

五月 MAY 2006
工商月刊

the Bulletin

HKGCC: THE VOICE OF BUSINESS IN HONG KONG 香港總商會：商界之聲

Hong Kong Zooms in
on the MICE Industry
香港銳意拓展會展及獎勵旅遊業



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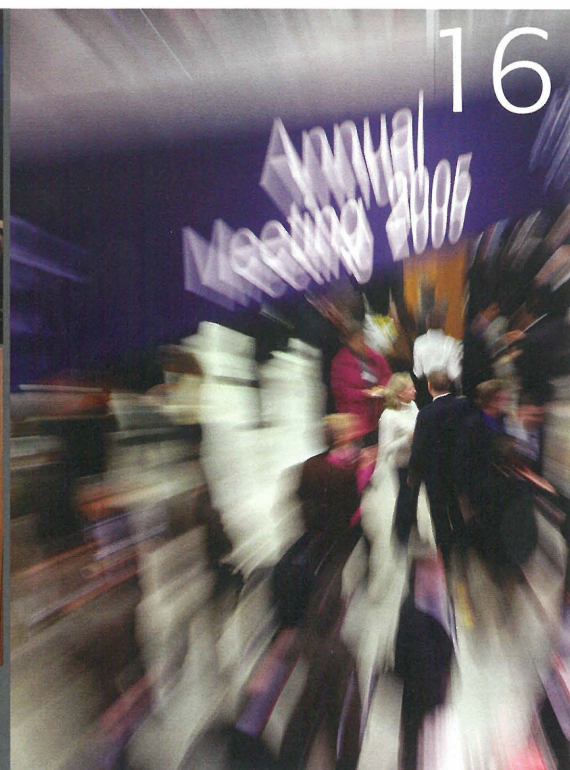
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從 1861 年開始，香港總商會一直代表商界及捍衛它們的利益。

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Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
香港總商會 1861

Celebrating Our 145th Anniversary



Members' standpoint 會員傳聲

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Will Hong Kong's Veil of Smog be Lifted by 2010?

2010年，香港能重見藍天？

I am pleased to see that the Chamber's lead on pushing for action to reduce air pollution is gaining momentum, with increasing coverage being seen in the newspapers, magazines and television. People are so fed up with the constant haze hanging over the city, that organizations like the Chamber are taking things into their own hands.

I've read your "777 Care For Air Guidelines" and while it may be far from being a magic pill, the simple measures that it proposes will have a difference if everyone does their part. I have already started making sure occasionally used appliances at home and in the office are switched off instead of standing idle for 95% of the time in standby mode. Old habits die hard, but once you get into the habit of saving power, it makes sense economically and environmentally.

The government is saying that by 2010 things will be better, but why do we have to wait that long? If there is a will, there is a way. I am also sceptical that things will be better. Hong Kong is building more and more roads which will mean higher levels of roadside pollution – and just

wait till HK-Macau-Zhuhai bridge opens. Waste incinerators also seem to be an inevitable part of our future, plus companies are flooding into the PRD to open factories like there is no tomorrow. Will things really be better by 2010? I seriously doubt it, but hope that I will still be around to be proven wrong.

喜見總商會帶頭發起運動，促各界協助減少空氣污染，此事獲傳媒之報導亦漸多。香港經常被煙霧籠罩，情況已到達難以容忍的地步，總商會等組織遂決定作出行動。我看過貴會的《7-7-7 清新都市指引》，雖然未必能即時把空氣問題解決，但若然大家都實行當中建議的簡易措施，將有助改善空氣素質。我已開始按照指引，把家中及辦公室內不常用的電器關掉，免得它們長期處於備用狀態而浪費電源。逐漸改變舊習，培養節能的習慣，能帶來經濟效益，也有利環保。

政府表示到2010年，空氣問題會有所改善，但為何需時那麼久？我相信有志者事竟成，到時情況會否真有改善，也是未知數。香港興建的道路愈來愈多，意味路邊污染會加重，而港珠澳大橋落成後，空氣可能會更差。另外，看來本港未來也少不了廢物焚化爐，還有企業爭相湧入珠三角設廠。到2010年，空氣質素真會改善？我實在非常懷疑，希望到時我仍然留在香港見證答案。

Peter Cockeran
西貢

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the Bulletin

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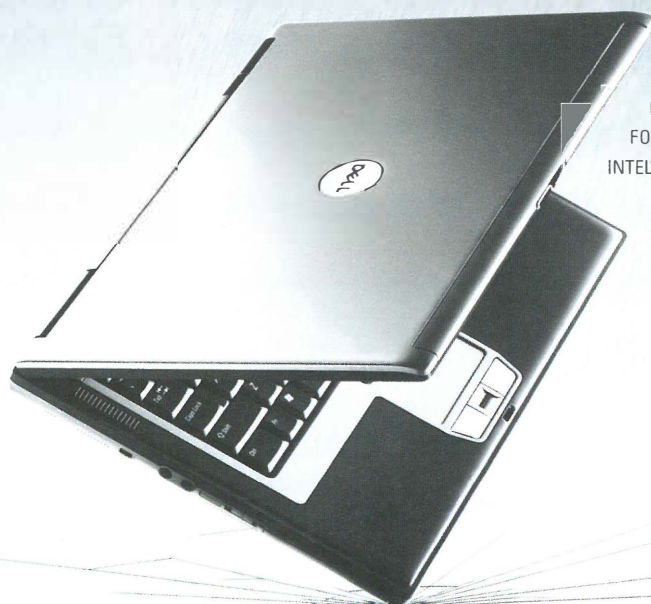
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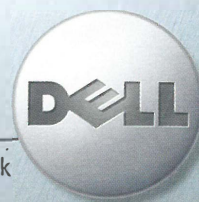
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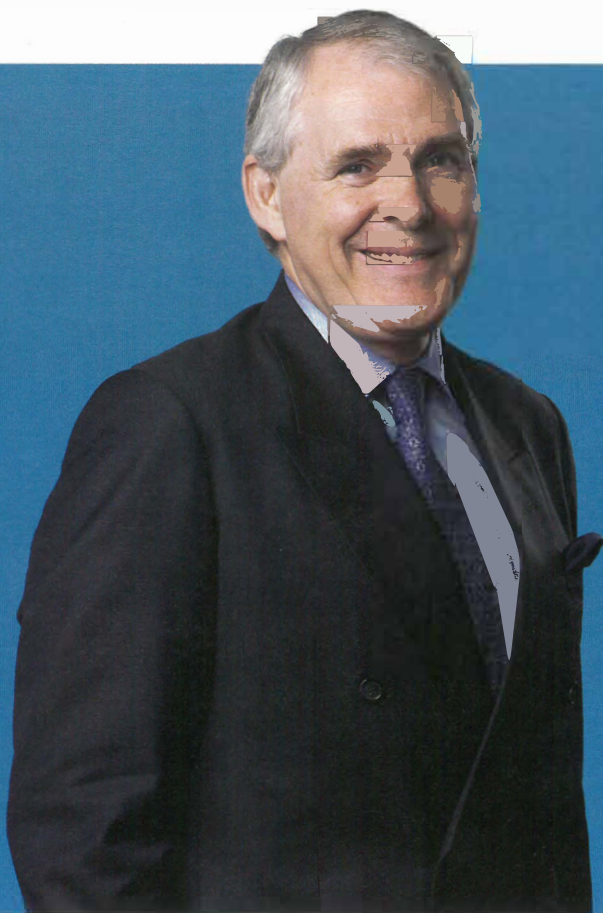
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Chairman's desk 主席之言

David Eldon 艾爾敦

The Year Ahead

As you will see from articles elsewhere in this issue of *The Bulletin*, the various reports to our Annual General Meeting last month showed that your Chamber had a good year in 2005. Now it is time for us to look to the tasks ahead, to the unfinished business and to the new challenges that may arise.

Anyone who has spent any time at all in Hong Kong recently knows that reversing the alarming deterioration in our air quality is everyone's top priority. Last year we laid down our own marker on the subject, in the form of the Clean Air Project. We worked with the Hong Kong Business Coalition on the Environment and other key organizations on both sides of the boundary to put the business community firmly in the middle of this threat to our well-being. The launch of the landmark Clean Air Charter challenges companies to make a difference, and over 200 of you have signed on. The Charter is part of the ongoing Clean Air Project, which encourages companies to audit, monitor and take action to control their own environmental impact.

It is a start, but there are disturbing signs that some Hong Kong companies operating in the Pearl River Delta are not as concerned about emission controls as they would be if they were operating under Hong Kong rules. If that is the case, we need to consider going even further. In particular, we may need to move toward an audit and certification procedure for factories in the Pearl River Delta with which Hong Kong companies do business.

I believe that responsible companies will not object to an independent assessment. They would expect to either be certified as environmentally responsible, or to

新一年展望

learn about what more they should be doing. Certification would give all of us a greater degree of confidence that we are not the ones causing our own pollution problems. After all, we're the ones who have to breathe the air, aren't we?

In addition to the issue of the quality of our air, we also remain concerned at the size of government spending, and the continued narrowing of the tax base. These are not new issues, but they are long term in nature that require deep and difficult structural changes. We will continue pressing for what we believe are the right mix of incentives, disincentives and discipline.


At the most basic level, we have to get the physical environment right in order to stay in business. But, that doesn't mean we should neglect other competitive factors. Hong Kong has a long-standing and well-earned reputation for providing an excellent place in which to do business. Others are learning from us, which means we must not take our eyes off the ball.

Perhaps the two most important policy steps we anticipate this year are implementation of anti-racial discrimination legislation and consultation on a goods and services tax. The anti-discrimination issue has been debated and delayed for far too long and it is time to get on with drafting the legislation and putting it to a vote. As I said at the AGM, this isn't rocket science. There isn't any great reprioritization that has to take place, nor – if it is done right – should there be any great cost to either business or the public purse.

The other long overdue measure is the consultation on broadening the tax base via a Goods and Services Tax. As you know, the Chamber has long supported broadening the tax base. We often speak out on the need to reduce overall government spending, but we also point to the dangerously small portion of the population that funds the programmes we need. Both measures – reduced spending and better sources of income – are critical to our long-term prospects.

There are those who say that we have already achieved a broadly balanced budget and that broadening the tax base would place an unfair burden on the poorest members of society. We disagree. We believe that the very high level of government services Hong Kong enjoys, from public housing to medical care and schools, is not sustainable. We cannot rely on economic good luck to fill the hole in our finances; we must have more reliable sources of regular income.

We do not know if a GST is right or wrong for Hong Kong, but we will be better able to judge in a month or two, after we can see what kind of tax is being proposed. We have our own ideas about what might make a good GST, such as simplicity and few exclusions, but the scale is a sliding one. We're going to be working on this issue in the coming year, and I urge you to participate in the debate through committee work, attendance at roundtables and via direct contact with the Chamber secretariat.

There are a host of other issues, too numerous to go into in detail here. Public sector reform, private participation in public sector projects, a variety of stock market regulations, competition policy, the overall plan for beautifying our harbour and others are also priorities for your Chamber. And, I want to emphasize that it is your Chamber. The views we express are generated by the members, and if your views aren't being reflected, it may be because we haven't heard them. 

David Eldon is Chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

對本會來說，2005年是豐盛的一年，去年的會務報告已於上月會員周年大會上發表及刊登於今期《工商月刊》內。現在，是時候展望將來，繼續處理懸而未決的事宜，及準備應付可能出現的新挑戰。

近期曾身處香港的人都有感區內空氣素質日漸惡化，急需各界合力正視和處理。鑑於問題已威脅到本港優勢和市民健康，去年本會決定發起「清新空氣計劃」，與香港商界環保大聯盟及粵港兩地的相關組織聯手，促請商界採取措施以改善空氣污染情況。《清新空氣約章》是計劃重點之一，旨在鼓勵企業實行環保措施，和監控業務對環境帶來之影響，至今已獲得逾200家公司簽署支持。在未來，「清新空氣計劃」將會持續推行。

這項計劃只是個開端，然而，有跡象顯示部分港商對其珠三角廠房實施之排放監控，不及按香港法例營運時那般認真。若然屬實，我們需考慮採取進一步行動，尤其需研究是否要對港商設於珠三角營運的工廠進行檢測和發證。

我相信有責任感的企業不會抗拒獨立評核，此舉一方面可證明他們是盡責及符合環保要求的企業，另一方面又可以指出他們的不足之處，以便日後改善。發證也有助我們對港商建立信心，知道他們並非區內空氣污染之始作俑者。始終，我們都活在同一天空下，大家都不能置身事外。

除空氣素質問題外，我們仍然關注政府開支情況和本港稅基狹窄的問題。兩者皆社會上討論多時的長遠議題，需要當局進行深入的結構性改革，過程並不容易。我們會繼續向當局作出反映，建議採取適合的鼓勵政策、規管和原則。

我們需治理好基本的環境問題，確保香港社會及商業繼續運作無間。不過，我們亦不能忽略其他競爭因素。長久以來，香港以營商環境優良著稱，其他地區亦屢向我們借鏡，所以我們不能有所鬆懈。

今年，我們最關注的政策議題，應會是反種族歧視立法和關於商品及服務稅（銷售稅）的公眾諮詢。反種族歧視立法一事討論和拖延已久，現在是時候制訂法例草案供立法會表決。正如我在會員周年大會上提過，這並非極度複雜的事，也毋須大費周章，重新調配次序。若然立法得宜，應不會對商界或政府帶來重大財政負擔。

另一項討論多時的議題是透過開徵銷售稅來擴闊稅基的公眾諮詢。你們都知道，香港總商會一直都支持擴闊稅基。我們經常公開表示政府有需要削減整體開支，也指出依賴少數納稅人繳納之稅款來支付各項公共開支並不健全。削減公共開支及開拓更穩定收入來源，會對香港未來發展及前途影響深遠。

有人認為香港既已基本上達致財政平衡，擴闊稅基會對社會上貧困的一群帶來負擔，然而本會並不同意這看法。香港市民可享用優質的政府服務，包括房屋、醫療及教育，不過，我們需知道這些服務並非必然可持續的，只依賴經濟好景來減赤並非上策，因此我們必須開拓更穩定的收入來源。

本會現時未知銷售稅是否適合香港，但相信在一兩個月後，經細閱諮詢文件建議之方案，我們可作出較具體的判斷。對於何謂優良的銷售稅制，本會也有一些看法，例如結構簡單及寬免項目少，但具有彈性。今年我們會就此議題進行工作，我促請你們透過參與各委員會的工作、出席相關的午餐會講座，又或直接與本會秘書處聯絡，積極參與討論，表達意見。

我們重點關注的議題還有其他，如公務員改革、公私營合作、股市規例、競爭政策、美化海港的總規劃等，詳情未能盡錄。在此我必須強調，總商會是代表你們的組織，本會的意見均來自會員。請積極表達你的聲音，好讓我們代你作出反映。✿

艾爾敦為香港總商會主席。



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Legco viewpoint

立法會視窗

Jeffrey Lam 林健鋒

Raising Hong Kong's Competitiveness

A report released by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences recently ranked Hong Kong as the most competitive among almost 200 cities in the Mainland. However, some businesses and political leaders have pointed out that as the Mainland economy grows, Hong Kong needs to search for new ways to enhance our competitiveness and avoid becoming marginalized, comments which have aroused much discussion.

The issue has also been hotly debated among Legco members. During a recent question and answer session in the legislature, members asked Chief Executive Donald Tsang if Hong Kong is on the verge of becoming marginalized. He joked that Hong Kong is already marginalized geographically, but stressed that we still enjoy a number of advantages and that he was not too worried about the issue.

I believe that we still have a number of advantages over the Mainland, such as our free economy and free flow of information, healthy and sound law and financial systems, etc. However, the business community is concerned about how long these advantages will last, and if our competitors will catch up with

提升本港競爭力

us sooner rather than later. The pace of Hong Kong's economic growth is steady, but slow compared to that of the Mainland and a number of other economies in the region. As such, the "marginalization" issue reminds us that we need to keep clear-headed and alert to other economies' developments.

As a free economy, the key to raising Hong Kong's competitiveness lies in enhancing our business environment. I have been calling for more initiatives to boost our economic development, one of which is to launch flexible schemes to increase the flow of talent in our labour pool. Human capital has long been one of Hong Kong's greatest assets and something that we are rightly proud of, yet it is also something that we are most in need of. Although the government has expanded efforts to attract more talent under various schemes, such as the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme and promoting on-the-job training, more needs to be done.

Just take a look at our neighbours; many have adopted various policies to recruit talent. For example, South Korea uses tax concessions to attract financial professionals and cash incentives to attract creative talent. The U.K. plans to relax its immigration policy and introduce a new point-based system to attract skilled young professionals outside the European Union to work and live in Britain. Also, the EU will soon release a "green card" visa that will allow qualified cardholders to legally work and reside in any of 25 EU nations.

Countries and cities the world over are competing for top talent. Therefore, we need to retain our existing talent, while at the same time attract more top professionals from abroad. This is certainly not an easy task, but the government seems to be lethargic on moving forward on this issue.

We understand that in a liberal and democratic society, the government needs to consult the public on any initiatives that it is planning. This also explains why government policies cannot all be released at once, and also why they meet opposition, resulting in numerous examples of "discuss without decisions, make decisions without execution." Nevertheless, as I mentioned a number of times in Legco, we must be decisive on certain issues where Hong Kong's competitiveness is concerned. I cannot agree more with Premier Wen Jiabao, who recently said that to avoid becoming marginalized, every one of us in Hong Kong has to join together to get things done. More importantly, I believe that if the government stopped delaying and moved more quickly to get things done to benefit our economy, we wouldn't be worrying about becoming marginalized. 🌸

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.

最近，中國社會科學院發表報告，指香港是近二百個中國城市中，最具競爭力的。不過，有政商界人士提醒港人，國內經濟正逐漸發展，港人必須認真思考如何繼續維持競爭力和優勢，避免被邊緣化。此話一出，即引起各界熱烈討論。

邊緣化這問題，自然也引起立法會議員的關注。曾特首在最近一次立法會答問大會上，就被議員問到香港是否有被邊緣化的危機。特首打趣的笑說，香港打從地理環境來看，早已處於邊緣了。不過，他隨後力數香港的多項優勢，並不感到太過憂慮。

我也認同，香港仍有不少強項，如自由經濟及資訊發放體系、健全的法制和金融體制等，均比內地優勝。然而，這些優勢可以長久維持嗎？香港被競爭對手迎頭趕上的日子，還會遠嗎？這正正是商界一直關注的。事實上，眼看國內及鄰近國家經濟起飛，香港的增長速度卻有點點放緩的情況，被邊緣化一事，或可作為一個自我鞭策的警戒。

香港信奉自由經濟，要提升競爭力，首要是締造理想的營商環境。所以，我一直在立法會中，積極倡議引入更多有利經濟發展的要素，尤其是富彈性的專才計劃。人才，一直是香港最引以為傲、最重要的資產，但同時亦是最缺乏的一環。雖然政府已進一步擴展輸入專才，推出「優秀人才入境計劃」和鼓勵在職培訓，但實在仍有再擴闊的需要。

看看鄰近國家，便正大力推行各項吸納專才的政策。以南韓為例，為了引入金融、財務的人才，當地政府特別提供稅務優惠；並設立獎金制，誘使創意文化產業的人才到南韓發展。英國內政部正計劃放寬移民政策，包括推出新的「技術移民計分計劃」，以吸納歐盟以外的年輕專業人士到英國工作，甚至移居當地。歐盟亦將推出類似美國綠卡的簽證，讓外國優秀的人才可以在 25 個成員國合法居留和工作。

“ We need to retain our existing talent, while at the same time attract more top professionals from abroad. 香港既要留住現有人才，又要吸引外來專才。

”

人才難求，目前世界各地正展開一場大規模的專才爭奪戰。香港既要留住現有人才，又要吸引外來專才，在這困難之際，特區政府卻依然氣定神閒、從容不迫的慢郎中，怎教人不急如熱鍋上蟻？

我明白，在一個開放、尊重民意的社會裡，由於事事要諮詢公眾，聆聽市民意見，政府在推行各種政策時，都不可能一步到位，甚或經常遇到阻力，導致議而不決、決而不行。不過，我在立法會便多次呼籲，為了積極強化香港的競爭力，有時我們是需要作出取捨的。溫家寶總理在談及邊緣化問題時，便呼籲港人要團結一致，把事情辦好。我十分同意，要防止邊緣化，團結是先決條件；但更重要的，是政府發揮高效率，快馬加鞭，從速推出協助香港經濟發展的德政，大家就不用再擔心被邊緣化了。✿

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

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Chamber Announces New CEO

總商會宣佈新任總裁

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce is pleased to announce the appointment of Alex Fong as CEO of the Chamber. Mr Fong recently returned to Hong Kong after completing his posting as the Principal Hong Kong Economic and Trade Representative in Tokyo.

“Alex comes to us after more than two decades of long and distinguished public service to the people of Hong Kong,” Chamber Chairman David Eldon said. “The Chamber is delighted that Alex is coming on board later this summer as our new CEO, bringing with him a wealth of experience in dealing with issues that affect the economic and business well-being of Hong Kong. His intimate knowledge of the workings of the public sector and the business role of Hong Kong in the international and regional context will be of immense assistance to our members.”

Commenting on the appointment, Mr Fong said, “The work of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, being the oldest and the most influential business organization in Hong Kong, is vital to the economic prosperity of Hong Kong. I am honoured to be chosen as the next CEO of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. I look forward to working with members, staff and leadership of the Chamber to develop initiatives and programmes that will advance the economic and business interests of Hong Kong.”

Former CEO Dr Eden Woon left the Chamber on April 30, 2006. Mr Fong will commence in his new role in the latter part of August 2006, after serving the period required by government following his departure from the Civil Service. Interim measures will be in place to maintain continuity of Chamber services. 🌸

香港總商會欣然宣佈委任方志偉先生為總裁。方氏為前香港駐東京經濟貿易首席代表，最近完成職務返港。

總商會主席艾爾敦說：「方志偉擁有二十多年公共服務經驗，表現出色。我們很高興方先生即將加盟為新任總裁，他將於今年夏季上任。他經驗廣博，擅長處理本港經貿及商界之事宜，也熟悉公共機構和香港於國際及區內扮演之商貿角色，他的豐富經驗和知識，相信對會員有莫大裨益。」

方志偉說：「香港總商會是全港歷史最悠久和最具影響力的商會，對香港經濟繁榮發展貢獻良多。本人獲選為總商會新任總裁，深感榮幸。我期望與總商會會員、職員和領導層合作，一起構思更多建議和活動，推動香港經濟和商貿的進一步發展。」

總商會前總裁翁以登博士已於2006年4月30日離任。由於方志偉先生須遵行政府對離任公務員之規定，故將於2006年8月下旬始上任。期間本會將有措施及安排，繼續維持良好運作及服務。 🌸



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Hong Kong Zooms in



The convention and exhibition business – known as MICE in the travel trade – is booming in Hong Kong.

