

Chief Executive,  
Mr Tung Chee-hwa's  
Policy Address 1999  
行政長官董建華 1999 年度《施政報告》專輯

# 工月商刊 THE Bulletin

一九九九年十一月

NOVEMBER 1999

A HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MAGAZINE

香 港 總 商 會 月 刊

## What is the Future for Education?

### 香港教育新路向

[www.hkgcc.org.hk](http://www.hkgcc.org.hk)



# Online Business Newsletter Posting Service

**One** good website to post your newsletter



**Four** good ways to make readers viewing your newsletter online

- 1 Posting on the "Business Newsletter" section of the "Business Information" page for 6 months
- 2 Free Web banner design and posting on front page of the "Business Information" for 1 week
- 3 Free Web icon design and posting on index page of related topic in "Daily Business News"
- 4 Free listing on index page of the "Business Newsletter" section

**Call us to enlarge of your business newsletter circulation and extend exposure of your company to the Internet world.**

For any inquiries, please call Wendy Chan at 2823-1207 or email to [wendy@hkgcc.org.hk](mailto:wendy@hkgcc.org.hk)

**We offer FREE posting for first two issues of your newsletter. Act now!**

**The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce**  
**[www.hkgcc.org.hk](http://www.hkgcc.org.hk)**

CHAIRMAN

**C C Tung**

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

**Christopher Cheng**

VICE CHAIRMEN

**Dr Lily Chiang**  
**Anthony Nightingale**

LEGCO REPRESENTATIVE

**James Tien**

DIRECTOR

**Dr Eden Woon**

EDITORIAL BOARD

**Dr. Y.S. Cheung**  
**Dr. W.K. Chan**  
**Karen Cheng**  
**Louise Parkinson**

TRANSLATED BY

**Eliza Yeung**  
**Priscilla Lo**

ADVERTISING

**Carmen Ho**

CHAMBER SERVICES LTD

Tel: 2823 1291 Fax: 2527 0380

The Chamber is apolitical. Any advertisement  
of a political nature does not necessarily imply  
endorsement by the Chamber

PUBLISHED BY

**The Hong Kong General  
Chamber of Commerce**

22/F United Centre,

95 Queensway, Hong Kong

Tel 2529 9229 Fax: 2527 9843

www.hkgcc.org.hk

PRODUCED BY

**OMAC Production House**

Unit 503 5/F Valley Centre,

80-82 Morrison Hill Road,

Wanchai, Hong Kong

Tel: 2893 0944 Fax: 2832 7903

PRINTED BY

**Excellent Printing Co**

Flat G & H, 20/F Blk 2, Kingley Ind Bldg,

33-35 Yip Kan St, Wong Chuk Hang, HK

主席 : 董建成

常務副主席 : 鄭維志

副主席 : 蔣麗莉博士 黎定基

立法會代表 : 田北俊

總裁 : 翁以登博士

編輯委員會

張耀成博士 陳偉群博士

鄭誼群 白璐珊

編譯 : 楊綺雲 盧淑娟

廣告 : 何嘉敏

總商會服務有限公司

電話 : 2823 1291

圖文傳真 : 2527 0380

本會並非政治組織, 任何帶有政治  
意識的廣告均不代表本會立場。

出版 : 香港總商會

金鐘道統一中心廿二樓

電話 : 2529 9229

製作 : 奧瑪製作室

電話 : 2893 0944

承印 : 百美印刷

# CONTENTS

November 1999



## What is the future for education?

香港教育將如何發展?

### Cover Story 封面故事

P.9 Education reform – Hong Kong's fast-track to  
a knowledge-based economy?

教育改革是否社會發展知識為本的快車道?

P.12 Education reforms

教育改革

P.13 Parents' views

家長心聲

### Special Feature 精選專輯

P.15 Tung's push for a world class city

董建華規劃香港國際都會藍圖

P.17 Policy Address 1999: restoring confidence  
and providing a roadmap

一九九九年度《施政報告》: 恢復信心, 規劃未來

### Business 商業

P.37 PBEC Chairman visits Peru

太平洋地區經濟理事會國際主席訪問秘魯

P.38 Hungary – the gateway to Europe

歐洲門戶: 匈牙利

### Chamber Programmes 本會活動

P.20 Chamber forms MPF Alliance with CMG Asia

總商會與康聯亞洲組成強積金聯盟

P.26 Post-tennis CMG-Chamber dinner

總商會康聯亞洲聯合晚宴

P.29 Chamber delegation visits the China Hi-tech  
Fair

本會代表團參觀中國高新技術交易會

P.31 Chamber calls upon business sector to  
protect intellectual property rights

本會呼籲商界保護知識產權

P.32 Charles Schwab – a marriage of technology  
and people

嘉信理財——重視科技與人才

P.34 Police prepare for Y2K

警隊準備就緒迎千禧

P.36 The Chamber's trade inquiry services: past  
and future

商貿諮詢服務回顧前瞻

### Regular Features 其他內容

P.4 Editorial

社論

P.6 From the Director

總裁的話

P.7 Legco Report

立法會工作報告

P.22 MPF Corner

強積金專欄

P.27 Economic Update

經濟快訊

P.40 Member Profile

會員簡介

P.42 New Member

新會員

P.43 Chamber in Action

本會動態

P.46 Eye-spy on Chamber activities

活動花絮

P.47 Chamber Forecast

活動預告



## The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

### Chamber Committees

#### Chairmen

#### General Committee

#### Chamber Council

Mr C C TUNG

#### Americas

Mr Andrew YUEN

#### Arab & African

Mr Barrie COOK

#### Asia

Ms Deborah ANNELLS

#### China

Dr Lily CHIANG

#### Economic Policy

Mr Martin BARROW, JP

#### Environment

Mr John SZETO

#### Europe

Mr Manohar CHUGH

#### Human Resources

Mr Yun POON

### Industry and Technology Committee

Dr Lily CHIANG

#### Legal

Mr R T GALLIE

#### Membership

Ms Fanny LAI

#### Shipping

Mr Neil RUSSELL

### Small & Medium Enterprises

Mr Denis LEE

#### Taxation

Mr Roderic SAGE

### Hong Kong-Taipei Business Cooperation

Dr Lily CHIANG

### HK Coalition of Service Industries

#### Executive Committee

Mr Stanley KO

#### Financial Services

Mr David RUAN

#### Information Services

Mr Tony AU

#### Professional Services

Mr Anthony GRIFFITHS

#### Real Estate Service

Mr Nicholas BROOKE

#### Statistics

Mr George LEUNG

#### Tourism

Mr James LU

### Transport/Infrastructure

Mr K K YEUNG

### Hong Kong Franchise Association

Mr Eric CHIN

### Associate Organisation

### Pacific Basin Economic Council

#### Hong Kong

Mr David ELDON

# Business Summit picks up Policy Address theme

The Chamber and the broader Hong Kong business community can be pleased with Chief Executive, The Hon. **Tung Chee Hwa's** 1999 Policy Address delivered to the SAR Legislative Council on October 6. A number of the issues raised in the Chamber's private letter to the Chief Executive ahead of his Policy Address were included in the Address itself.

Prominent among these were the overall theme of positioning Hong Kong for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and ensuring the SAR becomes Asia's "world class city", as well as the initiatives announced on important specific issues such as education and the environment. Also positive for the business community were the Chief Executive's emphasis on developments in innovation and technology, better cross-border links, building the SAR's infrastructure base, establishing Hong Kong as an air cargo hub, enhancing the tourism industry and further aiding small and medium sized enterprises.

Welcome, too, was the Chief Executive's re-statement of the traditional Hong Kong non-interventionist approach to the Government's role in the economy. In its own media statement after the Address on October 6, the Chamber welcomed the more cohesive explanation of Government policy initiatives.

Next month, the Chamber's own annual Business Summit will take up the theme of preparing the SAR for further growth under the title "Hong Kong, China: Into the Next Millennium". As the Chief Executive made clear in his Policy Address, while the SAR can be confident in its economic future, there are many challenges, as well as opportunities ahead.

To continue the theme established in the Policy Address, the Chamber is fortunate to have the Chief Executive to open the Business Summit this year and further outline his vision of Hong Kong's future. It will give Chamber members and guests another opportunity to hear the Chief Executive's views on the outlook for the local economy and business in the year 2000 and into the early years of the new Millennium.

A special panel, including Mr **Gareth Chang** of Star TV, Mr **Andrew Sheng** of the Securities and Futures Commission and Dr **Victor Fung** of Li & Fung, will examine the opportunities and challenges in key sectors of the economy. Mr Chang will give his views on the important issue of communications technology and Hong Kong; Mr Sheng will look at the role of the key financial services sector; and Mr Fung will look at the SAR as a trading centre and entrepot for the Mainland.

Later in the morning, the Chamber's Chief Economist will present his own economic forecast for the SAR economy and the results of the annual Business Summit Survey. Members of the Chamber's General Committee will then comment on the outlook for their sectors. The Summit will end with a special luncheon addressed by one of the world's best known business economists and commentators, Chicago-based Mr **David Hale**, the Chief Global Economist of the Zurich Group.

In these uncertain economic times it is more important than ever that Hong Kong has a clear focus for its own future development. This year's Business Summit should help define that focus. Remember to book early for the Summit, however, as space is limited. ■



C C Tung 董建成

C C Tung  
Chairman



## 香港總商會

委員會  
主席

理事會  
諮議會  
董建成

### 美洲委員會

袁耀全

### 阿拉伯及非洲委員會

高保利

### 亞洲委員會

戴諾詩

### 中國委員會

蔣麗莉博士

### 經濟政策委員會

鮑 磊

### 環境委員會

司徒偉慈

### 歐洲委員會

文路祝

### 人力資源委員會

潘 潤

### 工業及科技委員會

蔣麗莉博士

### 法律委員會

顧歷謙

### 會員關係委員會

黎葉寶萍

### 船務委員會

羅理奧

### 中小型企業委員會

李榮鈞

### 稅務委員會

薛樂德

### 香港台北經貿合作委員會

蔣麗莉博士

### 香港服務業聯盟

#### 執行委員會

高鑑泉

### 金融服務委員會

阮清旗

### 資訊服務委員會

區煒洪

### 專業服務委員會

祈雅理

### 地產服務委員會

蒲祿祺

### 數據統計委員會

梁兆基

### 旅遊委員會

呂尚懷

### 運輸／基建委員會

楊國強

### 香港特許經營權協會

錢樹楷

### 太平洋地區經濟理事會

#### 香港委員會

艾爾敦

# 商業高峰會為《施政報告》藍圖 運籌謀畫

**總** 商會和本港工商界對行政長官**董建華**於10月6日向立法會發表的1999年度《施政報告》感到滿意。本會於《施政報告》發表前，曾以私人信件形式去函行政長官，當中部分建議亦喜獲報告採納。

《施政報告》的兩大重點主題有二：21世紀香港的發展路向；如何確保香港成為亞洲「世界級大都會」。至於主要的措施則有關教育和環保等重要領域。此外，商界亦支持行政長官重視創新科技、加強與內地的聯繫、發展本港的基建設施、建設香港為空運樞紐、促進本地的旅遊業，以及進一步扶助中小型企業。

商界同樣歡迎行政長官在報告內重申，港府會堅守一貫不干預政策。在10月6日《施政報告》發表後，本會隨即發放新聞聲明，歡迎《施政報告》清晰明確地闡述政府的施政方針，勾劃香港在21世紀的發展藍圖。

下月，本會主辦的商業高峰會議以「香港千禧新里程」為題，旨在為香港籌謀進一步發展的方略。正如行政長官在《施政報告》內清楚指出，香港固然大可對經濟前景抱有信心，不過，前路縱有機遇，但挑戰仍會不絕。

為了進一步闡釋《施政報告》的主題，本會榮邀行政長官為本年度的商業高峰會揭幕，屆時，他會深入剖析對香港前景的看法。會員及來賓可藉這個機會，再次聽取行政長官對本港來年及千禧年初的經貿展望。

在會議的專題論壇上，本會將邀請衛星電視的**張鎮中**、證監會的**沈聯濤**和利豐的**馮國經**博士擔任嘉賓講者。他們將剖析主要界別的機會與挑戰。張鎮中將討論通訊科技與香港的發展情況；沈聯濤將探討金融服務業的角色；馮國經博士將講述香港的貿易中心地位，以及作為內地貨物集散地的角色。

當天中午時分，本會的首席經濟學家將發表對香港經濟前景的預測，並公布本年度商業前景問卷調查的結果。接著，理事會成員會評論所屬界別的前景。高峰會的壓軸環節是特備午餐會。享譽全球的商業經濟學家兼評論員**黑爾**將在會上發表演說。他是芝加哥 Zurich Group 的首席全球經濟學家。

目前經濟情況未明，香港比以往更需要清晰的發展目標。本年度的商業高峰會應有助釐訂這方面的目標。欲免向隅，請盡早訂座。■



董建成  
香港總商會主席



Dr Eden Woon  
翁以登博士

# Business Summit in December looks into next century

In just two more months, we will reach the Millennium. While some may be tiring of the hype, and while many may be concerned about the effects of Y2K on their business (see enclosed brochure on some Y2K tips), others are looking forward to crossing this historic threshold into a new age. Hong Kong is now transitioning out of the Asian financial crisis. The Chamber Business Summit on December 2, the last major business event on the calendar for Hong Kong this century, will look at how we should define the shape of our future economy.

This 6<sup>th</sup> annual Business Summit will examine Hong Kong's three strong suits: financial market, communications and entertainment, and trading and see how we are positioned in these areas for the next century. Three experts – **Andrew Sheng** of the *Securities and Futures Commission*; **Gareth Chang** of *Star-TV*; and **Victor Fung** of *Li & Fung* will come and share their vision.

We are honoured to have the Chief Executive, the Honourable **Tung Chee-hwa** come and open this conference with his thoughts about the future of the SAR economy. We are also excited that **David Hale**, the Chief Global Economist of *Zurich Group* – one of the foremost business economists in the world – will come from Chicago to deliver the keynote luncheon address on how Hong Kong fits into the global economy.

In addition, we will have the always popular business sector dialogue with selected members of the Chamber General Committee who are themselves among the top business leaders in Hong Kong. As with last year, the Chief Economist will reveal the results of this year's Business Prospects Survey and give his forecast of what the Hong Kong economy will look like next year. I hope we will see all of you on December 2.

Finally, many of you know now that our Assistant Director for International Business, Mr **Sidney Fung**, passed away on October 17. (See obituary on page 35) Sidney was loyal to his family, loyal to his friends, and loyal to the Chamber. We will all miss him very much, and our thoughts are with his family as they continue on without Sidney. ■

## 十二月商業高峰會展望 廿一世紀新路向

現在距離千禧年僅餘兩個月，有些人也許開始對有關千禧年的宣傳感到厭倦，有些人或會憂慮千年蟲問題對業務的影響（請參閱隨附的「二千年電腦數位問題」宣傳小冊），有些人則渴望跨越這歷史性時刻，進入另一新紀元。香港正逐漸擺脫亞洲金融危機的陰霾，而本會在12月2日舉辦的商業高峰會上，正好藉這項本世紀香港最後的商界盛事，展望未來經濟的策略。

在第六屆商業高峰會上，我們會探討香港經濟的三大強項：金融市場、通訊及娛樂事業、貿易，並剖析我們在下一世紀如何在這些領域上裝備自己。屆時，證監會的**沈聯濤**、衛星電視的**張鎮中**和利豐集團的**馮國經**博士將蒞臨分享他們的意見。

此外，本會亦榮邀行政長官**董建華**先生主持揭幕，他將在開幕儀式上講述對未來特區經濟的展望。值得興奮的是，蘇黎世集團的首席環球經濟學家**黑爾**亦會由芝加哥專程來港，在高峰會的大型午餐會上發表演說，分析香港如何融入全球經濟。黑爾是全球最頂尖的商業經濟學家之一。

商業高峰會上的專題論壇一向備受歡迎，在本屆的會議上，與會者亦可跟本身也是商界領袖的若干理事會成員交流心得。本年，本會的首席經濟學家亦會公布「商業前景問卷調查」的結果，並預測明年香港的經濟前景。我衷心希望各位在12月2日參與這次年度盛事。

最後，相信不少人士已聞悉，本會國際商務部助理總裁**馮棟澤**先生於10月17日辭世（訃聞刊於第35頁）。馮氏生前愛護家人，待人以誠，盡忠職守。本會全體同仁將永遠懷念他，並對其家人致以深切慰問。■



# My response to the Policy Address

The Chief Executive (CE) Mr **Tung Chee-hwa** delivered his third Policy Address to the public last month. Although it lacked new initiatives that would give an instant boost to the economy, it did outline the mid to long-term plans for economic development. Particularly welcome were the CE's plans for environmental protection.



**James Tien** 田北俊

## **Prompt and cost-effective environmental measures needed**

The air quality in Hong Kong is deteriorating. Not only will public health be affected and productivity reduced, Hong Kong will become less attractive to foreign investors and tourists. If Hong Kong is to become a world class city similar to New York or London, the environment should not be neglected. Therefore, I fully support the Government's proposal of allocating \$30 billion to environmental projects in the next decade.

However, I find the timetable for the introduction of these projects too slow and cannot keep pace with the deteriorating environment. For example, the programme for diesel taxis switching to LPG fuel will not be completed until 2006. In my opinion, all taxis should run on LPG by 2004. In addition, the Government should encourage the switching from diesel to LPG through incentives like low-interest or interest-free loans.

Although the Government has allocated \$1.4 billion to subsidise the switch, I think more money should be invested. In Hong Kong, over \$30 billion is spent on health care each year. If the subsidy scheme can effectively improve air quality and therefore public health, the amount of subsidy will be offset by a reduction in medical expenses.

While implementing these environmental projects, the Government should also ensure that the business sector and the public pay according to the "user-pays" principle. Being financially responsible for environmental projects is not enough. The Government should also be responsible for a portion of the recurrent operation costs. I suggest that the Government and users should share the operation costs in a ratio of 30 to 70 per cent respectively. And, when the projects are completed, the Government should contract out their management to the private sector through tenders.

I moved a motion on 3 November urging the Government to strengthen cost control in government and quasi-government bodies, so as to ensure that the environmental projects are implemented efficiently and cost effectively.

## **More business-friendly loans**

In the Policy Address, Mr Tung proposed to double the amount of guarantee for loans provided under the \$2.5 billion Special Finance Scheme for SMEs. I welcome this move because this will mean that more SMEs are being helped. However, the scheme is still a long way from solving the financial problems faced by SMEs. I believe that banks should refrain from granting loans based on collateral (usually property), and should grant loans based on the track record and business prospects of enterprises.

The Hong Kong Monetary Authority is planning to establish a databank of credit history, enabling banks to trace the credit background of enterprises during the loan approval process. Although building up this database will be a time-consuming task, I will continue to monitor its progress so it can be realised as soon as possible.

## **Strengthen business ties between the Mainland and the SAR**

The CE also announced in his Policy Address that the Trade and Industry Bureau of the SAR and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation of the Mainland have set up a joint committee to strengthen communication on economic and trade issues. This official channel is a good start for enhancing the business development of both Hong Kong and the Mainland. I will urge the Government to put forward the concerns of the business community to the committee, including the recent promulgated regulations on the processing industry in the Mainland, and the problems of trucks queuing for hours at the border. ■

**Your comments are welcomed.**

Address: Legislative Council Building, 8 Jackson Road, Central, Hong Kong  
Tel: 2301 3602; Fax: 2368 5292

# 回應施政報告

**行**政長官**董建華**先生的第三份施政報告已經公佈，雖然在即時刺激經濟方面無新建議，但卻用了頗長篇幅就中、長期經濟發展提出一系列計劃，其中對環保尤為重視，值得我們工商界留意。

## 環保要加快及具成本效益

香港污染情況日益惡化，尤以空氣污染最為嚴重，除影響市民健康，因病引致生產力降低及社會醫療開支加重之外，也會削弱外國投資者、遊客和專才的來港意欲，不利經濟發展。香港若要像紐約、倫敦一樣，發展為國際大都會，環保便不容輕視。所以政府預算在未來十年動用超過 300 億元進行多項環保工程，我們絕對支持。

不過，我認為有些措施步伐太慢，追不上污染惡化速度，例如油渣的土轉用石油氣計劃要到 2006 年以後才能完成，而其他油渣車輛如七萬輛輕型貨車更未有取締的時間表。我認為政府應提早至 2004 年將所有的土轉用石油氣，並透過低息或免息貸款等優惠，積極鼓勵油渣汽車的車主換車。

雖然政府預算用 14 億元資助該等車主，但我認為若有需要，可將撥款增加，因為香港每年醫療開支超過 300 億元，若資助計劃能有效減低空氣污染和市民患病率，資助金額應足以由社會醫療所節省的费用抵銷。而且資助計劃有部分屬於貸款，是可按年收回的，故就算加上利息損失和壞賬，實際支出也不算龐大。

不過，我必須強調，政府在火速進行環保工作的同時，有責任確保工商界和市民根據「用者自負」原則所支付的費用，是合理、公平和能夠負擔的，避免出現如污水處理附加費般，令同業負擔過多費用的情況。政府單是承擔環保工程的建造費是不足夠的，也應支付部分經常性營運開支，以促使政府部門更小心控制支出，我建議政府和用者對營運開支的承擔比例，分別佔三成和七成。此外，政府應盡量把工程落成後的營運管理，以公平投標方式交給私人機構以商業運作原則管理，以減少官僚部門不必要的行政開支。

我在十一月三日的立法會會議上提出動議，要求政府加強官方和半官方機構的成本控制，務求令環保工作加快進行的同時，兼具成本效益，使工商界的負擔不致過重。

## 鼓勵銀行工商業貸款

施政報告亦提出將二十五億元的中小型企業特別信貸計劃，原來撥款的可擔保款額提高一倍。我歡迎這個做法，因為會有更多同業受惠。然而，要長遠紓緩中小型企業的融資問題，該計劃仍遠遠不足夠。正如施政報告所講，銀行界要改變一貫的審核貸款方法，由以物業抵押為主改為更多考慮企業的業績和盈利前景。

據悉金融管理局將研究成立信貸資料庫，讓銀行根據企業過往的信貸資料審批貸款。雖然這是一項長遠的工作，但我必定會密切跟進、推動，讓有關計劃盡快落實。

## 加強內地與香港商貿聯繫

此外，施政報告公佈特區工商局與內地外經貿部成立了一個商貿聯繫委員會，以協調中港兩地的商貿政策。這個官方溝通渠道無疑是一個好開始，有助加強香港與內地的商貿發展。我會將各同業所關心的問題，包括內地管理加工貿易的新措施、貨車在邊境過關時常要等候數小時，造成工商業損失和廢氣污染等情況，要求政府交到該委員會上討論。

若閣下有任何意見，歡迎向我提出，通訊地址是中環民臣道 8 號立法會大樓  
(電話：2301 3602，傳真：2368 5292)



# Education reform – Hong Kong's fast-track to a knowledge-based economy?

By Louise Parkinson

The quality of education in any society has a direct bearing on how competitive it will be in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Knowledge-based economies are set to become the leaders in the next Millennium, therefore the quality of education in Hong Kong is a crucial factor that will determine its future success.

