (*Cantonese/Putonghua*)
港人內地就業應注意的責任承擔 (廣東話 / 普通話)

12 SEP

Setting up business in Mainland China (*Cantonese/Putonghua*)
如何在內地成立公司 (廣東話 / 普通話)

Conference

24 AUG ~ 26 AUG

Harvard Project for Asian and International Relations (HPAIR) Business Conference 2007

Roundtables

15 AUG

China Investment Funds – Market Outlook

20 AUG

The Cult of the Luxury Brand: Insights into Asia's Passion for Luxury

5 SEP

Asia's Ascent from Rising Global Uncertainties: An analysis of risks facing corporate earnings and investment returns

Breakfast Seminar

22 AUG

Update on the Employment (Amendment) Ordinance 2007 (*Cantonese Session*)

5 SEP

Update on the Employment (Amendment) Ordinance 2007 (*English Session*)

Trade Facilitation

15 AUG

Meeting with Trade Commissioners/ official representatives from Consulates General of the Middle-Eastern and African Regions in Hong Kong

Mission

14 ~ 15 AUG

Study Mission to Tianjin

Networking Function

11 SEP

Chamber Happy Hour

19 SEP

Conversation with Consuls General of the Asia Africa Region Cum Cocktail Reception

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www.chamber.org.hk/bulletin

To Tip or Not to Tip?

Some 45% of consumers globally often feel pressured to leave a tip when they don't want to and close to one third have difficulty determining the appropriate amount of tip to leave at a restaurant, according to market research company Synovate.

Feeling an obligation to leave a gratuity was one of the most common complaints cited by consumers in relation to tipping, with 45% sometimes feeling pressured to leave a tip when they don't want to and 36% being embarrassed if they don't due to bad service but feel one is expected.

Knowing how much to tip also causes confusion, with almost one third of all consumers surveyed (29%) having difficulty determining the amount of tip to leave, and an additional 30% believing that it is better for restaurants to automatically add a service charge to a bill.

More>> at iBulletin

小費 — 應付與否？

市場研究公司 Synovate 指出，全球 45% 的食肆顧客往往在不情不願下付上小費，而近三分之一亦表示難以決定應付多少小費。

與小費相關的投訴中，顧客最感不滿的是付小費被視為理所當然的做法。45% 顧客表示，自己不時在感到壓力下而付上小費，有 36% 顧客亦稱，由於付小費被視為必然的動作，故若餐廳服務差劣而拒絕給小費，也會感到尷尬不安。

應付小費多寡的問題亦令人感到困惑，近三分之一 (29%) 受訪顧客表示難以決定小費的金額，另有三成則認為餐廳應自動把服務費計入帳單。

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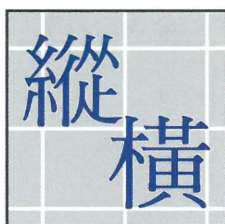
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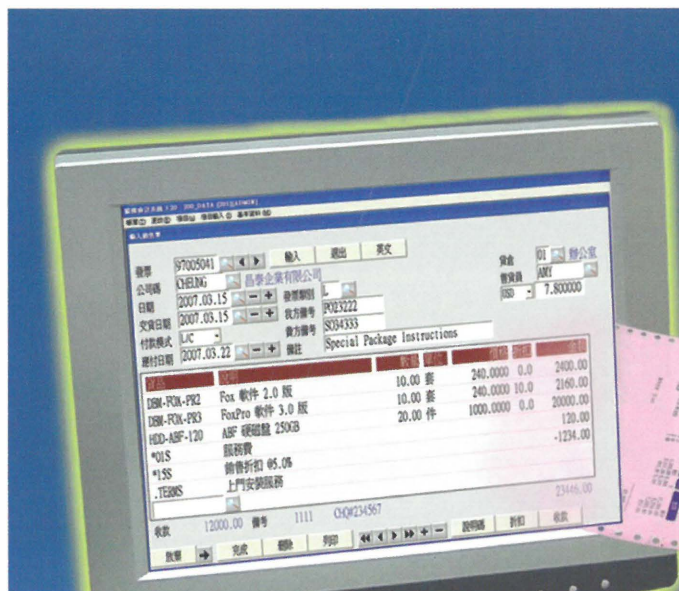
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