MICE stands for Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions, with the exhibitions part comprising the bulk of Hong Kong's MICE trade. A study commissioned by the Hong Kong Exhibition & Convention Industry Association (HKECIA) released earlier this year, showed that both regional and long-haul visitors attending exhibitions rose by 13% and 34% respectively in 2004 over 2002's figures.

Hong Kong is often thought of as a mature market, with minimal growth potential, but the strong performance of the convention and exhibition industry here is contradicting this perception.

Data compiled by the Hong Kong Tourism Board show the sectors continued their

growth momentum in 2005, with 237 conventions and 55 exhibitions taking place in the city, which attracted over 630,000 overseas attendees, a growth of 17% over 2004. A total of 83 international trade exhibitions have been confirmed for 2006, a growth of 51% over 2005's total.

HKECIA's survey calculates that the exhibition industry contributed around HK\$19 billion to the local economy in 2004. "And let's not forget that the majority of international exhibitors and attendees are recurrent visitors who come back to Hong Kong trade fairs year after year, thus contributing regularly and repeatedly to the local economy," the association's Chairman Stanley Chu pointed out.

Now that new facilities, most notably AsiaWorld-Expo at the airport, have since come online, this figure is expected to continue to soar. "There is no doubt that this is the biggest income earner for the

n on the MICE Industry

香港銳意拓展會展及獎勵旅遊業

Hong Kong MICE industry and within the recent few years of tremendous economic growth, peace and with no viruses, it will continue,” Michael Duck, Senior Vice President for CMP Asia Ltd, said.

Aliana Ho, General Manager of Trade Marketing, HKTB, said that due to capacity constraints at Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) and other infrastructure, the growth of the convention and exhibition industry previously was constrained. “Now with AsiaWorld-Expo, we have an extra 70,000 sq meters of space, so we will be able to bring in a lot more events,” she said. “Some new hotels also have facilities catering for big group movements, so we see now is really the time to grow.”

But Hong Kong is not alone in its desire to expand its slice of the MICE pie. Other cities, especially in Mainland China, are building new venues, which will intensify competition to attract events and participants. Cliff Wallace, Managing Director of HKCEC, believes increasing competition will force product and service differentiation among exhibition organizers, venues and other service providers, and of course price.

Mr Duck, on the other hand, feels our greatest competitor is ourselves. “We have to reduce pollution, traffic, spiraling costs and concentrate on giving excellent service for which Hong Kong has always been known for.”

Bangkok and Singapore are Hong Kong’s main rivals when it comes to winning international conferences. In light of the significant world events over the past few years, some larger associations are reducing the number of meetings held off-shore.

Top of conference delegates’ list of concerns for those who do travel is security. Ms Ho feels that Hong Kong has always maintained its reputation as a favourite MICE destination, partly because of safety, but also accessibility, language, medical facilities, etc. “If you are sending all your top achievers to one destination you want to make sure your destination is safe. You have to calculate that any risk is basically zero. Hong Kong is considered one of the safest cities in the world,” she said.

Delegates that do travel are also demanding more and getting more value from the events they attend, not just in terms of conference content, but the added benefits of a positive social and destination experience. The Pacific Basin Economic Council’s 38th Annual General Meeting in June last year, which the Chamber helped organize, is a good example of how conference delegates want more out of their visit. Social events such as cocktails, sight-seeing and golf, as well as letting one’s hair down with a night out in Lan Kwai Fong, were considered by delegates to be part and parcel of the conference package.

Erica Ng, General Manager for Chamber Services Limited, which organized the event, said conference delegates in general want more side programs if they are new to Hong Kong, but old hands prefer to do things on their own.

For Nu Skin, which will hold its regional incentive meeting in Hong Kong this month, Ms Ho expects Hong Kong’s other advantages – shopping and dining – will be high on participants’ “things to do” lists. Out of the expected 12,000 delegates, about 5,000 will be from Mainland China, a trend that for the moment only looks to be heading up.



Meetings and Incentives in 2005

Attendance: 725,991 (+0.4%)

Top 5 key markets

1. Mainland China (35%)
2. North Asia (15%)
3. South & Southeast Asia (15%)
4. The Americas (13%)
5. Europe, Africa & The Middle East (13%)

Conventions and Exhibitions in 2005

Attendance: 631,368 (+17%)

Top 5 key markets

1. Mainland China (31%)
2. Europe, Africa & The Middle East (21%)
3. South & Southeast Asia (15%)
4. The Americas (12%)
5. North Asia (11%)

SOURCE: HKTB

"Because of CEPA we are seeing more and more Mainland Chinese coming for conferences and exhibitions, which is also being facilitated by more air, land and sea connections," she said.

Hong Kong's meetings and incentives segment is dominated by Mainland attendees, which comprised 35% of the total in 2005, followed by North Asia (15%), South and Southeast Asia (15%), the Americas (13%), and Europe, Africa and the Middle East (13%).

For conventions and exhibitions, Mainland China also provides the lion's share of attendees at 31% of the total 631,368 delegates in 2005, according to HKTB's figures.

Stronger Mainlander participation in MICE events in Hong Kong is also helping to sell the city, says Ms Ho. Everyone is looking to expand their contacts and business with China, including the travel trade. Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Travel Mart will take place in Hong Kong in September, the first time the travel-trade show has been held here in 25 years.

Tight squeeze

Despite new venues, shows and the growing market, there are a few potholes that could result in a bumpy ride for the MICE industry, most notably the tight supply of hotel rooms.

HKTB statistics show Hong Kong had 95 hotels in 2000 providing 36,749 rooms, which rose to 118 hotels and 43,866 rooms at the end of last year. An additional 16 hotels,

or 7,681 rooms, are expected to come online this year, and 5,819 more hotel rooms will be added by the end of the decade.

Accommodation has long been a problem for exhibitors and buyers, according to HKECIA. Mr Chu doubts whether even the planned rooms will be enough to keep up with the growth in exhibitions and regular tourist arrivals.

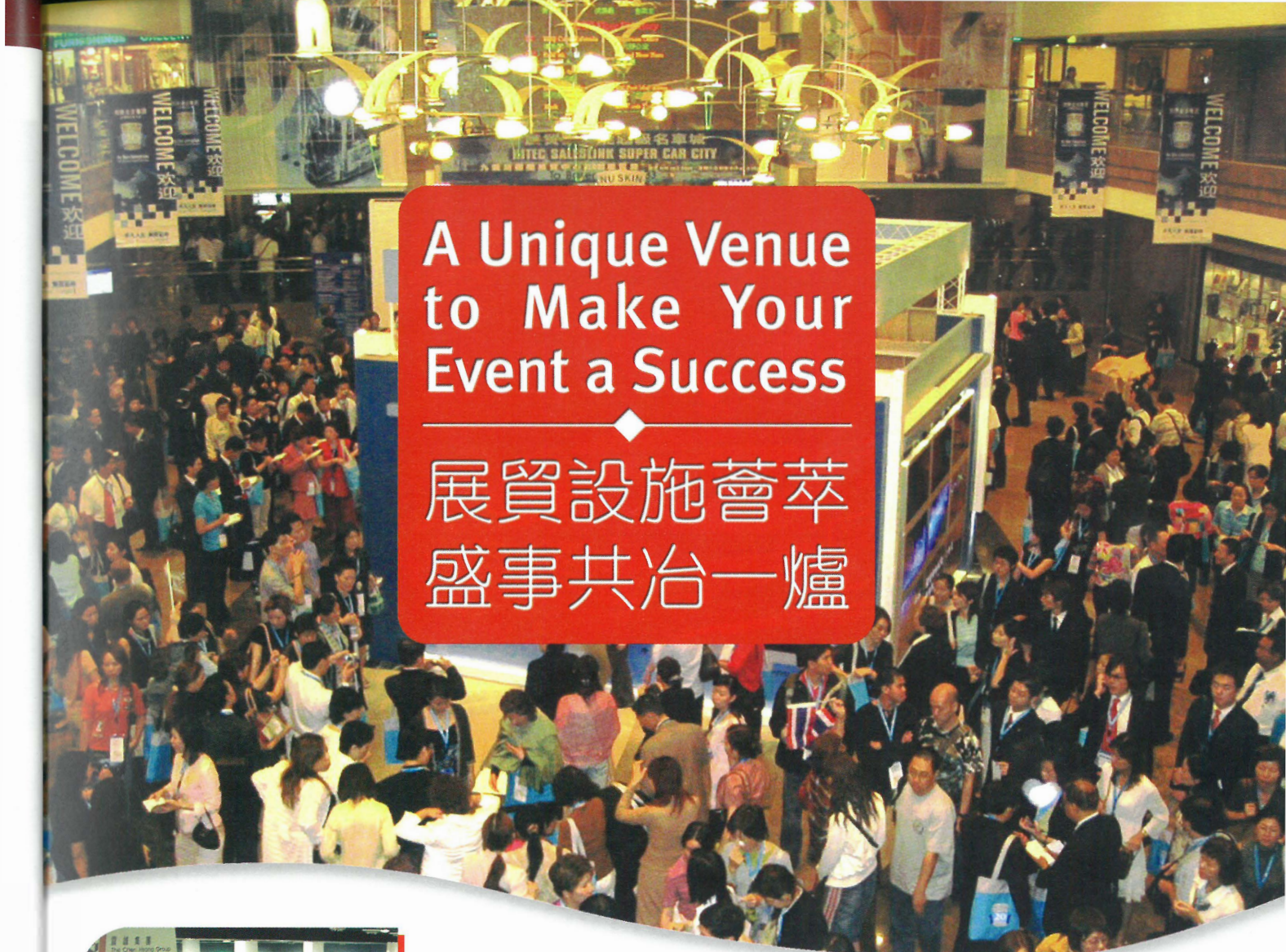
Mr Wallace also points out that before more hotel rooms become available, communication between hotel operators, event organizers and venues is essential to ensure sufficient room blocks are secured.

The idea of having visitors stay in neighbouring cities, such as Macau and Shenzhen, has been suggested, but this would not be practical without close cooperation between the HKSAR and Central Government to facilitate travellers attending exhibitions.

With Hong Kong continuing to set new visitor arrival figures every month, the tighter supply of rooms is also pushing up room rates. Ms Ho feels that high hotel room prices do not deter visitors when they look at the value and quality of accommodation and service that Hong Kong provides. Mr Duck believes that the cost of staying in the city is certainly a consideration, "but in the main, the exhibitors will go where the visitors are."

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近年，香港的會展及獎勵旅遊業（英文簡稱 MICE）發展蓬勃。

事實上，「MICE」涵蓋會議（Meetings）、獎勵旅遊（Incentives）、大型會議（Conventions）和展覽（Exhibitions）。在本港會展及獎勵旅遊業中，展覽業所佔比重最大。香港展覽會議業協會年初公佈的研究資料顯示，2004 年來港參加展覽的短途和長途旅客，較 2002 年分別增加 13% 及 34%。

香港常被視為增長有限的成熟市場，然而本地會展業的理想表現，卻打破了這種看法。

香港旅遊發展局的數據顯示，2005 年會展業維持增長勢頭，年內有 237 個會議和 55 個展覽在香港舉行，吸引逾 63 萬名外地商旅來港，較 2004 年升 17%。至於 2006 年，已確定在香港舉行的國際商展展共有 83 個，較 2005 年增加 51%。



Visitors browse for products at the first Electronics & Components Show held at AsiaWorld-Expo in April. The new venue is expected to substantially boost the income that the exhibition sector generates for Hong Kong's economy.

亞洲國際博覽館於四月舉辦首個電子展，訪客在展場內選購產品。隨著該館啟用，預料展覽業為本港經濟帶來的收益會更可觀。

international-draw acts, is the former Portuguese enclave a rising competitor to Hong Kong?

Mr Chu thinks not. Presently, Macau's MICE industry is still in its infancy. Meanwhile, they still have to wait for the new 75,000 sq meters Venetian Centre to be completed by October 2007.

"Before that, they simply do not have the appropriate venue to host mega events," he said. "Secondly, Macau has not enough local exhibitors or visitors for international trade fairs. It must be able to get mega events going in order to attract a good number of outside exhibitors and visitors as the magnetic power of small shows is limited. So from ground zero to a mega scale, there is a lot of work to be done."

The Macau Government is reportedly backing the industry with a budget of

根據香港展覽會議業協會的調查，2004 年展覽業為香港帶來約 190 億港元經濟進帳。該會主席朱裕倫指出：「別忘記大部分海外參展商和訪客，會年復一年來港參加展覽，故每年都會為本地經濟帶來收入。」

隨著更多新的會展設施——特別是亞洲國際博覽館啟用，預料展覽業帶來之經濟收益會有增無減。亞洲博覽有限公司高級副總裁麥高德表示：「本港會展及獎勵旅遊業中，展覽業的收入無疑最多。在未來數年，若經濟仍然向好，加上地區穩定和沒有疫病出現，相信展覽業市道會繼續看俏。」

香港旅遊發展局旅遊推廣總經理何陳美虹表示，本港會展業發展曾一度受香港會議展覽中心和其他會展場地不足所限。她說：「亞洲國際博覽館啟用後，本港增多 70,000 平方米場地，可容納更多會展項目，加上一些新酒店亦附有設施供舉辦大型項目，因此我們認為現在是大力發展會展業的好時機。」

不過，香港並非唯一擬大舉發展會展及獎勵旅遊業的城市。其他城市，尤其內地城市正紛紛興建新的會展場地，勢將加劇競爭。香港會議展覽中心董事總經理王禮仕認為，這會令展覽主辦商以及展場和其他服務供應商必需設法提供與別不同的產品和服務，當然價格方面也要具有吸引力。

麥氏則認為我們的最大對手是自己。他解釋：「我們必須減少污染、改善交通和控制不斷上漲的成本，致力維持一向備受稱許的卓越服務。」

about US\$30 million a year to support its MICE development. However, little has been done so far.

Macau's conference business, on the other hand, will be able to take off much more easily. Conference organizers can bring overseas delegates and visitors to conferences and conference-based small-scale exhibitions in Macau without much difficulty.

"Moreover, the low operating cost structure and rich entertainment elements in Macau do represent its niche over Hong Kong for certain categories of events," Mr Chu said.

The growth of Macau's MICE industry could even benefit Hong Kong. Mr Wallace believes that "people coming to hear the sales pitch in Macau would probably come through Hong Kong, and HKCEC's sales team would have an opportunity to lure them here." ❄

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• **Asia Pacific Leather Fair,** the world's most international trade fair for the leather industry

亞太區皮革展：全球最具國際性的皮革業盛事

• **Furniture China,** the largest international furniture exhibition in China

中國國際家具展覽會：中國最大型的家具展

• **Cosmoprof Asia,** the largest international beauty trade event in the Asia-Pacific region

亞太區美容展：亞太區規模最盛大的國際美容商貿展

• **Marintec China,** the definitive international maritime event in China

中國國際海事技術學術會議和展覽會：中國最大型及最重要的國際海事盛會

• **Hotelex Shanghai,** China's largest trade fair for the hospitality industries

上海國際酒店用品博覽會：中國頗具規模的酒店用品展

• **Expo Build China,** the biggest group of events serving China's construction, building materials and interior fittings industries

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• **Asia's Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Fair,** the most professional and international fair of its kind in Asia

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CMP
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2005 年會議及獎勵旅遊

參加人數：725,991 人 (+0.4%)

5 大市場

1. 中國內地	(35%)
2. 北亞	(15%)
3. 南亞及東南亞	(15%)
4. 美洲	(13%)
5. 歐洲、非洲及中東	(13%)

2005 年大型會議及展覽

參加人數：631,368 人 (+17%)

5 大市場

1. 中國內地	(31%)
2. 歐洲、非洲及中東	(21%)
3. 南亞及東南亞	(15%)
4. 美洲	(12%)
5. 北亞	(11%)

資料來源：香港旅遊發展局

在爭取舉辦國際會議方面，曼谷和新加坡是香港的主要對手。近幾年發生的一些重大國際事件，令部分大型組織和機構減少在外地舉辦會議。

要遠赴外地出席會議的人士最關心的是人身安全。何氏認為，香港治安優良，而且交通、語言服務、醫療設施等齊備，故一直是受歡迎的會展及獎勵旅遊目的地。她說：「機構把最頂尖的高層人員派往外地，自然希望那裡一切安全，不存在任何風險，而香港正被視為全球最安全的城市之一。」

來自外地的參加者更希望在正式會議以外，還有其他行程，藉此觀光或體驗一下當地生活。去年 6 月，總商會協助籌辦的太平洋地區經濟理事會第 38 屆國際年會便是個好例子。該次會議附設的社交聯誼節目如酒會、觀光、高爾夫球活動和蘭桂坊之夜等，被與會者視為會議內容的一部分。

負責籌辦有關項目的總商會服務有限公司總經理吳惠英表示，一般來說，首次來港的出席者會希望有多些附帶節目，已經來港多次的出席者則喜歡自己安排行程。

Nu Skin 的地區獎勵會議將於本月在香港舉行，何氏預料與會者均會在香港購物和品嚐美食。估計有 12,000 名代表會來港出席會議，其中約 5,000 人來自內地。來港參加會展項目的內地人士料會持續增加。

她說：「隨著 CEPA 實施，加上海、陸、空交通更便利，愈來愈多內地人士來港參加會議和展覽。」

香港會議及獎勵旅遊的參加者以內地人士最多 (2005 年佔整體 35%)，其次是北亞 (15%)、南亞及東南亞 (15%)、美洲 (13%) 和歐洲、非洲及中東 (13%)。

根據香港旅發局的數字，2005 年來港參加大型會議和展覽的訪客共 631,368 人，當中亦以內地人士佔最多 (31%)。

何氏指香港會展及獎勵旅遊吸引更多內地人士來港，有助加強香港的優勢。如今人人都希望與中國建立生意和聯繫，旅遊業也不例外。太平洋亞洲旅遊協會旅遊展將於今年 9 月在香港舉行，亦是 25 年來首次。

酒店房間供應緊張

儘管有新場地、新項目，市場也在增長，但本港會展及獎勵旅遊業發展亦潛伏隱憂，其中酒店房間供應緊張是一大問題。

香港旅發局的統計數字顯示，2000 年香港有 95 家酒店，提供 36,749 間客房；去年底酒店增至 118 家，客房增至 43,866 個。預料今年會有 16 間酒店

啟用，多提供 7,681 間客房；至 2010 年，酒店客房將多添 5,819 間。

香港展覽會議業協會指參展商和買家的住宿問題存在已久。基於在港舉行的會展項目愈來愈多，會有更多旅客經常來港，朱氏質疑計劃增建的酒店房間是否足以應付需求。

王氏亦指出，鑑於市場上需要再過一段時間才會有更多客房供應，目前酒店、項目統籌和場地單位應加強溝通，以確保預留足夠的房間。

有建議可讓旅客在澳門和深圳等鄰近城市住宿，但除非香港特區和中央政府緊密合作，便利旅客過境參加會展項目，否則此想法並不實際。

由於每月訪港旅客人次屢創新高，令酒店房間供應緊張，因而亦推高酒店房價。但何女士相信香港的酒店質素和服務一流，會令旅客覺得物有所值。麥高德認為參展商雖然會考慮住宿成本，始終旅客多和人流充足的展覽才是他們最看重的。

東方拉斯維加斯

有意發展成東方拉斯維加斯的澳門不斷舉辦各式活動和節目以吸引旅客，這前葡萄牙殖民地會否變成香港的新對手？

朱氏相信不會。目前，澳門的會展及獎勵旅遊業仍處於起步階段，而新建的會展場館——面積達 75,000 平方米的 Venetian Centre 要待 2007 年 10 月才落成。

他說：「在新館建成前，澳門完全沒有適合舉辦大型項目的場地。其次澳門當地的展覽商或訪客數目太少，不能滿足大型國際貿易展的需要。然而，若要招徠大量海外參展商和訪客，小型展覽卻不夠號召力。這正如由平地開始建高樓，要做的工作仍很多。」

據報道，澳門政府每年預算撥款約 3 千萬美元以支持當地會展及獎勵旅遊業發展，但至今進展不多。

另一方面，澳門發展會議業卻容易得多。會議主辦單位只需安排外地訪客及代表赴澳門出席會議，並參加附設的小型展覽，難度不大。

朱氏說：「澳門經營成本較低，還有多姿多采的娛樂生活，舉辦某些項目也許比香港更具優勢。」

澳門發展會展及獎勵旅遊業，亦可能令香港受惠。王氏表示：「到澳門參加展銷項目的訪客也許會順道訪港，香港會議展覽中心可派出銷售人員游說他們來港。」

亞洲博聞: 打造高質展會, 呈獻無限商機

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The major events CMP Asia stages in 2006