To realise the Chief Executive's vision of Hong Kong becoming a world-class city, with a thriving economy and culturally rich society, it is necessary to cultivate and retain a critical mass of talented people. With this in mind,

Mr **Tung Chee-hwa** made education reform a key issue of this year's Policy Address. Currently, the Education Commission

(EC) is conducting a comprehensive review of the education system in Hong Kong. It is now at the end of stage two of the review where it is setting about forming a framework for education reform. This round of consultation will last until December 15, after which it will come up with educational reform proposals. *The Bulletin* spoke to key people from the EC, and outsiders, for their views on the reform.



The main aim of reforming kindergarten education is to cultivate a positive attitude to learning amongst children.

幼稚園教育改革的主要目標是培育兒童以積極的態度學習。

## Kindergarten education

Mr **Tai Hay Lap**, Principal of Yan Oi Tong Tin Ka Ping Secondary School, and a member of the Commission, said the main theme for reforming kindergarten education was to cultivate a positive

## 教育改革是否社會發展知識為本的快車道？

白璐珊

教育質素如何，對任何一個社會在廿一世紀裡的競爭力將有直接的影響。發展以知識為本的經濟，將能帶領社會在下一個千禧年位居前列，因此，香港未來能否取得成功，將取決於教育質素。

若要實現行政長官的理想，使香港成為經濟蓬勃、文化豐盛的世界級都會，必須培育及挽留相當數目的人才。有見及此，**董建華**在本年的《施政報告》中，以教育改革為重點。

現時，教統會正全面檢討本地的教育制度，並已完成第二階段檢討程序，著手制定教育改革的大綱。這一輪的諮詢期將於12月15

日結束，待諮詢期結束後，當局便會擬訂教育改革建議。本刊走訪了教統會成員及非官方組織人士，了解他們對教育改革的意見。

### 幼稚園教育

仁愛堂田家炳紀念中學校長兼教統會成員**戴希立**表示，幼稚園教育改革的重點主題，是培育學生擁有積極的學習態度，養成良好的生活習慣。

他說：「現時，幼稚園給學生的壓力過重，我們有必要把壓力消除。我們希望培育幼稚園學生的求知欲及學習興趣，而非以過多死記硬背摧殘他們。」

造成這個現象的原因之一，是小學的入學篩選程序過於嚴厲。小學一般設有入學考試，迫使

幼稚園不得不訓練學前幼兒通過這些考試關卡。

要解決這個問題，教統會可考慮廢除小學入學試，這樣便可減低幼稚園在訓練學生上的壓力。

教統會亦建議加強家長與教師的聯繫。

**戴**指出：「當局將制訂幼稚園質素保證的機制，並釐訂幼稚園表現的指標。此外，政府亦會把幼稚園每班人數和教師資格刊登出來，以提高學前教育的透明度。」

到了2002年9月，所有新聘請的幼稚園校長必須修畢幼稚園教育證書課程。

他認為：「這項建議應可改善教學質素。不過，幼師薪金不高，未能吸引優秀的人才加入這個行列。此外，我們亦研究如何改善幼稚園與小學之間的銜接。」

attitude to learning and good living habits amongst pupils.

"Presently kindergartens exert too much pressure on students – we need to abolish this. We want to cultivate curiosity and interest in learning among kindergarten



**Mr Tai Hay Lap, Principal of Yan Oi Tong Ka Ping Secondary School and a member of the EC.**

仁愛堂田家炳紀念中學校長兼教統會成員戴希立。

children, not to destroy it with too much rote learning," he said.

One of the problems is that the selection process of primary schools is too stringent, often involving entrance examinations, so there is pressure on kindergartens to drill pre-school students to pass these examinations.

To solve this the EC may consider banning entrance examinations into primary

## 中、小學教育

戴希立指出，到了小三，學生成績好壞的距離拉闊，這正是小學教育的一大問題。

他說：「我們正尋求方法，縮減這個差距，包括修改課程內容和引入核心科目能力測試，以取代學能測驗。現時，納入核心科目能力測試的學科包括中文、數學及英文；稍後，我們亦會加入常識及科學兩個科目。」

「這個測試既不會用作評核學生的組別，也不是中學入學考試，測試的結果僅供教師參考，以便了解每一位學生的強弱所在。」

制定這個測試機制，旨在廢除阻礙學生獲取學習機會的篩選程序，這正是教育改革的主要目標之一。

他表示：「無論何時何地，每人都應享有學習機會，所取得的成績，也應獲取認同。」

不少家長及教師憂慮，考試制度一旦廢除，學生的水平便會下降。

不過，戴希立認為：「我不相信這是事實。我們只希望考試制度更趨完善，而不是以孤注一擲的考試形式，評核學生的優劣。」

小學教育改革的主題是逐步取消為分配

schools – this would therefore reduce the pressure on kindergartens to drill students.

The Education Commission also proposes to set up a stronger parent-teacher association network.

"This will act as a quality assurance framework and performance indicator of kindergartens. Class size and qualifications of teachers will be published to increase transparency of pre-school education," he said.

By September 2002 all new kindergarten principals must have completed a Certificate in Kindergarten Education.

"This should improve the quality of teaching. However, the profession does not attract the best people because of the low pay. Another area we are also looking at is to improve the interface between kindergarten and primary schools," he said.

## Primary and secondary education

Mr Tai said the main problem with present primary education is that after primary three, the performance gap between good and bad students increases.

"We are finding ways to close the gap by changing the curriculum and introducing Core Competency Assessments to replace the Aptitude Assessment Test, which will cover learning in Chinese, Maths and English. Later general studies and science may be added," he said.

This Web-based, user-friendly test will not be related to banding or secondary school admission, it will simply be a test for teachers to determine the strengths and weaknesses of each pupil.

中一學位而設的公開評核及評級制度，使九年普及基礎教育成為暢通無阻的大直路。

他說：「改革教育制度能使學生參與不同學習活動，從而使他們獲得全面的發展。在學習初段把學生評級，會產生極其負面的標籤效應。在這制度下，學生的自尊會受損，繼而令他們不願學習。」

所謂「大直路」的九年普及基礎教育，是指中、小學接軌，讓所有入讀小學的學生獲分派中學學位。

戴補充說：「如此一來，便不再需要學生評級制度和學能測驗，而中、小學將由所屬的區域統籌組織負責連繫。」

戴表示，如要成功築成這條大直路，必須消除名校的觀念。

「為消除人們崇尚名校的心態，我們希望使高等教更趨普及，讓任何學童不論就讀哪一所中、小學，都能接受專上教育。」

如大直路計劃成功，學生只需入讀小學，便可暢通無阻地進入中學。此外，戴亦表示，當局有意改革小學入學的程序。

「我們希望小學收生時，只根據學生的居

This follows one of the major principles of the reform which is to eradicate dead-end screening that blocks further learning opportunities.

"Everyone should be given the opportunity to learn anywhere, any time and to be given recognition in what they achieve," he said.

Many parents and teachers are worried that by abolishing the examination system, standards will be lowered.

"We don't believe this will happen. We just want to make the exam system more comprehensive instead of using one high-stake examination," he said.

The main thrust of the primary school reform is to eliminate by stages, all pupil assessments and banding systems for the purpose of allocating secondary school places, so that the nine year universal basic education process will become one through train.

"This will enable students to engage in various learning activities that will benefit their all-round development. Banding students at an early stage is a very negative labeling system that lowers their self esteem, making them unwilling to learn," he said.

The through train would mean that primary and secondary schools would be linked so that all pupils that started at a primary school will have places allocated for them in a linked secondary school.

"There will be no need for banding and the Aptitude Assessment Test. Primary and secondary schools will be linked through their district sponsoring body," he said.



**Prof Cheng Kai-ming, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong and a member of the EC.**

香港大學副校長兼教統會成員程介明教授。



Mr Tai said that if this 'through train' was to succeed all 'trains' must be made more equal.

"We hope to achieve this by making higher education more accessible so any children can further their learning through tertiary education, no matter what primary and secondary school they went to," he said.

If the through train comes to fruition the only admission process would be entrance into primary school – and that will also undergo reform.

"We want to base primary school admission simply on residential location, not on family background. The quality of the through train should not depend on the family background or socio-economic status of the students but on whether that school provides quality education. At the moment, some schools' reputations rely on them getting the best students from the best backgrounds and not on providing quality education," he said.

Ms **Diana Wong**, Principal of St Paul's Secondary School, said the idea of a 'through train' was already practiced at her school (one of the 'elite' schools) and many others.

"Out of 200 places for admission to our secondary school we only have discretionary choice of 10 places, the rest are filled by our feeder primary school and government-allocated places. Of course we select students according to their academic standard, certainly not their socio-economic status.

"The whole idea of the through train, where banding and formal tests are

eliminated should be treated with caution. The Government should not want to pull down all schools into a quagmire of mediocrity. If some schools are at the top-end of the spectrum they should be kept that way and the poorer schools should be improved," she said.

Ms Wong does not agree that students are any worse or better off if they are banded and hence labeled.

"Banding is just a way of classifying students to their ability," she said.

Ms Wong thinks the main thing wrong with the primary and secondary education system is the vast amount of content in the syllabus.

"Students are too busy trying to remember the whole syllabus so they do not appreciate what they're learning and this does not motivate them to learn more. If teachers had more time [with a reduced syllabus] they could teach students how to learn which would contribute to life-long learning.

"The ECs framework of promoting life-long learning is all very vague, what you need is a carefully considered plan, so that teachers know how to achieve the goals set out by the EC," she said.

(continued on page 13)



**Pupil assessments and banding will be eliminated for the purpose of allocating secondary school places.**

教統會建議不以評核試及學生評級的方式分派中學學位。

住地點，而非他們的家庭背景。大直路計劃的成效，不應取決於學生的家庭背景或家長的社會經濟地位，而是學校本身的教學質素。現時，一些學校以收取家庭背景良好的學生取得名望，而非教學質素。

聖保祿中學校長**黃葉慧瑩**女士指出，該校及不少其他學校已推行大直路概念。

她說：「本校200個中一學額中，我們只能擁有10個學額的自主酌情權，其餘的都是小學支部及政府派來的學生。當然，我們篩選學生時，會根據他們的學術成績，而非社會經濟背景。」

「廢除學生評級及考試的大直路概念，應謹慎處理。政府不應為求水平劃一，把所有學校的程度拉下來，若有些學校的程度較高，應讓它們保持下去，而程度較差的學校則應急起直追。」

此外，黃不同意評級制度（或對學生加以標籤）會對學生帶來任何好與壞的影響。

「評級制度只是把學生能力分類的方法。」

她認為，中、小學教育的主要流弊是課程所包含的內容過多。

「學生只忙於埋首學習課程指定的內容，在這情況下，無法喚起他們的學習興趣，也不能推動他們發掘新知。若課程內容減少，教師便有更多時間指導學生如何學習，從而培育終身學習的精神。」

「教統會所提倡的終身學習概念，甚為含糊，當局必須仔細籌劃，教師才能達致教統會定下的目標。」

### 專上教育

香港大學副校長兼教統會成員**程介明**教授指出，提倡終身學習是改革高等及專上教育的目標之一。

他說：「我們希望提倡尋求新知的精神。人們在學校或大學裡所學習的，往往與工作無關，更何況我們會不時轉職。」

在香港，已有65萬非全職學生修讀成人

課程，學費支出達50億元，預計到了明年，有關數字會增至90億元。

程介明稱：「雖然這些數字令人鼓舞，但香港大學學位不足，確是我們的一大問題。本地只有21%適齡入讀大學的學生進入正規大學，而修讀非學位課程的，也只有7%，總計其數，接受高等教育的學生只有大約三成。」

在新加坡及美國，有關比例分別高達六成及七成，相比之下，差異立見。

「我們的理想是讓所有希望接受高等教育的人皆有機會入讀高等學府。」

教統會希望從三方面發展專上教育：傳統大學、公開進修及社區學院。

「社區學院將是學生取得學位的第二途徑，入讀的學生可獲取職業資格，而這個資格，將等同於大學的入學資格。」

(下接第13頁)

# Education reforms

## Kindergarten education

- All new head teachers complete a Certificate in Kindergarten Education by September 2002.

## Primary and secondary schools

- Devolve administrative and financial responsibilities to schools in stages.
- Whole day schooling for primary school children reached by the 2007-8 school year.
- Upgrade pre-service training courses provided by the Hong Kong Institute of Education for primary and secondary teachers from sub-degree to degree level by 2004.
- Newly-appointed language teachers must pass language benchmarks for being trilingual and biliterate. By 2005 all serving language teachers must pass benchmarks.
- Next year the Government will join hands with the Committee on Language Education and Research (SCOLAR) to launch a publicity campaign to promote the use of English in the workforce and among students.
- To eliminate by stages assessments and the banding system for the purpose of allocating secondary school places, so that the nine-year universal basic education will become a through train.
- To ensure there is only one examination after universal basic education and before the commencement of higher education.
- Develop high-quality private schools and Direct Subsidy Scheme schools to give parents more choice.

## Tertiary education

- The University Grants Committee will provide over \$120 million over five years to pursue areas of excellence such as biotechnology, IT and economic and business strategy.
- Admit students who excel in non-academic fields.
- From 2000 the Government will extend non-self-financing in Government-funded tertiary institutions and post-secondary courses in the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education benefiting 80,000 students.
- To establish a diversity of institutions so that those who aspire to higher education could choose among formal universities, other post-secondary and in-service continuing education institutions to pursue further education appropriate to their abilities. A transferable credit unit system should be in place as an ultimate goal. All those with the ability should be given the opportunity to pursue degree studies.
- Bachelor programmes should maximise opportunities for learning across disciplines and should be less specialised in nature.

# 教育改革

## 幼稚園教育

- 由 2002 年 9 月起，所有新聘請的幼稚園校長必須修畢幼稚園教育證書課程。

## 中小學教育

- 當局逐步向學校下放行政及財政的權責。
- 在 2007 至 2008 學年前，所有小學生可接受全日制教育。
- 在 2004 年前，香港教育學院所有中小學教師的職前培訓課程將由副學位程度升格為學位程度。
- 所有新入職教師必須達到規定的語文基準，以確保他們兼通兩文三語。到了 2005 年，所有在職語文教師必須達到基準。
- 明年，政府將聯同語文教育及研究常務委員會，展開全港的英語推廣活動，以提高在職人士和學生的英語水平。
- 逐步取消為分配中一學位而設的公開評核及評級制度，使九年普及基礎教育成為暢通無阻的大直路。
- 學生完成九年普及基礎教育後，只須通過一次公開考試，便可接受高等教育。
- 發展優質私校和直接資助學校，為家長提供更多選擇。

## 高等教育

- 大學教育資助委員會將於未來五年撥款逾 1 億 2,000 萬元，資助院校發展生物科技、資訊科技、經濟及商業策略這三個卓越學科領域。
- 取錄在非學術領域內有傑出成就的學生。
- 明年起，政府將擴大免入息審查貸款計劃的範圍，把政府資助高等院校自費進修及在香港專業進修學院修讀專上課程的學生納入其中。計劃實施後，受惠人數將達 80,000 人。
- 建設多元化的高等教育體系，讓每一個有志修讀高等教育課程的人士可按本身的能力，在正規大學、專上院校和業餘持續教育機構內進修。院校之間最終設立學分互通機制。有能力者應有充分機會修讀學位課程。
- 學士學位課程應盡量讓學生學習不同領域的知識，注重通才教育，避免過於專門。



# Parents' views

**M**s **Trevina Suen**, a mother of two daughters aged nine and 14, is well accustomed to the Hong Kong education system.

"My younger daughter has to spend at least two hours a night on revision and homework, the content of the syllabus is just too much. I think education is just too hard in Hong Kong."

"As for the Aptitude Assessment Test the questions are very strange – it's like an IQ test – even adults sometimes find them difficult and the questions are not relevant to what the child is learning," she said.

Ms Suen thinks the though train idea of linking primary and secondary schools is a good one.

"As long as you can get your child into a good primary school, I don't think parents will be opposed to it," she said.

Ms **Sylvia Cheung**, a mother with two sons aged seven and 11, believes there should be more computer courses taught at school.

"It would be better for Hong Kong if children were more educated in IT," she said.

Ms Cheung also agreed with Ms Suen, that there is too much homework and parents are too busy to coach their children in the relevant topics.

"As for the numerous tests and exams – it's just too much for parents and children to cope with," she said. ■



Left to right: Ms Trevina Suen and Ms Sylvia Cheung, both parents.  
左起：孫秀蓮和張活麗女士吐露家長心聲。

## 家長心聲

**孫秀蓮**女士有兩名女兒，分別為9歲和14歲。對於香港的教育制度，她有以下言論。

她說：「我的幼女每晚最少得花上兩至三小時溫習和做家課。課程實在太多了。我認為香港的教育制度過於嚴苛。」

「『學能測驗』的問題令人費解，仿如智力遊戲裡的問題，有些時候，即使成年人也會感到困難，而問題亦與孩子的學習無關。」

孫認為，「大直路」式的中小學銜接制度是不俗的構想。

她說：「家長只需令孩子升讀不錯的小學，便可安枕無憂；我想，家長不會反對這個做法。」

**張活麗**女士的兩名兒子分別為7歲及11歲；她認為學校應該開設更多電腦課程。

她說：「學童學習多些資訊科技的知識，會有利香港發展。」

張同意孫秀蓮所言，認為學生的家課過多，而家長也分身不下，未能指導孩子學習各個科目。

她說：「測驗考試多不勝數，令家長和學生吃不消。」 ■

(continued from page 11)

### Tertiary education

Prof **Cheng Kai-ming**, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong and a member of the EC, said that one of the principles of reform on higher and tertiary education is to promote life-long learning.

"We want to promote knowledge renewal among people. Often what you learn in school or university is not always what you do in your job and often you are likely to change jobs," he said.

In Hong Kong there are already 650,000 part-time students on adult learning courses. The total expenditure of this is \$5 billion and it is expected to increase to \$9 billion by next year.

"Although these figures are very encouraging we do have a problem of restricted university places in Hong Kong. Only 21 per cent of all university-aged students are at formal university. Seven per cent are on non-degree courses. So in total about 30 per cent of university-aged students are in higher education," he said.

This does not compare well with Singapore where 60 per cent of students go on to higher education and the US, where the figure is 70 per cent.

"Our motto is that everyone who aspires to higher education should have access to it," he said.

The EC hopes to expand tertiary education in three areas; in traditional universities, through open learning and through the creation of community colleges.

(上接第11頁)

程教授指出，大學及社區學院將減少專門培訓，轉而為學生提供通識教育。

「我們希望把職業培訓、社會服務及體育納入改革的範疇內，讓學生接受更全面的高等教育。」

此外，程教授亦認為，大學不應是學生接受培訓的終點。

「不少法律系學生最終不會投身法律行業。我們希望制訂一個學分制度，讓獲取了學位資格的人士能把學分轉移到其他大學及非正規院校。」

他亦認為，現時大學收生過於看重高級程度考試的成績。

「我們希望改變大學分派學額的方式，使它們不致過份依賴考試的成績，讓那些學術成績並不卓越，但在其他方面擁有才華的學生能入讀大學。」

程教授指出，新加坡、台灣、中國大陸及西方國家的教育制度，均較實際和靈活。

「我們已深入研究其他地方的教育制度，以便為本港制訂合適的改革方案。」



Mr Irving Koo of the Business Coalition on Education (BCE) and member of the EC.  
商界教育大聯盟兼教統會成員顧爾賢。

"The community colleges will be a second route to a degree, where students can acquire vocational qualifications and matriculate enough to go onto a degree course," he said.

Under the reform Prof Cheng said that universities and community colleges would offer less specialisation and a more generic vocational learning experience.

"We hope to include vocational experience, community service and sports as part of the reform so that students will receive a more well-rounded higher education," he said.

This will also involve a move away from 'terminal' training at universities.