亞洲博聞2006年主要展會

18-19/1	Integrated Medicine Exhibition & Conference 綜合醫療展及會議	Yokohama/Japan 日本橫濱
15-17/2	Food Ingredients Asia - China 亞洲食品配料及技術展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
1-4/3	China International Gold, Jewellery & Gem Fair - Shenzhen 中國(深圳)國際黃金珠寶玉石展覽會	Shenzhen/China 中國深圳
14-17/3	Tissue World America 美國紙業世界展覽會	Miami/USA 美國邁阿密
22-24/3	Tokyo Health Industry Show 東京健康博覽會	Tokyo/Japan 日本東京
28-30/3	Asia Pacific Leather Fair - Fashion Access (March Show) 亞太區皮革展 - 時尚匯集三月展	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
28-31/3	Asia Pacific Leather Fair - Materials, Manufacturing & Technology 亞太區皮革展 - 原料及製造技術展	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
4-7/4	Ceramics, Tile & Sanitary Ware China 中國國際建築陶瓷及衛浴科技精品展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
4-7/4	Expo Build China 中國國際建築裝飾展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
4-7/4	Hotelex Shanghai 上海國際酒店用品博覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
4-7/4	Wood + Building China 中國國際木製品及原材料展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
5-7/4	Sea Japan 日本國際海事展示會及會議	Tokyo/Japan 日本東京
6-9/4	China International Boat Show 中國國際船艇及其技術設備展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
24-26/4	CPhI Japan 世界制藥原料日本展	Tokyo/Japan 日本東京
10-12/5	Asian Paper 亞洲紙業展覽會	Bangkok/Thailand 泰國曼谷
10-14/5	Intermach 國際機器展	Bangkok/Thailand 泰國曼谷
10-14/5	Machine Tools Thailand 機器工具展	Bangkok/Thailand 泰國曼谷
10-14/5	MOLDEX 國際專用工具及機械展	Bangkok/Thailand 泰國曼谷
16-19/6	China International Gold, Jewellery & Gem Fair - Guangzhou 中國(廣州)國際黃金珠寶玉石展覽會	Guangzhou/China 中國廣州
22-25/6	Asia's Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Fair - June 六月亞洲時尚首飾及配飾展	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
22-25/6	June Hong Kong Jewellery & Watch Fair 六月香港珠寶鐘錶展覽會	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
27-29/6	CPhI & ICSE China 世界制藥原料中國展	Shanghai/China 中國上海
27-29/6	P-MEC CHINA 世界制藥機械、設備與材料中國展	Shanghai/China 中國上海
6-9/7	Entech Pollutec Asia 國際環保技術展	Bangkok/Thailand 泰國曼谷
6-9/7	Pumps & Valves Asia 亞洲水泵及閥門展	Bangkok/Thailand 泰國曼谷
31/8-2/9	Japan Jewellery Fair 日本珠寶展	Tokyo/Japan 日本東京
5/9-7/9	All China Leather Exhibition 中國國際皮革展	Shanghai/China 中國上海
5-7/9	China International Footwear Fair 中國國際鞋類展	Shanghai/China 中國上海
7-10/9	Aquaria China 中國國際水族、觀賞魚大會與展覽會	Guangzhou/China 中國廣州
11-13/9	Diet & Beauty Fair 纖體及美容展	Tokyo/Japan 日本東京
11-14/9	Furnishings, Fabrics & Lightings China 中國國際家居飾品、布藝及燈飾展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
11-14/9	Furniture China 中國國際家具展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
11-14/9	Furniture Manufacturing & Supply China 中國國際家具生產設備及原輔材料展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
11-14/9	Office Furniture China 中國國際辦公家具展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
11-14/9	ZOW International Furniture Components & Supply Expo 中國(上海)國際家具配件及材料展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
18-21/9	Asia's Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Fair - September 九月亞洲時尚首飾及配飾展	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
18-23/9	September Hong Kong Jewellery & Watch Fair 九月香港珠寶鐘錶展覽會	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
4-6/10	Asia Pacific Leather Fair - Fashion Access (October Show) 亞太區皮革展 - 時尚匯集十月展	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
4-6/10	Health Ingredients Japan 日本健康食品原料展	Tokyo/Japan 日本東京
5-8/10	Machine Tech - Industrial Machinery Exhibition 工業機械及工具展	Bangkok/Thailand 泰國曼谷
18-20/10	Seatrade Mediterranean Cruise and Ferry Convention 地中海遊艇及船舶海貿展	Naples/Italy 意大利那不勒斯
26-28/10	Hotelex Beijing 北京國際酒店用品博覽會	Beijing/China 中國北京
2-5/11	China International Gold, Jewellery & Gem Fair - Shanghai 中國(上海)國際黃金珠寶玉石展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
2-5/11	Home - Fashion & Design 上海國際時尚家居設計精品展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海
3-5/11	Photo Imaging Asia	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
9-10/11	XpoChem 化學原料展覽會	Seoul/Korea 韓國首爾
15-17/11	Cosmoprof Asia 亞太區美容展	Hong Kong/China 中國香港
15-17/11	Tissue World Asia 亞洲紙業世界展覽會	Shanghai/China 中國上海

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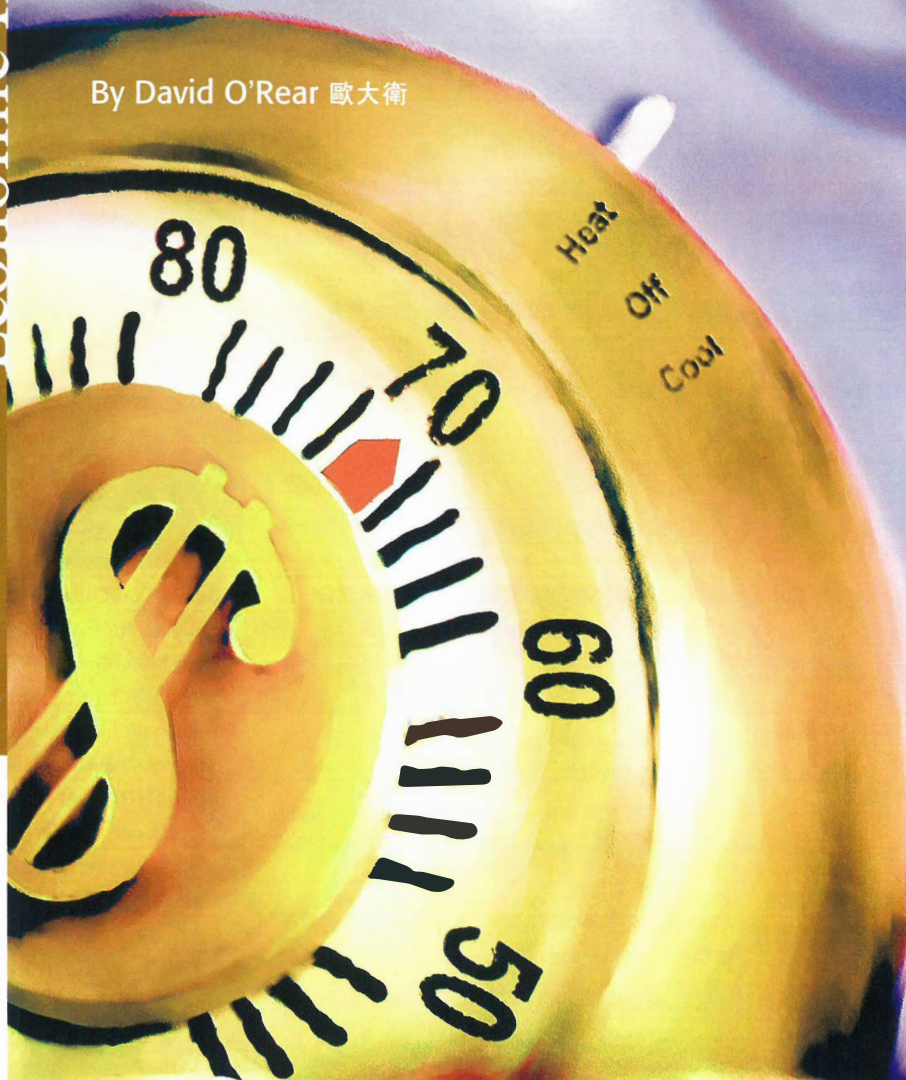


CMP
Exhibitions & Conferences

The Oil Factor

油價因素

By David O'Rear 歐大衛



KRT - MICHAEL HOGUE

The surge in oil prices in the past three and a half years is being thought of as the third oil shock, after the dramatic upswings in 1973-75 and 1979-81. Depending on definitions, this might be the fifth, or only the second. Either way, the impact of higher energy prices will be at center stage this year.

What qualifies as an oil shock? Certainly a sharp increase in global prices is the minimum requirement, and, I would argue, an increase that persists for more than a few months. How high is up? A brief look at history suggests that anything less than a doubling of prices has only a modest affect on the rest of the economy.

By this definition, the first post-war oil shock was in 1946-48. Prices rose by 120% over a period of 29 months. Although the increase amounted to just US\$1.40 a barrel, that was significant enough to push U.S. consumer inflation into double digits

The second shock hit in August 1973 and in 26 months of double-digit price hikes added \$7.60 (213.5%) to the petroleum price tag. The third shock lasted 21 months from May 1979 and raised prices by 139.7% (\$21.15/bbl). Shock number four, from April 1999 to October 2000 was barely noticed, despite adding 134.7% (\$19.74/bbl) to oil prices over 20 months. The current oil shock began in

March 2004 according to our definition, and has doubled prices over two years, adding more than \$38 to the already high rate. The first graph tracks the price of oil, in nominal and inflation-adjusted terms over the past 40 years.

No two alike

What's different this time around? On the face of it, not much. The U.S. economy grew an average of 2.6% p.a. in 1973-81, and 2.9% p.a. since mid-1999. Interest and unemployment rates are lower this time, but not dramatically so. What is curious is that inflation is barely one-third of what it was in the 1970s.

When oil first rose in price in the early 1970s, most commodities followed suit. Copper, lead, rice and tin shot up at double-digit rates for two and sometimes three years in a row. The pattern was repeated during the second oil shock but not the third. This time, all four have been rising solidly for three years, with the exception of tin. The next two charts show the knock-on effect higher oil prices can have on other commodities.

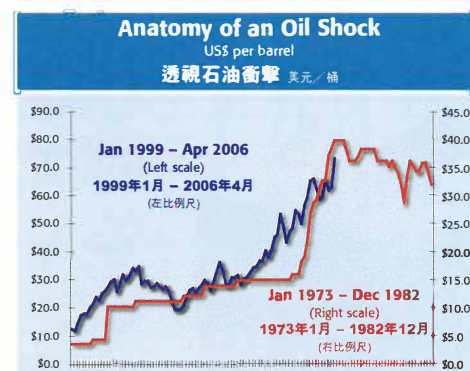
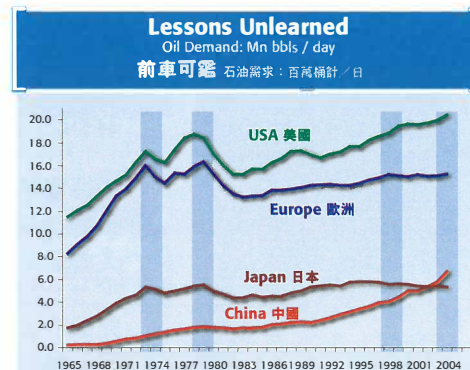
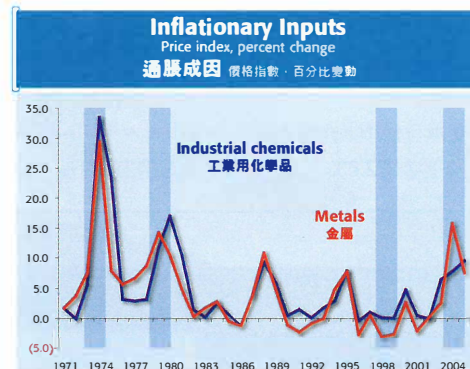
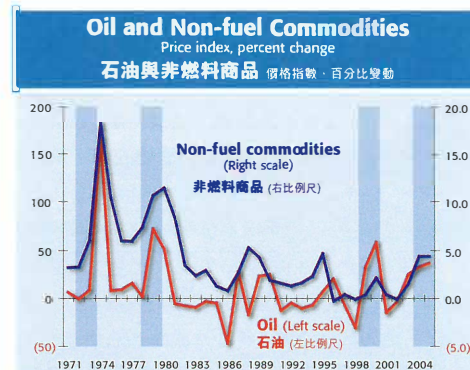
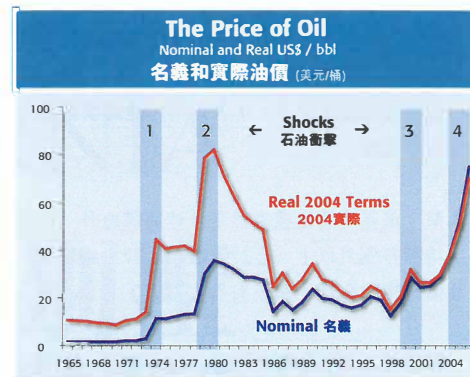
A second major difference is that the first two shocks were due to restricted supply, whereas the more recent ones arose from increased demand. The fourth chart illustrates the adjustments made in demand after the Shocks 1 and 2, and the rise of China as a new consumer in recent years.

What next?

If we divide the four shocks into supply and demand driven, and assume that the causes are related, we can consider the four price jumps as just two, from 1973 and again from 1999. The last graph shows the close correlation in price movements – albeit on different scales – between the two incidents.

The 1973-82 graph shows the persistently high prices that followed the late 1970s shock. Those prices led to the double-dip recessions of the early 1980s, a pattern that we certainly do not want to repeat. ❀

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過去3年半油價飆升被視為繼1973-75年及1979-81年後發生的第3次石油衝擊。視乎定義，其實是次石油衝擊有可能是第5次，也有可能是第2次。不管如何，能源價格上升的影響都會是今年焦點。

何謂石油衝擊？最基本的定義當然是全球油價急升，而我認為升勢更應持續多個月以上。至於升幅，從昔日經驗看，低於一倍的油價升幅對全球經濟沒有多大影響。

按此定義，戰後首次石油衝擊於1946-48年發生，油價在29個月內上升120%，雖然只導致每桶油價增加1.4美元，已足以令美國出現雙位數字的消費通脹。

第二次石油衝擊於1973年8月開始，油價持續26個月錄得雙位數字升幅，令油價推高了7.6元(213.5%)。第三次衝擊始於1979年5月，長達21個月，油價因而上升了139.7%(每桶升21.15元)。第四次發生於1999年4月至2000年10月期間，雖然油價在20個月內上升了134.7%(每桶升19.74元)，這次衝擊卻沒有引起太大關注。按我們的定義，今次石油衝擊於2004年3月展開，油價在2年內增加了一倍，每桶升超過38元。圖1分別顯示過去40年石油的名義和經通脹調整後價格。

分別

今次石油衝擊有何不同？從表面看分別不大。1973-81年美國經濟平均年增長2.6%，自1999年中起則為2.9%。目前

利率和失業率較低，但也並非相差太遠。奇怪的是，目前通脹僅為1970年代的三分之一。

在1970年代早期油價初次上升時，大部分商品價格都隨之上漲。銅、鉛、米和錫的價格連升兩三年，升幅達雙位數字。這情況於第二次石油衝擊期間重現，但在第三次衝擊時卻沒有發生。至於今次，除錫之外，其他幾類貨品的價格已連續3年穩步上揚。圖2和圖3反映油價上升帶動其他商品的價格。

另一重要分別在於石油衝擊的起因：首兩次源於限制供應，而較近年則因為需求增加。圖4顯示首兩次石油衝擊後之需求調整，以及近年中國冒起，成為另一重大的石油消費國。

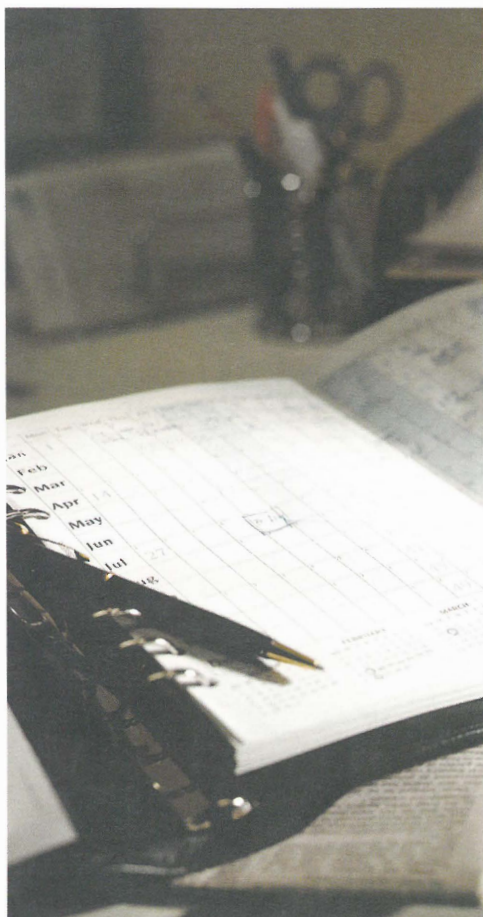
未來

若我們視四次石油衝擊分別由供應和需求所觸發，並假設這些起因都有關連，那便會把四次衝擊看成兩次，分別於1973年和1999年展開。圖5顯示這兩次石油衝擊的油價變動規模雖不同，但有密切關聯。

1973-82年的油價線圖顯示，70年代後期發生石油衝擊後，油價持續高企，以致80年代初期經濟出現「雙底衰退」，當然我們絕不希望這情況會重演。✿

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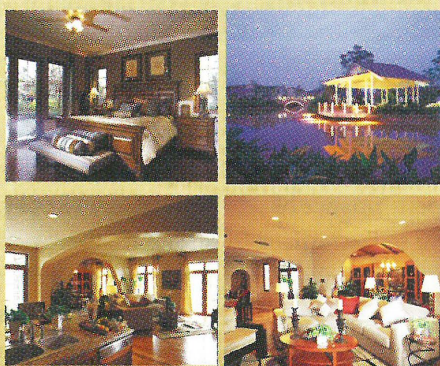


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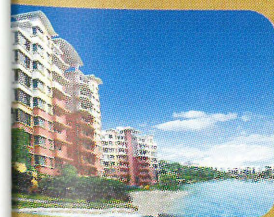
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內地調控政策將再次收緊？

KRF - ERWIN GEBHARD

China's economy grew 10.2% in the first quarter of this year, far beyond its 8.5% annual growth target and even higher than the strongest performance of 10.1% recorded in the second quarter of last year. The latest figures show that the Central Government's efforts to stop the economy from overheating may not be enough.

Beijing stated in its 11th 5-year program that it plans to change its present economic growth pattern, which is heavily dependent on investments and exports, into one driven by investments, exports and consumption. In the first quarter of this year, investments into China increased by 27.7%, up 4 percentage points over the same period last year. Total loans reached half of the Central Bank's loan limit for the year, and the trade surplus rose to US\$23.3 billion with no signs of slowing down.

Domestically, retail sales of consumer goods rose only 12.2%, lower than the average growth of 12.9% last year. Despite the prevailing low interest rate, people are still reluctant to spend and without further macro economic control measures, it seems that China's economic pattern is not going to move in the direction that the planners would like to see it heading.

Loosen monetary policy

In the first quarter of this year, M2 supply growth registered 18.8%, faster than the Central Bank's target of 15%, while M1 growth was only 12.7%. The gap between M2 and M1 supply growth rates reflects under-consumption which is also contributing to growth in the loan market. If the current growth in loans continues, total loans could reach RMB5,000 billion this year – almost double that of last year – which is too high for China's economy to bear.

Will China Tighten Its Macro Economic Controls?

By Ruby Zhu 朱丹

The rapid growth in money supply stems from the low interest rate environment and flood of speculators' cash in anticipation of renminbi appreciation. China's last interest rate hike was only 27 basis points back in October 2004 when the CPI registered over 5% for five consecutive months. China's foreign exchange reserves increased by US\$56.2 billion in the first quarter of this year, of which an estimated 33% was hot money. Foreign exchange has also contributed to the growth of money supply.

Speculators are expected to continue pouring money into China in anticipation of further appreciation of the renminbi, which is also dampening domestic consumption. At the end of last month, the Central Bank raised the lending rate 0.27, which means the mortgage lending rate for the past five years has risen to 6.39%. Banks will benefit from the wider difference in interest rates, but consumer credit should start slowing down.

Appreciation of the renminbi

Besides accelerating its exchange rate reform, the Central Bank can also cool the economy by raising its deposit reserve ratio and lowering the deposit reserve interest rates. However, as China's national savings rate exceeds 40% and banks are trying to lower their bad debt ratios, raising the deposit reserve ratio or lowering the deposit reserve interest rate alone will not curb loan growth.

Recent reform of the renminbi exchange rate regime has failed to slow China's export growth. As a result, the pace of renminbi appreciation is expected to gain momentum. A stronger yuan will help boost imports and consumption, as well as weaken demand for exports, which will in turn curb investment, and bring the trade imbalance back to a more manageable level. However, the move will impact employment.

Fortunately, many peasants have returned to the rural areas under China's rural policy, which has left cities grappling with labour shortages rather than unemployment.

Even if China accelerates appreciation of the renminbi, it is improbable that the currency would rise more than 10% within one year. However, the Central Bank must act very cautiously to avoid repeating the errors that Japan made. The Central Bank will closely watch the impact that a stronger renminbi has on its imports and exports. At the moment, China cannot afford negative export growth, which would seriously hurt overall economic growth and social stability.

China's economic growth pattern is stuck in a vicious cycle. Although its surging exports are raising incomes, weak domestic consumption is forcing the government to invest in infrastructure projects and expand production, which results in more products for export.

Such a cycle is unsustainable as it puts too much strain on environment, resources and ignites trade conflicts. The key to developing a healthy economic cycle lies in increasing domestic consumption. To this end, improving social security programs and establishing healthy education and medical systems will help. 🌸

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內地剛剛出爐的第一季經濟增長高達 10.2%，遠高出全年經濟增長 8.5% 的目標，也高於去年第二季最高時的 10.1%。中國經濟的熱度不減，無疑給政府的決策帶來挑戰。

政府在「十一五」規劃中表明要轉變增長方式，由投資與出口帶動的增長轉變為投資出口與消費共同推動的模式。但今年第一季投資增長 27.7%，比去年同期高出 4 個百分點；貸款總額達到央行設定全年貸款額度的一半；貿易順差 233 億美元，並沒有下降的趨勢。而社會消費品零售總額增加 12.2%，更低於去年 12.9% 的平均增幅。如果沒有任何的調控措施，在目前低息環境下，中國經濟的走勢似乎不會因為政府的主觀願望而發生改變。

寬鬆的貨幣政策

我們先看央行的貨幣供應增長。今年第一季的 M2 (廣義貨幣供應量) 增幅 18.8%，而 M1 (狹義貨幣供應量) 的增長只有 12.7%，央行 M2 的目標增長為 15% 左右，目前貨幣供應增長太快。M2 和 M1 的增速的較大差異一方面顯示消費不足，另一方面也為貸款的增長提供了動因。第一季貸款的趨勢如果持續的話，今年的貸款總額將達到 5 萬億人民幣，幾乎是去年的兩倍，到時中國經濟恐怕難以抵受這個熱度。

貨幣供應快速增加的原因，是長期的低息環境和人民幣升值預期帶來的大量熱錢。中國上一次加息是 2004 年 10 月，當時在 CPI 連續五個月超過 5% 的情況下才加息 0.27。今年第一季度外匯儲備新增 562 億美元，其中 33% 屬於熱錢。外匯佔款也增加貨幣供應。

在人民幣升值的預期下，提升利率將會引入更多熱錢，難以達到控制貨幣供應的目的，而且加息也會打擊消費的熱情。央行上月底只將貸款利率提升 0.27 而存款利率不動就是兩全的方法，同時銀行

將受益於息差擴大。目前已將 5 年期以上的按揭貸款利率調高到 6.39%，息差擴大也將打擊消費信貸的增長。

加快人民幣升值的步伐

除了利率的調整，加快匯率改革以及提高存款準備金率及下調存款準備金利率也是可能採取的冷卻經濟手段之一。但中國的儲蓄率超過 40%，銀行正致力減低壞帳率，單純的提高存款準備金率或下調準備金利率對控制貸款的增長作用有限。

人民幣匯率改革之後，中國的出口似乎並未減速，相信人民幣匯率的提升有加快的趨勢。人民幣升值，有利於增加進口，增加消費，減少出口即可控制投資的增長，盡快達至貿易平衡。但副作用是影響就業，幸好目前中國在農村政策的配合下，許多農民轉回農村，城市的勞動力供應緊張，人民幣升值的負面影響得到部分釋放。

即使中國加快人民幣升值的步伐，也難以達到一年 10% 的升幅。因為央行必須謹慎調整，以防止陷入當年日本的困局。相信央行將密切關注人民幣升值對進出口的影響，中國目前不能負擔出口的負增長，那會導致經濟增長的大幅降低，從而危害社會穩定。

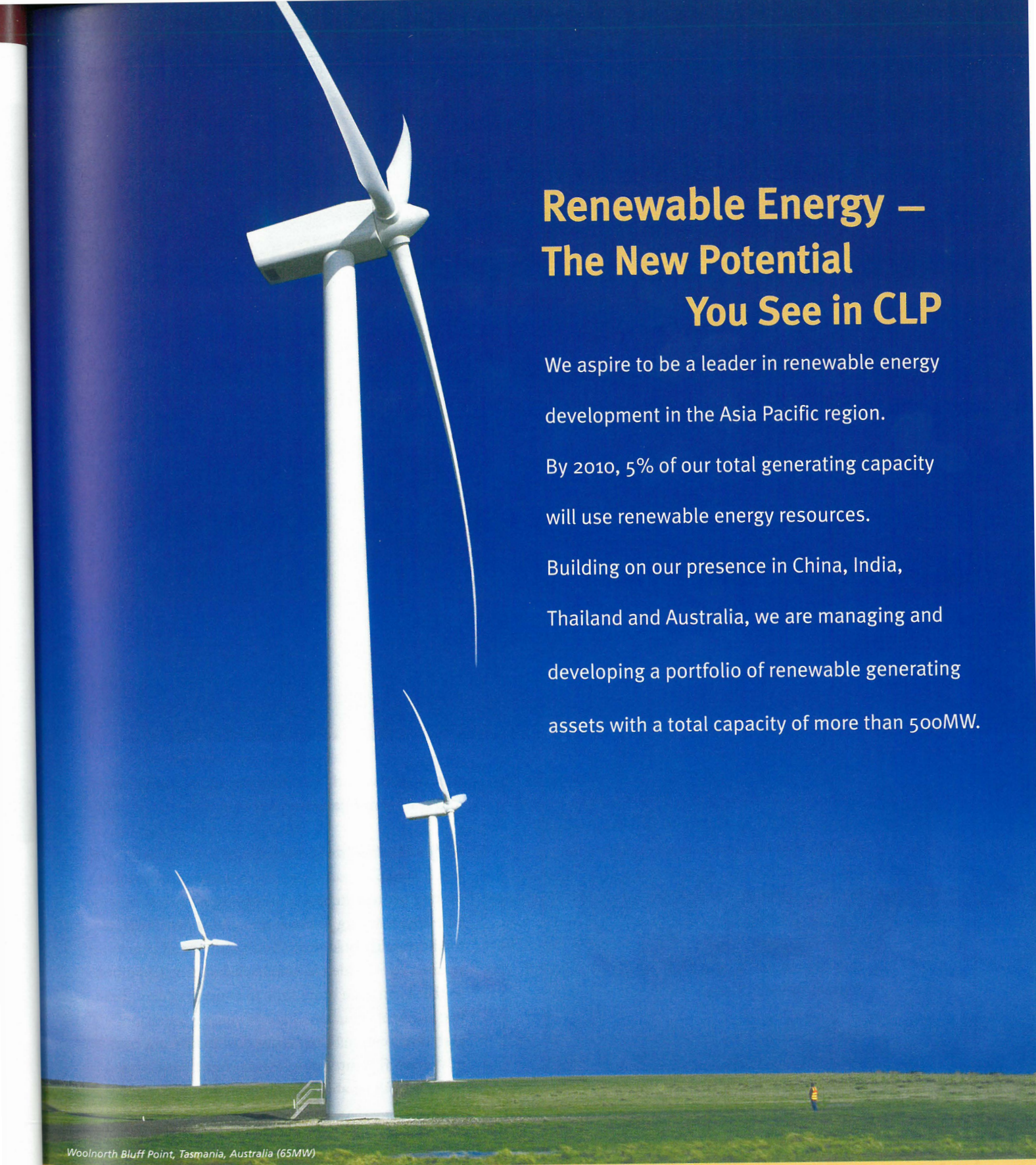
中國目前的經濟增長方式已步向惡性循環。出口的高速增長帶來高收入，在內部消費乏力的情況下，政府唯有投資基建及擴大生產，增加的產品又增加出口，如此循環，對環境和資源的壓力大增，對外貿易的摩擦大增，循環已難以持續。打破這個癥結的關鍵在於提升內部消費。當然增加社會保障，健全的教育及醫療系統都有助於提升內部消費，人民幣升值作為金融手段，將是合理而可行的。✿

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Meet Dr Hari Harilela 與夏利萊博士對談

Dr Hari Harilela has decided to step down from HKGCC's General Committee after almost 17 years to, as he puts it, allow "young blood to inject new ideas." *Bulletin* Editor Malcolm Ainsworth managed to have a chat with Dr Harilela before he retired last month about the Chamber, his business empire and his philosophy in life.



Bulletin: You joined the HKGCC in 1953 and have been an active member ever since. Why have you invested so much of your time and energy into the Chamber?

Dr Hari Harilela: The reason I stayed so long is because the General Chamber is a very important business organization in Hong Kong, as it always has been. For my term on the General Committee, I think it is important that Indian interests should be represented there, because there are over 30,000 Indians in Hong Kong.

B: What do you plan to do after you retire from the General Committee?

HH: I will still be very active with my businesses, but at 84 years old, I think it is about time to step down so that the Chamber can get some young blood to inject new ideas.

B: What do you think about the role and importance of the Indian business community in Hong Kong after 1997?

HH: I think the Indian community is developing very well in Hong Kong. We now see Indian's everywhere, whether that is in social life or business life. They also have diversified into new business areas, whereas before they only used to do mainly

import and export, now they have gone in high-tech and real estate businesses.

B: The Harilela Group has interests in everything from hotels to trading, are there any new areas that you are looking to break into?

HH: We are trying to break into China and India, in the hospitality business. That is also one of the reasons I've decided to step back from the Chamber, so that I can have more time to concentrate on these two markets, which are becoming very important globally. We have been involved in India for a couple of years, but things move slowly there. For China, I think we will be able to move much faster.

B: India is viewed as the next upcoming economic power in Asia, what is your view on the country's development over the next decade, and how would you compare it with China?

HH: Many years ago we had a huge debate on this, and concluded that India's two big advantages are that we have the language and the rule of law. On the drawbacks, there is a lot of red tape, and the infrastructure is very weak. If India can improve on these two things, then I think they will be able to

march ahead much faster. Look at how China is advancing, it has grown 8-10 times the rate that India has achieved in the last 56 years.

B: Hoteliers seem to be enjoying a constant high-season, do you expect the current tourism boom to continue for some time?

HH: I think it will continue for at least two to three years. China has given a big boost to Hong Kong tourism, but Mainland visitors have not yet gone for what we call foreign brand hotels, they still prefer Chinese-style hotels, so I think that is an area with very good potential for development.

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

HH: My main concern, and also that of most people, is the terrible air pollution. I think a lot of talent is probably not coming to Hong Kong because of the pollution, which is affecting our competitiveness. I cannot blame Hong Kong for the air pollution, because most of it is coming from factories in China. This is something that needs to be improved at any cost. The Hong Kong Government is doing the best they can, but more needs to be done. I went to Dongguan recently and the air there is terrible; no one wants to walk anywhere there because of the pollution, which of course is blowing to Hong Kong. I think the only way that we will see any improvement in this would be for the leaders in China to take charge of the problem.

Secondly, is how office rents keep on rising. Hong Kong has lost out on a couple of international surveys in its competitiveness because of this. I think the landlords here sometimes do not realise it is better to have a long-term outlook than a short one and keep the rents reasonable.

The third thing where Hong Kong could improve is with so many people expressing their views, nothing seems to be getting done. Whether it is Kai Tak or Tamar – which have basically been lying idle for a decade – or whatever, I think we are slowing down quite a bit on the "can-do" side. Of course some opinions are excellent, but you cannot wait until you get 100% consensus, that is impossible.

B: If you would pick one businessperson that you most admire during all your years in Hong Kong, who would you choose?

HH: That has to be Li Ka-shing. If you talk about who is the talk of the town, the talk of Asia and even the world, then he has to be the man.

B: Do you have any regrets in life?

HH: No regrets. If you have regrets you will never move forward. Some people say, 'I lost this, I lost that,' but nobody actually lost anything. Every person should have no regrets, because you can't turn back the clock to put the past into the future. Regrets are like dirt: you need to sweep them away and move on or things will just keep piling up.

B: What is your greatest ambition?

HH: My greatest ambition is to keep my family together as my asset. My greatest treasure in life is my family. So far I have kept the 100 members together under one roof. I hope that during my lifetime this won't become scattered out. In business yes we are spreading out, but in our personal and moral life, keeping the family as one is not going to be easy, especially with this new generation coming in. So as far as my ambition is concerned, it has to be to see the Harilela Group maintain its joint family system, which I think is very rare. That is my wish, to see the family stay together. ✿



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出任本會理事近 17 年的夏利萊博士已決定離開理事會，他認為這可讓年輕新血加入，為總商會帶來新意念。上月，本刊總編輯麥爾康專訪了快將離任的夏博士，聽他談總商會、其集團業務和人生觀。

問：你自 1953 年加入總商會以來，一直是本會活躍分子，是什麼原因令你長期投入本會事務？

答：我參與總商會多年，因為總商會在本港地位一向重要。至於出任理事，是為了代表香港 3 萬多名印度人的權益。

問：卸任理事之後，你有什麼計劃？

答：我仍會積極打理生意，我畢竟 84 歲了，大概是時候離任，讓年輕的新血加入，為總商會帶來新意。

問：你怎樣看 97 年回歸後印度商界在香港的角色和重要性？

答：我認為香港印度社群的發展理想，他們活躍於社會和商界，還進軍新的業務領域。以前印度人主要從事進出口生意，如今已踏足高科技和地產行業。

問：夏利萊集團業務多元化，包括酒店、貿易等，你有否計劃踏足新的領域？

答：鑑於中國和印度的全球地位日益重要，我們正設法在兩國開拓酒店業務。我卸任理事的原因之一，亦是為了專注這方面的工作。我們發展印度業務已好幾年，但進展緩慢，至於中國業務，我想進展應會較快。

問：印度被視為下一個冒起的亞洲國家，你怎樣看印度未來 10 年的發展？與中國比較又如何？

答：多年前我們已曾深入討論這題目，我們認為印度擁有語言和法治優勢，但卻有嚴重的官僚問題和基礎設施貧乏，若能設法改善，相信印度能發展得更快。中國的發展一日千里，在過去 56 年，其增長速度是印度的 8 至 10 倍。

問：目前酒店業生意很理想，你認為旅遊業好景會否持續？

答：我相信會持續至少兩三年。中國內地為香港旅遊業提供很大動力，然而現今內地旅客多選擇有中國特色和背景的酒店，而很少入住知名的國際酒店，因此我認為這方面仍有很大的發展空間。

問：你認為香港目前最迫切的三個問題是甚麼？

答：跟大多數人一樣，我最關注空氣污染問題。空氣污染或會令有意來港的人才卻步，影響本港競爭力。由於污染主要來自內地工廠，所以不能只怪責香港。空氣污染問題無論如何必須改善，港府方面已很努力，但仍需更進一步。最近我到過東莞，那裏的空氣很差，令人不想外出，那些污氣必會吹來香港。我看唯有內地政府領導層認真治理污染問題，情況才會改善。

第二是寫字樓租金持續上升，以致在好幾項國際競爭力調查中，香港的排名均下跌。我認為業主應著眼長線多於短線回報，把租金維持在合理水平。

第三是社會上意見太多，也許會一事無成，像啟德和添馬艦兩幅地，均已丟空 10 年之久，或許香港人的拼勁已減低了。當然也有些建議是很好的，但很多事情不可能等到有全面共識才行動。

問：在香港多年，你最欣賞本港哪位商界人士？

答：那必定是李嘉誠，在香港、亞洲以至全球，他都是有份量的人物。

問：人生中有否令你遺憾的事？

答：沒有。遺憾阻礙進步，有些人總愛嗟歎錯過這樣，錯過那樣，但實際並無失掉什麼。我們都不該抱憾，因為時光不會倒流。把遺憾當作塵埃般掃掉，繼續前進，否則只會原地踏步。

問：你最大的抱負是甚麼？

答：我最重視家庭，維持家族團結是我最大的抱負。現時，我們近百名家族成員仍然住在一起，希望這狀況在我有生之年也能持續。在生意上，我們作多方面發展；然而在個人和精神方面，我們強調團結一心，要新一代接受這套觀念並不容易。我希望夏利萊家族組織能維持下去，一家人團結一起，是最彌足珍貴的。✿

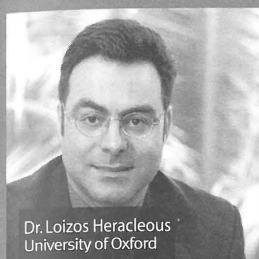




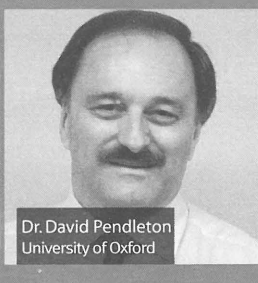
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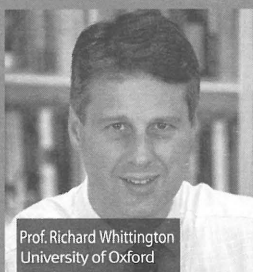
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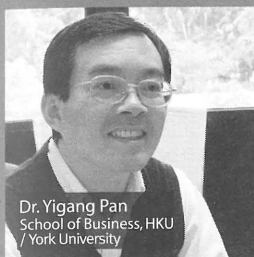
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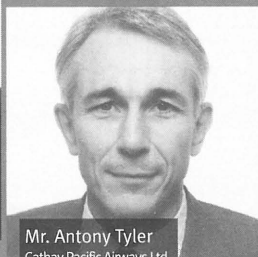
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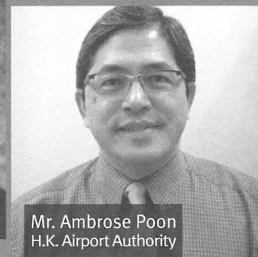
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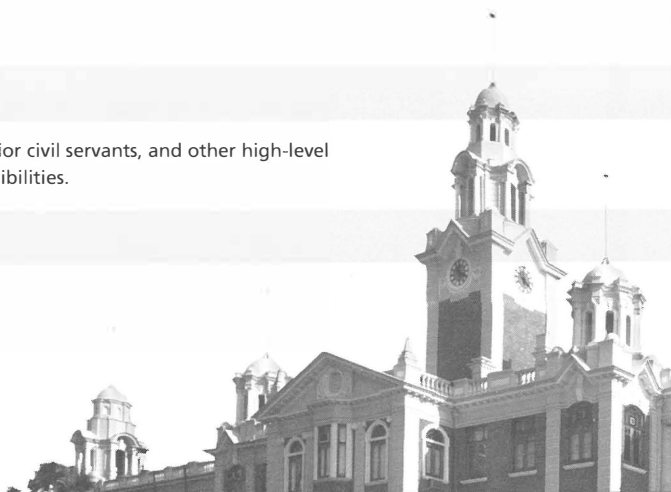
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How Plain English Can Mean More Profit

談淺白英語之效益

By Anthony Behan
柏偉恒

Say it
in plain
English

President Clinton instructed federal agencies to use plain English in government documents. An example of how things have changed:

BEFORE

Ways of exit access and the doors to exits to which they lead shall be so designated and arranged as to be clearly recognizable as such.

AFTER

An exit door must be free of signs or decorations that obscure its visibility.

SOURCE: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Research/JUDY TREIBLE; Graphic/T. TSONG

Ask 10 people "what is plain English?" and you will probably get 10 different answers. Yet the business community the world over has been pushing for greater use of plain English for years. In Hong Kong, the Stock Exchange and the Security and Futures Commission launched in 1997 the "Project on the Use of Plain Language." The project is aimed specifically at lawyers, and other professionals in general, who are responsible for the language used in issuers' announcements.

The Plain Language Commission in the U.K. defines plain language as: "The writing and setting out of essential information in a way that gives a cooperative, motivated person a good chance of understanding the document at the first reading, and in the same sense that the writer meant it to be understood."

Another definition states plain language is: "language that reflects the interests and needs of the reader and consumer rather than the legal, bureaucratic, or

technological interests of the writer or the organization that the writer represents." (Steinberg E. *Plain English: Principles and Practice* 1991)

The origins of plain language

In the U.K., George Orwell undoubtedly started the Plain Language Movement with his essay "Politics and the English Language" (1946) in which he laid out his guidelines for plain language:

1. Never use a metaphor, a simile or other figures of speech you are used to seeing in print.
2. Never use a long word where a short one will do.
3. If it is possible to cut out a word, always cut it out.
4. Never use the passive where you can use the active.
5. Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word or a jargon word if you can think of an "everyday English" equivalent.

In the United States, Stuart Chase is credited with being the original plain language proponent. In his book *The Power of Words* (1963) he complained

about "Gobbledegook in texts." In 1971 the National Council of Teachers of English in the USA formed the "Public Doublespeak Committee."

In 1972 President Richard Nixon added momentum to the Plain Language Movement when he decreed that the Federal Register should be written in "layman's terms." The business world soon followed.

Why plain language?

- Readers understand documents better.
- Readers prefer plain language.
- Readers locate information faster.
- Documents are easier to update.
- It is easier and cheaper to train people.
- Documents are more cost-effective.

In 1973 Citibank converted a promissory note to plain language; a change that brought great prestige to the bank, which was seen as a leader in improving customer relations. However, the bank's decision to rewrite the note was done to cut costs. Citibank had spent a lot of time in small claims courts trying to collect on their promissory notes. It had also spent a lot of time training staff to answer customer questions about their complicated forms and contracts.

After the adoption of the plain language note and other plain language forms, there was a measurable savings in staff training time and a reduction in small claims lawsuits. There was also a substantial increase in market-share and the wording of the new form has not been challenged in court.

What are the savings using plain language?

Plain language has gone beyond being just a philosophical discussion. In 1998, United States President Bill Clinton issued a memo to the heads of U.S. federal executive departments and agencies directing them to begin using "plain language" to make government "more responsive, accessible, and understandable in its communications with the public Plain Language saves the government and the private sector time, effort and money."

There are a number of projects showing the benefits of plain language techniques. Joe Kimble, author of "Writing for Dollars," argues that companies that use plain English could cut their costs by up to 30%. National governments, councils, multinational corporations, and major industry bodies agree with him and have adopted the plain language model for sound, commercial reasons – plain language saves time and money. The savings claimed for plain language are remarkable:

- General Electric saved US\$275,000 by redrafting manuals into plain language.
- The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs saved US\$40,000 after redrafting one standard letter into plain language.
- Plain language has saved the British Government an estimated £500 million in the last 20 years.
- Customers in three surveys of standard letters from banks unanimously preferred the plain language versions.
- British Telecom cut customer queries by 25% by using plain language.

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The study citing the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs involved revising a sample letter. Benefits counsellors estimated that 750 copies of the original letter had been sent in one year with over 1,100 calls as a result. After the letter was revised, 710 copies were sent with just under 200 calls as a result.

Similarly, after revising their documentation using plain language techniques, their phone centre call volume was reduced from 50 calls a day to two calls a month.