### 商界的意見

商界教育大聯盟兼教統會成員顧爾賢指出，商界教育大聯盟是商界向政府反映意見的重要渠道。商界教育大聯盟由展望2047、香港總商會及數家本地的商界組織創立。

他表示：「我們不會偽裝教育專業人士，但我們是教育制度裡的最終使用者，因此，我相信商界的意見值得考慮。」

大聯盟的憂慮之一，是學生的英語水平普遍下降。

「本地人口中，最優秀的5%仍然保持良好的英語水平，但其餘的則每下愈況，這個問題源於本地98%的人口都不是以英語為母語。」

不過，顧爾賢強調，在課堂內使用母語教學不會構成英語水平下降。

「教師平均的英語水平不佳，強迫他們用英語教學，只會使教學質素下降。學校所需要的，是聘請外籍英語教師，並設立多媒體的學習中心。」

在多媒體中心內，學生在教師的指導下，透過電腦輔助設備學習，並有機會運用互聯網參與各項活動。

顧表示，今天的學生所欠缺的，是自發性和對自己及社會的責任感。

"Many law students do not always end up in the legal profession. We want first degrees to be transferable under a credit unit system and portable across all universities, and non-formal institutions," he said.

Prof Cheng also said that university admission relies too heavily on A level results.

"We want to change the way universities allocate places so that it isn't so exam oriented so that students who are not academically talented, but have talents in other areas, can go to university," he said.

Prof Cheng said that Singapore, Taiwan, China and the western countries had more realistic and flexible education systems.

"We have conducted in-depth study into other education systems to come up with a reform framework for Hong Kong," he said.

### The business community's view

Mr Irving Koo of the Business Coalition on Education (BCE) which was founded by Vision 2047, the HKGCC and a number of other

「這方面的問題，可透過學校與商界的合作，共同解決。參與合作計劃的學生，可獲派往公司裡當臨時工，藉此汲取工作經驗。此外，商界的高級管理層亦可到學校向學生講述真正商業世界的情況。」

顧認為，香港的教育有必要配合廿一世紀的發展。

「教師不單是傳授知識的工具，而是為學生提供指引的導師。他們的責任是培育自發學習的能力，有了這種能力，學生便能終身學習。」

「香港學生須衝破學習的『框子』。過往的教育模式扼殺了學生的創造力，發問的學生往往被認為是滋事份子。我們有需要改變固有的思想模式，教師應擔當促進或指導員的角色，引導學生自我學習。」

顧又表示，教統會應長遠研究本港學校的課程發展。

「我是教統會的成員之一，知道該會正簡化課程內容，使學生容易掌握。」

他認為，商界會支持社區學院是概念。

「我們有需要填補工作與學習的隙縫，著重職業培訓的社區學院便有助把兩者之間的距離拉近，亦可讓莘莘學子修讀學位課程的機會增加。」■

business organisations in Hong Kong, said that the coalition was an important forum through which views of the business sector could be expressed and channelled to Government.

"We do not pretend to be education professionals but we are the end-users of the products of the education system therefore I believe our ideas are relevant," he said.

One of the BCE's concerns is the falling standard of English among students.

"In the top five per cent of the population the standard of English is good, but below that the standard is falling. The problem is that 98 per cent of the population do not use it," he said.

However, Mr Koo said that the use of mother-tongue learning in classrooms was not the problem.

"The average schoolteacher is not good at English so forcing them to teach in English decreases the quality of teaching – what is needed in native English language teachers in schools as well as multi-media learning centres," he said.

Multi-media learning is done through computer-aided teaching whereby students are monitored by teachers and have access to the Internet to work on projects.

Another area Mr Koo said that today's students are lacking was in their motivation and commitment to themselves and the community.

"This can be tackled by school-business partnerships whereby students can learn through temporary work placements and people of a senior management level can come into schools and talk to students about the 'real' world," he said.

Mr Koo said that Hong Kong education needed to catch up with the 21st century.

"Teachers are no longer there to just impart information, their new role is to guide and coach so that students can be masters of their own learning which will be a tool they can use for life-long learning.

"Hong Kong students need to be taught to break out of the 'box', education in the past has stifled creativity – students who asked questions were thought to be troublemakers. What we need is paradigm shift in mindset whereby teachers become the facilitators and coaches there to guide the students how to learn for themselves," he said.

Mr Koo said that the EC also needed to take a long look at the curriculum development in Hong Kong's schools.

"As a member of the EC I know that they are doing this by streamlining the curriculum to make it more user-friendly to the students," he said.

Mr Koo said the idea of community colleges is something he and the business community would welcome.

"We need to bridge the gap between the workplace and school. Vocationally-oriented community colleges would help do this and give students greater access onto degree courses," he said. ■



# Tung's push for a world class city

The main thrust of this year's Policy Address by Mr **Tung Chee Hwa**, the Chief Executive, focused on enhancing human capital and environmental protection to realise the vision of Hong Kong becoming a world class city on par with London or New York.

At a luncheon organised by the leading Chambers in the SAR on October 8, Mr Tung said that in order to move ahead into the knowledge-based 21st century Hong Kong must formulate a strategic direction to meet this challenge. And that this route would lead Hong Kong into becoming a cosmopolitan city.

Mr Tung said that over the last two years Hong Kong had faced enormous challenges – the return to the motherland in 1997 and the Asian Financial crisis soon after.

"One country, two systems" has had a very good beginning and the foundation is now solidly being laid. This is amply manifested by the fact that 55,000 people who emigrated before the Handover came back in 1998.

"We underestimated the severity of the Asian financial crisis but we stood firm and worked hard," he said.

Mr Tung said that the intervention in the stockmarket in August 1998, in hindsight, was the right thing to do.

"Although we were heavily criticised, the intervention preserved the financial integrity of the markets and prevented a meltdown of our economy," he said.

During the downturn the Government took steps to stimulate the economy, by

reducing tax, cutting rates and freezing charges – in fact \$40 billion dollars was returned to the community.

"We boldly went ahead with infrastructure and works projects as well as



Mr Tung Chee-hwa, the Chief Executive: "Like London or New York we are already a financial centre, tourism hub and a transportation and cargo hub".

董建華稱：「本港跟倫敦和紐約同樣是金融中心、旅遊重鎮和運輸及貨運樞紐。」

setting up financial assistance for SMEs. We also made attempts to revive the tourism industry," he said.

Mr Tung said it had been a difficult two years but the measures seemed to be working.

"Other Asian economies are improving and we are moving from the bottom and I expect a two per cent growth rate in the economy in the second half of this year," he said.

Mr Tung stressed that the Government never lost sight of where it wanted to be in the future and took the crisis as an opportunity to re-examine weak areas of the economy and community.

Although Hong Kong succeeded in facing these two challenges, Mr Tung said that the next formidable task in the Millennium would be adapting to an increasingly globalised economy and IT changing the way we do business.

"If we do not change and respond to these influences the consequences could be devastating to Hong Kong. Our success in the past has been dependent on the fact that China was so different to Hong Kong, but the World Bank has predicted that China will be the third largest economy by 2020 – this presents us with opportunities and impetus for change," he said.

Mr Tung said in the future Hong Kong people cannot depend on the increases in price of physical assets to generate wealth, as what happened in the 90s, but must find new areas for growth.

In the 60s Hong Kong was a labour-intensive manufacturing centre but as factories moved across the border this caused the SAR to develop into a service centre in the 80s.

"The reasons of our past success will not guarantee future security – it is important to

## 董建華規劃香港國際都會藍圖

本年，行政長官**董建華**的《施政報告》以促進人力資產、加強環境保護為焦點，致力使香港成為媲美倫敦或紐約的世界級大都會。

10月8日，董建華在本港主要商會合辦的午餐會上表示，香港若要邁向知識為本的21世紀，必須訂立發展策略，迎接挑戰。他亦指出，知識為本的道路可引領香港成為國際大都會。

董建華稱，香港在過去兩年經歷了莫大挑戰，九七回歸及後不久的亞洲金融風暴，便是其中之一。

他說：「『一國兩制』的起步極佳，如今已奠下穩固的根基。去年，55,000名在回歸前移居外國的港人回流，正是一大明證。我們低估了亞洲金融危機的嚴重程度，但仍堅定不移、奮發苦幹。」

董稱，事後看來，政府去年八月的入市行動是正確的做法。

他說：「雖然我們當時大受抨擊，但入市行動維持了金融市場的穩定，並防止本港經濟崩潰。」

經濟衰退期間，政府採取減稅、減差餉和凍結收費等措施，以刺激經濟。實際上，當局已把400億元還富於民。

他稱：「政府大舉展開基建及公務工程項目，並為中小型企業融資協助。此外，我們亦多方嘗試振興旅遊業。」

董建華稱，過去兩年是一段艱苦的日子，但各項措施似乎已見成效。

他說：「亞洲其他地方的經濟逐步改善，本港也漸從谷底回升。我預期，下半年的經濟增長可達2%。」

董指出，政府從來沒有迷失將來發展的方向，藉著金融風暴，我們可重估本港經濟及社會的弱點。

雖然香港成功面對過渡九七及金融危機兩

大挑戰，但董建華認為，隨著千禧年來臨，港人無可避免地需要適應日趨全球化的經濟，以及資訊科技對營商方式的改變。

他說：「若香港跟不上形勢，隨機應變，將會帶來不利後果。過去，我們的成功有賴中國內地與香港的巨大差異。不過，世界銀行估計，中國將於2020年成為全球第三大經濟體系，這方面的發展可推動香港轉變，為我們帶來機遇。」

董建華指出，港人不可再像90年代般，倚靠有形資產的升值製造財富，必須另找新徑。

在60年代，香港是勞工密集的製造業中心，但隨著工廠北移，香港在80年代轉而發展為服務業中心。那麼，香港在21世紀將會如何？我們怎麼才可更具競爭力？

他說：「我們以往取得成功，不一定保證將來也如是，因此，為香港的未來定位十分重要。我相信，香港能成為亞洲的大都會，不

position Hong Kong for the future. My vision is that Hong Kong can become the cosmopolitan city of Asia. This is not just to be fashionable – other cosmopolitan cities have the highest per capita income,” he said.

Mr Tung said that Hong Kong has many advantages that make it well on the road to becoming the cosmopolitan city of Asia.

“Like London or New York we are already a financial centre, a tourism hub – with 10 million visitors a year – and a transportation and cargo hub. But it is important for us to preserve these advantages and make sure our competitors do not catch up,” he said.

Mr Tung said one of our biggest strengths lies on our relationship and proximity to China. “We have the opportunity to participate in China’s future rapid growth,” he said.

Mr Tung said in order for Hong Kong to capitalise on one of its most important assets – human resources – it was important to improve the education system to achieve the goal of becoming a knowledge-intensive economy.

“We also need to invest in the long-term future – the environment. I want to assure you that the Government has (a) the financial resources and (b) the determination. We need to mobilise public opinion and I know we will be able to deliver this,” he said.

Through various measures Mr Tung hopes that by 2005 the air quality in Hong

僅須趕上時代潮流，更要跟其他國際大都會一樣，擁有位列全球之冠的人均收入水平？」

董建華說，香港具有不少優點，能協助香港成為亞洲大都會。

他稱：「本港跟倫敦和紐約同樣是金融中心、旅遊重鎮（每年1,000萬旅客人次）和運輸及貨運樞紐。然而，我們必須保存這些優勢，確保競爭對手不會迎頭趕上。」

董指出，本港的最大強處是與祖國為鄰，關係密切。

他說：「我們有機會參與中國將來的高速發展。」

同樣重要的是，香港必須改善教育制度，發展為知識型的經濟體系。若要達到這個目標，必須善用最重要的資產——人力資源。

他說：「此外，我們需要在環境方面作長線投資。我在此保證，政府既有財力，也有決心。我們需要群眾的支持，才能成功。我深信，香港定可達到這個目標。」

董建華期望，透過各項措施，香港的空氣質素可於2005年跟紐約和倫敦的水平看齊。

董表示，政府將密切注視香港的食水質素。

他說：「本港的食水來源東江無疑正日漸受到污染。我們會監察東江的情況，確保市民的食水來源安全可靠。」

市區重建是另一個改善港人生活質素的環節，當局計劃全速進行。

他說：「目前，本港約有8,000座30年以上的樓宇。我們相信，當中約有2,200座缺乏適當維修。我們正加緊進行市區重建計劃。」

董建華承諾，政府會盡力保護維港的天然景觀。

Kong should be as good as that in New York or London.

Mr Tung also stressed that the Government will pay close attention to the drinking water quality in Hong Kong.

“There’s no doubt that the Dong Jiang, where the water comes from, is going to become increasingly polluted in the future. We will closely monitor the Dong Jiang so we continue to get a reliable source of drinking water,” he said.

Another area for improving the quality of life for Hong Kong citizens was to go full steam ahead with urban renewal.

“Unfortunately there are about 8,000 buildings which are over 30 years old and we believe there are about 2,200 of them lacking in proper maintenance. We are going to move ahead with urban redevelopment as rapidly as we can,” he said.

Mr Tung promised that the Government would try, as far as possible, to preserve the natural beauty of Victoria harbour.

“The harbour is very much in my blood as it is in your blood, and the Government is determined to make Victoria Harbour a heritage for which we would even be prouder in the future. From Lei Yue Mun on the eastern side to Kennedy Town on the western side, we are going to plan walkways, open space and cultural areas for tourists to enjoy the harbour,” he said.

他說：「我跟各位同樣愛惜維港。維港是本港的天然資產，港府決意保存，並希望港人日後會更加以它為傲。我們將由東面的鯉魚門至西面的堅尼地城，建造海濱徑、露天廣場和文娛設施，以供遊客漫步，欣賞海港景致。」

董說，填海規模將會縮小，以免破壞維港風貌。

他說：「若要建設香港為21世紀的世界級大都會，我們需要落實這些有關人力資源和環境（包括居住環境）的計劃。」

在經濟方面，董建華表示政府至今仍然堅

守50年來持之以恆的自由市場基本信念。

他說：「我們不欲干預市場。只有出現反常情況時，我們才會加以干預，即使如此，我們事前也會深思熟慮，盡量把干預程度減至最低。我們相信小政府、審慎理財的概念。這是我們一向以來賴以成功

Mr Tung said that reclamation would be reduced so as not to spoil the harbour.

“These are the things we need to do to make Hong Kong a world class city of the 21st century. So it’s about human resources, the environment, including our living conditions all round,” he said.

On the economy, Mr Tung said that over the past 50 years the fundamental belief of a free market was a belief that the Government still held dear.

“We do not wish to interfere in the market. Only when there are abnormalities, we will interfere and even so, after very careful consideration and with minimum amount of disturbance. We believe in small government, in prudent financial management. This has been the hallmark of our success. We believe in the Government providing the software and hardware infrastructure. Hardware meaning roads, railways, ports and cyberport. Software meaning education and environment. Of course when we provide this infrastructure we have to look at the strategic direction. What do we want to be? How do we get there?” He said.

Mr Tung said that the Government does not sit in a vacuum.

“We listen to the voices of the public, particularly the private sector businessmen who have a lot of experience in all these areas to contribute ideas in the strategic directions we should take,” he said. ■

的要素。我們相信，政府應提供『軟件』和『硬件』的基礎設施。『硬件』是指公路、鐵路、港口和數碼港等建設。『軟件』是指教育和環境等要素。我們提供這些基礎設施時，當然須考慮發展策略：我們期望將來如何？怎樣達到目標？」

董建華說，政府並沒有遠離民眾。

他說：「我們聽取民意，尤其是商界人士的聲音，因為他們在這些範疇上，經驗豐富，能為本港的發展策略提供寶貴的意見。」 ■



About 1,200 businessmen from 26 Chambers attended Mr Tung's luncheon on October 8.

約1,200位來自26個商會的商界人士於10月8日出席董建華的午餐會。



# Policy Address 1999: restoring confidence and providing a roadmap

By Dr Eden Y Woon

**T**he Chinese version of this article first appeared in Wen Wei Po on October 21, 1999.



## I. The third Policy Address since the Handover

Each of the Chief Executive Mr **Tung Chee Hwa's** three Policy Addresses were delivered in very different circumstances. His first address was given three months after the Handover. In that address, Mr Tung was already beginning to put his thoughts into how he envisioned Hong Kong, but many did not understand why anything needed to be different - like his call for introducing high technology into Hong Kong - since the economy was still booming and would not be hurt by the Asian financial crisis for another three weeks. His second address a year ago was delivered with Hong Kong perhaps at the lowest point of the recession, with his Government having just engaged in a controversial entering of the stock market in August, and it was filled with measures which tried to prop up the economy and address the growing unemployment problem. Understandably, with the economic crisis raging all around Asia, these measures could only prevent disaster but could not lift Hong Kong out of recession.

This time, he spoke to the Hong Kong people at a time when the economic downturn is acknowledged to be past its lowest point, but when there is a general lack of confidence about the future of Hong

Kong and a malaise in the society. In the business community, there were concerns of being overtaken by Singapore or Shanghai, of deterioration of the environment and of the English ability of the work force, of losing the status of "gateway to China", and of the continued high cost of doing business here. A common question: "How do we make money in the future?" summarised the uncertain feeling of many businessmen in Hong Kong. This feeling of self-doubt not only derived from the severity of the recession but also from an inability of the Government in the first two years to articulate a coherent and comprehensive strategy and a roadmap for Hong Kong.

## II. A target

Therefore, what the Chief Executive needed to do two weeks ago was not to provide another laundry list of measures to handle the still existing effects of the Asian financial crisis, but to revive the confidence that people have in Hong Kong and to point

alongside London and New York. He then went over the strengths and weaknesses that we have in comparison to these cities and other aspirants.

He chose to give a Policy Address, not a Measures Address. This is a calculated risk, in that the frequently used criticism of "distant water does not save a nearby fire" was sure to appear, as the genuine difficulties of some of the population would not be dealt with in detail in the speech. But Mr Tung knew that the recovery was slowly on its way, that Hong Kong must return to the minimum interference philosophy of economic management, and that the future of Hong Kong was actually a more pressing issue. Renewed confidence can accelerate the recovery, and it can make people start working on reaching our community goal.

## III. And a roadmap

The Chief Executive identified China as the main factor that gives us an edge, but he realised that our economic relationship



**Renewed confidence can accelerate the recovery, and it can make people start working on reaching our community goal.**

恢復信心能加快經濟復甦的步伐，激勵港人眾志成城，朝向共同的目標奮鬥。

the way to a future they can embrace and strive for. Mr Tung laid out his vision for Hong Kong, to be a world class city

with China is underdeveloped. His setting up of a Hong Kong-Mainland trade coordination committee to look at trade





**Pollution is one of the obstacles to Hong Kong becoming a world class city.**

香港若要晉身世界級都會行列，污染問題是一大障礙。

policies which affect Hong Kong businessmen in China was called for by the business community for some time. He recognised the need to coordinate with Guangdong on infrastructure decisions. He said that the environment problems faced by Hong Kong cannot be solved without working with Guangdong, and he envisioned the Pearl River delta as one economic entity. He did not call for any special treatment of Hong Kong companies in the Mainland since Hong Kong enjoys the "one country, two systems" status, but for the first time, the SAR Government is on board as agreeing that closer economic coordination between Beijing and Hong Kong at the official level is needed.

Other than China, Hong Kong still had many advantages over other cities aspiring to be a world city – our international character, the rule of law and transparent operating procedures, the top port in the world, a strong financial industry, a hard-working population with an instinct of entrepreneurship, a prudent Government with good reserves, and a philosophy of minimum interference that has fared well. There is no reason to lose confidence, but there are obstacles to our getting from here to the position of Asia's world class city.

#### IV. Obstacles in the road

Mr Tung in fact had already defined for Hong Kong one of the obstacles, or challenges, to Hong Kong being a world

class city. That is the challenge of turning Hong Kong's economy into a knowledge-based economy with higher technology adding value to our strong service sector. This idea was fine tuned by the Commission on Innovation and Technology and accelerated by the recognition that Internet and communications advances can fit very nicely with Hong Kong's financial, fashion, transportation, and telecommunication strengths.

Chief among the obstacles he mentioned this year is the deteriorating environment. The poor air and water are hurting the Hong Kong people and raising the cost of health care and lowering productivity. The poor environment also was beginning to affect foreign investors' decisions to come to Hong Kong and certainly would be a drawback to the goal of attracting overseas talent from high technology sectors. What was needed was a commitment by the Government to educate the citizens, to spend money when needed, to impose stringent regulations and standards, and to set up a swift timetable. Mr Tung did that in his Policy Address. The business community had already been ahead of the Government, calling for government commitment for some time now, and it was glad to see that we are now on our way to cleaning up our environment. To be sure, there will be additional costs and there will be resistance by special interest groups. But now the debate will

shift to details and not on commitment. In the long run, environmental protection is a necessary and shrewd investment for the society as a whole. New industries and businesses in the environment field will also pop up, creating new jobs. Soon, people will see that good environment practices are part of the basic requirements for the society, not a luxury.

To enable Hong Kong to enter the "new knowledge-based economy" as exemplified in the booming United States at present, the Chief Executive identified human capital as another weakness for Hong Kong. The business community would like to see graduates who are knowledgeable in English - and Putonghua - and computer skills, and who can think flexibly. We are glad to see that the Government, with the ongoing education reform, is on

its way to trying to provide such graduates. Complementary to future graduates will be foreign talent and talent from the Mainland, especially in high technology fields. Mr Tung's plan to ease immigration of these experts will fill the gap and boost the technology competence of the work force.