Some people think that flowery language and complicated writing is a sign of intellectual strength. They are wrong. Some of our greatest communicators were – and are – passionate believers in the simplicity of the written word. As Winston Churchill described a particularly tortured piece of “officialese.” “This is the sort of English up with which I will not put.” ✎

Anthony Behan is Managing Director of The Communication Group Ltd., a communication consultancy specializing in spoken and written business communication. He can be contacted at tcgroup@netvigator.com

若問「何謂淺白英語？」，大概會得到多個不同答案，然而全球商界推廣及鼓勵採用淺白英語已多年。在香港，聯交所和證監會於1997年推行「淺白語言計劃」，對象主要是參與編撰發行人公佈文件的律師及其他專業人士。

英國的淺白語言委員會 (Plain Language Commission) 對淺白語言的定義為：「書寫表達重要資料，讓合作的、積極的讀者大致上一看便明，並掌握到作者要表達的意思。」

淺白語言的另一定義為「著重反映讀者和消費者權益及需要，而非作者或其代表機構之法律、官僚或技術權益的語言。」(Steinberg E. Plain English: Principles and Practice 1991)

淺白英語的起源

「淺白語言運動」無疑是英國作家喬治·奧威爾 (George Orwell) 所發起的。1946年，他在《政治與英語》("Politics and the English Language") 一文中對淺白語言提出的指引有：

1. 不採用隱喻、明喻或在其他書刊中經常看到的修辭手法。
2. 盡可能選用較短的詞語。
3. 盡可能減少用字。
4. 盡可能以主動式代替被動式。
5. 避免選用外語、科技詞語或術語，盡可能以常用英語代之。



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• 腎功能 Kidney Function	✓	✓
• 全面血脂 Full Lipid Profile	✓	✓
• 口服糖耐量測試 Oral Glucose Tolerance Test	✓	✓
• 尿酸 Urate	✓	✓
• 乙型肝炎表面抗原 Hepatitis Bs Antigen	✓	✓
• 甲狀腺功能 Thyroid Function	✓	✓
• 癌症指標 Tumor Marker		
• 總前列腺特異抗原 (前列腺癌) PSA (Prostate Cancer)	✓	
• 甲胎蛋白 (肝癌) AFP (Liver Cancer)		✓
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• 尿液分析 Urinalysis	✓	✓
• 尿液微分析 Micro Urinalysis	✓	✓
• 微量白尿 Microalbuminuria	✓	✓
糞便隱血檢驗 Faecal Occult Blood	✓	✓

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- 卵巢 Ovary
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- 膀胱 Urinary Bladder
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在美國，Stuart Chase 被稱為支持淺白英語的先驅，他撰寫的《Power of Words》(1963) 一書批評「生僻艱澀的內容」。1971 年，全美英語教師協會更成立委員會，專諷刺及批評賣弄語言，但內容空洞矛盾的公眾人物言論。

1972 年，美國總統尼克遜頒令聯邦登記冊之內容用語必須簡明，讓普羅大眾都能明白，商界亦迅速仿效，令淺白語言運動更進一步。

淺白語言有什麼好處？

- 有助讀者理解
- 受讀者歡迎
- 讀者能更快找到所需資料
- 更新文件較易
- 培訓人才更易，成本也較低
- 文件的成本效益更高

1973 年，花旗銀行因其本票改用淺白語言而聲譽大增，更被視為改善客戶關戶的先導者。事實上，花旗銀行此舉只為了減省成本，減少該行要處理因本票而起的小型官司。以前，由於該行的表格和合約內容複雜難明，公司要花上不少時間來訓練員工，以解答客戶的查詢。

該行票據和其他表格轉用淺白語言後，訓練員工所需之時間縮短，相關的官司數目亦減少，有助該行減省開支，其市場佔有率更有可觀增長，新表格的用語也沒有受到法庭質疑。

淺白語言如何助省成本？

淺白語言已走出哲學性討論範疇。1998 年，美國總統克林頓向聯邦各部門和機關主管發出備忘錄，指示他們開始採用「淺白語言」，使政府「能更有效作出回應，與公眾的溝通更直接和容易理解……淺白語言令政府和商界都能節省時間、工作和金錢。」

採用淺白語言而得益的例子很多。《Writing for Dollars》作者 Joe Kimble 認為淺白語言可助企業節省成本達 3 成，其看法獲得國家政府部門、議會、跨國公司及各大業界組織認同，為了省錢和省時，它們都紛紛採用淺白語言。據稱因此而省回大筆費用的例子不少：

- 通用電器推出以淺白語言寫成的說明手冊後，公司節省了 275,000 美元。
- 美國退役運人事務部把一封規格函件以淺白語言重寫，有助該部節省 40,000 美元。
- 過去 20 年，淺白語言估計助英國政府節省了 5 億英鎊。
- 3 項就銀行規格函件而進行的客戶調查顯示，客戶一致較喜歡以淺白語言撰寫的函件。
- 英國電訊採用淺白語言後，其客戶查詢減少了 25%。

該研究舉出美國退役軍人事務部把一封規格函件以淺白語言重寫的例子，福利顧問估計舊有的規格函件一年內寄出 750 封，但該部其後收到的查詢電話超過 1,100 個。函件以淺白語言重寫後，一年內寄出了 710 封，而該部收到的查詢不足 200 個。

同樣，其他文件採用淺白語言後，接線中心接獲的來電由每天 50 個大減至每月 2 個。

有人以為花巧複雜的文字代表有學識和智慧，其實並不然，當代許多表達和溝通技巧一流的名人和演說家都喜歡採用淺白語言。正如邱吉爾看一篇非常迂腐累贅的公文時說：「我實在受不了這種英語。」✿

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Chamber welcomes Commissioner Lu Xinhua

Chamber Chairman David Eldon hosted a welcome breakfast meeting on March 30 for Commissioner Lu Xinhua. During the meeting, General Committee members and Committee Chairmen welcomed the Commissioner and had friendly discussions on the future economic development of Hong Kong.

總商會歡迎特派員呂新華

本會主席艾爾敦於3月30日舉行早餐會歡迎特派員呂新華，多名理事會成員和委員會主席均有出席，一起暢談香港未來經濟發展。

Americas

Clyde Prestowitz, President, Economic Strategies Institute, USA, visited the Chamber on March 23 and met with then Chamber CEO Dr Eden Woon to discuss developments in Hong Kong.

A 49-member delegation from the Society for International Business Fellows, USA, met with then Chamber CEO Dr Eden Woon on March 28 at the InterContinental Hotel. During the meeting, the delegation was briefed on the latest economic and financial developments in Hong Kong.

Paul Bateman, President, Economic Club of New York, USA, visited the Chamber on March 29 to

learn more about economic developments in Hong Kong.

André Schneider, Managing Director and COO, and Jeremy Jurgens, Director, Global Growth Companies, of World Economic Forum, visited the Chamber on April 3 and met with Chamber Chief Economist David O'Rear. The visitors were looking for ideas on ways to expand future co-operation between the two organizations.

Laure Aubuchon, Senior Vice President, International Business Development, New York City Economic Development Corporation, USA, visited the Chamber on April 3 to discuss ways

to enhance relations between the two organizations.

Graham Morris, Chairman, Board of the FRC Group, U.K., and Professor Jane Wei-skillern, Assistant Professor, General Management – Initiative on Social Enterprise, Harvard Business School, USA, visited the Chamber on April 7 and met with Chamber Senior Director of Business Policy Dr WK Chan.

Asia/Africa



Gordon Chhag, an Asia analyst and the author of "Nuclear

Showdown: North Korea Takes On the World," shared with members at the Chamber's March 21

roundtable luncheon the latest economic reforms that North Korea has been undergoing and the business opportunities presented to Hong Kong companies.

Willie Van Heerden, Sector Manager: General Manufacturing, Investment & Trade Promotion Unit of Eastern Cape Development Corporation from South Africa, called on the Chamber on March 22. Neville Shroff, Vice Chairman of the Asia/Africa Committee, welcomed Mr Heerden and the two discussed business opportunities in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province.

Soo Cheng Ghee, Senior Economist, and Puah Kok Keong, Economist, Singapore Ministry of

Trade and Industry (MTI), called on the Chamber on March 23. Dr Eden Woon, then Chamber CEO, welcomed the visitors and discussed Hong Kong's growing integration with the Mainland.

Masaki Nishimori, Deputy Director, North and East Asia Division, and Takeshi Soda, Deputy Director, International Economic Affairs Division, Trade Policy Bureau, Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, called on the Chamber on March 29. The two met with David O'Rear, Chamber Chief Economist, and exchanged views on the latest economic developments in Japan and Hong Kong.

Ali Abdulla Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, visited Hong Kong on April 8. Chamber members were invited to a private cocktail reception to meet the president and his entourage.

China

The Shenzhen-Hong Kong Financial Cooperation Symposium took place on March 12 in Hong Kong. Shenzhen officials introduced the city's investment environment and the newly developed zone for Hong Kong financial and banking enterprises as a back-end services base. Former Chamber CEO Dr Eden Woon represented HKGCC at the symposium.

He Ping, Vice Director of the Sichuan Foreign Affairs Office, led a delegation to

call on the Chamber on March 16 to learn more about the structure and operations of HKGCC.

Guangdong-HK-Macau Chambers High-level Roundtable Meeting, organized by the Macau General Chamber of Commerce, took place in Macau on March 17. Emil Yu, Chairman of the SME Committee, represented HKGCC at the meeting and exchanged views with participants on ways to enhance cooperation in the Guangdong region.

David Lie, HKGCC China Committee Chairman, represented the Chamber at a forum on "China's 11th Five-Year Program – Hong Kong's Perspective" on March 20. Mr Lie delivered a speech on the opportunities and challenges for Hong Kong arising from the development program.

Xu Bing, Deputy Secretary General, Chinese Export Commodities Fair, paid a courtesy call on the Chamber on March 28 and invited HKGCC to organize a delegation to visit the 100th Canton Fair in October this year.

2006 Hebei (Hong Kong) Trade and Investment Symposium (He Bei Culture Week) took place in Hong Kong from March 27-30. Then Chamber CEO Dr Eden Woon represented the HKGCC at the opening ceremony, while Alan Wong, HKGCC

China Committee Vice Chairman, was the Chamber's representative during the dinner.



Mona Mak, Tax Director, and Isabel Liu, Tax Manager,

Deloitte Touche Tomatsu, briefed members at the Chamber's March 31 roundtable luncheon on new measures relating to PRC individual income tax issues.

A number of visitors and events relating to Xi'an took place in April. The first being a visit from Zeng Zhixiong, Chairman of Xi'an-Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, who met HKGCC China Committee Chairman David Lie on April 4 to discuss further cooperation between the two organizations. On April 11 the 2006 Xi'an Trade and Tourist Promotion took place, as well as a banquet celebrating the establishment of Hong Kong-Xi'an Chamber of Commerce. On the following day, Dong Jun,

Vice Mayor of Xi'an City, led a delegation to call on the Chamber to discuss the event.

Dr WK Chan, the Chamber's Senior Director for Business Policy, in the capacity of staff officer of Anthony Nightingale, Chairman of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (GPRDBC) Joint Investment and Trade Promotion (JITP) Subgroup, chaired an informal meeting with Huang Zhiwei, Chairman of the JITP Subgroup of the Guangdong side, to discuss the program of cooperation by Hong Kong and Guangdong subgroups. Among other things, the Guangdong side agreed to bring a group of potential PRD investors to Hong Kong in May.

The first meeting of the new term of the GPRDBC was held on April 3. Chamber former Chairman Anthony Nightingale remains the Chamber's representative, while Dr WK Chan remains the staff officer. Mr Nightingale continued to chair the JITP subgroup of the Council.

Esam Abdulla Fakhro, Chairman of Bahrain Chamber of Commerce & Industry, and Dr Eden Woon, then Chamber CEO, signed a Memorandum of Understanding on March 24 to enhance future cooperation in promoting bilateral trade relations between Hong Kong and Bahrain.

巴林工商會主席 Esam Abdulla Fakhro 和本會總裁翁以登博士於3月24日簽署合作協議備忘錄，以加強未來合作，促進香港與巴林的雙邊貿易關係。



Luncheon with James Baker

貝克午餐會

China's rising ambitions will not collide with those of America because the two nations are at present enjoying unprecedented levels of cooperation and shared interests, former U.S. Secretary for State James Baker told members at a HKGCC-AmCham luncheon.

"There is no better way to find an enemy than to go looking for one. To view any expansion of China's role in world affairs as somehow 'sinister' will only increase the misunderstanding and mistrust that complicate the Sino-American relationship," he said.

"Washington and Beijing working together can do much to ensure that the people of Asia and the world enjoy a more secure and abundant future."

美國前國務卿貝克在總商會與美國商會合辦的午餐會中表示，由於中美兩國目前有著前所未有的重大合作關係和共同利益，兩國雖各有雄心，但不會起矛盾。

貝克說：「若是刻意尋找，總會找到敵人。中國在國際上之角色愈來愈舉足輕重，如視之為威脅，只會加深誤解和猜疑，令中美關係複雜化。」

他續說：「華府和北京合作，可望為亞洲和全球帶來更安穩美好的明天。」

Europe

Dr Gerhard Eschenbaum, Deputy Executive Director and Director of International Business Department of the Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce, and Volkmar Herr, Director, International Affairs of Bremen Chamber of Commerce, visited the Chamber on March 27 and met with Chamber Director of International Business Eva Chow.

Environment

A mini-seminar on management of municipal solid waste, titled "Wasting No Opportunities," took place on March 17. Raymond Fan, Deputy Director, Environmental Protection Department; Prof Poon Chi-sun, Chairman of the Waste

Subcommittee of the Advisory Council on the Environment; and James Graham, Convenor of the Hong Kong Business Coalition on the Environment, discussed possible solutions and challenges to Hong Kong's mounting waste problem.

The Project Clean Air team met on March 28 to review progress and to discuss with environmental consultant ERM upcoming projects. ERM has been commissioned by the Chamber to prepare a set of "Business Guidelines" to implement the Clean Air Charter, a draft of which has been put on the Chamber Website. It was agreed that ERM would conduct a pilot scheme for SMEs to implement the Clean Air Charter.

Roy Tang, Deputy Secretary for Environment, met with members of the Environment Committee on April 4 to discuss progress of the government's conservation policy. The committee also reviewed progress of the Project Clean Air.

Industry and SME

Ophelia Wong, Deputy Director of Planning, and Jacinta Woo, Senior Town Planner, Planning Department, spoke at a Chamber Government at Work Series roundtable luncheon on March 28 about the planning application procedures, and how businesses can make requests for rezoning.

The SME Committee met on March 29 to discuss SME-support programs offered by the Trade

Development Council and the Hong Kong Productivity Council. The TDC's Lai Ching Hung and HKPC's Vincent Li gave members an overview of their respective schemes.

Service Industries

The Digital Information and Telecom Committee and other relevant committees finalized the Chamber's response to proposals on legislating against spamming, which was submitted to the government on March 20.

Tourism Commissioner Eva Cheng met with members of the Travel/Tourism Committee on April 4 over an informal lunch to exchange views on tourism development in Hong Kong. 🌸

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美洲

美國經濟策略研究院總裁 **Clyde Prestowitz** 於 3 月 23 日到訪，與本會總裁翁以登博士會面及討論香港發展。

美國國際商界協會的 49 人代表團 3 月 28 日與本會總裁翁以登博士在洲際酒店會面。翁博士向團員簡介香港近期經濟和金融發展。

美國紐約經濟會主席 **Paul Bateman** 於 3 月 29 日到訪，由本會總裁翁以登博士接見並向他介紹香港經濟發展。

世界經濟論壇的全球成長型公司行政總監兼營運總裁 **André Schneider** 及總監 **Jeremy Jurgens** 於 4 月 3 日到訪，與本會首席經濟師歐大衛會面，研究如何擴大雙方未來合作。

美國紐約市經濟發展公司國際商業發展高級副總裁 **Laure Aubuchon** 於 4 月 3 日到訪，與本會總裁翁以登博士會面，討論如何加強雙方關係。

英國 FRC Group 董事會主席 **Graham Morris** 和美國哈佛學院助理教授 **Jane Weiskillern** 教授於 4 月 7 日到訪，與本會工商政策副總裁陳偉群博士會面。

亞洲 / 非洲

在本會 3 月 21 日小型午餐會，亞洲分析家及《Nuclear Showdown: North Korea Takes On the World》一書作者 **章家敦** 談北韓近期經濟改革及為港商帶來的商機。

南非 Eastern Cape Development Corporation 一般製造、投資及貿易推廣部分區經理 **Willie Van Heerden** 於 3 月 22 日到訪，由亞洲及非洲委員會副主席 **Neville Shroff** 接見，雙方討論南非東開普省的商機。

新加坡工業貿易部高級經濟師 **Soo Cheng Ghee** 和經濟師 **Puah Kok Keong** 於 3 月 23 日到訪，由本會總裁翁以登博士接見，雙方談香港與內地融合之進展。

日本經濟產業省貿易政策局東北亞室副室長 **Masaki Nishimori** 及國際經濟事務室副室長 **Takeshi Soda** 於 3 月 29 日到訪，與本會首席經濟師歐大衛會面，雙方就近期港日兩地經濟發展交流看法。

也門共和國總統 **薩利赫** 於 4 月 8 日訪港並舉行私人酒會，本會會員獲邀出席酒會與總統及其隨行人員會面。

中國

「深港金融合作懇談會」3 月 12 日在香港舉行，會上深圳官員介紹該市投資環境及可成為香港金融和銀行企業後勤服務基地的新開發區，本會總裁翁以登博士代表本會出席。

四川省外辦(港澳辦)副主任 **賀平** 於 3 月 16 日率領代表團到訪，以瞭解本會架構和運作。

澳門中華總商會主辦的 **粵港澳商會高層圓桌會議** 3 月 17 日在澳門舉行。中小企委員會主席于健安代表本會參加會議，與其他商會代表討論如何加強廣東省各地合作。

本會中國委員會主席 **李大壯** 於 3 月 20 日代表本會出席「中國十一・五規劃及香港擔當的角色」論壇，並於會上作演說，談「十一・五」規劃為香港帶來的機遇和挑戰。

中國出口商品交易會副秘書長 **徐兵** 於 3 月 28 日到訪，邀請本會組團參加今年 10 月舉行的第 100 屆廣州交易會。

2006 河北省(香港)投資貿易洽談會暨河北(香港)文化週於 3 月 27 至 30 日在香港舉行。本會總裁翁以登博士代表本會出席揭幕禮，本會中國委員會副主席黃照明則代表本會出席晚宴。

在本會 3 月 31 日小型午餐會上，德勤會計師事務所稅務總監 **麥婉群** 和稅務經理 **劉頌向** 會員簡介中國個人所得稅新措施。



在 4 月份，本會接待了不少來自西安的訪客，也參與多項與西安有關的活動，包括：4 月 4 日，香港(西安)商會會長 **曾智雄** 到訪，與本會中國委員會主席 **李大壯** 會面及討論雙方進一步合作；4 月 11 日，「2006 西安招商項目和旅遊推介會」及香港(西安)商會成立慶祝會舉行；在翌日，西安市副市長 **董軍** (圖) 帶領代表團到訪並與本會討論有關項目。

本會工商政策副總裁 **陳偉群** 博士，以大珠三角商務委員會轄下聯合投資貿易推廣小組主席 **黎定基** 的執行主任身份，與粵方小組主席 **黃志輝** 主持非正式會議，討論粵港兩地小組的合作計劃。此外，粵方已應允於 5 月帶領珠三角一批準投資者來港。

新一屆大珠三角商務委員會首次會議於 4 月 3 日舉行，本會前主席 **黎定基** 續任本會代表及聯合投資貿易推廣小組主席，**陳偉群** 博士則繼續擔任執行主任。

歐洲

德國杜塞爾多夫商會副執行總監兼國際商務部總監 **Gerhard Eschenbaum** 博士和北冥商會國際事務總監 **Volkmar Herr** 於 3 月 27 日到訪，與本會國際商務總監 **周紫樺** 會面。

環境

一個關於都市廢物管理的小型研討會於 3 月 17 日舉行，主題為「減廢行動刻不容緩」。環境保護署副署長 **范偉明**、環境諮詢委員會廢物管理小組主席 **潘智生** 教授及香港商界環保大聯盟召集人 **關正仕** 於會上討論本港都市固體廢物問題及對策。

「清新空氣計劃」小組於 3 月 28 日舉行進度檢討會議，並與香港環境資源管理顧問有限公司討論將要推出之項目。本會已委聘該公司訂制一套「商界簡易指引」(初稿已上載本會網頁)，以助企業實踐《清新空氣約章》內的承諾，並推行一項相關的中小企試驗計劃。

環境運輸及工務局副秘書長(環境) **鄧忍光** 於 4 月 4 日與環境委員會成員會面，討論政府保育政策的發展，及檢討清新空氣計劃的進度。

工業及中小企

規劃署副署長(地區) **黃婉霜** 和高級城市規劃師 **胡潔貞** 於 3 月 28 日「政府運作系列」小型午餐會講解規劃申請程序，及企業如何提出改劃用途地帶的要求。

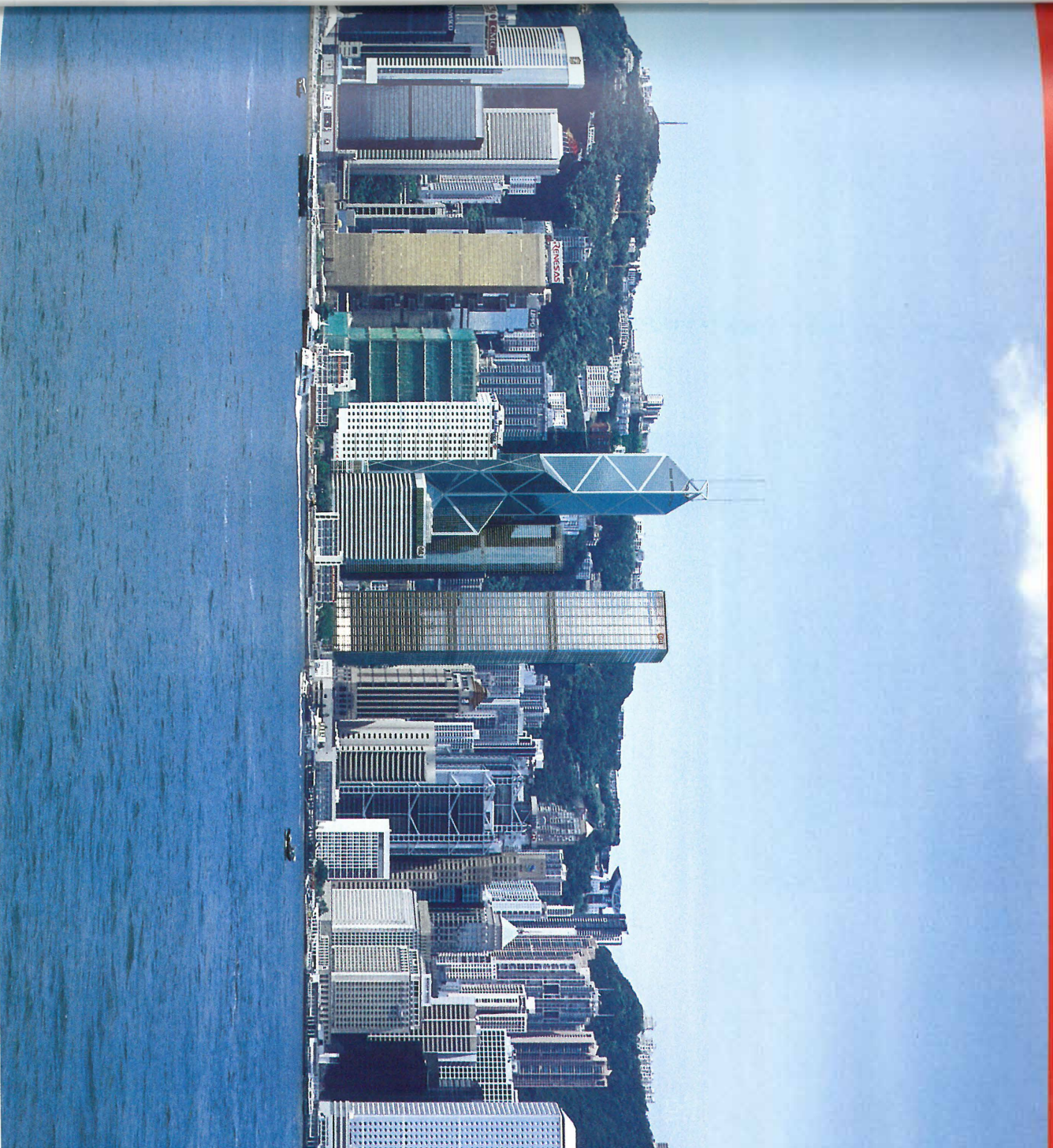
中小企委員會於 3 月 29 日舉行會議，由貿易發展局 **黎清雄** 和香港生產力促進局 **李欣倫** 向會員介紹為中小企提供的支援計劃。

服務業

數碼、資訊及電訊委員會就建議立法打擊濫發電郵與相關的本會委員會擬定本會回應，有關文件已於 3 月 20 日提交政府。

旅遊事務專員 **鄭汝樺** 於 4 月 4 日與旅遊委員會成員舉行非正式午餐會，就香港旅遊業發展交流意見。✿

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What a Brilliant Evening!