#### V. A commitment by all

Hong Kong cannot be a world class city only by declaring that as a goal. Mr Tung laid out for us the advantages we have and the work we have to do. He struck a balance between restoring our confidence and being over-confident. A strategy is now articulated, and a roadmap is laid out in front of us. The obstacles and challenges are difficult, and many details have to be worked out. But at least, Hong Kong knows where it is going and what it needs to do to get there.

The business community feels that Hong Kong is now on the right road, if we stick to the commitments and the timetable Mr Tung laid out for us. In front of us is a long and winding road, but Hong Kong has a proven track record of being able to overcome the obstacles in between with nimble improvements. And with a Government of minimum interference, the stage is set for the business community to make the necessary improvements. ■

– Dr Eden Y Woon is the Director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.



# 一九九九年《施政報告》： 恢復信心，規劃未來

翁以登博士

本文曾在 1999 年 10 月 21 日  
刊於《文滙報》



## 一 回歸後第三份《施政報告》

回歸至今，行政長官**董建華**先生共發表了三份《施政報告》，每一份的背景皆迥然不同。他首份《施政報告》於回歸後三個月發表，早在該報告裡，已可窺見他的治港理念。然而，由於當時香港的經濟仍然蓬勃，未受亞洲金融危機的影響，《施政報告》發表後三星期，香港才爆發股災，因此，對於董特首的新構思，不少人士不以為然，例如他引入高科技的建議，便是一例。特首在一年前發表第二份《施政報告》時，香港經濟也許正陷於「谷底」，港府剛於八月採取了備受爭議的入市行動，其時，特首在《施政報告》提出了多項措施，以挽救香港經濟，解決日趨嚴重的失業問題。可以理解的是，在經濟危機席捲亞洲的情況下，這些措施只能預防災難事故發生，未能使香港擺脫衰退。

特首向港人發表第三份《施政報告》時，雖然普遍認為本港經濟已從「谷底」回升，但人們對前景仍然缺乏信心，社會上亦產生不安的情緒。商界憂慮香港會被新加坡或上海迎頭趕上，環境惡化、勞動人口的英語水平低落、「中國門戶」的地位逐漸失去，以及營商成本持續高企。面對以上種種問題，商界人士不約而同地提出同一問題：「我們將來有何生財之道？」這個問題，正好一語道破不少港商的憂慮。社會上出現這種自我懷疑的心態，不僅源於經濟極度低迷，也是由於政府在回歸後兩年，未能確切地規劃貫徹全面的策略和香港未來的發展路向。

## 二 制訂目標

有鑑於此，行政長官在兩星期前發表的《施政報告》裡，應以恢復港人信心，規劃未來的發展路向為目標，而非開列另一份詳細的清單，闡述如何處理亞洲金融危機的餘波。在報告中，董特首規劃了他的治港理念——即把香港發展為「世界級大都會」，與倫敦及紐約並駕齊驅。此外，他亦比較香港與其他城市及競爭對手的強弱。

董建華選擇為港人制訂一份《施政報告》，而非「措施報告」，確實須冒成敗參半的風險。特首知道在《施政報告》的演辭中，並未詳述紓解民困的措施，必會被人評為「遠水不能救近火」。不過，董特首深知復甦的步伐緩慢，深明香港必須恢復不干預的經濟政策，也深感規劃香港的未來路向實際上是更為迫切，因此，他在報告中致力恢復港人的信心，藉此加快復甦的步伐，激勵港人眾志成城，朝向共同的目標奮鬥。

## 三 規劃未來

行政長官在《施政報告》裡指出，中國大陸是我們強大的後盾，也是我們的優勢所在，但他發現，特區與內地的關係並未充分發展。在報告中，特首回應商界較早前提出的要求，成立「內地與香港特別行政區商貿聯繫委員會」，研究影響內地港商的貿易政策。他認同港、粵兩地有需要在建策上，多作協調。他亦表示，香港必須與廣東省合作，才能解決環境污染問題，並展望珠江三角洲一體化的經濟發展。董建華基於香港已享有「一國兩制」的待遇，因此不能要求給予內地港商任何特別優惠。不過，特區政府首次明確表示，京、港兩地有需要官方層面上加強經濟聯繫。

除中國大陸為後盾外，香港在躍居「世界級大都會」方面，仍較其他城市擁有更多優勢，例如國際特色、法治制度、高透明度的運作程序、全球數一數二的港口、穩健的金融業、勤奮的勞動人口、積極進取的精神、審慎理財的政府、豐厚的儲備，以及持之有效的不干預政策，都是香港的卓越之處。因此，港人絕對不應失去信心，但在發展為亞洲的「世界級大都會」過程中，必須克服重重障礙。

## 四 披荊斬棘

事實上，董建華先生已在去年的《施政報告》內提出成為國際大都會的挑戰之一，是香港的經濟必須轉向以知識為本的方向發展，並引進高科技，使服務業增值。這方面的發展概念已由創新科技委員會深入研究，改良調整；此外，當局亦意識到互聯網及通訊技術的發

展，能配合香港在金融、時裝、運輸及電訊業的優勢，更在在加促了這方面的發展步伐。

本年，行政長官提及最重要的障礙是環境污染問題。空氣污染，水質差劣，正危害港人的健康，增加醫療成本，以及降低生產力。事實上，環境污染問題已開始影響海外投資者的投資意欲，也不利於吸引海外的高科技專才。政府必須致力教育市民，並在有需要時撥款改善環境、加強法例監管、提高環保標準，以及加快改善環境的步伐。以上種種，特首在《施政報告》中已一一論及。在環保問題上，商界較政府先知先覺，在早一陣子前，已促請政府致力改善環境。如今，我們喜見香港正朝著這方面努力。要改善環境，增撥資源勢所難免，某些利益集團亦會加以阻撓。不過，爭論的焦點將不再是應否進行環保工作，而是如何落實。長遠而言，保護環境是社會一項必需而明智的投資，從事環保工作的新工業亦會乘時興起，帶來新的就業機會。人們日後將會發現，良好的環保習慣是社會的基本需求，而非可有可無的奢侈品。

行政長官在報告中表示，香港若要一如現今的美國，發展為知識為本的經濟體系，人力資源不足是另一項弱點。商界希望畢業生能操英語和普通話、具備電腦應用技術、靈活思考。我們樂見政府不斷改革教育制度，致力培育這方面的人材，並吸納海外及內地專才，特別是高科技的專門人材，以作補足。董建華先生計劃放寬入境政策，方便輸入專門人材，將可填補人材不足的空隙，提高勞動人口的科技水平。

## 五 同心同德

惟有立定志向，香港才能發展為世界級大都會。在《施政報告》中，董建華先生為港人展示了我們的優勢所在，也規劃了未來的發展路向。此外，他亦致力在挽回信心與消除自負心態之間取得平衡。目前，《施政報告》為我們規劃了明確的發展策略，也展示了未來的路向。前路障礙重重，荊棘滿途，不少事情仍須斟酌研究，但最低限度，港人知道未來的路向，也清楚應做的事情。

商界認為，假如我們意志堅定，按照特首所定的進程，香港必會踏上正確的道路。前路縱使蜿蜒漫長，但歷史證明，香港一向能衝破障礙，乘時轉變。在政府不干預的經濟政策下，商界必能配合需要，改革變更。■

— 翁以登博士是香港總商會總裁

# Chamber forms MPF Alliance with CMG Asia

After intensive research among potential MPF providers the Chamber has joined forces with CMG Asia to provide Mandatory Provident Fund services to Chamber members and others in the business community.

At a well attended press conference on 13 October, Mr CC Tung, Chamber Chairman, said for the next few months, the Chamber-CMG alliance would concentrate on providing information about MPF, which is due to start on 1 December 2000, through seminars, workshops, printed material, an MPF Web site and an MPF telephone "hotline".

"Early next year we are planning to offer a Chamber-CMG MPF product, however all MPF products are currently in the process of being approved by the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority and we are therefore unable to talk about it," he said.

Mr Tung said that the Chamber had found a need among members to be better informed on MPF solutions in the final 14 months before its introduction and they had

indicated the Chamber should respond in a more purposeful way to their needs.

"To better serve their needs the Chamber

has been examining ways to provide simple and easy MPF solutions. Being the oldest and largest business organisation in Hong



Mr C C Tung (left), Chamber Chairman, shakes hands with Mr Gary Bennett (right), Managing Director of CMG Asia.

本會主席董建成（左）與康聯亞洲常務董事卜勵志握手。

## 總商會與康聯亞洲組成 強積金聯盟

總商會深入了解本港多家強積金產品供應商後，決定與康聯亞洲組成聯盟，為會員及商界人士提供強積金服務。

10月13日，本會舉行記者招待會介紹聯盟一事，吸引了大批傳媒人士採訪。會上，本會主席董建成表示，總商會與康聯亞洲在這數月裡將專注透過研討會、工作坊、印刷品、強積金網頁及強積金電話熱線，提供有關強積金的資訊服務。政府規定，強積金計劃須於2000年12月1日實施。

董建成說：「明年初，我們計劃與康聯聯合推出強積金產品，不過，由於所有強積金

產品現時正經由強制性公積金計劃管理局審批，因此，我們不便多說，」

董指出，總商會發現，會員有需要在計劃推行前最後14個月進一步了解強積金計劃，而會員亦曾表示，總商會應更積極地回應他們的需要。

他補充說：「本會一直多方研究，務求為會員提供簡易的強積金方案。作為全港歷史最悠久、規模最龐大的商界組織，我們十分了解商界的需要和關注事項，特別是業界在強積金方面的需要。」

康聯亞洲常務董事卜勵志亦出席記者招待

會。他在會上表示，康聯與總商會結成聯盟，標誌著康聯在香港發展業務的另一新里程。

卜表示：「本公司與香港總商會結成策略性聯盟，再一次表明我們銳意拓展香港市場的決心。這次結盟，也是康聯首次。」

「總商會是本港卓越的商界組織，影響力強大，並肩負著商界喉舌的角色，致力為業界人士提供服務。」

卜勵志認為，推行強積金計劃是商界現時最關注的事情之一。

「僱主自然關注實施強積金計劃後，對公司的營運成本、行政負擔及生產力的影響，總



Kong, we believe we understand the needs and concerns of the business community and, in particular, its needs and concerns on MPF," he said.

Mr **Gary Bennett**, Managing Director of CMG Asia, who also attended the press conference, said this merger marked another milestone in the growth of CMG in Hong Kong.

"The strategic alliance we are signing with The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce is yet another indication of our growing presence here in Hong Kong and marks the first such alliance entered into by CMG.

The Chamber is the pre-eminent business organisation in Hong Kong. As such, it has both a tremendous profile and a tremendously important role to play as both an advocate for the business community and a service provider to the business community," he said.

Mr Bennett said there can be few issues of greater concern to the business community at the moment than the introduction of the MPF.

之，一切影響公司經營財力的因素，都是他們所關注的。

「總商會知道有必要與一家擁有專業知識的公司合作，才能協助它為僱主提供所需的強積金資訊，此舉實有先見之明。」

康聯亞洲信託有限公司已獲強積金管理局批准為持牌的強積金受託人。康聯亞洲是目前本港唯一一家在強制性退休計劃方面，擁有廣泛經驗的機構。

卡稱：「我們成立了超過125年，經驗豐富。在澳洲及新西蘭，我們累積了超過15年經驗，為300多萬人提供退休金管理服務，是數一數二的強制性退休計劃管理機構。」

他認為，憑著康聯過往的經驗和專業知識，定能使香港商界受惠。

他說：「我預料，本公司對中小型企業的幫助最大。既然小型公司是本港經濟的支柱，我們應以它們為目標。」

聯盟首項合作提供的服務是「總商會強積金熱線」，總商會會員可於星期一至五上午8時30分至下午5時30分致電3183-1800，查詢有關強積金的事宜。

本期的《工商月刊》亦設有專欄（第x頁），介紹強積金計劃的最新消息。此外，公眾可於本年10月底透過總商會網頁（[www.hkgcc.org.hk/mpf](http://www.hkgcc.org.hk/mpf)）獲取更多強積金的資料。■

"Employers were naturally concerned about the implications of the MPF on operating costs, administrative workloads, productivity – in short, all the things that impact on the financial viability of a business.

"It is a credit to the Chamber that it foresaw the need to enter into a partnership with a company that has the expertise and the knowledge to be able to assist the Chamber in responding to the needs of employers for information on MPF," he said.

CMG Asia Trustee Company Limited has been approved by the MPF Authority as a licensed MPF Trustee. CMG is the only company currently operating in Hong Kong that has experience across all the aspects of operating in a compulsory pensions environment.

"We have been around a long time – over 125 years in fact – and we have learned an awful lot in that time. We have been a leader in managing pension schemes in the compulsory superannuation environment in Australia and New Zealand for more than 15 years,

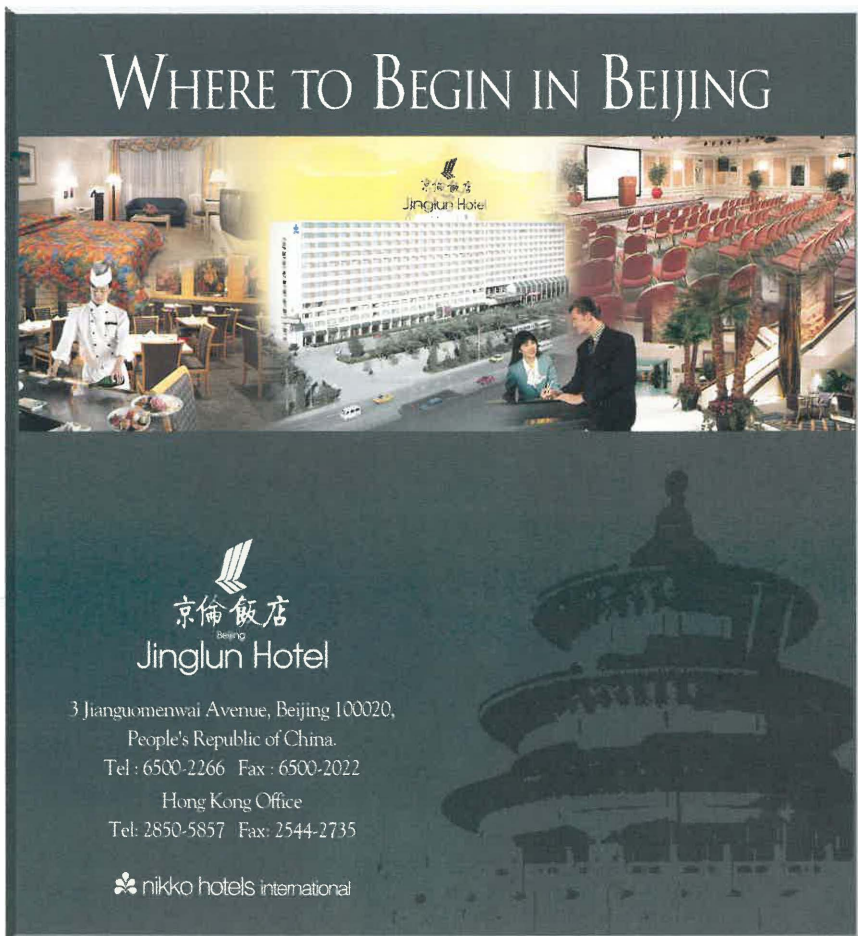
providing pension and administration services to over three million people," he said.

Mr Bennett said the lessons CMG have learned, the experience they have gained and the expertise they have developed from this can now be used to the benefit of the Hong Kong business community.

"I suspect that we will be of most help to the small to medium business operator. And with small business being the backbone of the Hong Kong economy, that is as it should be," he said.

The very first service provided through this alliance is a dedicated "Chamber MPF Hotline" of which members of the Chamber will be able to inquire on MPF-related issues. The number of the hotline is 3183-1800 and interested parties can call between 8.30am to 5.30pm, Mondays to Fridays.

A regular column "MPF Corner" on the latest developments of the MPF will be featured in this month's *Bulletin* (P 22) and by the end of October more MPF information will be offered by the Chamber through its Web site at [www.hkgcc.org.hk/mpf](http://www.hkgcc.org.hk/mpf). ■



# WHERE TO BEGIN IN BEIJING

京倫飯店  
Jinglun Hotel

3 Jianguomenwai Avenue, Beijing 100020,  
People's Republic of China.  
Tel: 6500-2266 Fax: 6500-2022  
Hong Kong Office  
Tel: 2850-5857 Fax: 2544-2735

nikko hotels international

# Key features of the MPF

**S**tarting from this issue, *The Bulletin* will each month examine a topic related to the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) in a regular column with a view to providing members with more information. This month we take a look at the key features of the MPF.

## Mandatory

It is mandatory (compulsory) for all eligible employees and their employers to contribute to a MPF scheme. The employer is responsible for choosing the MPF scheme that he and his employees will contribute to. Self-employed persons must also join a scheme. The exceptions include self-employed hawkers, the unemployed, teachers, civil servants, overseas domestic helpers, and expatriates with Hong-Kong based contracts of one year or less, or expatriates who are participating in a similar scheme in their country of domicile.

## Contribution rate

A contribution equal to five per cent of the employee's relevant income is required by both the employer and employee. Self-

employed must contribute five per cent of their relevant income. For the purpose of MPF contribution, the minimum earnings are HK\$4,000 per month and the maximum earnings are HK\$20,000 per month. If an employee earns less than HK\$4,000 per month, he is not obliged to contribute to MPF. However, the employer is obligated to contribute from the first dollar earned by his employee.

## Preservation

Benefits are preserved, that is they are not available in cash to the employee upon changes of employment until the employee retires, except in the event of early retirement (but not earlier than age 60), death, disability, or permanent departure from Hong Kong. This rule is to ensure employees' benefits are used for purposes retirement.

## Portability of benefits

The accrued MPF benefit can be transferred from one MPF scheme to another when the employee changes employment.

The employee may also leave his benefit in the existing Master Trust scheme or transfer it to his new employer's scheme.

Where an employee joins a new employer, the employee must pay their new contributions to the participating scheme of the new employer.

## Full vesting

All mandatory contributions by the employer vest fully and immediately in the employee, that is, they accrue fully to the employees benefit as soon as they are paid to the scheme. Voluntary contributions (if any) made by the employer may be subject to a vesting scale for years of service as determined by the employer.

## Assets held under trust

All MPF schemes must be governed under Trust. A trustee is appointed as the legal owner of the assets to ensure their protection. The beneficial owners of the assets are the employees and self-employed persons participating in the scheme. ■

**MPF Hotline: 3183-1800**  
**(8:30am – 5:30pm Monday – Friday)**  
**Website: [www.hkgcc.org.hk/mpf](http://www.hkgcc.org.hk/mpf)**

# 強積金重點

**從**本期開始，《工商月刊》會設專欄探討各項強積金事宜，以便為會員提供更多資訊。在本期裡，我們會介紹強積金的重點事項。

## 強制實施

當局強制所有合資格的僱員及僱主為強積金供款。僱主有責任為自己及僱員挑選強積金計劃，以便日後供款。自僱人士也須參與這項計劃。除外者為自僱小販、失業人士、教師、公務員、海外家庭傭工、以及來港工作合約年期少於一年，或已於其居住國家參加了類似退休保障計劃的海外聘用人士。

## 供款比例

根據規定，僱主及僱員均須按僱員入息的5%供款。自僱人士必須把入息的5%作為

供款。就僱員而言，用以計算強積金供款的最低入息為月入港幣四千元，最高入息為月入港幣二萬元。月入少於港幣四千元的僱員，無須替強積金計劃供款，但有關僱主仍須為該等僱員繳付其全部入息的百分之五作為供款。

## 保存利益

累算利益不能在僱員轉職時發放，必須保存至僱員年屆退休為止，惟提早退休(但不早於六十歲)、僱員身故、永久傷殘或永久離開香港，才可提早支取。這項規定旨在確保有關利益只供僱員退休後使用。

## 利益轉移

僱員轉職時，可把名下的累算利益轉移到新僱主的強積金計劃裡，或保留在原有的集信託計劃內。

僱員轉職後，必須向新僱主所參與的強積金計劃供款。

## 權益全歸屬僱員

僱主所有強制性供款即時及完全歸屬僱員，換言之，有關供款一經撥進計劃裡，即全屬僱員的權益。至於僱主的自願供款數目(如有)，可按僱員的服務年資釐訂。

## 信託基金資產

所有強積金必須以信託形式管理，並委託受託人為資產的合法持有人，以作保障。資產的受益人為參與計劃的僱員及自僱人士。■

**強積金熱線：3183-1800**  
**星期一至星期五上午八時三十分**  
**至下午五時三十分**  
**網址：[www.hkgcc.org.hk/mpf](http://www.hkgcc.org.hk/mpf)**

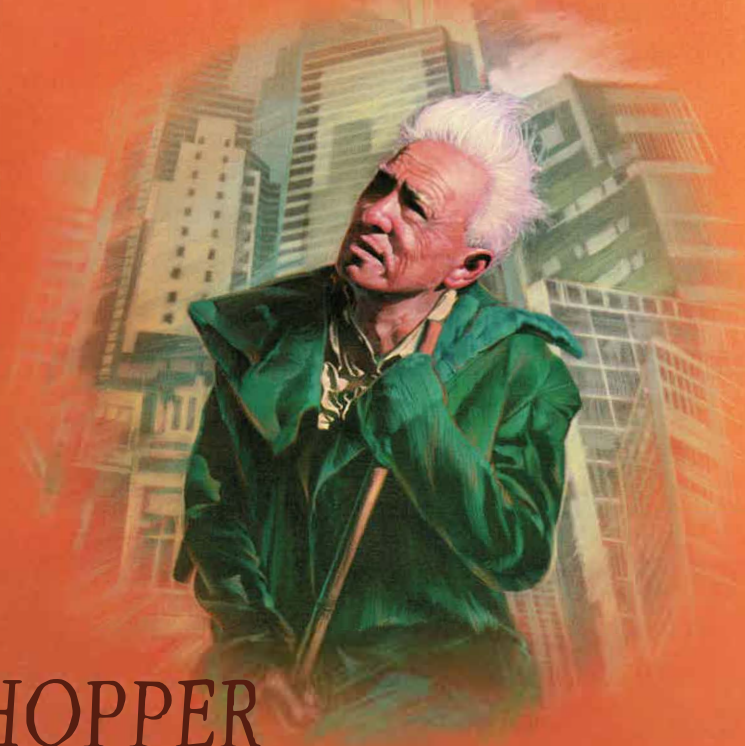


## MPFA timetable and key dates 強積金實施時間表及重要日期

	Key Dates 重要日期
MPF scheme providers submit MPF Master Trusts for MPFA Approval 強積金服務商提交集成信託計劃，供強積金管理局審批	31 August, 1999 1999 年 8 月 31 日
MPFA approves Trustees 強積金管理局核准受託人	31 October, 1999 1999 年 10 月 31 日
Policy based ORSO schemes who wish to seek MPF exemption must convert to trust arrangement 保險形式的職業退休計劃必須改為信託形式，才可申請豁免推行強積金計劃	3 January, 2000 (Application Commence) 2000 年 1 月 3 日 (開始接受申請)
MPFA approves Master Trust products and marketing commences 強積金管理局核准首批遞交申請的集成信託計劃，強積金服務商可展開市場推廣活動	1 February, 2000 2000 年 2 月 1 日
Marketing period for MPF Master Trusts and Employer sign-up 在集成信託計劃推廣期內，僱主須選擇參與合適的計劃	1 February, 2000 – 30 November, 2000 2000 年 2 月 1 日至 2000 年 11 月 30 日
Deadline for ORSO scheme MPF exemption application to MPFA 僱主為原有職業退休計劃申請豁免的截止日期	3 May, 2000 2000 年 5 月 3 日
Deadline for submission of Employer Sponsored MPF schemes to MPFA 僱主資助的強積金計劃向強積金管理局登記的截止日期	3 May, 2000 2000 年 5 月 3 日
Confirmation of exemption of ORSO scheme by MPFA 強積金管理局公布獲得豁免的職業退休計劃	By 31 July, 2000 2000 年 7 月 31 日前
MPF contributions commence 開始供款	1 December, 2000 2000 年 12 月 1 日



CMG ASIA FABLES



## GRASSHOPPER

A fun-loving player, still hard at work.



**CMG, providing pension and administration services to  
and New Zealand, now supports the Mandatory Provident**

CMG Asia Life Assurance Limited (Incorporated in Bermuda with Limited Liability) 12/F., CMG Asia Tower, Gateway II, 15



## CMG ASIA FABLES



# ANT

A fun-loving planner, retired comfortably.



**CMG.**

CMG Asia Life Assurance

over 3 million people in Australia  
nt Fund in Hong Kong all the way.

anton Road, T.S.T., Kowloon, Hong Kong Tel: 2861-4000 Fax: 2865-6837



# Post-tennis Chamber-CMG dinner

The Chamber and CMG Asia jointly organised a dinner, ending the CMG Open Tennis games – part of the ATP Challenger series – held in Victoria Park on October 21, the second year CMG has sponsored the event.

The Hon Mr **James Tien**, the Chamber's Legco Representative, gave a speech at the dinner, and reminded guests of the alliance the Chamber and CMG Asia had formed to provide Mandatory Provident Fund services in Hong Kong.

Mr **Gary Bennett**, Managing Director of CMG Asia, also spoke at the dinner and congratulated this year's champion French-born, Mr **Stephane Huet**.

This dinner is the first of a number of events the Chamber will jointly organise with CMG, so look out for them in the future. ■



Mr Gary Bennett, Managing Director of CMG Asia.

康聯亞洲常務董事卞勵志。

## 總商會康聯亞洲 聯合晚宴

總商會與康聯亞洲於10月21日在「康聯網球公開賽」結束後聯合舉行晚宴。該賽事為職業網球員聯合巡迴賽，在香港維多利亞公園舉行。康聯亞洲已是第二年贊助這項賽事。

本會立法會代表**田北俊**議員在晚宴上致辭，他向賓客介紹本會與康聯亞洲聯合推出的強積金服務。

康聯亞洲常務董事**卞勵志**也在當晚發言，並恭賀本屆冠軍法國球手**于埃**。

是次晚宴是總商會與康聯合作的第一炮，請密切留意日後的活動。■

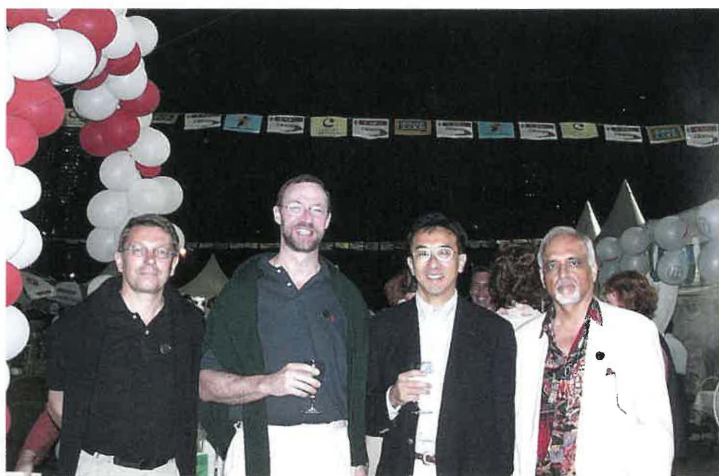


The Hon James Tien, the Chamber's Legco Representative.  
本會立法會代表田北俊。



The Chamber's guests at the pre-dinner cocktail reception held after the CMG-Open.

本會嘉賓濟濟一堂，出席「康聯網球公開賽」後的晚宴招待酒會。



From left to right: Consul General of Finland Mr Ilkka Heiskanen, Consul General of Austria Mr Helmut Bock, The Hon James Tien and Manohar Chugh, Chairman of the Chamber's Europe Committee.

左起：芬蘭駐港總領事許克寧、奧地利駐港總領事白嘉逸、田北俊議員及歐洲委員會主席文路祝。



# State of the economy

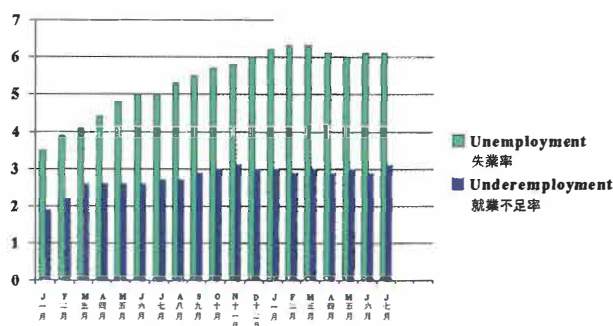
## 經濟掠影

By Ian K Perkin 冼柏堅

### Unemployment 1998-1999

Unemployment and Underemployment (%)

1998至1999年失業率  
(失業率與就業不足率)



### Unemployment: Comment

- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate as a proportion of the total workforce has stabilised at just over six per cent, but the numbers out of work and the non-seasonally adjusted rate have continued to rise. This appears to suggest there are still some weaknesses in some sectors of the economy. In the June-August three months, the unemployment rate was 6.1 per cent, the same as the previous three months. But the number out of work climbed to 224,500, from 220,600 in the previous three months. This means that some 17,000 people have joined the ranks of the unemployed since the end of last year and 50,000 in the past 12 months. On the other hand, the ranks of the under-employed have remained relatively stable in both percentage terms and actual numbers.

### 失業率

- 經季節性調整後的失業率與總勞動人口的比例在僅高於6%的水平站穩，但失業人數及非季節性調整的比例卻持續上升。這個情況顯示，本港一些行業仍然疲弱。在六月至八月期間，失業率為6.1%，與對上三個月相同，但失業人數則由220,600攀升至224,500，顯示自去年底和在過去12個月以來，分別有17,000人及50,000人加入失業大軍行列。另一方面，就業不足的百分率及實際數字則持續平穩。

### Consumer prices: Comment

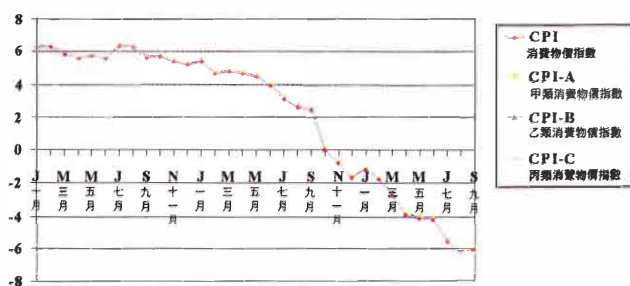
- Consumer prices recorded their eleventh month of deflation (a general decrease in price levels) in September, with the broadest price measure, the Composite CPI down six per cent on a year earlier. Narrower measures were also lower - the CPI-A down 4.9 per cent, the CPI-B down 6.9 per cent and the CPI-C (formerly the Hang Seng index) down 6.1 per cent. Average deflation in the first nine months of the year was 3.9 per cent for the Composite CPI, 3.4 per cent for the A, 4.6 per cent for B and 3.5 per cent for C. The respective declines in the 12 month moving average are, respectively, a negative 3.1 per cent, 2.7 per cent, 3.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent.

### 消費物價

- 九月，本港連續第11個月出現通縮（物價水平整體下跌）。量度範圍最廣泛的綜合消費物價指數較前一年同期下跌了6%；量度範圍較狹窄的甲類、乙類及丙類（前稱恆生指數）消費物價指數亦分別下跌4.9%、6.9%及6.1%。本年頭九個月，綜合、甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數的平均跌幅為3.9%、3.4%、4.6%及3.5%，而過去12個月的移動平均跌幅則分別為3.1%、2.7%、3.7%及2.8%。

### Consumer Prices 1997-1999 (annual change, per cent)

1997至1999年消費物價指數  
(與前一年同期比較的百分率差異)



## Interest rates: Comment

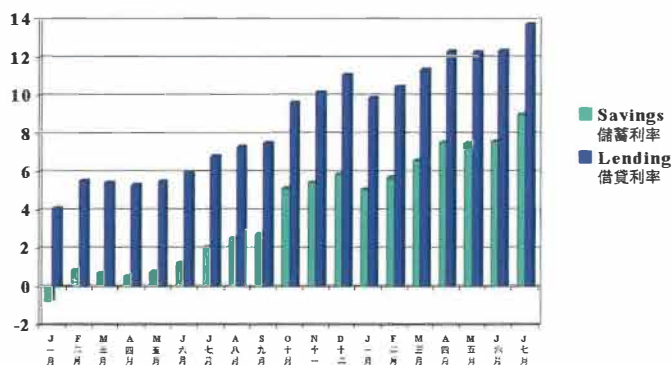
- As a result of continuing deflation, the Hong Kong SAR's real interest rates (both savings and lending rates) continue to be extremely high. The SAR's Best Lending Rate (BLR) currently stands at 8.25 per cent in nominal terms, making it in excess of 14 per cent in real or deflation-adjusted terms. The cost of money for investment or consumption is therefore extremely high in real terms. As deflation is likely to remain for the rest of the year and the bias for interest rates, coming out of the US, is towards increases rather than cuts, real rates are likely to remain high in the SAR well into the New Year.

## Real Interest Rates 1998-1999

[Savings and Lending Rates, per cent]

1998至1999年實質利率

(儲蓄及借貸利率)



## 利率

- 在通縮持續下，特區的實際利率（儲蓄及借貸利率）持續高企。本地的名義最優惠貸款利率為8.25%，經通縮調整後的實際利率則高於14%，以致投資或消費的實際成本高企。由於通縮應會持續至年底，而本港的息口亦會跟隨美國上升，因此，估計由現在至新年，本地的實際利率會持續偏高。

## Retail sales: Comment

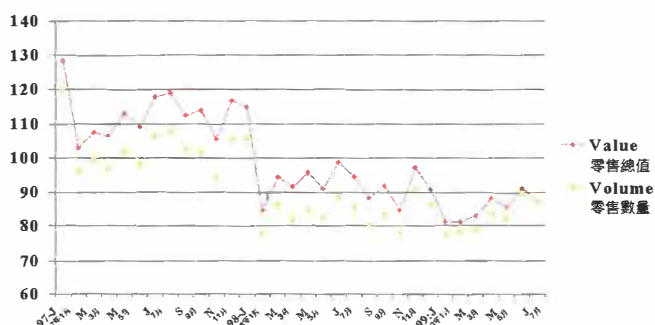
- In a difficult deflationary situation, retail sales have improved slightly in retail terms, but the current dollar level of sales remains weak. This is the most important number for retailers themselves in terms of the cash flow to their businesses. Retail sales were still only \$15.1 billion in current dollar terms in August, down eight per cent on a year earlier. But in real (deflation-adjusted terms) they were up two per cent. Effectively this means that retailers are selling more goods than they were a year ago, but at lower prices and therefore lower current dollar revenues than previously. This is reflected in the number of "Fall" or Autumn sales appearing throughout Hong Kong.

## Retail Sales 1997-1999

[value and volume indices]

1997至1999年零售業績

(零售總值及數量指數)



## 零售業績

- 在通縮的困難下，零售數量雖輕微增長，但零售總值卻仍然欠佳。對零售業來說，現金流轉最為重要。本年八月，零售業的總營業額僅為151億元，較上一年下跌了8%。不過，經通縮調整後的實際數字則上升2%。以上數據顯示，零售商所出售的貨物，雖較上一年為多，但售價卻比往年低，因此，現金收入也較往年減少，這個現象，從秋季的零售業績可反映出來。



# Chamber delegation visits the China Hi-tech Fair

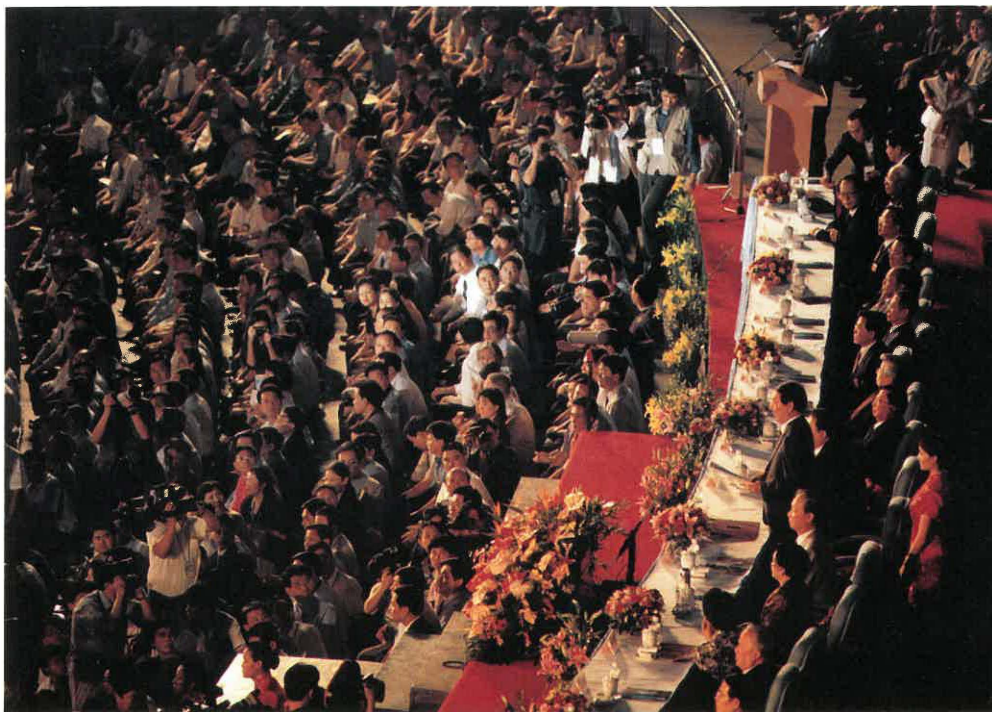
A thirty-eight-member delegation led by Ms **Cindy Cheng**, Vice Chairman of the China Committee, and Mr **Tony Au**, Chairman of the Information Services Committee of the Chamber, visited Shenzhen's China Hi-tech Fair between October 5-6.

The China Hi-tech Fair, organised to boost the Mainland's hi-tech industry, was opened by Premier **Zhu Rongji**, on October 5, at an evening Opening Show Performance. This was attended by part of the Chamber delegation (Group A) and Ms Cheng.

Premier Zhu said the Chinese Government decided to hold the event in Shenzhen for the purpose of fostering better economic and technological cooperation with other parts of the world.

He said China has never faced such fierce challenges internationally in technology as it does today, with the global economy increasingly depending on technological developments and the industrial use of scientific research.

He hoped that Chinese enterprises and research institutes would develop more hi-tech goods for the international market.



Premier Zhu Rongji opened the China Hi-tech Fair '99.  
總理朱鎔基為「中國國際高新技術成果交易會」揭幕。

Photo by Zhou Meihong 鄭美紅攝

## 本會代表團參觀 中國高新技術交易會

10月5至6日，中國委員會副主席**鄭韓菊**芳女士及資訊服務委員會主席**區煒洪**率領38人代表團，前往深圳出席「中國國際高新技術成果交易會」。

是次交易會旨在促進內地的高科技產業。在10月5日的開幕匯演晚會上，總理兼中共中央政治局常委**朱鎔基**主持大會的揭幕儀式。本會部分代表亦應邀出席晚會。

朱鎔基表示，中國政府決定在深圳舉辦這個交易會，是為了加強內地與世界各地的經濟及科技合作。

他說，全球經濟日趨依賴科技發展的成果及科研在工業上的應用，以致中國在這方面須面對國際間前所未有的挑戰。

他期望，內地的企業和研究所能開發更多高科技產品，以打開國際市場。

朱鎔基稱，中國的當前急務是藉創新科技發展國民經濟。他又表示，中央政府實行了一系列優惠政策，以促進高新科技的發展。

開幕匯演之前，鄭韓菊芳女士出席了貴賓歡迎會。其他代表則分為兩組，一組出席深圳市政府所設的歡迎會，另一組則與黑龍江代表團會面，並出席深圳市總商會所設的歡迎會。該會也是這次訪問活動的籌組單位。

貴賓歡迎會的出席者包括：全國政協副主席**陳錦華**、外經貿部部長**石廣生**、科技部部長**朱麗蘭**、信息產業部部長**吳基傳**、中國科學院院長**路甬祥**及廣東省省長**盧瑞華**。

翌日，全體代表出席中國國際高新技術成果交易會展覽館的開幕禮，開幕儀式由國務委員**吳儀**女士主持。此外，部分代表亦與四川省副省長**李進**會面。

交易會吸引了來自31個省市和自治區的86個代表團。另外，26個國家的大學也組團前來觀摩。

參展的公司及機構共有2,856家，國內與海外機構分別佔2,579家和277家，後者包括微軟、朗訊公司、國際商業機器和世展博覽等家傳戶曉的公司。

本會代表參觀交易會後，應邀出席河北省副省長**才利民**所設的午宴。

隨後，代表團參加了高科技研討會。大會講者包括諾貝爾獎得獎者**斯托默**（現任職於朗訊公司）和**朱棣文**、微軟高級副主席**克諾克**及國際商業機器大中華地區總經理**鄭韓菊**芳女士。

會後，吉林省副省長**劉淑瑩**女士設宴招待本會代表。代表團隨後離開深圳返港。 ■





Photo by Zhou Meihong 鄒美紅攝

State Councillor, Madam Wu Yi, opened the China Hi-tech Fair Exhibition Centre.  
國務委員吳儀女士主持中國國際高新技術成果交易會展覽館的開幕禮。

Mr Zhu said the urgent task for China is to develop the economy by making best use of technological advancement, adding that the central authorities have implemented a series of incentives and policies to encourage the development of new and high technology.

Before the Opening Show Performance, Ms Cheng attended a VIP Welcome Reception while the rest of the delegation was split into two groups. Group A attended a Welcome Reception hosted by the

Municipal Government of Shenzhen while Group B met with the Heilongjiang delegation.

Shenzhen Municipal Council held a reception at the Wuzhou Guesthouse to welcome Group A and other delegates to the China Hi-tech Fair.

Present at the reception were Mr **Chen Jinhua**, Vice Chairman of the CPPCC (Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference) National Committee; Mr **Shi Guangsheng**, Minister of Foreign Trade and

Economic Cooperation; Mr **Zhu Lilan**, Minister of Science and Technology, Mr **Wu Jichuan**, Minister of Information Industry; Mr **Lu Yongxiang**, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Mr **Lu Ruihua**, Governor of Guangdong Province.

The following day all delegates attended the Opening Ceremony of the China Hi-tech Fair Exhibition Centre, which was opened by State Councillor, Madam **Wu Yi**. Some delegates also met with Mr **Li Jin**, Vice Governor of Sichuan Province.

There was 86 delegations present at the fair from China's 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, as well as groups from universities and 26 countries worldwide.

Participating companies and institutions totalled 2,856 of which 2,579 were domestic and 277 were from abroad, including Microsoft, Lucent, IBM, IDG and other household names.