輕歌妙舞會慶夜

HKGCC celebrated its 145th anniversary with a dinner immediately after the Annual General Meeting on April 25 with members, former chairmen, and friends of the Chamber. Chief Executive Donald Tsang was the guest speaker for the evening, in addition to Commissioner of Police Dick Lee, because besides being a celebration of HKGCC's founding, the dinner was also to raise funds for the Good Citizen Award, which the Chamber has administered since 1973.

The Chamber's Legal Committee Chairman Kenneth Ng and his band provided an evening of great entertainment, and Chairman David Eldon sang a couple of songs, much to the delight of members. Vice Chairman Dr Lily Chiang, and her sister, well-known singer Agnes Chiang, wowed the audience with classic Chinese numbers, before members took to the dance floor to dance the evening away. ✿

Visit iBulletin for more photos of the night.



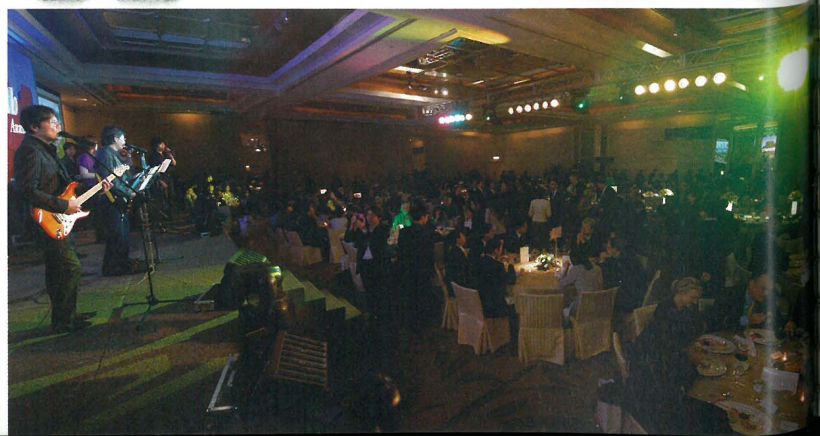


香港總商會於4月25日會員周年大會後舉行晚宴，與會員、多位前任主席和各界友好一同慶祝創會145周年，並邀得行政長官曾蔭權為晚會致辭。由於是次晚宴的另一目的，是為本會自1973年起支持舉辦的「好市民獎」籌募經費，故警務處處長李明達也應邀出席及致辭。

當晚節目非常豐富，包括由本會法律委員會主席伍成業領導之樂隊現場表演及伴奏，艾爾敦主席亦上台一展歌喉，本會常務副主席蔣麗莉博士及其姊名歌星蔣麗萍小姐則獻唱動人的中國懷舊金曲，繞樑三日，台下賓客亦隨著優美的音樂翩翩起舞。✿

當晚彩照已上載《i 工商月刊》網頁。







Lucky Draw 幸運抽獎

1st Prize 頭獎

Mercedes-Benz A150 Avantgarde (HK\$208,000)

平治 A150 Avantgarde 型號房車一部
(價值 208,000 港元)

Winner: Ms Chu Yuet Fong

得獎者：朱月芳女士



2nd Prize 二獎

All-inclusive package to the 2006 Ryder Cup in Kildare, Ireland, plus Cathay Pacific Round-trip Business Class tickets from Hong Kong to London, for 2 persons (HK\$160,000)
愛爾蘭基爾代爾「2006 Ryder Cup」高爾夫球賽雙人全包旅遊套票，連國泰航空來回香港－倫敦商務客位機票兩張 (總值 160,000 港元)

Winner: Mr Jean Paul Cuvelier

得獎者：顧輝年先生



3rd Prize 三獎

3-night Adventure Package at Four Seasons Tented Camp Golden Triangle, Thailand, plus Round-trip Business Class tickets from Hong Kong to Chiang Rai for 2 persons (HK\$50,000)

泰國清萊四季酒店 (Four Seasons Tented Camp Golden Triangle) 雙人住宿 3 晚連來回香港－清萊商務客位機票兩張 (總值 50,000 港元)

Winner: Mr Hubert Ng

得獎者：伍清華先生



The Chamber would like to thank Kenneth Ng and his band, "WayRock," for kindly supporting this event, our prize sponsors, Zung Fu Company Limited, Cathay Pacific Airways, and Four Seasons Hotel, Hiller Pharma for the audio/visual arrangement, and last but by no means least, all members who supported the Good Citizen Award.

本會謹此鳴謝伍成業及其帶領之樂隊為是次晚宴表演助興，仁孚行有限公司、國泰航空和四季酒店贊助抽獎環節之獎品，日億視聽有限公司提供音響，以及支持「好市民獎」之所有會員。



Over \$1 Million Raised for Good Citizen Award

The Chamber wishes to thank all donors and sponsors who generously contributed to replenishing the Good Citizen Award Fund. During the recent fund-raising drive, a total of HK\$1.08 million was raised. Following is a list of companies and individuals who either sponsored tables at the Chamber's 145th Anniversary Dinner in support of the Good Citizen Award on April 25, or made cash donations. Thank you also must go to our anonymous donors.

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本會近期進行的「好市民獎」籌款運動，共籌得108萬港元。謹此鳴謝所有慷慨捐款和贊助的機構、人士與及無名氏捐款者。以下是4月25日145周年晚宴酒席贊助及現金捐款的機構及人士名單。

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China Committee Visits Beijing

中國委員會訪問北京



The Chamber China Committee's annual working visit to Beijing in March proved to be very fruitful for the 30-member delegation, led by the committee's Chairman David Lie and then Chamber CEO Dr Eden Woon, as members had the opportunity to meet with a number of senior government officials.

Hong Kong's inclusion in the 11th 5-year plan for the first time is a significant development. Zhu Zhixin, Vice Chairman of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), said including the HKSAR reflects increasingly closer economic ties between the two areas, and will help better coordinate future development.

The target for China's annual GDP growth rate under the plan has been set at 7.5%, while energy consumption per unit of GDP will be reduced by 20%. As such, energy conservation and environmental protection will be key issues in the coming five years.

Mr Zhu said that the Central Government has no intention of expanding heavy industries, and that past development of the sector was just one of the stages of industrialization. He stressed that China is now focusing on developing its service industries.

Liao Xiaoqi, Vice Minister of Commerce, told members that CEPA's implementation was progressing smoothly and thanked HKGCC and other business organizations for being strict and impartial on issuing CEPA certificates of origin. The Ministry of Commerce will provide training to local officials in the second half of this year on CEPA.

As Hong Kong was not included in China's free-trade agreement with ASEAN, there are worries that Hong Kong is becoming marginalized. Mr Liao said that MOC has heard such concerns and is working on ways to address them. He added that because most free trade agreements that China is

Liao Xiaoli, Vice Minister of MOC, poses for a group photo with delegates.

商務部副部長廖曉麗與代表團合照。

negotiating focus on tariff reductions, it is difficult to include Hong Kong in those agreements as a free port.

On the prospects of the processing trade, an issue close to the hearts of many members, Mr Liao said the MOC has stopped approving applications for new factories in energy-intensive and heavily polluting industries. The processing trade is still a major industry for China, but he pointed out that factories currently engaged in operations not encouraged by the Central Government will need to change.

Sun Songpu, Deputy Director of General Administration of Customs, told the delegation that the State Council has approved the co-location customs clearance system for Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor and the legalities of the system are being ironed out. As for the Hong Kong/Macau/Zhuhai Bridge, Mr Sun said a



HKCSI members exchange views with Zhang Yansheng, Director of the Institute for International Economic Research.

香港服務業聯盟成員與對外經濟研究所所長張燕生交流意見。

HKCSI Talks Services in Beijing

The Hong Kong Coalition of Service Industries (HKCSI) paid its seventh visit to Beijing on March 23, a day after the HKGCC China Committee's two-day working mission. Being the service policy arm of the Chamber, the HKCSI delegation met with two Chinese think-tank bodies of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), namely the Department of Development Planning, and the Academy of Macroeconomic Research. Delegates held discussions on the 11th Five-Year Plan and relevant economic policies, in particular the opportunities and issues brought about by the development of service sectors in the Mainland.

Led by HKCSI Chairman Nicholas Brooke, the 14-member delegation held useful discussions with the two NDRC departments. Members were delighted to hear Yang Weimin, Director-General of the Department of Development Planning, tell them that the development of the service sector had become the key agenda of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Zhang Yansheng, Director of the Institute for International Economic Research, added that a number of research studies would be conducted to assess the role of Hong Kong in China's globalization.

The HKCSI has been maintaining close relations with the State Development Planning Commission since 1996. As the 11th Five Year Plan has many long-term implications for Hong Kong, the HKCSI proposed organizing a joint workshop with NDRC to explore the role of Hong Kong in facilitating the implementation of the plan. Mr Yang supported the idea and HKCSI will draft a preliminary proposal.

While the HKCSI should strengthen its working relationship with the Department of Development Planning and the Academy of Macroeconomic Research, it should also look to build new contacts with the Department of Industrial Policy, which is responsible for promoting service industries strategies.

香港服務業聯盟赴京交流

緊接總商會中國委員會於北京進行的兩天工作訪問後，香港服務業聯盟於3月23日進行其第七次訪京活動。香港服務業聯盟是總商會的服務業智囊團，此行拜訪了國家發展和改革委員會(發改委)的兩大智庫——發展規劃司和宏觀經濟研究院，討論「十一五」規劃和相關經濟政策，特別是隨內地服務業發展而來的機遇和問題。

是次代表團共14人，由聯盟主席蒲祿祺帶領。代表團與發改委部門之會面非常有用，發展規劃司司長楊偉民告訴團員，發展服務業已列入「十一五」規劃的重點議程。對外經濟研究所所長張燕生表示當局將進行多項研究，以評估香港在中國實現全球化過程中扮演的角色。

聯盟自1996年起一直與國家計劃委員會(發改委的前身)保持密切聯繫。由於「十一五」規劃對香港有著深遠意義，聯盟提議與發改委合辦工作坊，探討香港在協助「十一五」推行方面扮演的角色。這構想獲楊司長支持，聯盟將草擬有關之初步建議書。

除了強化與發展規劃司和宏觀經濟研究院之工作關係，聯盟還會設法與推廣服務業策略的產業政策司建立聯繫。

HKCSI Chairman Nicholas Brooke presents a souvenir to Yang Weiming, NDRC Director-General.

香港服務業聯盟主席蒲祿祺致送紀念品予發改委發展規劃司司長楊偉民。

When asked about CSRC's law enforcement powers, Mr Tu said that the law in the past did not grant the commission enough rights to investigate suspect companies to gather evidence and freeze accounts. The Securities Law, effective from January 1 this year, now gives CSRC these rights, which will move China's securities market control and regulation systems towards international standards.

China's ongoing taxation reforms, such as the unification of corporate income tax for domestic and foreign businesses, are something of a worry for businesses. Wang Li, Deputy Director of State Administration of Taxation (SAT), explained that no exact timetable for the laws to come into being have been set, and that new taxation policies are generally phased in over a transitional period. He also pointed out that while regional tax incentives will be reduced, certain industries will enjoy more preferential tax treatment. Arrangements to avoid double taxation between Hong Kong and the Mainland were under final review and are expected to be signed into law soon.

On other tax issues, SAT officials told delegates that the real estate tax policy would remain intact for the short term, while reform of the current sales tax was viewed as a positive move to boost growth of the service industries.

The service sector accounts for 67.8% of Beijing's GDP, the city's Vice Mayor Lu Hao told members. Foreign direct investment in the capital grew rapidly last year due to the 2008 Olympic Games. The city is also aggressively targeting investments in high-tech industries and modern service industries.

Regarding Beijing's investment environment, Mr Lu said front-line officials are allowed to exercise their discretion in approving applications. However, a lack of transparency and inconsistent law enforcement are still a concern for foreign businesses. To learn about problems that businesses encounter, Mr Lu said that his office would meet representatives of major foreign business chambers twice a year. ❀

co-location customs clearance to cover all three cities isn't feasible, so to avoid delaying the project, the idea would be best dropped.

China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) will continue to encourage Mainland enterprises to seek listing in Hong Kong, Tu Guangshao, Vice Chairman of the commission said. Besides raising funds, listing here also helps Mainland enterprises improve their corporate governance and structure. The share-merger reform underway in China will help securities markets to grow and regain their fund raising capability. Even so, Mr Tu said he doesn't believe that this would reduce the number of Chinese enterprises applying for listing in Hong Kong – there are some 10,000-20,000 Mainland enterprises waiting to be listed.



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一行 30 多人的中國委員會訪問團於 3 月赴北京進行一年一度的工作訪問。代表團由香港總商會中國委員會主席李大壯和總商會前總裁翁以登博士率領，此行拜會了多名高層政府官員，收獲甚豐。

香港首次被納入國家的「十一五」規劃，引起廣泛關注。國家發展和改革委員會副主任朱之鑫表示，將香港納入「十一五」規劃顯示兩地的經濟聯繫日益緊密，需要制度上的配合來協調發展。

在「十一五」規劃下，中國本地生產總值年均 7.5% 的增長率是目標性的指標，而每單位本地生產總值的能源消耗較上一個五年計劃減少 20% 則是約束性的指標，節約能源和保護環境是下一個五年發展的重點。

朱主任表示政府並沒有推動重化工業，重化工業的發展是一個自然階段，而不是發展的方向，並強調中國正致力發展服務業。

商務部副部長廖曉淇表示目前 CEPA 實施十分順利，並對總商會及其他商會嚴謹和公正簽發 CEPA 產地來源證表示感謝。同時，商務部還準備在今年下半年對地方政府的官員進行培訓，以保證 CEPA 的實施順暢。

中國與東盟建立自由貿易協議而香港不包括在內，有人擔心香港會否被邊緣化。廖部長表示商務部已經聽到這類反應，並正研究怎樣解決這個問題。他續說，中國正在與其他國家和地區談判自由貿易協議，多是針對關稅減免，所以很難都將香港納入協議。

對於會員關心的加工貿易前景問題，廖部長表示商務部只是停止審批污染大和能耗高的行業的新工廠。他指出，加工貿易依然是中國的重要行業，但現時屬於不被鼓勵行業的加工貿易廠則必須轉型。

海關總署副關長孫松璞告訴團員，西部通道的一地兩檢已經國務院批准，還有一些法律的問題在協商中。至於港澳珠大橋，他表示一地三檢似乎不太可行，因此不會採納，如果在一地三檢的問題上糾纏，會拖慢大橋的決策進度。

證監會副主席屠光紹表示，證監會將一如既往鼓勵內地企業到香港上市。除了籌集資金，到港上市還有助內地企業完善企業的治理結構。現在內地正進行的股改就是為了發展內地的證券市場，當然也可恢復集資功能。但他認為這不會減少到香港上市的內地企業數目，排隊等上市的企業有 1 萬至 2 萬家。

當有會員問證監會的執法是否不夠力度時，屠氏認為過去法律並沒有清晰地賦予證監會權利，證監會沒有調查取證和凍結帳戶的能力。今年 1 月 1 日起生效的《證券法》對關於證監會的執法權利有很詳細的規定，相信中國的證券市場的監管將逐步邁向國際水平。

針對團員對於新的內外稅並軌等稅費改革何時出臺的憂慮，國家稅務總局副局長王力表示當局未就有關法律的實施訂下具體時間表，總的方向是新稅務政策的出臺要有過渡期，將減少區域的優惠政策，增加對產業的優惠政策。磋商中的香港和內地避免雙重徵稅的新稅務安排正在向總局申報，相信快要簽署。

其他稅務問題方面，稅務局多名官員表示，房地產的稅收政策短期內會維持不變。現行的服務業營業稅的徵收方式是多環節徵收，不利於現代服務業的發展，稅務總局正考慮改革營業稅以鼓勵服務業的發展。

北京市副市長陸昊向團員表示，服務業佔北京本地生產總值比重 67.8%。因 2008 奧運關係，去年北京的外資增加迅速，北京亦正大力發展高新技術產業和現代服務業。

當團員問到北京的投資環境如何時，他表示由於政府的法制規則不能窮舉所有經濟現象，第一綫的工作人員有裁量權。然而，由此產生的透明度不足和執法不統一問題仍備受外資企業關注。他本人每年都與主要外國商會代表會面兩次，以瞭解企業遇到的問題。

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Hong Kong
ICT AWARDS
2006 香港資訊及
通訊科技獎

香港特別行政區政府
政府資訊科技總監辦公室
全力支持

Launching Ceremony of Hong Kong ICT Awards 2006 on 7 April 2006. 2006 香港資訊及通訊科技獎開幕典禮於 2006 年 4 月 7 日舉行。

Hong Kong ICT Awards 2006 2006 香港資訊及通訊科技獎

Background

Over the years, there have been different Information and Communications Technology (ICT) awards organized in Hong Kong under various titles. Building on the past successes and experiences, the Hong Kong ICT Awards were launched on 7 April 2006 as a collaborative effort among industry support organizations, ICT professional bodies, academia and the Government to build a large scale and internationally recognized branding of ICT awards of Hong Kong.

Objectives

The Hong Kong ICT Awards aim to recognize, promote and commend the excellent achievements to which Hong Kong ICT professionals and organizations contribute. The awards also encourage local practitioners to develop innovative and creative ICT solutions, which will uplift the image of Hong Kong ICT sectors, both locally and internationally.

The Awards

Supported by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer and organized by six local industry associations, the awards comprise seven categories in Hong Kong's priority ICT areas - digital entertainment, digital inclusion, eBusiness, eGovernment, eLearning, eYouth, and wireless technology. There will be one Grand Award in each award category and an "Award of the Year" will be selected among the seven Grand Awards.

The awards are now open for entries until 16 June, 2006. After completion of the assessment and judging procedures, an Award Presentation Ceremony will be held at the end of 2006.

背景

多年來，本地不同的資訊及通訊科技組織均舉辦各式的獎項。秉承以往的成功經驗，於二零零六年四月七日正式啟動的香港資訊及通訊科技獎是結合業界不同的支援組織、專業團體、學術界和政府部門的代表共同努力而成，目的是為香港舉辦一個大型、並獲國際認同的資訊及通訊科技專業獎項。

目的

香港資訊及通訊科技獎旨在致力表揚及推廣香港資訊及通訊科技業的精英、企業及機構的卓越成就和貢獻，亦同時鼓勵本地業界從業員開發創新和富創意的方案，藉此進一步提升業界在香港及國際的專業形象。

獎項

該獎項獲得政府資訊科技總監辦公室全力支持，由六個本地的業界組織主辦。獎項設有七個本地資訊及通訊科技重點範疇的類別，分別為：數碼娛樂、數碼共融、電子商務、電子政府、電子學習、數碼青年和無線科技。每個獎項類別下均設有一項大獎，而七個類別的優勝者中將再選出「全年大獎」。

比賽現已開始接受報名，截止日期為六月十六日。大會評審委員會完成評審工作後，將在二〇〇六年年尾舉行頒獎典禮。



Secretariat Office of the Hong Kong ICT Awards 2006

2006 香港資訊及通訊科技獎籌備委員會秘書處

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Talent is a hot commodity as cities around the world are falling over themselves to attract the best human capital to raise their competitiveness – and Hong Kong is no exception. The government introduced the “Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents & Professionals” (ASMTP) in July 2003 to make it easier for Hong Kong firms to hire Mainland staff. Chan Leung Yuk (above), and Helen Kwok, from the Immigration Office (Visa Control), explained at a Chamber Government at Work Series roundtable luncheon on April 20 how the scheme was progressing and procedures for employing foreign nationals and Mainland residents in Hong Kong. Following is an abridged version of the Q&A session of that talk. Members can listen to the full Q&A at iBulletin.

Question: How is the ASMTP progressing?

Answer: Since its implementation in July 2003, as of March this year, we have received more than 12,000 applications. I think companies

welcome this scheme because it is non-sector specific and open.

Q: Do you have a breakdown of how these 12,000 fall under the intra-company transfer?

A: We have received more than 1,500 applications for intra-company transfer under ASMTP, and approved more than 1,000 applications.

Q: Under the program, if someone qualifies to work in Hong Kong, do they have to reside here also, or can they commute between Shenzhen and Hong Kong on a daily basis? If that is allowed, does it affect their right of abode in Hong Kong after seven years?