After visiting the fair, all Chamber delegates attended a lunch hosted by Mr **Cai Limin**, Vice Governor, Hebei Province.

The delegates then participated in a hi-tech conference of which the speakers included Nobel Prize winner Mr **Horst Stormer**, who now works for Lucent; Mr **Stephen Chu**, also a Noble prize winner; Mr **Pieter Knook**, Senior Vice President of Microsoft and Ms **Cindy Cheng**, General Manager of IBM Greater China.

After the conference delegates attended a dinner hosted by Ms **Liu Shuying**, Vice Governor of Jilin Province. The delegation then departed from Shenzhen. ■



**The CHAMBER**  
www.hkgcc.org.hk



A lunch was hosted by Mr Cai Limin (left), Vice Governor of Hebei Province.  
河北省副省長才利民設午餐招待代表團。



# Chamber calls upon business sector to protect intellectual property rights

In order for Hong Kong to preserve its status as a first-class international centre in which to conduct business, it is necessary for Hong Kong not only to respect intellectual property, but to gain a reputation in doing so. This can not be done without the endorsement and cooperation of the business sector.

With this aim in mind, the Chamber has recently developed a code of ethics and has gathered the business sector's support for this project. In fact, at a Chamber General Committee meeting on September 13, the code was unanimously supported by the GC and given their endorsement.

Dr **WK Chan**, Assistant Director of the Chamber, said that the five main areas covered in the code are computer software, photocopying, equipment and products, dealing with fakes and overall community responsibility.

On software, the code states that

companies should only use legal software. They should make the best endeavour to ensure that all their software was legally procured and that they would not knowingly purchase illegal, pirated or copied software. In using legally purchased computer software, companies should ensure that the license conditions are complied with. They should not, for instance, make multiple copies of the software unless allowed by the software license. Companies should also ensure that their employees are fully aware of the importance in adhering to the principles of the code and should not bring illegal software to the workplace.

"Subscription to the code is entirely voluntary. By signing this code businesses will be making a statement that they endorse the importance of protecting intellectual property rights and are committed to playing their part," he said.

Because different businesses have

different requirements, it is difficult to design a universal code that can be applicable to all sectors.

"This code is intended for businesses which generally operate in an office setting. Business sectors with more specific operational requirements are encouraged to develop, through their respective industry associations, codes that are relevant to their particular situations," Dr Chan said.

Dr Chan said that companies have a community responsibility to promote protection of intellectual property among their employees and hoped that businesses would come forward in adhering to the code.

Over 60 companies have already signed up including The Body Shop, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, HSBC Insurance Brokers and Zeneca China Ltd.

The Chamber urges other companies who have not already signed up to do so. ■

## 本會呼籲商界保護知識產權

香港若要保持一級國際商業中心的地位，不但須尊重知識產權，同樣重要的，是建立這方面的聲譽。倘若沒有商界的支持和合作，便無法取得成效。

為此，本會最近制訂了知識產權守則，並廣邀工商界支持。在9月13日的理事會會議上，全體成員一致通過守則，並簽署以表支持。

本會助理總裁陳偉群博士稱：納入守則內的五大範疇包括電腦軟件、複印、器材及貨品、膚品買賣活動及社會責任。

在電腦軟件方面，守則指出公司應只採用合法軟件，致力確保所有軟件皆透過合法途徑取得，並保證不會在知情的情況下，購置非法、盜版或抄錄得來的軟件。公司使用合法購置的電腦軟件時，應確保遵守版權的特許協議。除非軟件的版權特許協議容許，否則，公司不應進行抄錄軟件等活動。此外，公司應致力確保屬下僱員完全了解遵守守則的重要，而僱員亦不應把非法的軟件帶回工作地點。

他指出：「簽署守則與否，全屬自願。商界人士將透過簽署行動，顯明他們認同保護知識產權的重要，並致力在這方面作出貢獻。」

由於不同行業的需求各異，因此難以制訂一套適用於各行各業的守則。

陳博士說：「本守則旨在為一般辦公室內營運的行業而設，至於需在特定作業環境下經營的行業，應透過所屬行業的協會制訂配合其特定經營環境的守則。」

陳博士指出，公司應肩負社會責任，向員工推廣保護知識產權的重要。他期望工商界主

動遵守守則。

現時，已有60家公司簽署守則，包括The Body Shop、德勤、關黃陳方會計師行、匯豐保險顧問和Zeneca China Ltd。

本會呼籲尚未簽署守則的公司及早付諸行動。■

### NEW PUBLICATIONS ON FRANCHISING

#### 特許經營新書介紹

#### Franchising training kit 《特許經營指南》

Set of two books comprising a Planning Guide and an Operational Guide

一套兩本書，包括策劃指南和營運指南

At HK\$200. A choice of either Chinese or English versions available

售價港幣200元一套，備有中文或英文版可供選購



Available at the Chamber at 22/F United Centre, 95 Queensway, Hong Kong

Enquiries please call 2529 9229

可親身或派人到香港總商會購買(金鐘統一中心22樓) 查詢請致電2529 9229

# Charles Schwab – a marriage of technology and people

**T**o really enhance progress in an enterprise and shareholder value, a company must stimulate innovation to encourage breakthrough change.

This is the secret of Charles Schwab Corp, the pioneer of online trading and the biggest broker in cyberspace, according to its President and co-CEO Mr **David Pottruck** who spoke at a Chamber luncheon on October 4.

"Our biggest breakthrough came when we started carefully listening to our customers. They wanted value for money with unlimited access to our call centres where they could get advice," he said.

Charles Schwab currently has 2.8 million online accounts, up from 1.8 million a year ago. It has an impressive share of 25 per cent of average daily trades. This astronomical growth was the result of a concentration on customer service.

"We consistently ask customers what they want and what we fail in. With careful listening and a trained ear we remove any frictions and frustrations they may have and give them an excellent service comprising a marriage of technology and people," he said.

As early as 1985 Charles Schwab started online trading, albeit using the slow, limited technology of the time.

"In the late 80s and early 90s we converted to a Windows based programme



Mr David Pottruck, President and co-CEO of Charles Schwab: "Our biggest breakthrough came when we started listening to people".

嘉信理財主席兼聯合行政總裁波特魯克說：「我們細心聽取客戶的意見，使業務取得了重大突破。」

called 'Street Smart'. In 1994 there was a boom in household PC buying and we had 300,000 clients conducting online trading with us," he said.

In 1996, Charles Schwab moved to the

Internet and decided to upgrade an existing service which was less expensive called e. Schwab. However, clients using this service were limited in the number of times they could contact call centres for advice.

## 嘉信理財——重視科技與人才

**企**業若要真正取得長足的發展，提高股東的盈利，必須激發創意，鼓勵突破。

這是嘉信理財的成功秘訣。該公司率先開創線上交易，也是規模最大的網絡證券經紀，主席兼聯合行政總裁波特魯克於10月4日應邀在本會的午餐會上發表演說。

他說：「我們細心聽取客戶的意見，並在業務上取得了重大突破。客戶希望取得物有所值的服務，能不限次數，致電本公司的電話理財中心查詢。」

嘉信理財現有280萬個線上戶口，較一年前的180萬個為多，買賣數目佔平均每天總數的四分之一。取得如此驚人的增幅，主要是由於該公司重視客戶服務。

他說：「我們不斷詢問客戶期望獲取甚麼服務？我們有甚麼不足之處？憑著細心聆聽、專業判斷，我們成功為客戶排難解困，並

透過科技與人才的結合，為他們提供優質服務。」

縱然早期科技水平不高、電腦運作的速度緩慢，但早於1985年，嘉信理財已開始從事線上交易服務。

他稱：「在80年代末、90年代初，我們改用視窗系統的『Street Smart』程式。1994年，家庭電腦的銷量激增，吸引了30萬個客戶透過我們進行線上交易。」

1996年，嘉信理財開拓互聯網業務，並決定改良收費較低的「e.Schwab」服務。不過，採用後者服務的客戶，致電電話理財中心的次數是有限制的。

當時，「Charles Schwab」服務是一項收費較高的服務，客戶可不限次數致電電話理財中心，隨時查詢投資方面的問題。

他說：「我們原以為較便宜的e.Schwab服務較受歡迎，誰知估計錯誤。雖然e.Schwab

的業務不俗，但Charles Schwab服務的增長速度竟較前者為快。」

雖然客戶數目激增，但波特魯克發現，仍未能滿足客戶的需要。

雖然e.Schwab客戶對每次買賣只需繳付29.95美元的廉價收費感到滿意，但對於未能隨意聯絡電話理財中心，卻感到不滿。使用Charles Schwab服務的客戶雖然可隨時致電中心，卻認為服務收費過於高昂。

他稱：「當時，我們決定聽取客戶的意見，冒險一試。1998年初，我們把兩項服務合併，以e.Schwab的收費提供Charles Schwab的服務。」

起初，該公司的利潤減少了1億5千萬美元，股價也隨即急挫，但這情況只持續了



The other more expensive service available was the Charles Schwab Service, here customers had unlimited access to call centres so they could receive advice on their investments at any time.

"We believed e.Schwab, the cheaper service, would be the one to take off, but we were wrong – although e.Schwab was thriving, Charles Schwab was the one to grow faster," he said.

Even with this booming growth, Mr Pottruck found that customers were not happy.

The e.Schwab clients were satisfied that the service was cheap – at US\$29.95 per trade – but were discontented that they were unable to contact the call centres whenever they wished. The Charles Schwab customers were happy about the access to call centres but thought the service was too expensive.

"This is when we decided to start listening to customers and take a risk. We merged the two at the beginning of 1998 – we provided the service of Charles Schwab but at the price of e.Schwab," he said.

The result was an initial US\$150 million reduction in profit and a consequent hammering of the stock price, but that did not last long – at the end of 1998 the stock price doubled and doubled again in 1999. Before the merger of the e.Schwab and Charles Schwab the company had US\$60 billion worth of client assets now it has US\$600 billion with 76.1 million hits a day on its Web site.

Mr Pottruck applauded Hong Kong in its efforts to foster innovation.

"The commitment Mr **Tung Chee-hwa** has made to encouraging innovation is excellent. When I heard him speak in San Francisco recently he said technology

investment was an important ingredient of his vision – but not the only one – investment in human capital was essential in realising Hong Kong's aim of becoming a hi-tech hub," he said.

Mr Pottruck said that besides utilising technology to its full capability it was essential to consider the human factor.

"One of the major factors in our success is the talented people we have in our organisation. These people like innovation and technology and are willing to combine the two and initiate change for the good of the company. The difficulty encountered is retaining these people – as the unemployment rate for technologists in California is minus three per cent," he said.

Mr Pottruck sees his Hong Kong branch of Charles Schwab, which opened in 1997, as an important stepping stone to expand into the rest of Asia.

"Hong Kong is an appropriate place for us to build a foundation for Asian expansion, where the greatest growth opportunities lie," he said.

Charles Schwab will launch an online trading package on local stocks early next year.

"We want to be a substantial player here. At the moment we have US\$300 billion of Hong Kong client assets and there is no reason why we should not double that next year," he said.

On China, Mr Pottruck said that the Mainland was in the early stages of becoming a market-based economy.

"The Chinese have tremendous ambition, but many elements of its financial infrastructure are not yet considered or even built. We would like to be in a position of giving advice to China when and where they need it," he said. ■

一陣子。1998年底，該公司的股價上升一倍，1999年，股價再倍增。e.Schwab 和 Charles Schwab 合併前，該公司管理的客戶資產共值600億美元，現在已增至6,000億美元，每天登入該公司網站的人次多達7,610萬。

在午餐會上，波特魯克讚揚香港致力啟發創意。

他說：「**董建華**在促進創意方面所付出的努力，令人欣賞。近日，他在三藩市發表演說時，指出科技投資雖然他治港理念的重要元素，但並非唯一一項。香港若要成為高科技中心，人力資源的投資是不可或缺的。」

波特魯克認為，科技固然重要，但人才的因素也不可忽視。

他說：「公司人才輩出，是我們成功的要素之一。這些人才酷愛創意和科技，並樂意把兩者合一，推行改革，使公司獲益。然而，挽留人才是一大難題。在加州，科技人才的失業率竟是-3%。」

嘉信理財香港分公司在1997年開業。波特魯克認為，香港分公司是進軍亞洲其他地區的重要踏腳石。

他說：「香港是我們發展亞洲業務的合適基地，這裡擁有最大的發展機會。」

嘉信理財將於明年初推出港股網上交易服務。

他說：「我們期望成為香港的主要證券經紀。目前，我們管理的香港客戶資產，多達3,000億美元，預計明年應可跳升一倍。」

波特魯克稱，中國內地仍處於市場經濟的起步階段。

他說：「中國政府有雄心壯志，但內地金融架構的基本元素尚未成形，甚至仍未制訂。有需要時，我們期望能為中國提供意見。」 ■



## LGT Bank in Liechtenstein

A Member of Liechtenstein Global Trust

### Confidentiality

### Stability

### Performance

For over 75 years, we have been offering both the well-established investment advantages of Liechtenstein, a **AAA** rated financial centre in the heart of Europe and all the benefits of a **professional private banking** group focussing on **individual client** oriented services.

LGT Bank in Liechtenstein AG  
Representative Office Hong Kong  
Dr Henri W Leimer or Mr Philip Jehle  
Phone: (852) 2523 6180 Fax: (852) 2868 0059

LGT Bank in Liechtenstein AG  
Representative Office Tokyo  
Mr Yasuhiro Usui  
Phone: (813) 3435 2741 Fax: (813) 3435 2742

# Police prepares for Y2K

A robust rule of law and an ability to adapt to new situations are critical elements in preparing for any eventuality that might be caused by the Y2K bug, according to Mr **Lee Ming-kwai**, Director of Operations for the Hong Kong Police Force.

"This was recognised a long time ago by the Hong Kong Government and the Police. For the Police Force, preparing for Y2K has been the subject of steering group and working group deliberations. All possible scenarios have been assessed, evaluated and given likelihood ratings. Consequences of these events have been analysed and various contingency plans at all levels of the Force have been prepared, reviewed and are in the process of being tested," he said.

Mr Lee said this has involved building bridges with business partners such as the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, banks, transport, power and telecommunication companies.

"This is essential so any responses to Y2K failure can be quickly, accurately and efficiently effected. The quality assurance and rating value of these 'bridges' has been audited at three levels; internally by the Force; externally by the Information Technology & Broadcasting Bureau and the Information Technology Services Department of the Government and, more importantly, internationally by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in the UK," he said.

Mr Lee said that the Police will be at an optimum state of readiness to handle all law and order events during the New Year period and will be able to tackle any law and order problem arising from the Y2K issue.

"The Force has undergone careful contingency planning and has derived a set of measures to ensure that law and order will be maintained during the festive period and other Y2K sensitive dates," he said.

These include measures to ensure adequate communications and provisions of electricity, fuel and manpower for the Force to continue its operations. Plus, fallback telephone systems have been created to ensure that calls for help can be dealt with quickly and effectively.

Additional manpower will also be maximised on the street to enable reports to be made directly to beat officers and



Dr Y S Cheung (left), Assistant Director at the Chamber listens to Mr Lee Ming-kwai (right), Director of Operations, Hong Kong Police Force.

本會助理總裁張耀成博士（左）與警務處行動處處長李明達。

emergency channels of liaison have been set up with the Fire Services Department to ensure effective communication between the two main emergency services.

"Emergency generators are in position in all police stations and control centres to allow for a continuous power supply in the event of a mains failure. All fuel pumps and emergency vehicles will be maintained to an optimum state of readiness to deal with cases of need," he said.

## 警隊準備就緒迎千禧

警務處行動處處長**李明達**表示，警隊籌備如何應付電腦二千年數位問題的突發事故時，尤關注兩項重點——維持法治和應變能力。

他說：「港府和警隊早已注視這個問題。事實上，數位問題的防範工作，早已列入警隊督導小組和工作小組的商議議程內。警方已預測及評估所有可能發生的事故，並計算它們的或然率，同時亦分析此等事故的後果，繼而為警隊各級制訂多項應變計劃。這些計劃經檢討後，正進行測試。」

李表示，警方的防禦措施包括與商界夥伴建立聯繫，例如香港金融管理局、銀行、運輸、電力及電訊公司等。

他稱：「若要快捷、準確和有效地處理千年蟲引致的事故，以上工作，不容忽視。」

至於上述聯繫的品質保證和價值評估的審核工作，分內部、外部和國際三個層面進行，分別由香港警隊、資訊科技及廣播局和英國警方負責；其中，以國際層面的工作最為重要。」

李說，警隊已準備充足，在新年期間維持本港的治安，並有能力應付千年蟲引致的治安問題。

他指出：「警隊已制訂周全的應變計劃及一系列措施，確保在新年期間及其他與電腦數位問題有關的敏感日子裡，能維持本港的治安。」

這些措施包括確保通訊設施、電力、燃料及人手供應充足，使警隊運作如常。另外，警隊設立了後備電話系統，確保能快捷有效地處理所有求助電話。

警方會盡量增加巡邏警員的數目，以便市民直接向巡邏警員報案。此外，警隊亦與消防處設立緊急聯絡渠道，確保這兩個主要緊急服務機關能有效通訊。」

李明達說：「現在，各個警署及控制中心均配備緊急發電機，以備中央電力供應出現故障時，仍有電力供應。警方的所有油泵及緊急車輛屆時亦會作好準備，以應付突發事件。」

在有關千年蟲的敏感日子裡，警隊的特別工作小組會隨時候命，而控制中心亦會加強人手，確保全日運作，一旦重要的系統出現問題時，便能即時應付。

若交通訊號系統失靈，交通部執勤人員會確保所有主要道路的交通保持暢順。」



On the Y2K sensitive dates themselves, task forces and enhanced manning of control centres will be effected around the clock to make sure any problems involving mission-critical systems receive immediate attention.

Traffic duties will also ensure that all main thoroughfares in Hong Kong remain open should a signal failure occur.

"The Police's response to a whole range of scenarios will be controlled by a central monitoring unit in Police Headquarters manned by senior and experienced officers, which will also liaise with the SAR Government's emergency co-ordination centre. This will ensure supporting services from other government departments can be coordinated smoothly," he said.

In terms of its own computer systems, the

他說：「警察總部會設立一個中央監察小組，組員為警隊高層及經驗豐富的警務人員，負責統籌警隊應付各種緊急事故。這個小組亦會與特區政府的緊急事故協調中心保持聯絡，確保警隊與其他提供支援服務的政府部門協調暢順。」

警隊已完成電腦系統內所有資訊系統的修正工作，確保能過渡 2000 年。此外，警方已為各個重要系統制訂應變計劃。

Force has completed rectification of all its information systems ensuring Y2K compliance. Individual contingency plans for mission-critical systems have been prepared.

"Existing police contingency plans that tackle various scenarios are being reviewed and modified to allow for utilisation in a Y2K environment," he said.

Mr Lee said that no contingency is effective unless the human factor is taken into consideration in the contingency process and there is personal involvement at the highest level.

"To ignore the problems that occur, even though the risk has been categorised as low, is to tempt fate. Personal leadership is imperative to the success of the process of preparing for all possible contingencies," he said. ■

他指出：「警方正檢討及修訂目前各項緊急事故應變計劃，使它們在過渡二千年的環境下適用。」

李明達稱，除非在制訂應變計劃時，把人為因素列入考慮範圍內，而高層人員亦身體力行，積極參與，否則，應變措施將不會奏效。

他說：「對問題視若無睹，即使風險的類別甚低，也跟碰運氣無異。高層的領導，對成功制訂各項應變措施非常重要。」 ■

工月  
商刊 Bulletin

## Advertise in The Bulletin

Please Contact

Ms Carmen Ho  
Chamber  
Services Ltd.

Tel: 2823 1291

Fax: 2527 9843

## Obituary of Mr Sidney Fung Tung-chak 1950-1999

### 訃聞 — 馮棟澤先生 (1950-1999)



The late Mr **Sidney Fung Tung-chak** was the Assistant Director of International Business at the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. He enjoyed a long and successful career with the Chamber, which started in October 1976. He held a number of managerial positions, including being responsible for membership liaison and industrial and trade promotion.

Mr Fung represented the Chamber on the Working Committee on Trade Development of the Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee. He also served on the Overseas Public Relations Group of the Information Services Department of the Hong Kong Government.

Prior to joining the HKGCC, Mr Fung worked

as a marketing executive of Marubeni (Hong Kong) Corporation, one of the leading multinational companies in Japan. In 1975, he participated in an economic research programme in Tokyo sponsored by Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organisations).

Mr Fung held a Bachelor of Social Science Degree (First Class Honours) from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and specialised in sociology and international economics. Mr Fung was educated at St Francis Xavier's Secondary School.

Mr Fung is survived by his loving wife Ivy, daughter Iris and son Emil. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him for his kindness, sincerity, professionalism and contribution. ■

**馮棟澤**先生生前是香港總商會國際商務部助理總裁，於 1976 年 10 月加入本會工作，多年來建樹良多，曾歷任多個管理職位，涉及的範圍包括會員聯絡和工業及貿易發展等。

馮棟澤生前是港日經濟合作委員會貿易發展小組的總商會代表，也曾是政府新聞處海外公共關係組成員。

馮氏加入本會工作前，曾在 Marubeni (Hong

Kong) Corporation 擔任市務工作。該公司是日本數一數二的跨國企業。1975 年，他曾在東京參與日本經濟團體連合會贊助的經濟研究計劃。

馮氏為香港中文大學社會科學系一級榮譽畢業生，主修社會學及國際經濟，中學時就讀於聖方濟中學。

馮氏生前為人和善，待人以誠，敬業樂業，貢獻良多，本會謹此對其家人致以深切慰問。 ■

# The Chamber's trade inquiry service: past and future

By Polly Yang\*

## The past

In the old days, poor telecommunications and language barriers made it difficult for Chinese traders to form overseas business links. The Chamber played an important role in helping local businessmen develop these overseas contacts.

## Scope of service today

The Chamber provides a business matching service whereby overseas trade inquiries are listed on the Chamber's Web site (<http://www.hkgcc.org.hk>). Here members can obtain information on overseas partners and the Chamber can also provide information on a particular trading area tailor-made to your enquiry.

The Chamber can also help members handle commercial disputes, provide import and export analysis for different products as well as research different market trends. A business appointment service has recently been introduced to offer an opportunity for overseas and local businessmen to meet. For each successfully arranged appointment, the Chamber will charge a small administration fee.

## Enhancing the trade inquiry service

In a world of rapid communication and information overload merely providing business contacts to members is not enough. The Chamber is planning to improve its service by:

- Expanding its information database by collecting more business contacts from around the world, updating them regularly and publishing them on the Web site.

- Maintaining import and export figures of various commodities and collecting information on local and overseas business policies.
- Building up an extensive global communication network with business organisations and trade commissions in order to obtain business information rapidly.

## Finally...

Many members and businessmen consider the trade inquiry service of the Chamber indispensable. However, we need your full support to improve this service. The Chamber welcomes your opinion. Please contact me on 2823 1209 or by email: [pyang@hkgcc.org.hk](mailto:pyang@hkgcc.org.hk) ■

\* Polly Yang is the Manager of International Business Division, HKGCC

# 商貿諮詢服務回顧前瞻

楊靜珊\*

## 回顧

以往，通訊不發達，一般華商不嫻英語，以致難於找到海外通商的途徑，因此，香港總商會在協助華商找尋海外商機方面，擔當重任。

## 服務範圍

今天，本會致力提供商貿選配服務，把有意在港買賣商品的垂詢刊載於總會網頁 (<http://www.hkgcc.org.hk>)，以便會員獲取海外夥伴的商貿資料。此外，本會可因應個別垂詢提供不同行業的商戶名單。

本會亦可協助會員處理商務糾紛、提供不同產品的進出口分析，以及研究市場走勢。近日，本會推出商務約見服務，為海外及本港商界人士安排約見。每一個成功約見的商務會議，本會只酌量收取收續費。

## 加強商貿諮詢服務

社會急劇轉變，資訊日趨發達，只為會員提供商戶資料，實在不足以滿足需要。本會正計劃透過以下方法改善服務：

- 搜集全球商戶聯絡資料，以擴大資料

庫；不時更新訊息，並把它們轉載於網頁上

- 搜集不同商品的進出口數據和本港及外地的商貿政策資料
- 與各地商務團體及商務專員建立聯繫網絡，以便加快取得各國的商貿資訊

## 結語

不少會員及商界人士均認為，本會的商

貿諮詢服務不可或缺。全賴有您，我們才能不斷改進。如有意見，歡迎提供。

聯絡人：楊靜珊

電話：28231209

電郵：[pyang@hkgcc.org.hk](mailto:pyang@hkgcc.org.hk)

\* 本文資料由國際商務部經理楊靜珊小姐提供

## NEW PUBLICATIONS ON FRANCHISING

### 特許經營新書介紹



### 1998 Directory of Franchise Operations in HK 《1998香港特許經營商號名錄》

A Listing of 111 franchise operations in HK, with contact & investment information

羅列本港111間特許經營商號的聯絡及投資資料

At HK\$80 (members)/HK\$100 (non-members)會員優惠價港幣80元，非會員港幣100元

Available at the Chamber at 22/F United Centre, 95 Queensway, Hong Kong  
Enquiries please call 2529 9229

可親身或派人到香港總商會購買(金鐘統一中心22樓) 查詢請致電2529 9229



# PBEC Chairman visits Peru

**O**n a recent visit to Peru, Dr **Helmut Sohmen**, PBEC's Chairman, met with President and Chief of State of Peru, Mr **Alberto Fujimori**, and said that Peru was considered to be a country with great investment potential, especially after being able to survive the effects of the Asian, Russian and the Brazilian crises.

Dr Sohmen also congratulated Mr Fujimori for the peace settlement made with Ecuador, which would help strengthen both countries' economies.

Mr Fujimori informed Dr Sohmen that one of Peru's foreign policy objectives was to actively participate in PBEC's forums.

PBEC is preparing itself for the IGM in Hawaii in March 2000, where more than 1,000 business executives will exchange proposals for mechanisms that will allow economic development in the Pacific basin for the next Millennium.

Representatives of more than 30 Peruvian companies will attend the IGM, together with Fernando de Trazegnies, Chancellor of Peru and Vice-President Ricardo Marquez.

During an interview in Peru, Dr Sohmen said that since Peru is a member of APEC it should seek joint ventures to raise its competitiveness and it could do this through PBEC.

"PBEC organises diverse meetings that provide opportunities for the Peruvian business community to tighten relationships in the Pacific basin and determine which projects should be developed," he said.



Dr Helmut Sohmen, PBEC's Chairman.  
太平洋地區經濟理事會國際主席蘇海文博士。

Dr Sohmen said the first target for joint ventures should be the tourism industry.

"A country like Peru, with its history, monuments and natural beauty should exploit its tourism resources – this has great potential and Asia is an important market," he said.

Dr Sohmen believes that credit flow will

return to Peru in the year 2000, first of all benefiting industry, and then helping the economy to improve overall.

"The Fujimori Government has reversed the negative image of former years, politically as well as economically. It is important that the next Government continues on the same path," he said.

Dr Helmut Sohmen said there is much misinformation about the real political, social, and economic situation in Peru.

"Peru is still perceived to be the same as it was in the 80s. We are standing in front of the new Millennium's gate and this country, as

well as Latin America, should be known as the region with the most important commercial opportunities in the world. Through PBEC, we have succeeded in creating strong alliances between Peruvian and Asian companies, which has helped Peruvian companies to be seen with a wider perspective," he said. ■

## 太平洋地區經濟理事會國際 主席訪問秘魯

**太**平洋地區經濟理事會國際主席蘇海文博士近日訪問秘魯，並與該國總統藤森會晤。蘇海文博士表示，秘魯具備龐大的發展潛力，尤值得一提的是，該國能熬過亞洲、俄羅斯及巴西的經濟危機。

訪問期間，蘇博士亦恭賀藤森與厄瓜多爾簽訂和平協定，藉此鞏固兩國的經濟發展。

藤森總統向他表示，秘魯外交政策的目標之一，是成為太平洋地區經濟理事會的活躍份子。

該會正籌辦2000年3月在夏威夷舉行的國際年會，屆時，將有千多位商界領袖參加會議，互相交流下一個千禧年太平洋地區經濟發展的意見。

秘魯總理及副總統將連用30多家公司代表出席會議。

蘇博士認為，秘魯應吸引外商在國內成立合資公司，以提高競爭力，透過太平洋地區經濟理事會，便能達到這個目的。

他說：「太平洋地區經濟理事會經常舉辦不同類別的會議，這些會議能為秘魯商界提供商機，加強他們與太平洋地區的聯繫和選擇合適的開發項目。」

蘇海文博士表示，旅遊業是首個合資發展目標。

他續說：「秘魯歷史悠久，文物豐富，風景秀麗，具備良好的旅遊業發展潛力。亞洲將是該國吸納旅客的重要市場。」

蘇海文博士相信，秘魯將於明年重獲信貸，當地的工業將可率先受惠，而經濟亦可望改善。

「藤森政府已扭轉該國以往在政治及經濟方面的負面形象，下一屆政府能否一脈相承，十分重要。」

蘇博士說，外界對秘魯的政治、社會及經濟情況，誤解甚多。

「外界認為，秘魯跟80年代沒有兩樣，事實上，新的千禧年將來臨，秘魯以至拉丁美洲將為全球帶來重要的商業機會。透過太平洋地區經濟理事會，我們成功為秘魯與亞洲的公司建立鞏固的聯繫，藉此協助外界以更廣闊的角度，了解當地的機構。」 ■

# Hungary – the gateway to Europe

**W**ith its central European location, cheap and highly skilled labour force, Hungary is seen by many investors to be an ideal place to do business and a gateway to 250 million other European consumers.

During the past decade, Hungary has passed beyond the decisive phase of political and economic transformation, and has built foundations for a successful market economy.

Over this time the Hungarian economy witnessed a change of structure and ownership – for example over 80 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is now generated by the private sector.

The Hungarian economy is almost completely liberalised and in 1996 Hungary was admitted into the Organisation of Economic and Cooperative Development, as clear recognition of its compatibility with other developed countries.

Since 1990, Hungary attracted US\$20.5 billion of foreign direct investment, which was by far the highest in the Central European region, and accounted for 40 per cent of the capital stock invested in Central and Eastern Europe.

Currently, 30,000 foreign-owned enterprises operate in Hungary accounting for 78 per cent of the country's industrial exports. Popular areas of investment are the automobile industry, telecommunications, electronics, the financial sector, pharmacology, tourism and the food industry.



**With Hungary's skilled labour force, a popular investment area is the electronics industry.**

匈牙利技術工人充足，吸引外商投資發展電子業。

In addition to European and North American investors, many Far Eastern manufacturers have set up production facilities in Hungary. Japanese companies – whose example is followed by Korean, Singaporean and other Asian firms – realised that they can export more easily and cheaply to European markets by having a production base in Hungary.

Amongst other motivations for setting up production facilities there is that Hungary has concluded an Association Agreement

with the European Union, the European Free Trade Agreement and is a founding member of the Central European Free Trade Agreement. Therefore products have preferential access, not only to the relatively small Hungarian domestic market, but also to a much larger European one.

Hungary also has excellent telecommunication and transport systems, a robust financial infrastructure and low cost, highly skilled labour.

Corporate tax is also relatively low at 18 per cent and larger projects connected to priority areas and entrepreneurial zones enjoy special tax concessions. The standard of living for expatriates is high and the country enjoys political stability and predictable government economic policies.

Hungary has also experienced favourable macroeconomic conditions. Last year, Hungary's 5.1 per cent GDP growth was two times the average of Europe's GDP growth. For 1999, a four per cent growth figure is expected and the forecast for 2000

## 歐洲門戶：匈牙利

**匈**牙利位處歐洲中樞，加上勞動人口技術水平高、工資低，因此不少投資者認為當地是營商的理想地點，也是進軍歐洲市場、接觸2億5千萬消費者的門戶。

過去十年，匈牙利渡過了政治和經濟改革的重要階段，為邁向成功的市場經濟奠下基礎。

期間，該國經濟出現結構轉型，國營企業也實行私營化。目前，匈牙利的本地生產總值中，逾八成來自私人企業。

匈牙利經濟近乎全面開放。1996年，該國加入經濟合作及發展組織，顯示它已跟其他發達國家的經濟發展接軌。

1990年至今，匈牙利從外地吸納了205億美元直接投資，佔投資中歐及東歐的總金額四成，位列中歐之冠。

目前，匈牙利共有三萬家外資企業，工業出口量佔全國78%。外商投資的熱門項目

為汽車製造業、電訊業、電子業、金融業、製藥業、旅遊業和食品工業。

除了歐洲及北美洲的投資者外，不少遠東地區的廠商也在當地開設生產線。亞洲國家中，日本率先在當地投資，繼後的有韓國、新加坡及其他亞洲地區。亞洲各國的投資者發現，在匈牙利設立生產基地，輸出貨品往歐洲市場時會更方便，成本也更低。

匈牙利除具備其他吸引投資者在當地設廠的條件外，還簽訂了多項貿易協議。該國與歐盟達成了聯合協議——《歐洲自由貿易協議》，也是《中歐自由貿易協議》的發起成員，因此，當地產品不論是在較小的本土市場，或是龐大的歐洲市場銷售，也享有優惠。

此外，匈牙利擁有發達的電訊和運輸系統、穩健的金融制度、工資低廉的工人和技術水平高的勞動人口。

當地公司稅為18%，稅率甚低。優先發

展項目和大型企業的計劃可享特別稅務優惠。在當地工作的外國人，可享有優質生活。當地政治穩定，政府的經濟政策貫徹一致。

匈牙利目前的宏觀經濟狀況不俗。去年，該國取得了5.1%的經濟增長，是歐洲各國經濟增長率平均數的兩倍。據估計，1999年的增長率為4%，2000年則為4.5%。本年，失業率和通脹率大幅下降至個位數字，對外的負債情況也有所改善。

該國除有意加入歐洲和大西洋地區的組織外，也銳意建立廣泛的經濟合作關係，並積極與歐盟以外的地區及國家加強聯繫。匈牙利尤其積極與亞洲各經濟體系合作。亞洲各地雖在金融風暴後經歷了艱苦的重整期，但人們的信心正逐漸回升，並致力改革和推行持續發展政策，故經濟已逐步脫離困境。

匈牙利駐港總領事維齊在總商會的午餐會上講述他的工作目標。





**Another popular area of investment is the automobile industry.**

汽車製造業是當地的另一項重點投資項目。

is 4.5 per cent growth. The unemployment rate and inflation level decreased considerably to single digits during 1999 and the net external debt position improved.

Parallel with the country's approach to Euro-Atlantic organisations, Hungary attaches great importance to the establishment of diversified economic relations, and takes an active interest in strengthening ties with countries and territories outside the European Union. Priority is given to those Asian economies which experienced a period of painful restructuring during the Asian financial crisis, but who are emerging from their dislocations with restored confidence, commitment to reforms and sustainable growth strategies.

Mr **Laszlo Vizi**, the Consul General of Hungary in Hong Kong, spoke about his aims at a Chamber Roundtable recently.

他說：「匈牙利駐港領事館在本年六月開設，旨在加強香港與匈牙利兩地在商貿、投資和旅遊方面的合作。」

1998年，港、匈的雙邊貿易額僅高於一億美元；其中，香港出口往匈牙利的貨物總值達9,170萬美元，而匈牙利輸往香港的貨物總值則為1,250萬美元。

根據本年首七個月的數字，匈牙利在本年對香港的出口增長接近九成，而香港對匈牙利的出口增長則達32%。

他稱：「匈牙利領事館準備為兩地的公司牽線。現在，我們嘗試為匈牙利食品尋找買家。我們的釀酒業尤其發達，歷史源遠流長。另外，我們也為資訊科技產品、手製瓷器、藥物、巴士和鐵路車箱尋找市場。」

維齊論及可否擴大香港對匈的出口時，特別指出匈牙利市場的消費力和進口量持續上升。

他指出：「種種跡象顯示，香港應視匈牙利為發展歐洲商貿及金融業務的基地和跳板。」

好些在海外作重大投資的港商有意參與

"The Consul General was established here in June this year to enhance cooperation between Hong Kong and Hungary in areas of commerce, investment and tourism," he said.

In 1998, the two way trade index stood at just over US\$100 million between Hong Kong and Hungary, with US\$91.7 million worth of Hong Kong exports to Hungary and US\$12.5 million worth of Hungarian exports to Hong Kong.

According to the figures for the first seven months, of 1999, there was an almost 90 per cent growth in Hungary's exports to Hong Kong and a 32 per cent growth in Hong Kong's exports to Hungary.

"The Consul General is ready to play a matchmaking role between Hong Kong and Hungarian companies. At the moment we are trying to source buyers for Hungarian food products. The Hungarian wine industry is particularly strong, using very old traditions. We are also trying to find markets for IT products, handmade porcelain, pharmaceutical products, buses and railway rolling stock," he said.



**A bird's eye view of Budapest, with parliament in the foreground.**

鳥瞰布達佩斯景致。



**Hungary wishes to attract Hong Kong tourists. The Holy Trinity Column in Budapest is a favourite tourist spot.**

匈牙利致力吸引香港旅客。圖為當地的旅遊重點聖三一紀念柱。

匈牙利的私營化計劃和電訊、基建等優先發展項目。

此外，該國鼓勵本港中小企業為當地的大型跨國企業供應貨物。

會上，維齊亦力邀港人前往匈牙利旅遊。該國是全球第八大旅遊勝點。此外，他期望吸引本港投資者進軍當地的旅遊業，藉此發展民間聯繫，藉旅遊業開拓商機。

他說：「香港商人具備經驗和豐厚財力，匈牙利旅遊業則回報潛力佳，若能將兩者的優點結合起來，便可取得成功。商界可在當地成立合資企業，興建多功能會議中心、參與私營

化計劃、翻新現有酒店、或投資發展保健浴泉度假村等綠色事業。」

# Building on an important partnership

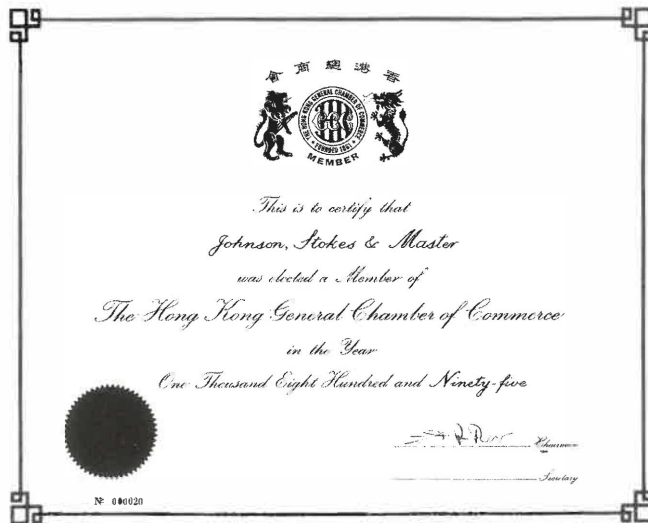
Ever since joining the HKGCC in 1895 Johnson Stokes & Master and the Chamber have enjoyed a rich and varied history.

Mr **Simon Ip**, Senior Partner of Johnson Stokes & Master, said that the association between the two has been a very valuable and mutually supportive one.

"Through our long history of membership we have utilised the Chamber both to expand our networks and as an information provider for business in Hong Kong and the region. We regularly attend Chamber functions, and will continue to build on this important relationship in the future," he said.

Johnson Stokes & Master has been advising domestic and international clients for over 130 years on commercial matters throughout Asia, particularly in Hong Kong and China. The firm started life in Hong Kong in 1863, although it was known by the name Edmund Sharp at that time, the sole proprietor. By the time the firm joined the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in 1895 it was known as Johnson Stokes & Master. In January 1890, the first notices appeared in the Government Gazette and local press over the name 'Johnson Stokes & Master'.

In 1895, **Alfred Bulmer Johnson** who had joined previously in 1876, was now



Johnson Stokes & Master's certificate of Chamber membership.  
孖士打律師行入會證書。

senior partner, with **Alfred Stokes** and **Godfrey Master** as supporting partners. At the time of joining the Chamber Johnson Stokes & Master was already legal adviser to The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Shipping had revived from a slump a year before and the firm was instructed on a series of cases in the Admiralty Court. The Shanghai office, set up

in 1893 at the International Settlement in Shanghai, was also doing well.

On December 1, 1896, Johnson resigned his position of Crown Solicitor which he had held from 1882 and he also retired from private practice at the firm. On this occasion, the succession of the Crown Solicitorship passed not to the firm's next in command – Stokes who was in Shanghai, running the Shanghai branch of the firm –

but to the next most senior solicitor in the colony, **Henry Lardner Denny**.

In July 1897, Johnson Stokes & Master engaged the firm's first Hong Kong-born solicitor – the Oxford-educated Mr **Wei Wah-on**, son of a compradore of the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

In 1936, after a quarter of a century in Prince's Building, the firm moved into the

## 攜手同心 邁向明天

自孖士打律師行於1895年加入本會後，雙方共同成長，共享成果。

該行首席合夥人**葉錫安**說，我們與總商會互相支持，並建立了有價值的聯繫。

他說：「我們入會多年以來，一直透過總商會擴展人脈網絡，收取本港及區內的商業資訊。我們經常參與會內活動，將來亦會繼續與總商會發展這個重要的聯繫。」

孖士打律師行服務亞洲區（尤其是香港和中國內地）逾130載，為本地及國際客戶提供商業上的意見。該行於1863年在香港成立，當時，該行以唯一東主的名字命名，稱為Edmund Sharp。在1890年1月，政府憲報和本港報章首次提及該行為「孖士打律師行」。1895年，該行加入香港總商會時，也以此名登記。

### 公司歷史

**約翰遜**（Alfred Bulmer Johnson）於1876年加入該行，後來晉升為首席合夥人，而兩位合夥人則為**斯托克斯**（Alfred Stokes）和**馬斯特**（Godfrey Master）。該行加入本會時，已是香港上海匯豐銀行的法律顧問。當時，航運業經歷了衰退的一年後逐漸復甦，與此同時，該行獲延聘主理金鐘法院一系列案件。此外，該行於1893年在上海租界開設的上海辦事處，業務也蒸蒸日上。

1896年12月1日，約翰遜辭去了自1882年起出任的民事檢察專員職位，並從此退休，結束執業生涯。當時，該行的第號人物斯托克斯正在上海打理分行業務，因此，民事檢察專員一職由本港最資深的律師**丹尼斯**接任。在

1897年7月，該行聘請了首位香港土生律師。

1936年，該行遷出沿用了25年的太子大廈寫字樓，搬往設有空調的香港上海匯豐銀行大樓。第二次大戰後，香港滿目瘡痍，但商界對本港的信心猶在，孖士打律師行亦於銀行大樓重新開業。

在60年代初，該行精簡業務運作，採用新科技產品，旗下律師開始集中從事專門的法律事務。在60年代末至70年代初，樓市復甦，金融市場空前蓬勃。在70至80年代，隨著香港經濟起飛，該行的業務亦急速擴展，並乘著區內其他經濟體系的發展，在亞洲主要城市開設辦事處。

現時，孖士打律師行主要為國際及本地客戶提供亞洲商業事務的意見。該行多年為



air-conditioned offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building. After the Second World War, Hong Kong was in a sorry state but confidence in the colony remained and Johnson Stokes & Master resumed business in the Bank Building.