A: When a company says they need to import such a person, the company needs to let us know why, and let us know the job nature. We have a lot of applications like this and understand companies' requirements. After seven years, if the company explains the case clearly to us, then we are also reasonable about that.

Hiring Mainland Talent & Professionals

聘用內地人才

There is no hard and fast rule for approving applicants as each case is judged on its own merits, so it is vitally important that you produce strong reasons why you need this person and how they will help your businesses. It is not as difficult as you might imagine once you have presented your case in detail to the immigration officer.

Q: Regarding the remuneration package, must it include accommodation? What else is a must in the remuneration?

A: To make the application more flexible, we do not set a minimum level, so there are no fixed requirements. However, it must be reasonable, you cannot tell me that you will pay HK\$2,000 for the salary and HK\$8,000 in rent for this person. There is a basic cost of living here that you need to prove that they can meet.

Q: When the spouse and children under 18 are allowed to join the applicant, can the spouse work in Hong Kong and can the children go to local schools?

A: We are now reviewing the restrictions on dependents not being allowed to work here and will announce changes soon. I cannot give any details, but I can say it will be good news. Concerning the children, they are allowed to enter any public school to study for nine years for free as they are treated as a local student if their passport has a valid visa.

Q: What is the position on an expat's wife who is a Mainland Chinese national?

A: The policy is a bit different for overseas dependents. At present we have 150 spouses and children migrating from China to Hong Kong to join their family here. For expats holding a permanent Hong Kong ID card, they can apply for

their spouse to join them here, but the waiting time at present is five years. An alternative would be to get a "Visiting Relative Visa" from the Mainland, which has no quota and can be renewed easily. As mentioned before, we are also reviewing if a Mainland wife can come to stay with the husband in Hong Kong.

Q: Can a fresh graduate from Mainland China come in under the scheme?

A: In our guidebook, we deliberately did not say whether or not we would allow fresh graduates, because if the area of study is not readily available here, we would consider them. As I said before, you basically have to prove the skill or knowledge that the applicant possesses is not easily available here.

Q: Normally an application takes four weeks after you receive all the documents. If a company needs the person urgently, can approval be speeded up?

A: In this case, you should mark your application as urgent, or explain to the immigration officer your situation. Once you have sent in the application, you can also email us to enquire about your case. We promise we follow up every email. ✿

Helen Kwok from the Immigration Office answers members' questions about policy and procedures for employing foreign nationals and Mainland residents in Hong Kong.
入境事務處的郭林鈺向會員講解企業聘請外僑人士和內地居民來港工作的程序。



目前世界各地城市皆求才若渴，設法吸引優秀人才以提升競爭力，香港也不例外。港府於2003年7月推出「輸入內地人才計劃」，助本港企業聘用內地人才來港工作。入境事務處(簽證管制)的陳樑玉和郭林懿軍於4月20日蒞臨本會「政府運作系列」午餐會講座，講解計畫進展，與及企業聘用外籍人士和內地居民來港工作的程序。以下是講座問答環節的內容精華，該環節之全部錄音已上載《i 工商月刊》網頁。

問：「輸入內地人才計劃」的推行進展如何？

答：計劃自2003年7月起實施，截至今年3月為止，我們收到超過12,000份申請。我認為計劃受企業歡迎是因為它不限行業，而且較開放。

問：在12,000份申請中，屬於「公司內部調職安排」的申請佔多少？

答：在計劃下，我們收到超過1,500份屬於「公司內部調職安排」的申請，其中1,000多份申請已獲批。

問：在這計劃下，若內地人士合資格來港工作，他們是否必須在香港居住，抑或准予每日往返深圳和香港之間？若然許可，這會否影響他們於7年後取得居港權？

答：當一間公司提出輸入內地人才的要求，便需要解釋原因和涉及哪一類工作。類似的申請我們收到很多，亦明白企業的需求。7年後，若有關公司能向我們清楚解釋情況，我們也會合理地處理。

審批方面沒有硬性準則，我們會因應每份申請的情況來判斷。所以，最重要是提出充分理據，詳細說明擬聘用之內地人才對貴公司業務有什麼幫助。只要能向入境事務主任提供充分解釋，審批程式並不如外界想像般困難。

問：薪酬條件方面，是否必須包括住宿？除此以外，還須包括甚麼？

答：我們沒有設下最低要求，以給予較大彈性。不過，薪酬一定要合理。譬如說，你願意為僱員付8,000元租金，卻只付他2,000元薪金，那當然不合理了。你提供的薪酬需足以讓受聘者應付在香港的基本生活開支。

問：若申請人可攜同配偶和18歲以下的子女來港，配偶可否在港工作？其子女可否入讀本地學校？

答：我們正檢討受養人不准在港工作的規限，並快將公佈一些改動，雖然現時未能透露詳情，但會是好消息。至於子女，如其護照獲發有效簽證，會被視為本地學生，可於任何公立學校接受9年免費教育。

問：若一名外籍僱員的妻子是內地人士，情況又如何？

答：這情況與申請海外受養人來港略有不同。目前申請內地配偶和子女來港團聚的個案有150宗。凡持有香港永久居民身份證的外籍人士，均可申請配偶來港團聚，現時的輪候時間為5年。另外，他們可向內地申請「探親簽注」，次數不限，亦容易辦理續期。正如先前提過，我們也在研究外籍僱員的內地妻子能否來港與丈夫團聚。

問：內地的新畢業生可否透過這計劃來港？

答：我們的指引沒有特別提及能否讓新畢業生來港工作，若然他們研讀的學科是本港所缺乏的，我們有可能考慮有關申請。正如我先前提過，最重要是證明申請人擁有本港所缺乏的技能或知識。

問：交齊所有文件後，審批申請約需時4星期。若企業急需聘用有關人才，會否加快處理？

答：遇上這種情況，你要在申請上註明「緊急」，或向入境事務主任解釋有關情況。遞交申請後，亦可透過電郵向我們查詢審批進展，我們一定會作出跟進。

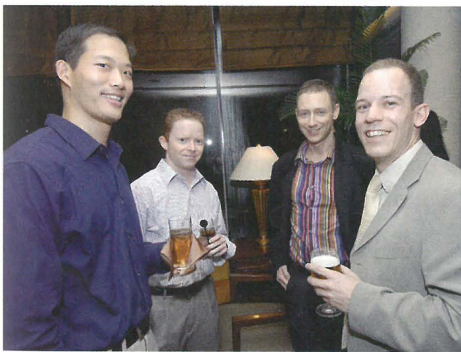


Chamber Happy Hour

歡樂時光



A good crowd turned out for the Chamber Happy Hour at the Conrad on April 27 to chat, network and say farewell to outgoing Chamber CEO Eden Woon. Chamber Happy Hour takes place on the last Thursday of every month and runs from 6-8 p.m. No registration is necessary, just walk in. See you there! ✿



最近一次總商會「歡樂時光」聚會剛於4月27日假港麗酒店舉行。當晚眾多會員聚首一堂，彼此暢談甚歡，並歡送離任在即的本會總裁翁以登博士。「歡樂時光」逢每月最後一個週四舉行，聚會時間為晚上6時至8時，無須預先報名，誠邀你光臨一聚！✿



A Good Year for the Chamber

By David Eldon



Two thousand five will go down in the history books as an unusual year. After all, it isn't often that we get three Chief Executives – CH Tung, Henry Tang and Donald Tsang – in the same year. Still, we in the business community found the smooth transition to be a ringing endorsement of Hong Kong's administrative institutions, and of the maturity and stability of our society.

Economically, we achieved unprecedented results. For the first time since the late 1990s financial crisis, our economy exceeded the overall size that it had achieved at the peak of the bubble, in 1997. Even more good news, real growth pushed over the 7% mark for the second year in a row amid a complete and – we hope! – final recovery from deflation. There was steady progress in reducing unemployment. The stock market's capitalization pushed past the US\$1 trillion mark, moving Hong Kong into 8th place worldwide. IPO funds raised doubled, also setting a new record.

We had more trade and more tourists, and more jobs created and more money raised in 2005 than at any time in Hong Kong's history.

Of course, no year is all roses. In January 2005, we tested the world's commitment to eliminating import quotas on garments and textiles, and I'm sorry to say, found that commitment wanting. The highly predictable surge in exports to the developed world was received with an equally predictably, although regretful, re-imposition of protectionist restrictions on trade. Then in July, after considerable international debate, Beijing cautiously began the still evolving process of restructuring the exchange rate regime.

The protectionist sentiments sweeping across the developed world did not bode well for the year-end 6th World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference held here in our city. Although the eventual outcome was described as constituting only "baby steps", it was a long way further forward from the dire predictions



總商會度過豐盛的一年

艾爾敦

of total failure. Further, I believe that "Total success" was the way you can describe the Hong Kong hosting, from security arrangements to conference facilitation.

Another point of anxiety in 2005 was the surge in oil prices, to as high as US\$70 a barrel. Our Chief Economist tells me that the only good news was how wrong everyone – including him – was in predicting the impact on demand in the more advanced economies.

But Hong Kong had a fine year. Your Chamber had a good year as well. We worked with the Hong Kong Business Coalition on the Environment and the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council, among others, to launch the landmark Clean Air Charter. This Charter is part of the ongoing Clean Air Project, which encourages companies to audit, monitor and take action to control their own environmental impact. It is a start, but it is my long held, and perhaps more urgent personal view that this only scratches

the surface. While it is my role to comment on the Chamber's activities, I cannot help but express a view I hear time and again, that we should be more vigorous in our actions.

Recently published research reinforces a widely held view that Hong Kong companies operating in the Pearl River Delta are not as concerned about emission controls as they would be if they were operating under Hong Kong rules. I believe that those responsible companies who care will not object to independent assessment. Those companies that will not allow themselves to be inspected might have something to hide. This Chamber needs to show the lead. Not only do we care about the community, but we also care about things that affect our community. Business has as much a part to play as government. After all, we're the ones who have to breathe the air, aren't we? And our children and their children? I want to assure you that in 2006, and I am sure beyond, we are continuing this campaign.

But to return to the good Chamber news, we were the only Hong Kong business organization officially accredited to the WTO Ministerial Conference, and our members and staff were visible on the conference floor and in the media all through that week. Finally, the hundreds of programs and events organized by the Chamber in 2005 – had something for every member.

Financially, the Chamber continues to do well as you will see from the published data in the Annual Report. I won't bore you with the detailed figures, but I do want to point out how important financial independence is to our flexibility in assisting the community and society when needs arise, as at the end of 2004 when the Chamber contributed on behalf of its members to tsunami relief efforts, as in 2005 when we contributed to the Pakistani earthquake victims, and as today when we pledged to supplement whatever fundraising does not

provide, in order to replenish the funds for the very worthwhile Good Citizen Award that encourages crime fighting among our citizens.

As a former banker, I think I can safely say without fear of contradiction that money is nice. It isn't, however, sufficient for all things. The Chamber, after all, is not a for-profit organization. Its contributions are largely measured by the services it provides to its members, to the business community, and to Hong Kong. But what makes the money work is the people behind it, the ideas they generate and the effort they put into making those ideas a reality. And so, I would like to take this opportunity to thank our Deputy Chairman Dr Lily Chiang for her very many contributions to the success of the Chamber in 2005. Vice Chairmen Andrew Brandler, KK Yeung and Anthony Wu and our Legislative Council Representative in the Commercial (First) functional constituency,



Taxation Committee

By Sytske Kimman

The committee's main focuses in 2005 were on proposals for a review of the Inland Revenue Ordinance and recommendations for the annual Budget submission.

One of the major projects during the year is always advising the General Committee on specific proposals for inclusion in the annual Budget Submission. Over the years, several of our proposals have been accepted and put into practice. Last year, we saw the results of our work to abolish the Estate Duty finally bear fruit.

The committee also initiated a strong drive to convince government of the importance of modernizing Hong Kong's tax system through the introduction of Group Tax Relief and Loss Carry-Back provisions. While I will spare all of us the somewhat tedious details

of the proposal, I would like to note that this issue is likely to be a long-term one that will, we hope, eventually work to further enhance Hong Kong's role as the premier business and financial centre in this part of the world.

Other areas of interest during the year were submissions on exempting off-shore funds from profits, double taxation agreements, the role of the Joint Liaison Committee on Taxation, the tax treatment of stock options and the proposed Financial Reporting Council.

Throughout the committee's discussions, one underlying theme was certainty. In both profits and salaries taxes, the Committee stressed the need for greater consistency and transparency in the definition of taxable income and the application of Inland Revenue practices.

the Honourable Jeffrey Lam, all put in their own strong efforts during the year.

The many members and leaders of our 22 chamber committees also deserve a vote of thanks from all of us. Business people are busy with their own business, and for them to spend time helping the Chamber and the business community with their active participation in the Chamber is not easy and must be acknowledged.

We must also give our heartfelt thanks to the secretariat, under the leadership of Chamber CEO Eden Woon, who are totally dedicated to the Chamber and to its mission. When not fielding suggestions from members, they also stimulate us with ideas. Without them pulling it all together, we members would not come close to getting value for money. ✿

Abridged from a speech to members by HKGCC Chairman David Eldon, at the Chamber's Annual General Meeting on April 25.



2005 年是特別的一年，年內特首一職經過董建華、唐英年和曾蔭權三人交接。儘管如此，商界喜見特區領導高層之轉換銜接順利，反映本港架構健全，社會成熟穩定。

此外，本港去年刷新經濟佳績，經濟總值首次攀越金融風暴前夕於 97 年所創下之高位，並連續第二年錄得逾 7% 的實質增長。經濟已全面復蘇，可望完全步出通縮的陰霾。失業率持續降低，香港股市市值突破 1 兆美元，令我們的全球排名上升至第 8 位。年內初次公開招股集資額也較 2004 年增加一倍，創出新紀錄。

去年本港貿易、訪港旅客人次、新增職位及集資金額，均錄得香港有史以來最強勁之增幅。

當然，年中也總有些波瀾。2005 年 1 月，全球取消成衣和紡織品進口配額的決心受到考驗，而我相信各國仍需作出更大的努力和承擔。一如業界所料，大量出口產品湧入已發展國家市場，換來這些國家重新採取保護主義手段來限制貿易。另外，在全球關注下，北京中央於去年 7 月審慎邁出改革中國匯率形成機制的第一步。

已發展國家受保護主義氣氛所籠罩，並不利於去年底在香港舉行的第 6 次世貿部長級會議。雖然有人認為會議帶來的進展很小，但始終遠較外界預期的全面失敗為佳。再者，香港主辦當局在會議保安和設施安排方面的工作稱得上是「圓滿成功」。

2005 年油價高見 70 美元一桶亦令人憂慮。本會首席經濟師對我說，幸而發達國家的需求並未有如普遍預期（包括他自己）那樣受到高油價影響。

This year, the committee anticipates working closely with other Chamber committees on drafting a response to the long-awaited consultation on a Goods and Services Tax. From the Taxation Committee's more technical perspective, our input will largely be confined to the details of a specific GST proposal, rather than any policy position in favor or against the proposal to broaden the tax base in this manner.

Abridged from a speech to members by HKGCC's Taxation Committee Vice Chairman Sytske Kimman, at the Chamber's Annual General Meeting on April 25.

稅務委員會

希嘉敏

稅務委員會 2005 年的工作重點，是建議政府檢討《稅務條例》，與及對《財政預算案》內容給予建議。

委員會每年要務之一，是就《財政預算案》建議書內容對理事會提供意見。這些年來，我們的建議曾多次獲採納並付諸實行。去年，我們爭取撤銷遺產稅之工作也取得成果。

委員會還積極工作，向政府解釋引入「集團虧損寬免」及「本年度虧損轉回」對革新香港稅制有重要幫助。有關細節在此不贅，但我想強調建議之安排具有長遠意義，可望藉此提升香港作為區內主要商業和金融中心的地位。

委員會年內也就其他多個議題提交建議書，包括豁免離岸基金繳付利得稅、雙重課稅協議、稅務聯合聯絡小組的角色、認股權的稅務處理及建議設立財務匯報局。

在各項稅務課題上，委員會均著重確責性。在利得稅和薪俸稅方面，委員會強調當局採用的應課稅收入定義及稅務慣例，需更連貫和透明。

等待已久的商品及服務稅（銷售稅）諮詢將於今年內展開，委員會將與總商會其他委員會緊密合作，一起草擬回應文件。稅務委員會將運用專業知識，集中研究銷售稅建議之具體細節，而並非確立本會在透過銷售稅擴闊稅基一事上之立場。

本文摘錄自香港總商會稅務委員會副主席希嘉敏於 4 月 25 日總商會會員周年大會上發表的講辭。

不過單就去年而言，香港的情況仍理想。年內總商會的工作非常充實，我們與香港商界環保大聯盟、大珠三角商務委員會等組織攜手發起《清新空氣約章》，以配合「清新空氣計劃」之推行，鼓勵企業採取措施，監控本身業務營運對環境的影響。這是個開端，然而我個人一直認為這不夠深入。基於我有職責對總商會的活動給予意見，我很想提出一點，便是多次聽到有建議指我們的行動應更積極。

近期發表的研究報告加強了一種普遍的看法：部分港商對其珠三角廠房實施之排放監控，不及按香港

法例營運時那般認真。我相信有責任感和關心環境的企業不會反對獨立評核，抗拒受檢測的公司也許是要隱瞞某些情況。總商會要發揮帶頭作用，我們不單關懷社會，更關注影響社會的問題和事宜，因為商界與政府一樣扮演重要角色。我們都活在同一片天空下，我們的下一代亦然，所以大家都不能置身事外。在這裡，我可以肯定的告訴各位，「清新空氣計劃」在 2006 年及未來都會持續推行。

讓我轉而報告其他可喜的消息。總商會是世貿部長級會議唯一認許的香港商會。於世貿會議舉行的一周期間，我們派出代表駐守會場，表達香港商界訴求和回應傳媒查詢。此外，本會去年舉辦了數以百計的項目和活動，以迎合不同會員的需要。

從年報所載資料可見，本會財政狀況維持良好，詳情在此不贅。我唯一要指出本會財政獨立之重要性，這賦予我們較大靈活性，可支援有需要人士和社會所需。故此，本會曾於 2004 年底代表會員捐款為南亞海嘯賑災，也於 2005 年捐款支援巴基斯坦地震災民。至於近期，我們正致力為饒有意義的「好市民獎」籌款，設法補充基金，讓計劃得以延續，繼續鼓勵市民助警方減罪。

曾從事銀行業多年，我認為金錢的確重要，但並不足以成就一切。總商會是非牟利組織，本會的表現和貢獻，在於我們對會員、商界以至香港社會的服務。我們需要一班策劃構思能手，把金錢運用得宜，並努力把構想實現。所以，我想藉此機會感謝去年孜孜不倦為本會工作的常務副主席蔣麗莉博士，包立賢、楊國琦和胡定旭三位副主席，以及我們的立法會代表—商界（第一）功能組別林健鋒議員。他們熱心會務，積極代表商界，功不可沒。

我們亦要向本會各委員會的成員和領導致謝。商界人士業務繁忙，日理萬機。他們於百忙中積極參與會務，協商家界，實在難能可貴，值得稱許。

最後，我須向總裁翁以登博士領導的秘書處衷心表示謝意，他們全情投入，竭誠服務商界，既處理會員建議，也經常提出具啟發性的構思，悉力為會員提供全面、卓越的服務。✿

本文摘錄自香港總商會主席艾爾敦於 4 月 25 日總商會會員周年大會上發表的講辭。



Environment Committee

By Dr Gail Kendall

Air

The most important Chamber environmental initiative during 2005 was the Project CLEAN AIR, conducted under the auspices of the Business Coalition on the Environment and managed by the HKGCC with the Environment Committee. The Chief Executive Donald Tsang mentioned the Clean Air Charter – the project's centerpiece – in his Policy Address. We also received support from the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council, including, significantly the Guangdong side.

The Clean Air Charter has already been signed by over 200 companies and business organisations. We have also developed a set of guidelines for the general public, namely,

Congratulations
to the Chairman
and the Members of the
2005/2006 General Committee

the “7-7-7 Care-for-Air” guidelines, giving practical tips on improving air quality at home, at work and while travelling, which every one can do. The Charter and the 7-7-7 guide were launched at a public “Clean Air Day” in November last year, officiated by our minister for Environment, Transport and Works, and other business and community leaders from Hong Kong and the PRD. But we have not stopped at that. We are now developing a guide to help businesses implement the Clean Air Charter. This will be complimented by an SME pilot scheme – so we shall be stepping up our efforts even further in the coming months.

Land

In regard to land, waste management has long been a key theme of the committee. Our landfills are rapidly filling up and will run out of capacity soon. Waste management is a long-term policy issue requiring long-term vision, so we have been urging the government and Legco to work together to adopt concrete actions to deal with the mounting waste problem of Hong Kong. The committee organized two waste seminars for the community, one on the circular economy, and the other on the government’s policy framework. These events included discussion on issues such as municipal solid waste charging, Producer Responsibility Scheme, Eco-Park, and green incineration.

Sea

A part of our environment which we all cherish is our beautiful harbour. Harbour-front development has been a controversial issue, but we believe sustainable development is possible, and we have joined with the Harbour Business Forum in launching a Harbour Roundtable Series to provide a platform for a robust exchange of ideas, viewpoints and experiences on harbour issues. We are also organised interesting harbour walks to give members first-hand experience of the opportunities and challenges in seafront development. 🌸

Abridged from a speech to members by HKGCC’s Environment Committee Chairman Dr Gail Kendall, at the Chamber’s Annual General Meeting on April 25.

Economic Policy Committee

By Andrew Brandler

During the year under review, the committee made substantial contributions to the Chamber’s submissions to government on the Chief Executives’ Policy Addresses and the Financial Secretary’s annual Budget. To better understand current issues facing business and Hong Kong, the committee received briefings from government officials and other experts on topical issues. Among the guests were Deputy Treasury Secretary Martin Glass, Hospital Authority Chairman (and our own Vice Chairman) Anthony Wu, and Steve Barclay of the Efficiency Unit.

Submissions were made in response to public consultations on reforms to public healthcare, on maximum working hours and minimum pay, anti-racial discrimination legislation, airport privatisation and electricity regulation, among others. At this point perhaps I should note, for the record, that I recused myself from participation in discussions about regulation of the power industry throughout the year (much, of course, as I would have liked to participate in the discussions!).

As is the usual practice, the committee took the lead in drafting the Chamber’s submission to the Chief Executive prior to his Policy Address. In that submission, we highlighted the need for much greater attention to the environment and for revitalizing public sector reform initiatives. We also raised the issue of the quality of the labour force, and urged the government to step up its efforts in education and training. One of the areas where we were quite pleased with the response was in immigration reform. The new point system for those seeking work in Hong Kong should help ease the talent shortage.

In conjunction with the Taxation Committee, among others, we also discussed and formulated broad parameters for the annual submission to the Financial Secretary on the budget. In that document, we focused on the pressing need to both reduce recurrent spending and to broaden the tax base. We are, of course, pleased to see that government has committed to a GST consultation this year, and we will be working to help shape the Chamber’s response.



經濟政策委員會

包立賢

年內經濟政策委員會為總商會提呈行政長官的《施政報告》建議書和提呈財政司司長的《財政預算案》建議書提供了具體意見。去年委員會會議不時邀得政府官員和專家出席，例如財經事務及庫務局副秘書長郭立誠、醫院管理局主席（也是本會副主席）胡定旭及效率促進組的柏嘉禮，聽他們講解及分析熱門議題，以深入瞭解香港社會及商界當前情況及問題。

委員會去年也多次提交建議書，回應當局就公共醫療改革、最高工時及最低工資、反種族歧視立法、機場私營化、電力行業規管等題目展開的公眾諮詢。在此我也許要提出一點以茲記錄，去年我主動放棄參與年內任何與電力行業規管有關的討論（當然，其實我很希望能夠參與其中！）。

一如往年，委員會負責牽頭草擬提呈行政長官的《施政報告》建議書。我們在建議書中強調當局必須更重視環境問題，及重新推進公務員改革，也提到人力資源素質問題，並促請政府加強教育和培訓。我們對《施政報告》最滿意的地方之一，是當局於入境政策方面的改革，新的計分制有助吸引外地人士來港求職，應有助紓緩香港的人才短缺情況。

此外，我們與稅務委員會及其他委員會一起討論，為提呈財政司司長的《財政預算案》建議書定下重點。在建議書中，我們強調減少經常開支及擴闊稅基乃燃眉之急，故此，我們喜見政府決定於今年就商品及服務稅進行諮詢，我們將協助總商會草擬回應文件。

Abridged from a speech to members by Andrew Brandler, HKGCC Economic Policy Committee Chairman, at the Chamber's Annual General Meeting on April 25.

本文摘錄自香港總商會經濟政策委員會主席包立賢於4月25日總商會會員周年大會上發表的講辭。

環境委員會

簡倩彤博士

空氣

「清新空氣計劃」是總商會2005年主力推行之環保運動，該計劃由環境委員會主理，並獲香港商界環保大聯盟鼎力支持。行政長官曾蔭權先生在《施政報告》中正面提及計劃之重點《清新空氣約章》，我們亦得到大珠三角商務委員會，包括粵港雙方的支持，令這個計劃更具意義。

推行計劃至今，已有200多家企業和工商機構簽署《清新空氣約章》。我們還編制了簡易可行的《7-7-7 清新都市指引》，鼓勵市民在家居、工作和路途中身體力行，協助改善空氣質素。《約章》和《指引》均在去年11月舉行「清新空氣日」正式啟動，揭幕禮邀得環境運輸及工務局局長，以及多位本港、珠三角商界和社會賢達一同主禮。然而，「清新空氣計劃」並不止於此，我們現正制訂一套商界指引，協助企業實踐《清新空氣約章》內的承諾，並推行一項相關的中小企試驗計劃。故此，在未來數月，將會有更多新猷推出。

陸地

香港每天產生大量廢物，將會令到我們的堆填區在短期內被填滿，故此環境委員會一直非常關注的這個問題。廢物管理政策需要有長遠的規劃，因此我們已促請政府和立法會合作，採取具體行動以處理本港日趨嚴重的廢物問題。委員會並曾舉辦兩個與廢物管理有關的研討會，就循環經濟的概念和近期政府公布的政策大綱，探討都市固體廢物收費、生產者負責計劃、環保園和環保焚化等議題。

海港

優美的海港是香港的珍貴環境資源之一，然而海港兩岸的發展計劃一直備受爭議。在海旁發展議題上，我們堅信可持續發展的原則，並與維港商界論壇合辦一系列的「海港發展」研討會，讓各界就海旁發展議題交流意見、看法和經驗；我們還舉辦「維港行」活動，以協助瞭解海濱發展帶來的機遇和挑戰。✿

本文摘錄自香港總商會環境委員會主席簡倩彤博士於4月25日總商會會員周年大會上發表的講辭。

The supreme French "pressed duck" not only tickles your palate, it is also intellectual gâteau for the brain. The dish dates back to the 19th century and learning how it is made along with the history behind its extraordinary taste is truly a memorable experience. Try it with a bottle of sturdy French wine, such as "Julienas," for a totally French dining adventure.

— Gerry Ma

享用法國極品名菜「血鴨」，享受的不只是吃，還有整個過程的體驗。先欣賞血鴨的製作過程，親睹大廚的烹調技巧，了解血鴨的來源歷史，然後慢慢品嚐。全程由法國大廚利用法國特製之純銀壓鴨器，泡製選自法國盧瓦爾河區 (River Loire) 的極品名鴨 Duck Challandais，吃時配以法國 JuLienas 紅酒……一切簡直太法國了。 — 馬桂榕



Pressed duck

1. The duck is slowly roasted to just rare, then the legs are removed
2. Remove the skin and carve thin slices of breast meat
3. Chop up the duck carcass and place in the duck press
4. Crush the duck to extract its juices
5. Cook the duck sauce with duck liver, duck stock, lemon juice, butter, port and cognac. Add the duck juice while constantly stirring over a very low heat to keep the sauce smooth. The whole process takes about 20 minutes.
6. Place the sliced breast onto a hot plate, pour over the sauce and serve immediately.

血鴨製作過程

1. 先將鴨烤至兩至三成熟，切出鴨胸肉和鴨腿備用。
2. 將鴨「解體」，去皮剖開鴨胸，切成薄片，供第一道菜用。
3. 將所有鴨架及其餘部分斬件，放入壓鴨器內。
4. 壓出所有血及汁液。
5. 開始煮汁，材料包括鴨肝、鴨濃湯、鴨清湯、檸檬汁、牛油、蒜酒及干邑。然後加入鴨血，整個煮汁過程需時約二十分鐘，期間需不停攪動汁液，以免起粒及燒焦。
6. 預先把盛碟加熱，以免降低鴨胸的溫度，然後才把鴨胸鋪在碟上，並即時淋上醬汁，侍應隨即奉客。



Oh So French!

太法國了！

By Gerry Ma 馬桂榕

Two course pressed duck set (HK\$1,188 for 2-4 persons)

The first course is duck breast, and the second is broiled duck legs – completely different in tastes and textures.

一隻鴨，兩道菜 (1,188 港元，2-4 人用)

第一道是兩三成熟的鴨胸肉，配以味道濃厚帶酒香的醬汁，吃出豐富鴨味，但肉質嫩滑無道，沒有丁點兒血腥味。

第二道是烤鴨腿，鴨皮鬆脆，肉質結實，鴨味濃厚。



Duck foie gras terrine with apple sauce gets your appetite going. (HK\$148)
鴨肝醬配以蘋果醬，吃得開胃又開心。(148 港元)

A few months ago, a friend asked me to recommend a restaurant where he could treat one of his important customers to a great dinner. He was looking for a place that served not just fine cuisine, but also something out of the ordinary. At the same time, he needed it to be quite casual and a good place for enjoying a conversation. On top of that, he said his customer was a connoisseur of fine food and wasn't easily impressed. I recommended Le Parisien, and suggested that they order pressed duck, one of the few French restaurants that serve this world-renowned dish in Hong Kong.

Pascal Breant, Executive Chef of Le Parisien, is an expert in pressed duck, having worked for 10 years at La Tour d'Argent – the world-renowned Paris restaurant famous for its pressed duck dishes. After taking my advice,

my friend told me that both of them loved the entire dining experience and his customer was delighted with his choice.

What is pressed duck?

To make pressed duck, the bird's breast and legs are removed and the remaining carcass and giblets are crushed in a special silver press – hence the name pressed duck. The extract from the duck is used to make a rich sauce served over the thinly sliced duck breast. The duck legs are broiled and served as a separate dish. One duck is usually enough for two to four people.

This magnificent pressed duck recipe dates back to the 19th century and was made known to the world by the famous restaurant La Tour d'Argent in Paris, where Pascal worked for 10 years. Therefore, his pressed duck served at Le Parisien is exactly the same



Roast saddle of Australian lamb is tender and not too overpowering. (HK\$260)

火候剛剛好的燒羊，肉質嫩滑，味道不會太濃。(260 港元)



as at Paris La Tour d' Argent. Only the famous Challandais duck, the origin of which dates back to 1650 when Spanish emigrants captured a great number of wild ducks in the marshlands and domesticated them, are used for this dish. The ducks are now bred along the Atlantic coastline where the climate is mild. The marshy coastline is rich in mineral salts and the freshwater from lake Grand Lieu is ideal for the ducks. This environment allows the ducks to grow to 3 kgs in just two months, by which time they have nice breasts which produce tender meat. This is why Challandais ducks are usually three times more expensive than other French ducks. Following the tradition of La Tour d' Argent, Le Parisien gives each customer ordering a duck a certificate from the original farm to certify its authenticity.

A two course pressed duck set at Le Parisien costs HK\$1,188, which is quite reasonable considering the top quality duck, skills, time and effort required to make the dish.

Watching Pascal prepare and cooking the pressed duck is a privilege. The first course is duck breast. The just rare breast slices go wonderfully with the duck sauce and taste superb. The tender breast meat is sliced very thinly and laid on a very hot plate over which the rich sauce, made with the juices from the duck, its liver and wine, is generously served over the meat.



Le Parisien

Shop 2076, Level Two
IFC Mall, Central
Hong Kong
香港中環國際金融中心商場
二樓 2076 舖
2805 5293

Le Parisien has a classy, relaxed atmosphere.
優雅的環境令人吃得更開心。

Simmered scallops marinated in walnut, vinaigrette, baby leeks, carrots and black truffle is an excellent starter (HK\$160)

慢火煮成的新鮮帶子，配以含桃仁、洋韭、胡蘿蔔、黑松露等，十分清新，是頭盆首選。(HK\$160)



For the second course, the duck legs are treated very differently. They are broiled to well done, which gives the meat a solid bite and a crispy skin with a rich duck flavour. Even with just salt and pepper to season, it tasted marvellous and is served without any sauce and fresh salad. The two courses provide completely different tastes, styles and textures from the same duck. If you give Le Parisien a try – and you really should – I recommend you share a pressed duck set with a few friends so that you can try Pascal's other signature dishes.



Layered praline gâteau with vanilla ice-cream and raspberry tastes as good as it looks. (HK\$60)
香草冰淇淋淋永遠是冰甜中的好配搭 (60 港元)

早前有朋友來電，請我提些建議。他要宴請一位非常重要的業務客

人，既要吃得矜貴，但不能沉悶死板，最好能令客人留下美好印象，並希望席間可安靜交談，但不想太嚴肅，最好能透過飲食話題增進彼此關係。加上他的客人是極懂得吃的人，要令他喜悅絕對是個大難題。後來我建議他在 Le Parisien 吃法國高級名菜血鴨，因為香港雖不乏法國餐廳，但供應血鴨之餐廳極少。

Besides earning his stripes at La Tour d'Argent, where he became Executive Sous Chef at only 22, Pascal has worked in some of the world's top restaurants, such as executive chef at Auberge du Lac in London, Chantilly in New York, and Krizia Hotel Barbuda Antigua West in the Caribbean. In addition, his rich Asian experience enables him to create many modern fusion variations of French cuisine. Nevertheless, Pascal still believes top quality ingredients is still the key to great tasting dishes.

His duck foie gras has a light taste to differentiate itself from other French restaurants. I also love his simmered scallops, pan-seared sea bream, and his roast lamb which he enjoys experimenting with different cooking techniques and styles. I was lucky enough to try his roast lamb cooked very gently at a very low temperature to bring out its rich flavour and tender meat. The restaurant's lobster lasagne is also another very unique dish, and as Pascal likes to change the menu with the seasons, every time you go, you will be in for a surprise.

Le Parisien is a little corner of France in Hong Kong and its pressed duck is one of France's famous exports. Pascal, who is French born and trained in the culinary arts, is a friendly, down-to-earth guy who loves local dim sum, enjoys talking with his staff in Cantonese, and has chosen to settle down with his family in Hong Kong – and we are very grateful that he has! 🍷

血鴨的貨源矜貴，而且製作過程獨特，客人享用血鴨餐的同時，也可親睹整個製作過程，是個美味而有趣的經驗。Le Parisien 正是本港少數供應血鴨的餐廳之一，其大廚 Pascal Breant 曾任職法國巴黎的血鴨名店 La Tour d'Argent 十年，對烹調血鴨稱得上是手到拿來。朋友接受了我的建議，宴請客人享用一頓美味的血鴨餐。事後他告訴我，他們非常享受整個過程，客人感到非常滿意。

何謂血鴨？

血鴨是法國高級菜式之一。所謂血鴨，是將鴨骨頭和內臟放入特製的純銀壓鴨器內攪動，把骨中血擠出煮成汁，拌以鴨肉來吃。通常一隻血鴨可供 2 至 4 人享用，菜式分兩道，第一道菜是烤鴨胸拌鴨血汁，第二道菜是烤鴨腿拌以沙律。



French chef Pascal Breant is a friendly, cheerful guy. He is a veteran in preparing pressed duck having worked at the Michelin 3 Star restaurant, La Tour d'Argent, in Paris for 10 years.

法國大廚 Pascal Breant 廚藝了得，為人隨和，談笑風生，曾於米芝蓮三星法國巴黎血鴨老店 La Tour d'Argent 工作 10 年，烹調血鴨經驗豐富。



The delicious pan-seared "Dorade Gruise" sea bream. (HK\$228)

簡簡單單的配料，慢火把海鯧煎成皮脆肉滑，永遠不會令人失望 (228 港元)。

後，第二道菜便是鴨腿，大廚會把切出的鴨腿放在焗爐烤至全熟，上碟時拌以清簡的沙律。

約三成熟的鴨胸薄片非常嫩滑，配以醬汁，味道融和，吃到鴨肉的鮮味之餘，也感受到味道濃厚兼帶有酒香的醬汁，完全不會有血腥的味道，而且無渣，正是血鴨的特有風味。第二道菜烤鴨腿跟鴨胸的口感完全不同，鴨腿因經長時間燒烤，鴨油盡出，所以鴨皮鬆化。鴨腿肉因取自走地鴨，運動量特別夠，所以肉質結實，而且鴨味濃厚，大廚沒有加添任何醬汁，簡單的調味已能突出鴨的滋味。兩道菜真是各有特色。一隻血鴨、兩道菜可供 2 至 4 人享用，但我會建議由 6 人分享，少吃多滋味。況且來到 Le Parisien，豈能錯過 Pascal 的其他首本名菜呢？

血鴨被法國譽為神奇食譜，這道菜源於 19 世紀，後來食譜被帶到巴黎，把這道菜發揚光大的正是巴黎名店 La Tour d'Argent。由於 Le Parisien 的大廚 Pascal 也是師承 La Tour d'Argent，所以用料做法也跟足。血鴨的品種來自法國盧瓦爾河區 River Loire 的名鴨 Duck Challandais。這種鴨起源於 1650 年，當時的西班牙移民捕獲一大群野鴨，然後飼養起來。鴨群被飼養在沼澤地帶，周遭被大西洋的海風包圍，形成溫和的氣候。地理環境方面，肥沃的沼澤充滿礦物鹽，而 Grand Lieu 淡水湖水質優良，正好為鴨群提供上佳的氣候和天然食糧。在這獨特環境下，鴨一般養兩個月內便可達 3 公斤，並能長出足夠的胸肉，但肉質不會過老，嫩滑程度剛剛好。因此，這地區的 Duck Challandais 身價比一般法國鴨貴三倍多。Le Parisien 跟巴黎 La Tour d'Argent 一樣，每賣出一隻鴨都記錄在案，而且會給客人發證書，以供紀念。

現時 Le Parisien 供應的血鴨餐，一隻鴨兩道菜定價為港幣 \$1,188，貴不貴見仁見智。因為血鴨除貨源矜貴外，其製作過程特別，全程由大廚花不少時間、力氣和技巧來烹調，實在物有所值。

大廚 Pascal 處理整個血鴨過程非常熟練，而且功架十足，就像表演一樣。最後準備上菜時，他會預先把盛碟加熱，以降低鴨胸的溫度，然後把鴨胸鋪在碟上，並即時淋上剛煮好的鴨汁，侍應隨即奉上給客人享用，每一細節絕不馬虎。煮血鴨除要有經驗外，細心和用心也是關鍵之處。吃過第一道菜

雖說 Le Parisien 是香港血鴨名店，但除血鴨外，還應試試其他菜式，要知大廚 Pascal 來港前，曾任職世界各地的名店。他曾在米芝蓮三星巴黎血鴨名店 La Tour d'Argent 工作，22 歲的他已當上行政二廚。他還四處遊歷，曾在英國倫敦的 Auberge du Lac、美國紐約的 Le Chantilly 及加勒比海的 Krizia Hotel Barbuda Antigua West 等任行政總廚，加上他曾在歐亞各地工作交流經驗，有助創造出現代的法國菜式，同時也深受亞洲影響。因此，他的菜式別具特色，在口味與口感之間取得平衡，達至融和效果。不過，Pascal 相信好菜式必源自好材料。

他做的鴨肝醬跟一般在法國餐廳吃到的不一樣，味道不會太濃烈，恰到好處。我特別喜歡 Pascal 用慢火炮製的新鮮帶子作為頭盆，或配以簡單材料的烤魚，吃得也很舒服，燒羊也做得非常出色，而且不時會轉換做法。我曾在這店吃過一回用低溫法處理的烤羊，肉質嫩滑，雖然味道較濃，但令我非常難忘，還有一次吃到龍蝦千層作頭盆，也極之出色。Pascal 會因應不同時令轉換菜式，所以每次前來都有新意。

Le Parisien，一家全用法文命名的法國餐廳，專賣法國名菜「血鴨」；Pascal，一個不折不扣的法國大廚，卻沒有一點兒傲慢，閒時最愛香港式的酒樓點心，並選擇在香港落地生根，偶爾更會用簡單的廣東話與同事、下屬溝通——這個法國大廚真的太可愛了。✿

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Committee Meetings

18 MAY

Economic Policy
Committee Meeting

22 MAY

General Committee Meeting

24 MAY

Legal Committee Meeting

25 MAY

Americas Committee Meeting

6 JUN

Taxation Committee Meeting

13 JUN

Chairman's Committee Meeting

15 JUN

Economic Policy
Committee Meeting

21 JUN

Legal Committee Meeting

22 JUN

Europe Committee Meeting

22 JUN

General Committee Meeting

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Events 活動預告

Roundtable Luncheon

18 MAY

Government at Work Series:
Roundtable Luncheon on
Employers' Responsibilities on
Leave Arrangements under the
Employment Ordinance

22 MAY

Stock Market Reform of Mainland
China and Implications for Hong
Kong
中國內地股票市場改革對香港的影響

24 MAY

China Shakes the World

29 MAY

透過托管服務 (Managed Service) 保障
資訊安全

Seminar

26 MAY

An Exclusive Media/Marketing
Seminar with Former CNN
Business News Anchor Farland
Chang – “Being the Best
Ambassador – For Your Brand,
Your Cause & Yourself”

Networking Functions

23 MAY

Chamber Member Lunch Chat

23 MAY

WEC Vegetarian Dining
Extravaganza

25 MAY

Chamber Happy Hour

Training

17 MAY

Training: How to Build the New
Governance Structure for a Young
Enterprise (*Cantonese with English
Manual*)

17 MAY

Training: Professional Telephone
Skills for Receptionists, Junior
Secretaries & Frontline Staff
(*Cantonese with English Manual*)

24 MAY

Training: Winning Customer
Loyalty (*Cantonese*)
「贏得顧客心」工作坊 (廣東話)

25 MAY – 29 JUN

English Workshop: Writing Press
Releases

26 MAY

Training: Change Management
Workshop (*Cantonese*)

5 JUN

Requirement on representative
offices in Mainland China
(*Cantonese*)
常駐大陸代表處應注意的操作規範
(廣東話)

6 JUN

Company law in Mainland China
(*Cantonese*)
內地公司法對企業營運的法律規定
(廣東話)

7 JUN

Taxation in Mainland China –
practical guide and common
problems (*Cantonese*)
內地稅務實務與常見問題探討 (廣東話)

8 JUN

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)

13 JUN

Training: Consultative Selling
(*Cantonese*)

Online Bits 網上新知

www.chamber.org.hk/bulletin

Hongkongers are ‘Collect-aholics’

Some 47% of Hongkongers confessed to having a collection habit and have spent an average of HK\$3,698 in the past year to quench their collecting thirst. “Apparently, the hobby of collection prevails across all age groups and both genders as evidenced by this survey,” said Amy Lee, Director, ACNielsen Customized Research Hong Kong. “The type of collectibles range from mass items like photos of movie stars, cartoon figurines and stamps to more pricey goodies like watches.”

Postal stamps remain the most popular, with 18% of people surveyed claimed to be a Philatelist. Cartoons figurines are next most popular (15%), followed by badges and magnets in cartoon characters’ icons or cut outs (12%). On average, self-confessed collectors claim to have collected at least two types of these goodies.

More>> at iBulletin

港人多收藏迷

約 47% 港人承認有搜集物品的習慣，為得心頭好，過去一年每人平均花費約 3,698 港元。AC 尼爾森專項研究總監李思倫表示：「顯然，喜愛收藏物品的香港人男女老少都有，而收藏品的種類十分多樣化，普及如明星照片、卡通人物、郵票以至較貴重的手錶等。」

當中仍以郵票最受歡迎，18% 受訪者表示愛好集郵。其次為卡通公仔 (15%)，然後是卡通人物襟章和磁石或模型公仔 (12%)。受訪的收藏者更表示平均收藏兩種或以上物品。

詳情載於《i 工商月刊》網頁

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