In the early 1960s, the firm rationalised its working methods and embraced technology. Solicitors began to focus on specialised practice areas. The late sixties and early seventies saw a revival in the property field and financial markets were growing like never before. The firm's growth paralleled Hong Kong's rapid economic development and in the 1970s and 1980s, responding to the expansion of other regional economies, Johnson Stokes & Master began establishing offices in other major Asian cities.

The firm now offers advice on commercial issues throughout Asia to an international and domestic client base. Johnson Stokes & Master's substantial experience of advising on trade and investment in China reflects the importance of China to Hong Kong's economy. In 1995 the firm received permission from the Ministry of Justice to open a full branch office in Shanghai, over 100 years since Johnson Stokes & Master opened its first Shanghai office in 1893.

In 1991, Johnson Stokes & Master opened a regional office in Bangkok in order to satisfy the needs of its numerous local and international clients investing in Thailand. The firm later opened offices in Hanoi (1994) and Ho Chi Minh City (1995), due to increased demand for international legal services.

Johnson Stokes & Master's head office will continue to be based in Hong Kong while its regional offices will complement the Hong Kong office, providing the all-round legal services needed by international investors doing business in Asia's markets today. ■

內地的貿易及投資提供法律顧問服務，經驗豐富。這正顯示內地對香港經濟的重要。1995年，該行獲內地司法部批准，在上海開設正式分行，距該行於1893年首次在當地設立辦事處已百多年。

1991年，該行在曼谷開設地區辦事處，為數目眾多的當地和泰國外商投資者提供所需的服務。此外，該行的辦事處也先後於1994和1995年在河內和胡志明市開業，以滿足當地對國際法律服務的需求。

孖士打律師行將繼續以香港為總部，並在各地區辦事處的配合下，為亞洲營商的國際投資者提供全面的法律服務。■



**How Hong Kong looked when Johnson Stokes & Master joined the Chamber.**  
該行加入本會時，香港只是一個小漁港。



## 香港總商會 1999-2000 年度會員名冊

### The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce Trade Directory and Membership List 1999-00

#### 一本你絕對不能錯過之商貿指南

#### A useful business guide you cannot afford to miss

本會員名冊詳列本會三千五百家會員資料、背景及業務，並載有產品及服務行業分類資料。

This Directory contains detailed products / services classification and company data, background and activities on 3,500 member companies.



Order may be made by filling in the Subscription Order Form with a cheque payable to **THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** to:

**The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce**

**22/F United Centre 95 Queensway Hong Kong**

Tel: (852)2529 9229 Fax: (852)2527 9843

售價 (包括郵費) 如下 Prices, inclusive of postage, are:

本地 Local: 會員 Member-HK\$450 非會員 Non-member-HK\$900

海外 Overseas: US\$130 (airmail postage included)

*If you elect to collect the Directory at the Chamber, you are entitled to a saving of HK\$100.  
自取會員名冊，一律減收 HK\$100。*

#### ORDER FORM (Photo copies acceptable)

#### HKGCC Membership Directory 1999-2000

Please tick:

1. ☐ Deliver to the following address

2. ☐ Collect at the Chamber (less HK\$100)

Company/Organisation:.....

Address:.....

Contact Name ..... Membership No.....

Tel: ..... Fax:.....

Signature..... Date:.....

## Welcome new members

### 加入商會 盡享權益

**Aurostyle Ltd**

Ms Patricia Siu Ping Au 區小萍小姐  
Manufacturing

**China Merchants Steam Navigation Co Ltd**

招商局輪船股份有限公司  
Mr M Yuen 袁武先生  
Executive Director  
Service

**Cyber-Port Ltd**

資訊港有限公司  
Mr Alex Arena 艾朗維先生  
Service

**Everyoung Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd**

鉅螢有限公司  
Mr Kin Wing Chan 陳健榮先生  
Trading

**Fluke South East Asia Pte Ltd**

美國福祿克公司  
Mr Yue-Kai Lai 黎宇楷先生  
Service

**First Ecommerce Asia Ltd**

Mr Phillip Baldwin  
Director of Marketing  
Service

**GVG Digital Technology (HK) Ltd**

金威格數碼科技(香港)有限公司  
Ms Joyce Nga Mui Lai 賴雅玫小姐  
Trading, Manufacturing

**HIH Insurance (Asia) Ltd**

澳洲興業保險有限公司  
Mr Patrick Lau  
Service

**Simsen Metals Co Ltd**

鑫成金屬有限公司  
Mr Felipe Tan 陳奕輝先生  
Director  
Service, Trading, Manufacturing

**Shun Shing Trading Ltd**

順承貿易有限公司  
Mr Ikram Ahmed Khan  
Managing Director  
Trading

**Smith & Associates Far East Ltd**

Mr John B Prymmer III  
General Manager  
Distribution

**Seiko Precision (Hong Kong) Ltd**

精工精密(香港)有限公司  
Mr Raymond Lee 利樹仁先生  
Trading

**Shachihata (HK) Ltd**

旗牌(香港)有限公司  
Mr Kim Poon Lam 林檢本先生  
General Manager  
Trading, Manufacturing

**Stanley Electric (Asia Pacific) Ltd**

斯坦雷電氣(亞洲太平洋)有限公司  
Mr Jacky C W Chan 陳志華先生  
Trading

**Sailor & Nagahori Co (HK) Ltd**

寫樂長嶋(香港)有限公司  
Mr Takeshi Otsuka 大塚猛先生  
Managing Director 董事總經理  
Trading

**Softwork Ltd**

軟件發展有限公司  
Mr Sui Man Yau 邱兆文先生  
Service

**Thousand Million Jewellery Manufacturing Ltd**

億利珠寶製造有限公司  
Ms Hoi Yan Kuen 權凱欣小姐  
Manageress  
Trading

**Universe Dragon Ltd**

宙龍有限公司  
Ms Patricia Tricia Lam 林宛澂小姐  
Marketing Manager  
Trading

**Yuen Yick (HK) Food Co**

源益食品公司  
Mr Simon Chan 陳恩祥先生  
Product Development Manager- Sales Division  
Trading, Manufacturing

**Y F International Ltd**

渝豐國際有限公司  
Mr Ji Li 黎驥先生  
Trading

### Amendments 更正啟事

The details of the following companies were incorrect in the September *Bulletin*. Please accept our apologies.

九月號《工商月刊》錯誤刊登了以下公司資料，謹此致歉。

**Barclays Global Investors North Asia Ltd**

栢克萊國際投資管理北亞有限公司  
Mr Brian J Haskin 何兆勤先生  
Regional Director, North Asia  
Service

**Cypress International Investment Advisors Ltd**

栢鴻國際投資顧問有限公司  
Mr Sam Chun Tak Yau 丘振德先生  
Service



# Chamber-CMG alliance tops the agenda this month

**M**ajor events dominated activities in the Economic and Legal Affairs Division in the month under review. Topping the agenda was the Chamber's launch of its alliance with CMG Asia to provide Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) services to its members on October 13.

This was followed in importance by the Chamber's reaction to the SAR Chief Executive's 1999 Policy Address to the Legislative Council and the release of the Chamber's wages guideline for the coming year 2000.

Preparations continued for this year's Business Summit, to be held on December 2, with the distribution to members of the questionnaire for the 1999 Business Prospects Survey. Results will be reported at the Summit.

During the month under review, the Division also made a submission on reform of the securities and futures law and held a taxation seminar on Field Audits.

A 10-member delegation, led by Mr **Wang Fengqi**, Deputy Chairman of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region called on Dr **Eden**

**Woon**, the Chamber Director, on September 23.

On September 28, Mr **Christopher Cheng**, Deputy Chairman of the Chamber, Dr **Eden Woon**, Chamber Director and several members were invited to attend a joint meeting with government officials from selected PRC State Council Ministries and Administrations. At the meeting, the central government officials listened to the complaints and requests made by Hong Kong businessmen regarding the newly promulgated regulations on processing industries. The meeting was hosted by Trade Department of the Hong Kong SAR Government.

Ms **Eva Chow**, Senior Manager for China, spoke at an International Chambers of Commerce Conference in Nanjing on October 7. Ms Chow introduced the roles and the function of the Chamber to over 200 attendees at the Conference.

An investment workshop on Qinghuangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone (QETDZ) was held on October 8. The Vice Mayor of Qinghuangdao, Mr **Jian Ruiting** and the Director of QETDZ, Mr **Hu Yingjie** briefed

members on investment environment in Qinghuangdao and investment policies in QETDZ. The workshop was well attended by over 50 participants.

A meeting with Mrs **Sikri**, Consul General of India in Hong Kong was held on October 7. Mrs Sikri invited the Chamber to organise a mission to India in December to participate in the 1999 India Economic Summit co-organised by the World Economic Forum and the Confederation of Indian Industry.

The WTO working groups on textiles and clothing, technology, telecommunications, trading and insurance and a focus group on Retail and Distribution met on September 20, 24, 27, 29 and October 5 respectively to review the interim workplan and have further in-depth discussion on the subject. All working groups have now had their meetings and efforts will now be directed to the preparation of the final report.

With the help of the Coalition of Service Industries (CSI) Information Services Committee, a paper was prepared commenting on the Electronic Transactions Bill. The paper was submitted to the Government and legislators on October 13.

## 康聯與總商會結成強積金聯盟

**月**內，經濟及立法事務部忙於籌備多項大型活動，首項要務是本會與康聯亞洲在10月13日結成聯盟，向會員提供強積金服務。

其次，行政長官向立法會宣讀1999年度《施政報告》後，本會隨即發表新聞聲明，以作回應。此外，我們亦就2000年的僱員薪酬向會員發表指引。

本年度商業高峰會議訂於12月2日舉行，籌備工作正如火如荼。本會已向會員派發「商業前景問卷調查」的問卷，結果將於高峰會上公布。

月內，經濟及立法事務向當局提交證券及期貨條例改革意見書，並舉辦稅務講座。

9月23日，內蒙古自治區人民政府副主席**王鳳岐**率領10人代表團到訪，與本會總裁**翁以登**博士會面。

9月28日，本會常務副主席**鄭維志**、總裁**翁以登**博士及數位會員應邀出席聯席會議，與國務院轄下各個部門的官員舉行會談。會上，港商向中央政府官員表達對近期頒布的加工業規例的不滿，並就此事提出建議。是次會議由香港特區政府貿易署主持。

中國事務高級經理**周紫樺**小姐於10月7日在南京舉行的國際商會週上致辭。她向200多名與會者介紹總商會的角色與功能。

10月8日，本會舉行秦皇島經濟技術開發區投資座談會，並邀請秦皇島副市長**菅瑞亭**及開發區管理委員會主任**胡英傑**主講。他們向會員介紹秦皇島的投資環境及開發區的投資政策，吸引了50多人出席是次座談會。

10月7日，JTC國際集團公司代表與印度駐港總領事**石偉娜**女士會面。石偉娜女士邀請本會12月組團往印度，出席由世界經濟論壇及印度工業總會合辦的「1999年印度經濟高峰會」。

本會有關紡織及成衣、科技、電訊、貿易、保險的世貿工作小組，以及零售及分銷專



# Scenario

SENSATIONAL ITALIAN CUISINE

*Experience sensational  
Italian cuisine  
prepared by  
award-winning Chef  
Michele Rodelli*

*For reservation, please call*

**2186 6868**

*Dress code : smart casual*

42/F THE CENTER, 99 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

TEL: (852)2186 6868 FAX: (852)2186 6866

The Chamber Code of Ethics on Intellectual Property Protection was distributed to all chamber members. As of October 15, 100 chamber members have signed up.

The SME Committee endorsed a paper on promotion of electronic commerce among SMEs at its meeting on September 21. Prior to the meeting, about ten members took part in another "meet-the-banks" session with DBS/Kwong On Bank.

The Hong Kong delegation to the World Congress will consist of 24 members led by Mr **Stanley Ko**, Chairman of the HKCSI. Mr **Stuart Harbinson**, Hong Kong SAR Government's Permanent Representative to the WTO and Chairman of the WTO Council for Services, will be the Honourary Delegation Leader. The Hong Kong SAR Government will host a reception during the Congress while the Trade Development Council is coordinating an exhibition.

24 tenders were announced for Government Supplies Department and 11 tenders for other Departments on the Chamber Web site. ■

題小組分別於9月20、24、27、29日及10月5日開會，檢討中期工作報告，並深入討論所屬的專題。所有工作小組已舉行會議；目前，小組將集中力量，編寫最後報告。

在香港服務業聯盟資訊服務委員會的協助下，本會完成了《電子交易條例草案》意見書，並於10月13日提交政府及立法會議員。

本會制訂了《知識產權守則》，並已派發給所有會員。直至10月15日為止，共有100家會員公司簽署確認。

中小型企業委員會於9月21日開會，通過向中小型企業推廣電子商貿的意見書。會前，約10名成員與新加坡發展銀行和廣安銀行的代表會面。此乃委員會安排下，中小型企業與銀行界的另一次會面。

世界服務業大會香港代表團共有24名成員，領隊為香港服務業聯盟主席**高鑑泉**。香港特區政府的世貿常任代表兼世貿服務業議會主席**夏秉純**將擔任名譽領隊。會議期間，香港特區政府將在主辦地點設歡迎會，而貿易發展局亦準備在當地舉辦展覽會。

本會網頁轉載了政府物料供應處及其他部門分別24個及11個招標項目。■



## Chamber helps Taiwanese earthquake victims 本會助台灣地震災民



Dr Eden Woon (left), Chamber Director, presented a cheque of \$162,700 to the "Earthquake Victims Donation". Mr Cheng An Kuo (right), Managing Director of Chung Hwa Travel Service, accepted the cheque on behalf of the earthquake victims. He expressed appreciation for the donation and thanked members for their generosity.

本會總裁翁以登博士（左）送贈 162,700 元捐款予台灣地震災民，支票由中華旅行社總經理鄭安國（右）代為接收。鄭感謝本會會員大解善囊，踴躍捐款。



Mr Yu Xiaosong (left), Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and a 12-member delegation visited the Chamber on October 15. Chamber Chairman Mr CC Tung (right) and selected Chamber and PBEC members received the delegation and discussed with Mr Yu on the current economic developments in China.

10月15日，中國國際貿易促進委員會會長俞曉松（左）帶同12人代表團訪問本會，獲本會主席董建成（右）、數位會員及太平洋地區經濟理事會成員接待。雙方討論了中國內地的經濟發展近況。



Mr John Draheim (right), Vice Chairman of the Americas Committee, greets Mr Felipe Gonzalez (left), Governor of the Mexican State of Aquascalientes, who led a business delegation from the region on September 28.

美洲委員會副主席戴謙（右）於9月28日接待墨西哥 Aquascalientes 州州長岡薩雷斯率領的商務代表團。



Mr Liu Wenjie, Director General, Guangdong Sub-customs Administration, General Administration of Customs, PRC, called on Chamber Chairman, Mr CC Tung, on October 15. Mr Liu discussed with Mr Tung on the recent promulgated regulations on processing industries in China since the Customs Administration will be one of the major organisations implementing the new regulations. Mr CC Tung also proposed to have regular contact with the Guangdong Sub-Customs Administration so that members' concerns on customs practice could be expressed through the proper channel.

10月15日，中國海關總署廣東分署主任劉文杰到訪，與本會主席董建成會面。兩人討論了內地近期所頒布的加工業法規，而海關部門將是執行新法的主要機關。董建成提議，本會可與該署定期溝通，以便會員透過正式的渠道反映意見。



# Eye-spy on Chamber activities

## 活動花絮



**MERRY MAKING:** A cocktail reception was held on October 13 in honour of the Consuls General of Latin America. From right to left: Mr Andrew Yuen, Chairman of the Americas Committee; Mr Abarca Del-Carpio, Consul General of Peru and Dr Eden Woon, Director of the Chamber.

聯誼活動：10月13日，本會設歡迎酒會宴請拉丁美洲各國駐港總領事。左起：美洲委員會主席袁耀全、秘魯駐港總領事雅柏佳、本會主席翁以登博士。



**HAPPY GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY:** From left to right: Mr CC Tung, Chairman of the Chamber; Mr Neil Russell, Chairman of the Chamber's Shipping Committee and Mr James Hughes-Hallett, Rapporteur of the Shipping Committee, and Member of the General Committee, attended a cocktail reception to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China on September 27.

建國金禧紀念：（左起）本會主席董建成、船務委員會主席羅理興、船務委員會聯絡人兼理事會成員何禮泰於9月27日出席中華人民共和國50周年國慶酒會。



**BOAT PARTY:** A fellowship boat party and dinner was jointly organised by the Americas, Asia, Arab and African Committee on September 23. Party-goers included Mr Christopher Cheng, Deputy Chairman of the Chamber (front, third from right); Mr Andrew Yuen, Chairman of the Americas Committee (back, first from left); Mr Miles Jackson-Lipkin, Vice Chairman of the Arab and African Committee (back, second from left); Mr Barrie Cook, Chairman of the Arab and African Committee (back, third from left) and Mr Manohar Chugh, Vice Chairman of the Asia Committee (back, second from right).

海上派對：美洲、亞洲、阿拉伯及非洲三個委員會於9月23日合辦海上派對暨聯歡晚宴。參加者包括：本會常務副主席鄭維志（前排右三）、美洲委員會主席袁耀全（後排左一）、阿拉伯及非洲委員會副主席李俊（後排左二）和主席高保利（後排左三），以及亞洲委員會副主席文路祝（後排右二）。



**STOP THE PRESS:** Dr Eden Woon (left), Chamber Director, presented an article about Mr David Pottruck (right), President and co-CEO of Charles Schwab, that was hot of the press that morning at a luncheon on October 4.

傳媒焦點：本會於10月4日舉辦午餐會，邀請嘉信理財主席兼聯合行政總裁波特魯克（右）主講，吸引了多位記者採訪。會上，本會總裁翁以登博士致送文稿予波特魯克。



# CHAMBER FORECAST

## COMING EVENTS

- 22 Nov 1999** Roundtable Luncheon : "Key Success Factors of Innovation Management," Speaker : Mr Ihrcke, General Manager of Droege & Comp, Singapore (English)
- 22-24 Nov 1999** Goodwill Mission to Taipei and the 10th HKTBCC/CTHBCC Joint Meeting
- 23 Nov 1999** 訓練班：彰顯你說話的風采之口才訓練 (廣東話)
- 23 Nov 1999** Roundtable Luncheon : "Port of Hong Kong and Hong Kong as an international Shipping Centre", Speaker : Mr Peter Thompson, Chairman of the HK Port and Maritime Board (English)
- 24 Nov 1999** Seminar : "Personal Effectiveness" (English)
- 24 Nov 1999** 訓練班：如何在國內成立小型公司 (廣東話)
- 25 Nov 1999** Roundtable Luncheon : Mr Graham Brant, General Manager of Microsoft Hong Kong (English)
- 26 & 29 Nov 1999** 訓練班：商場演講學 (進階課程) (廣東話)
- 29 Nov 1999** Quad Forum – Morning Session and Dinner Forum
- Nov** 電腦培訓課程 (廣東話)
- 2 Dec 1999** Seminar on "How to Excel as a Professional Office Manager" (Cantonese)
- 2 Dec 1999** Business Summit 1999
- 3 Dec 1999** Seminar on "How to Conduct Effective Performance Appraisals" (Cantonese)
- 10 Dec 1999** Roundtable Luncheon "Staying Ahead of Competitors in the Face of an Internet Revolution" (English)
- 12-17 Dec 1999** Study Mission to Shanghai, Jiangsu Province
- 13 Dec 1999** 1999 Hong Kong Awards for Services – Presentation Gala Dinner
- 13 Dec** Roundtable Luncheon "Export Credit Insurance – The Private Market Alternative" (English)

## COMMITTEE MEETING

- 1 Dec 1999** CSI Executive Committee Meeting
- 2 Dec 1999** Environment Committee Meeting
- (Regular committee meetings open to respective committee members only, unless otherwise specified).



## Diary Dates

November 22-24, 1999

**Goodwill Mission to Taipei and the 10th HKTBCC/CTHBCC Joint Meeting**

(Enquiries : Ms Kathleen Wong  
Tel : 2823-1232)

December 2, 1999

**Business Summit 1999**

**Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre, Theatre 2**  
(Enquiries : Ms Luka Lam  
Tel : 2823-1253)

December 12-17, 1999

**Study Mission to Shanghai, Jiangsu Province**

(Enquiries: Ms Ellen Liu,  
Tel 2823 1299)



*Invest with people who can help you  
reach for your goal.*



*Go ahead*  
**Go ahead with AXA**

AXA Investment Managers Hong Kong seeks to achieve superior investment performance through the application of a rigorous investment process and top quality research. Combining



AXA group's global strength with our local expertise, we are committed to providing you with the highest quality products and services to help you meet your financial goals.

Please contact us at: Tel: 2285 2000. Fax: 2285 2933  
E-mail: [contactus@axa-im.com.hk](mailto:contactus@axa-im.com.hk)